THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 180. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1907. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

MONEY BILLS ON DECK

Appropriations Have the Call in Both the Senate and House.

LIVELY FIGHT OVER TWO PROVISIONS

One is the Creation of an Island for a Fort in the Chesapeake.

SALARY GRAB MAY COME TO THE FRONT

Sharp Contest Expected in Case it is Sought to Push It.

POSSIBLE COMPROMISE ON SHIP SUBSIDY

Only Stumbling Block Now Appears to Be Radical Advocates of the Eastern Senate Bill Program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Some of the time of the senate and most of the time of the house during the present week will be devoted to the discussion of appropriation bills. The senate will conclude its consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and may receive the Indian bill. The house will finish its work on the fortifications bill and will in turn take up the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia and the diplomatic and consular service.

Before proceeding with appropriation bills the house will devote a day to miscellaneous bills in the interest of the District of Columbia, and Monday has been set aside for that purpose. It is also possible that the appropriation bill before the senate will be temporarily displaced Monday by the Foraker resolution providing for an investigation of the Brownsville riot. Senator Cullom, who has charge of the appropriation bill, announces his purpose not to yield the floor again until this measure is disposed of, and if he persists in his determination consideration of the Brownsville matter will necessarily be deferred. The prospect of receiving Assistant Attorney General Purdy's report on that subject on Monday adds to what already holds a keen interest, and a large attendance may be expected in the senate when it is under consideration. Speeches are to be made by Senators Spooner, Carmack and Stone, and it is not expected that Senator Foraker will permit the closing of the debate without further remarks.

The present prospect is for the practically unanimous adoption of a compromise resolution simply directing an investigation into the occurrence at Brownsville and remaining silent on the legal phases of the question.

Salary Grab Not Dead.

In the senate there will be an effort to incorporate a provision in the legislative appropriation bill increasing the salaries of senators and representatives from $5,000 to $7,500, and unless this proposition arouses debate, the legislative bill probably will be passed with but little discussion. There also will be an attempt to restore the house provision for an increase of the salaries of the vice president, the speaker of the house and the members of the cabinet.

Some of the members of the house committee on appropriations will try to secure the incorporation in the fortifications bill of an amendment looking to the creation of an island at the mouth of Chesapeake bay an appropriating for that purpose about $3,000,000 when the bill comes up in the house. General Keifer and Judge Walter Smith differed sharply over this point in committee and when Mr. Smith, who opposed the provision, prevailed there, the Ohio member announced his determination to appeal to the house.

The house is looking forward with great expectancy to the decision of the committee on merchant marine on the subject of the ship subsidy bill. The committee will meet on Tuesday and members say that the question will be decided finally on that day. Representative Watson of Indiana, who has consistently opposed the senate bill, now announces his willingness to accept a compromise measure providing for both Atlantic and Pacific mail subsidies to South American ports and for an increase of subsidy to the Australian line, now in existence, as well as for assistance to a new line on the Pacific coast to Japan and China. It is now asserted by the advocates of compromise that only the opposition of the supporters of the full senate bill stands in the way of a report.

Smoot Case Friday.

The senate probably will return to the discussion of the Smoot case on Friday, when Senators Sutherland and Dillingham will speak in opposition to the unseating resolution. Later Mr. Smoot will address the senate in his own behalf and the discussion will be closed by Senator Foraker.

Senator Fulton will make an effort during the week to get the senate to fix a day to consider the revised penal code reported by him last week.

An important national convention for the extension of foreign commerce will be held in Washington this week. President Roosevelt is expected to address the convention on Wednesday evening and Secretary Root also probably will take part in the proceedings. The opening session will be at 10:30 Monday morning and there will be meetings for several days thereafter. The movement is under the direction of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which sent invitations to the governors of the various states and to numerous commercial bodies throughout the country.

Secretary Root will leave Washington January 17 for Ottawa, Canada, where he will be the guest of Governor General Grey.

CONFERENCES AT WHITE HOUSE

New York Political Leader and Commerce Commissioner See the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—James Wadsworth, jr., speaker of the New York assembly, had a conference tonight with President Roosevelt, in which the New York political situation was thoroughly discussed for about two hours. Mr. Wadsworth would not discuss the conference further than to say that it related to the New York political situation and the New York legislature, but said anything further on the subject or any result of that conference would have to be given out at the White House.

Judson C. Clements of the Interstate Commerce commission and Corporation Commissioner James R. Garfield conferred with President Roosevelt for two hours tonight. None of the parties would discuss the nature of the conference. Commissioner Clements returned yesterday from Chicago, where, with other members of the commission, he conducted the hearing relating to the merging of the Harriman lines.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Monday, January 14, 1907.

1907		JANUARY				1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
6	7	1	2	3	4	5
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA — Snow and colder Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

FORECAST FOR IOWA — Snow and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair and not quite so cold.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	22	1 p. m.	26
6 a. m.	21	2 p. m.	27
7 a. m.	21	3 p. m.	27
8 a. m.	21	4 p. m.	28
9 a. m.	21	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	22	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	24	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	24	8 p. m.	28
		9 p. m.	29

WASHINGTON.

Abrogation of grade of lieutenant general not intended as a slap at General Wood. **Page 1**

Appropriation bills have the call this week in both branches of congress. **Page 1**

DOMESTIC.

Plans for bringing water supply of New York from Catskill mountains across the Hudson river well under way. **Page 5**

LOCAL.

Rev. Lucius O. Baird urges Christians to unite for team work in the church. **Page 8**

Omaha saloons take advantage of Mayor Dahlman's orders to chief of police, and keep back and side doors open on Sunday. **Page 1**

W. A. Paxton arrived in Omaha fifty years ago Sunday. City at that time only a small cluster of houses. **Page 8**

Boyd offers extravaganza with a good company Sunday evening, light comedy at the Burwood. Krug presents a well known melodrama and the Orpheum a vaudeville bill. **Page 8**

NEBRASKA.

Review of senatorial battles in Nebraska up to the present session. **Page 1**

Each house of legislature votes separately Tuesday for senator and joint session Wednesday doubtless will see Norris Brown elected. **Page 2**

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND IOWA.

Special water works committee not yet agreed on report and chances favor new franchise for company as a solution of difficulty. **Page 3**

Joint revival meeting of a number of Council Bluffs churches opens most auspiciously. **Page 3**

Standpatters are ready to start a bolt on Senator Dolliver and elect Governor Cummins. Latter is lending them no encouragement. **Page 3**

POPE PRAISES AMERICANS

Uses Strong Language in Speaking of the Present Conflict with France.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Pope Pius today received the students of the American college in Rome, who were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, the rector of the college. Mgr. Kennedy said the American students were more numerous than those of any other nationality here, there being 120 at the college. Pope Pius, after praising the students for the success they have attained in their studies, spoke to them about France, saying:

"In the war that is being waged between the clergy and hell, the expression of unity and sympathy from Catholics throughout the world is the greatest consolation. America especially has distinguished herself in this way; indeed, America is a great credit to us. When you return to your glorious country follow with the clergy and the people this luminous example of solidarity in the tremendous conflict against the church."

SHIP LOST. CREW DROWNED

Men on Board Save Their Dog, but Lose Their Own Lives.

CUXHAVEN, Germany, Jan. 13.—The British ship Pengwren, Captain Williams, from Taltal, Chile, October 6, for Falmouth, with a cargo of saltpeter, grounded off Scharporn, about ten miles northwest of Cuxhaven, today. Twenty-four men comprising the crew were drowned and the cargo is a total loss.

The tug Vulkan went to the assistance of the stranded vessel and passing closely to it, the crew of the Pengwern threw a live dog and a bundle of clothes aboard the tug, but disregarded the appeals to jump into the water, so that they might be rescued. The tug made repeated attempts to reach the Pengwern, but a heavy sea broke over it and it disappeared from view.

PAPAL DELEGATE NOT WANTED

Italy and France Object to Vatican Being Represented at The Hague.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Unofficial advances made in an endeavor to ascertain Italy's attitude concerning a representative of the vatican at the coming peace conference at The Hague have found no encouragement. Although the relations between Italy and the church are now of the best the Italian government does not think it can abandon the principle established in 1899 when the papacy was excluded from the first conference. Besides this, there is now another country that would strongly object to a papal representative—France.

Wellman Balloon Inflated.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Walter Wellman's enlarged balloon, in which he hopes to reach the north pole and which is now inflated for the purpose of testing the impermeability of the envelope, was exhibited to a number of French aeronauts today. M. Santos-Dumont, M. Deutsch and Count de la Vaulx and other men prominent in aeronautics, were present and showed great interest in the explorer's plans. Mr. Wellman considers his balloon in perfect condition.

French Cardinals Confer.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Three French cardinals, Richard, archbishop of Paris; Lecot, archbishop of Bordeaux, and Coullie, archbishop of Lyons, are holding daily meetings preparing for the coming general assembly of bishops. It is stated that these dignitaries are in full accord with the encyclical of Pope Pius on the church question in France.

LID TILTS HALFWAY OPEN

Omaha No Longer a Thirsty Sahara on the Sabbath Day.

SALOONS OPEN BACK DOORS TO PUBLIC

Many Places Keep Shut Tight and Those that Do Run Keep Very Orderly During the Day.

"As far as I have observed everything seems to be quiet and orderly," said Chief of Police Donahue Sunday when asked how the elusive saloonkeeper was behaving himself after the publicity given to the recent orders of Mayor Dahlman. "I have nothing to say for publication regarding the alleged raising of the lid, except that the saloons will not be molested on Sundays providing order is maintained; otherwise, the saloonmen will have to answer to the court."

Chief Donahue and the mayor had a heart-to-heart consultation Sunday morning in the office of the chief, presumably to feel the pulse of public opinion regarding the re-opening of the saloons on the Sabbath after the recent drouth.

While the front doors of most of the liquor emporiums were scrupulously closed Sunday, the popularity in certain quarters of the orders issued Saturday by the mayor and chief of police was amply attested by the constant opening and closing of the back doors to the places of refreshment to thirsty mortals.

In fact, the "lid" was knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite, and the man clad in the snowy white apron behind the highly polished mahogany was one of the busiest men in Omaha Sunday.

Some Take no Chances.

After six weeks of Sunday closing, many of the saloonmen have gotten into the habit of having one day of rest in the week, and, although the bars were raised Sunday, at least one-third of the saloons in the city were as tightly closed as even the heart of Carrie Nation would have desired. Most of the hotel bars were open for business, with the exception of the Murray hotel, where it was said that no chances would be taken, even if the Sunday opening did have the tacit sanction of Mayor "Jim." The popular downtown resorts all did a rushing business, and the Sunday opening was as successful as the periodical "openings" that delight the heart of the feminine bargain hunter.

It was noticeable that the drug stores did not appear to be as popular resorts as they have been for the last few Sundays. Fewer sales of "bug juice" for "medicinal purposes only" were recorded at the fifty-seven drug stores of the city where fifty-seven different varieties of concoctions of vinegar and red pepper had heretofore been dispensed to a thirsty public.

"Whisky Brigade" Out of Commission.

On the mourners' bench over the broadcast elevation of the lid were Officers Waters and Trobey, the faithful members of Chief Donahue's "whisky brigade," who had for weeks done such valiant duty in seeing the doors—back, front and side—of saloons were kept closed during the recent "closed season." No more were they allowed to pass the streets in search of saloons bidding for Sunday trade, but were ordered back to patrol their respective beats, as Mayor "Jim" had said that they were sadly needed to assist in the protection of the city instead of wasting their strength on the desert air in an effort to make the saloonmen walk in the way they should go according to the Slocumb law.

Few arrests were made Sunday for drunkenness, and even those arrested were not charged with carrying concealed weapons in the guise of partially drained whisky flasks, as has been the case on recent Sabbaths.

JEROME MOVES ON GAMBLERS

Proposes to Eliminate Bookmaking on Race Tracks and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—District Attorney Jerome has started a campaign to eliminate race betting in this state. He will go to Albany tomorrow and ask the legislature to wipe out certain sections of the Percy-Gray law. In one bill he seeks to deliver a death blow to that section which says that the only penalty for bookmaking at the track shall be recovery of the bet by a civil suit. In another bill he proposes to amend the penal code so as to make bookmaking at the track or any other place a misdemeanor instead of a felony, the punishment to be not more than one year in the penitentiary, or a fine of $500 or both.

Relating to these two bills, the district attorney has drawn a bill to provide for the income which agricultural societies throughout the state receive through the provisions of the Percy-Gray law. Instead of getting a percentage of the receipts, he provides that a certain fixed sum, not designated in the bill as drawn up, shall be appropriated out of the state treasury for agricultural purposes.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION

No Labor or Other Topics to Occupy the Attention of the Body.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—The eighteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will convene here next Tuesday. The convention is expected to be in session eight or ten days and about 600 delegates are expected.

W. B. Wilson of the Mine Workers said: "Never in the history of the body have things been so quiet as they are now. Though there are a few strikes on in the country, none of them is of much more than local importance, and none will require much of the time of the convention in discussion. Upon the whole the miners are prosperous and we anticipate no discussion of a sensational nature in the coming convention."

Old Town is Moved.

ARBORVILLE, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—It is with regret that the oldest settler has to see the town of Arborville move, and it is hard to believe that those who stood up for Arborville in the past should load their business houses on wheels and move to the new town of Polk, on the Union Pacific extension from Stromsburg to Central City. At first the business men resolved that they would stay by Arborvill to the last, which meant that Polk would have considerable competition. The City Improvement company of Polk has made some flattering offers to owners of business property and in many cases donated lots and paid for the moving of the buildings and stocks, and one by one they have left, until all that is left in Arborville, the inland city of York county, is a postoffice, blacksmith shop and meat market, and the town is liable to lose these.

STATE SUES FOR ACCOUNTING

Alleges Illinois Central Has Defrauded It of Large Amount of Revenue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—The suit of the State of Illinois against the Illinois Central Railroad will be filed in the supreme court tomorrow or Tuesday. Preparations were completed tonight by the attorney general's office. The court will be asked to order an accounting. The state cannot ascertain, by reason of the complicated records of the road, just how much back taxes to claim, but this will be settled during the litigation.

The state's bill of complaint, which comprises 135 printed pages, declares that according to the Illinois Central charter only one main line and two branches were authorized constructed: The main line from Cairo to Lasalle, one branch from Lasalle to Dunleith and the other from Centralia to Chicago. To aid the project the state gave the company 2,950,000 acres of land.

Notwithstanding this restriction, says the petition, the company in 1877 began to acquire and build other lines, with the object of forming a great system. A list of about fifty such branches is given. The additions to the charter lines are also said to include the Cairo and Dubuque bridges.

The company is required to pay the state 5 per cent of its charter lines' gross receipts and must supply the state auditor with an annual statement of its property for the purpose of taxation. The taxes and the 5 per cent must equal at least 7 per cent of the company's gross receipts.

From 1859 to 1896, says the petition, the company refused to list with the auditor its stock, property and assets for the purpose of state taxation, and refused to pay into the treasury an amount equal to at least 7 per cent of the gross receipts or income derived from the charter lines.

The company is charged with failing to credit the charter lines with their proportion of the entire system's earnings. Two cents has been charged on every 100 pounds of freight carried across either the Dubuque or Cairo bridges, declares the state, and hundreds of thousands of dollars thus deducted from the charter line's income.

Under the present arrangement the branch lines are doing a large portion of the business, but that the charter lines do not receive their proportion of credit and hence, another large percentage on the gross proceeds is lost to the state. The company's practice in this respect is characterized as crafty, causing the state to be defrauded out of large sums.

FATAL WRECK ON ROCK ISLAND

Five People Killed When Passenger Train Runs Into an Open Switch.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 13.—Running at a high rate of speed, Rock Island passenger train No. 30, which left here at 6:30 Saturday evening for Chicago, dashed into an open switch at Barney, N. M., 190 miles north of El Paso, early Sunday morning. Five persons were killed and eight injured, none fatally.

The dead:

H. F. ACKLEY, Almo Gordo, N. M., engineer.

E. J. REDFIELD, Almo Gordo, N. M., fireman.

HARLEY SPENCER, Corona, N. M., sheepman.

ANDREW HERRON, Bisbee, Ariz.

MEXICAN CHILD.

The injured are two Arabs who went from El Paso, and nine Mexicans.

When the train dashed into the switch the engine left the track and turned over, pinning the engineer and fireman underneath and killing them instantly. The express car, dining car and a Pullman were thrown from the track. Of the eight passengers hurt none will die.

The train wrecked today was in a collision on January 2 at Volland, Kan., with No. 29, on the same road, and thirty-two persons, mostly Mexican laborers, on their way to El Paso, were killed, and over thirty persons were injured.

POLICE IN CONSPIRACY TO ROB

Two Officers at Butte Give Sensational Testimony Before Council Committee.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Butte, Mont., says: A sensation has been created here by testimony presented late Saturday night to the council committee which is investigating charges of grafting among the police force. Two police officers charged that Captain McGrath of the police had invited them to join in a conspiracy to rob a delivery wagon of the Northern Pacific Express company between the depot and the express office. The robbery, it was stated, was to have occurred on the night of November 11 last, when it was expected a large amount of currency would be secured. Some one tipped the plan off to the manager of the express company, who immediately telegraphed to headquarters at St. Paul. A force of armed guards was rushed to Butte with instructions to kill if necessary to protect the company's property. This precaution, it is alleged, frustrated the plans of the conspirators.

STEAMER FAST ON THE BEACH

Strays Two Miles from Its Course During Comparatively Clear Weather.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 13.—Straying from the beaten track, the Clyde line freight steamer Onondaga, Captain Bunnell, bound from Boston for Charleston, and Jacksonville, struck on Orleans Beach early today and is in a dangerous position. The chances of saving the steamer are considered about even.

Two tugs arrived at the scene this afternoon, but no attempt was made to float the vessel. It is expected that the greater portion of the cargo will have to be lightered before the vessel can be floated.

At dark tonight the captain shouted ashore that his vessel was still tight and showed no signs of breaking up, although it had been hammering steadily all day and spray was continually flying over it.

The Onondaga is 2,155 tons net burden and carries a crew of twenty-eight men.

ANTI-CLERICAL DISORDERS

Troops Held in Readiness and Prevent Any Serious Trouble in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—There was a gigantic anti-clerical demonstration at Bilboa today which was attended by some rioting. The government's precaution in holding the garrison in readiness prevented serious disturbances.

There was a similar manifestation at San Sebastian, where 30,000 persons paraded about the town, but no clash with the police resulted

NOT SLAP AT GENERAL WOOD

Reasons Assigned for Cutting Off Rank of Lieutenant General.

DAWSON TO RESCUE OF PEARL BUTTON

Iowa Congressman Trying to Find a Way to Increase the Production of the Fresh Water Clam or Mussel.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The house of representatives has gone on record in opposition to the grade of lieutenant general. While the army appropriation bill was under consideration this week in the lower branch of congress, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, in reporting a rule permitting the house to vote on the question whether the grade should close with the present holder of the distinguished rank, General Arthur MacArthur, said:

"I believe that there is an opinion prevailing that it was a mistake to create the office of lieutenant general for any officer after the death of General Sheridan; that the distinction should have been confined to Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. But as often as one officer after another of the civil war attained to the position where he would be entitled to this place, if it was to be created, congress felt it would be unfair to deprive him of what his predecessors had had. The reason that existed for giving this distinction to these officers has now ceased to exist. All the officers of the civil war who would be entitled by reason of their seniority to become lieutenant generals have been provided for, and if the office is to continue it will be conferred hereafter upon those who have no connection with the civil war.

"I want to say here it is a great mistake to assume, as I have heard it assumed on the outside, that this measure is aimed at the interest of some or any army officer. The measure is intended, I think, by the house to be passed as a measure of justice, because the reason existing for the creation of the office has ceased, and the office should likewise cease with the reason. The legislation has no particular party or parties in view."

It is generally understood that Mr. Dalzell was referring to General Leonard Wood, now in the Philippines, but shortly to assume control of the Atlantic division when he disclaimed that the legislation was aimed "at the interest of some or any army officer."

The grade of lieutenant general has had a series of ups and downs since the beginning of the government. Washington was the first lieutenant general and died with that rank, although in 1799 the grade of "general of the armies" was created by congress, but the act did not take effect so far as Washington was concerned, because he died a few months after the creation of the title and before the law became effective.

Scott was made a lieutenant general by brevet in 1855. The grade was revived in 1864 with Grant, who became "general of the armies" in 1866. Sherman was made lieutenant general in 1869 and Sheridan in 1888, on whose death both grades, general and lieutenant general, became extinct. Scofield was appointed lieutenant general in 1895. In 1900 congress enacted that the senior major general should have the rank of lieutenant general, which is now the law. The action of the house, however, abolishes the rank of lieutenant general, the grade ceasing with the retirement of the present holder of that rank, Arthur MacArthur, who retires in 1909. The legislation in nowise affects those on the retired list holding the grade.

Dawson Promises Well.

Albert F. Dawson of the Second Iowa district bids fair to become one of the strong men of the house of representatives. If there is anything in training, Albert Dawson has every reason to expect a useful and maybe distinguished career in the lower branch of congress. For several years he was the confidential secretary of William B. Allison, one of the great leaders of the republican party in the United States senate. Dawson took the nomination for congress in the Second Iowa district, which has been looked upon as safely democratic, but in the Roosevelt landslide of 1904 he beat Judge Wade by 186 votes, the then only democrat in the Iowa delegation. Mr. Dawson was renominated for the Sixtieth congress and considerably increased his majority. During the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress the young congressman from the Second Iowa district made his speech on the "American Hen," which attracted nationwide attention, and now he is directing all his energies toward the perpetuation of the pearl button industry, which thrives in his district.

The pearl button industry, coupled with the manufacture of pearl button machinery, amounts to about $10,000,000 a year, $1,500,000 of which is contributed to the mussel fishermen in the Second Iowa district. It is well known that pearl buttons are made from fresh water mussels taken from the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers. So large has the industry become that the mussel beds in these rivers are becoming exhausted just as the oyster beds along the Chesapeake and rivers emptying into that bay are becoming depleted, requiring state legislation to protect the beds from oyster pirates.

Mr. Dawson, with an eye to continue the pearl button industry in his district, believes that the raw material can be perpetuated, and has taken up with the scientists connected with the Shell Fish commission in Maryland, and one of the most famous biologists in the United States, Prof. Gilman A. Drew of the University of Maine, who, by the way, is an Iowa boy, the habits of the mussel with a view of ascertaining if the seed cannot be propagated. Do you know anything about the life history of a mussel? It is extremely interesting. The mussel lays its eggs in an egg pouch in the fall of the year. In the spring those eggs, being released, float around in the water, and the only ones which survive attach themselves to the side of a fish, as a parasite. They remain there and grow until they obtain an adult structure, when they fall off and go to the bottom of the river to make the fresh water mussel from which the pearl button of commerce is made. It is the purpose of Mr. Dawson to have a scientific investigation made as to what kind of fish the seed mussel attaches itself, together with the habits and life history of the bivalve. The Mississippi valley, according to the scientists connected with the bureau of fisheries in Washington, is the most favored place for the growing of fresh water mussels in the world.

Increased Cost of Building.

No more forcible statement as to the enormous increase of building operations has been called to the attention of the public than the statement made by Chief

(Continued on Second Page.)

COLD WAVE FOLLOWS SNOW

Below Zero Temperature in Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—According to information received by the local weather bureau a cold wave of considerable intensity has developed in the wake of the heavy snowstorm in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. At 8 o'clock tonight the reading at stations in the Canadian northwest showed temperatures ranging from 14 below zero at Minnesota to 32 below at both Battleford and Swift Current. In the United States the coldest place was Havre, Mont., where there was a subzero mark of 22 degrees. Other temperatures were: Helena, Mont., 14 below; Miles City, Mont., 10 below; Bismarck, N. D., 6 below; Williston, N. D., 18 below; Devil's Lake, N. D., 16 below.

The intense cold will materially add to the sufferings of those communities experiencing a fuel famine.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 13.—The worst spell of winter weather experienced in Montana for many years is now prevailing. Unusually heavy snow, especially in the northern part of the state, and extremely cold weather is stopping the operations of trains, endangering the lives of cattle and sheep, and even menacing human life in remote districts. Old stockmen say the outlook is more serious for their herds than at any time since the memorable winter of 1887-8, when the loss was extremely heavy.

MORE PRIZES FOR BALLOONS

Nine Contestants Assured as Starters in the International Race.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Cortland Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, has announced a list of five supplementary prizes, amounting to $3,000, to be offered in connection with the coming international cup balloon race on October 19 next in St. Louis. Under the rules governing the race James Gordon Bennett gives $2,000 to the winner.

The following supplementary prizes were announced: $1,000 to the second balloon in the race, donor unannounced; $750 to the third balloon, offered by the combined railroads running into St. Louis; $500 to the fourth balloon, offered by Daniel S. Nugent of St. Louis, and $250 to the fifth balloon, offered by a German newspaper in St. Louis.

These prizes are for balloons traveling the greater distance. In addition, the Aero club has decided to offer a supplementary prize of $500 for the balloon staying longest in the air. Up to this time, of the eight countries eligible to enter the race, only Great Britain, France and the United States have forwarded their entries, which guarantees that at least nine balloons will start in the contest.

FRENCH LINER HAS ROUGH TIME

Last Tuesday Night Especially Tempestuous, According to Passengers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The French liner La Gascoie, from Havre, arrived in port today after a stormy voyage.

Among the passengers were R. E. Mackisson, former mayor of Cleveland, O., who said he had crossed the Atlantic many times, but last Tuesday night was the roughest night at sea that he had ever experienced.

Major W. Cook Daniels of Denver also was a passenger on the steamer. He had been away from home for six years, much of which time he has spent in New Guinea. Major Daniels is a student of anthropology and some years ago, in London, fitted out an expedition for a voyage to New Guinea. He returned to London recently. Major Daniels has brought much valuable data regarding the natives of New Guinea as well as a number of skulls and a large collection of photographs. He will remain in this country for a few months and then return to follow up his researches. He left today for Denver.

SWINDLE SCHEME UNEARTHED

Either Doctor or Gambling to Be the Victim of a Plot by Pair of Sharpers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—What is charged by the police to be a scheme to defraud a Washington physician out of $5,000 led to the arrest today of Frank F. Homans of Paris, France, and David T. Tanner, alias Townsend, of White Plains, N. Y., on the charge of conspiracy. The men were arrested after Dr. Thomas J. Kemp of this city had told the police that Tanner had made a proposition to him to enter a deal "to put a New York gambling house out of business."

Dr. Kemp declares the men assured him that by investing $5,000 he could easily win from $200,000 to $300,000 within one week. The "get rich quick" scheme according to Dr. Kemp's report to the police, was that Dr. Kemp was to pay $5,000 and Tanner, who claimed to be manager of the gambling house, was "to tip Homans and the physician off on the run of the cards in a faro game."

TRACK SLIPS UNDER TRAIN

Quick Action of Engineer Saves Wreck from Being More Disastrous.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 13.—Early this morning a tremendous slip occurred on the main line of the Wabash railroad on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river at the bridge opposite Mingo Junction, O., which will put the road out of commission for several days, and in the meantime trains are being operated via other lines.

Just as the slip started a westbound freight train in charge of Engineer Charles McCabe was passing onto the bridge. The engineer felt the track collapsing and opened the throttle wide. The caboose and six freight cars of the train were demolished by the avalanche of earth.

NEW INDUSTRIAL RECORDS

Value of Manufactures Far Exceeds That of Any Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—That 1906 was a banner year in the history of the United States industrial activity, far outdistancing any previous record, is the deduction of statistical experts of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The value of manufactures, raw materials imported in eleven months in the last year, was $402,000,000, against $370,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1905. The total value of manufactures exported during the year will exceed $700,000,000.

FIGHTS FOR SENATOR

In History of State Only Three Men Have Been Twice Elected.

BREAK IN THE TERMS OF ONE OF THESE

Number of the Contests Have Been Bitter and Long Drawn Out.

HITCHCOCK CAMPAIGN ONE OF FIERCEST

Most Protracted Was That of 1891, when Millard and Dietrich Won.

PRESENT ONE SETTLED IN CONVENTION

Norris Brown Receives Nomination and Republican Legislators Pledged to Vote for His Election.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The two houses of the legislature will ballot separately for United States senator Tuesday, and in joint session Wednesday the result will be announced and the choice of a successor to Senator Millard proclaimed.

For the second time in the history of the state the legislature is simply to ratify the choice made in state convention and endorsed at the polls, the election of Senator Burkett two years ago being the first time that such a nomination was made effective, although at least twice previous to 1905 the people had expressed a preference for United States senator, as provided by the law of the state, but this preference had been ignored.

The first senatorial battle in Nebraska occurred in 1867, while the capital was still at Omaha. The principal competitors were Alvin Saunders, who had been territorial governor for six years; Algernon S. Paddock, territorial secretary; General John M. Thayer and Chaplain Thomas W. Tipton. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Thayer and Tipton were chosen. They drew straws for their respective terms, Thayer securing the longer, or four year term, and Tipton the short, or two year term.

At the end of his term in 1869 Mr. Tipton was re-elected to a full term of six years after a most exciting canvass. His chief competitor, David Butler, then governor, came within two votes of carrying the caucus nomination. Mr. Tipton, who died about three years ago, was one of the two men whom Nebraska has honored by re-election to the United States senate, General Charles F. Manderson being the other senator who served two terms in succession. Senator Paddock served two terms in the United States senate from Nebraska, but they were not consecutive terms.

Third Contest Fierce.

The third senatorial campaign, in 1870 and 1871, was fierce, vindictive and desperate. General Thayer was a candidate for re-election and the seat of war Omaha, where Thayer then resided. His only competitor before the people was A. S. Paddock. Thayer was supported by General Grant and the stalwarts who held office under him, while Paddock headed the opposing faction. After a desperate battle in which the backers of both are said to have spent huge sums of money in the Douglas county republican primaries, Thayer came off victorious. He carried the primaries and elected his full republican delegation from Douglas county, in spite of a bolters' ticket, supported by many self-styled Simon-pure republicans. Regarding himself virtually elected Senator Thayer hurried on to Washington, remaining at his desk in the senate until the legislature convened. In his absence a new candidate was sprung in the person of P. W. Hitchcock, who had kept discretly in the background while the canvass was pending before the people. Hitchcock had been a radical republican at the outbreak of the war and as such had been rewarded by the party with the office of United States marshal and territorial delegate to congress. After the assassination of Lincoln he Johnsonized to keep his grip upon the patronage. In 1866 he accepted the surveyor generalship of Iowa and Nebraska at the hands of President Johnson, and with other officers who had affiliated with democrats at that critical period, he was summarily deposed in 1869, after Grant became president. With a number of "independent" republicans and the solid democratic force Hitchcock defeated Thayer in a pitched battle before the legislature.

The fourth senatorial contest was fought in 1875, when Tipton's second term expired. Although the vacancy occurred south of the Platte river, Thayer and Paddock were again competitors. By this time the Platte had been recognized as the state dividing line and it had become an accepted rule that both senators should not come from the same side of the river. Thayer had taken up his residence in Lincoln to avoid this obstruction during the preceding year and Paddock had established himself on a sheep farm near Beatrice. In popular tongue this migration was called the "transfusion of blood from Omaha to the South Platte." When the legislature convened the race appeared to be between John M. Thayer and Elmer S. Dundy, with Thayer considerably in the lead. Dundy at that time resided in Falls City, Richardson county, removing a year or two later to Omaha. In the start Paddock mustered but two lonely votes, with half a dozen stray democrats to keep them company, J. N. H. Patrick, who figured as the moneyed candidate, was keeping his name before the legislature with the loud and solid vote of Church Howe. After two days' balloting Thayer was on the point of carrying away the prize, when Judge Dundy, exasperated by the alleged alliance between Thayer and Patrick, threw the votes of his followers to Paddock, who had also negotiated for and secured the solid democratic support.

Jay Gould Takes a Hand.

The fifth, and up to that time the most exciting campaign, was fought in 1877. Jay Gould had personally taken a hand in the state campaign and the people had been aroused to a high state of excitement at the effort to pack the legislature through his influence and that of federal officials, backed by an unlimited supply of money and patronage. In many, if not most of the counties, candidates for the legislature were pledged to oppose the re-election of P. W. Hitchcock. When the legislature met the opposing factions confronted each other like hostile armies, with lines of pickets from depots to hotels keeping the managers informed of every movement. The field which opposed Hitchcock was known as the "quadrilateral," composed of Alvin Saunders, Clinton Briggs, Lorenzo Crounse and Charles F. Manderson. On the third day after the balloting began an anti-Hitchcock caucus consolidated all the forces of the "quadrilateral" upon Saunders, and the next day the stampede carried over all