THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 183. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1907—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

DEAD REACH A THOUSAND

Latest Estimate Increases Number of Victims of Kingston Disaster.

NINETY THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS

Damage in the City Alone is Placed at Ten Millions.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS NEEDED

Stench from Smoking Debris is Described as Awful.

NEGROES LOOTING DAMAGED BUILDINGS

Rich and Poor Suffer Alike and Misery on All Sides is Indescribable.

UNITED STATES TAKES PROMPT ACTION

Secretary Metcalf Snatches Food from Naval Stores [illegible] Waiting for Formal [illegible] by Congress.

BULLETIN.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 16.—Reports received here from Jamaica say it is estimated that 1,000 persons have been killed by the earthquake and fire and that 90,000 persons are homeless. The damage to Kingston alone is placed at fully $10,000,000.

Advices received from Jamaica declare that all people have been warned to keep away from Kingston. The stench is described as awful. Money is useless. The banks have been burned, but the vaults are supposed to be safe. The misery on all sides is indescribable. Rich and poor alike are homeless. Provisions of all kinds are urgently needed. It is impossible to say where anybody can be found.

Sir James Fergusson, vice chairman of the Royal Mail Steamship company, is among the killed. The dead are being buried under smoldering ruins. People in the mercantile community suffered most severely, warehouses falling on them. Many professional men are dead or injured. The negroes are looting. Ghastly scenes are being witnessed. All the shops have been destroyed and all the buildings in and around Kingston are in ruins. Very few of them are safe to live in.

The governor and his party are safe.

It is reported that an extinct volcano in the parish of Portland is showing signs of activity, but this has not been verified. No news has yet been received from other parts of the Island of Jamaica.

Great Anxiety in London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The brief dispatches received here tonight, including some from Kingston direct, declaring that 100 persons had been killed in the earthquake of Monday, leave the country a prey to renewed suspense as to the fate of Jamaica's capital.

Earlier reports, including dispatches, had tended to minimize the worst features of the first messages received and although there is an inclination still to credit these official accounts in the absence of confirmation of the later reports, the relief felt this afternoon tends to give place to despondency at the possibility that the worst fears will be realized when the full accounts of the disaster come to hand.

Two things stand out of the general gloom and bring intense satisfaction to the British public. The first is the fact, confirmed tonight in a dispatch from Sir Alfred Jones himself, that the Jones' party are all safe. The second is found in the prompt and active steps taken by the American government to investigate the real conditions and afford the necessary succor to the unfortunate people. Especial appreciation is felt at Secretary Metcalf's decision to act without waiting for congressional sanction. All possible steps are being taken here to the same end, but America's generous action is none the less appreciated. The king and queen and also the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, have hastened to telegraph expressions of the country's sympathy, and public bodies are arranging to hold meetings to express their sympathy and afford relief to the victims.

Worst Fears Confirmed.

Up to a late hour tonight the colonial office had no further news to communicate and the public found satisfaction in the belief that the casualties among the English residents in the island had been few. At the moment of writing this dispatch, however, a message was received from Sir Alfred Jones, addressed to Elder, Dempster & Co., which confirms the worst fears. The message follows:

Kingston was overwhelmed by an earthquake Monday afternoon at 3:30. All the houses within a radius of ten miles have been damaged and almost every house in the city destroyed. Fire broke out after the earthquake and completed the destruction. It is estimated that 100 persons have been killed and 1,000 injured. The public offices and hospitals are in ruins. Among the killed are Sir James Ferguson, a number prominent merchants and professional men and a great many natives. There were no fatalities at the Constant Springs hotel. The business quarter of Kingston is now smouldering ashes. We are thankful that our party is all right.

This dispatch from Sir Alfred is practically identical with other messages received from Kingston, including one from a correspondent of the Standard, who is with the Jones party, with the exception that all the others give the death list as "several hundred" while a dispatch of a similar purport received by the direct West Indian Cable company says the loss of life was "heavy" and adds that Port Antonio was not badly injured. At the present time, therefore, it is quite impossible to form a reliable idea of the number of lives lost from the information available.

Relief from United States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Official news of the disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, reached Washington slowly today; in fact the first report did not come to hand until well along in the afternoon when a dispatch was received at the state department dated "Jamaica, 1:21 p. m., Jan. 16," and signed "American consul," stating that Kingston had been destroyed and hundreds of lives lost and stating that food was badly wanted. As a matter of fact the signature to this dispatch was misleading, for the consul is absent on leave from his post. It was assumed at the department that the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Thursday, January 17, 1907.

1907	JANUARY					1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Thursday fair, except probably snow in northeast portion; warmer in west portion. Friday fair.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Rain or snow Thursday. Friday fair, except rain or snow in extreme east portion.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	15	1 p. m.	20
6 a. m.	15	2 p. m.	21
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	22
8 a. m.	15	4 p. m.	22
9 a. m.	15	5 p. m.	22
10 a. m.	16	6 p. m.	22
11 a. m.	18	7 p. m.	22
12 m.	20	8 p. m.	23
		9 p. m.	23

WASHINGTON.

Foreign trade extension convention discusses ship subsidy, but is not unanimous in approval. **Page 3**

Senator Foraker submits substitute for resolution for investigation of discharge of negro troops. **Page 6**

House passes fortifications appropriation bill without amendment **Page 6**

Special senate committee reports in favor of sale of surface of segregated Indian coal lands. **Page 6**

Representative Lacey of Iowa presents a bill providing that lands required for extension of army posts shall be obtained by giving in exchange other public lands of equal value. **Page 1**

Owing to Representative Terrell's illness the Nebraska delegation did not appear before the subcommittee in support of the Norris judicial circuit bill. **Page 1**

FOREIGN.

Thousand persons killed by earthquake and fire at Kingston, Jamaica, and ninety thousand are homeless. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

Legislature in joint session formally declares Norris Brown elected senator. **Page 1**

Jamestown Exposition commission to ask for $12,000 appropriation. **Page 3**

State Agricultural society elects officers for current year. Page 3

Senate discovers it has three more employes than the law allows **Page 2**

Bill introduced which aims to stop margin trading of all kinds **Page 2**

LOCAL.

James B. Kitchen and Major John B. Furay die within twenty minutes of each other. **Page 1**

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND IOWA.

Grand jury at Council Bluffs completes labors, returning number of indictments. **Page 9**

Error discovered in tabulation of vote on governor raising the pluralities of Cummins to over twenty thousand. **Page 9**

WANT RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

President Hears Appeal of Lumber Dealers Who Want Law on Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The president today heard an appeal in favor of federal legislation for reciprocal demurrage to meet the situation caused by the lack of railroad equipment and the delay in moving cars when loaded. The appeal was presented by the executive committee of the national reciprocal demurrage convention recently held at Chicago, headed by Victor H. Beckman of Seattle, Wash., chairman. Chairman Knopp of the Interstate Commerce commission was also present.

The appeal says that the lumber trade, whose commodity is one of the heaviest contributors to railroad revenue, has been perhaps the chief sufferer from inadequate transportation facilities. It was argued that properly framed federal legislation, made with due regard to the operating questions involved and the respective rights of the public and common carriers, would in a short time permanently relieve the country of the present menace and result in added prosperity to both the railroads and to the interests they serve. The president promised to take up the matter with the committee again tomorrow, when other members of the Interstate Commerce commission are expected to be present.

SNOW BLOCKADE IS BROKEN

Great Northern Main Line Now Open from St. Paul to Spokane.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—The blockade of the main line of the Great Northern has been broken. Several stalled passenger trains in northeastern Montana and North Dakota have been started west. The track from St. Paul to Spokane is clear for the first time in a week. It is intensely cold at Havre, 42 below being registered there today. Reports of heavy losses of cattle and sheep are being received here from all parts of the state.

BILLINGS, Mont., Jan. 16.—Extreme cold weather still prevails in eastern Montana. In Billings the lowest point yet reached was 28 below. According to reports, live stock is suffering badly and losses will be great. In the extreme eastern part of the state sheep and cattle are unable to get food on account of the deep snow and are starving. A stockman near Glendive, who owned a flock of 10,000 sheep, has offered them for sale for $3,000.

WEATHER HAVOC IN SOUTH

Worst Sleet Storm in Years Lays Wires Low and Stops Traffic.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The worst sleet storm conditions in years prevailed in St. Louis and vicinity. Electric wires are down all over the city, trains are delayed, street car traffic is badly interrupted and during the day St. Louis has practically been cut off from communication with the outside world. In the suburbs hundreds of trees have broken down under the weight of ice and telegraph and telephone polcs have snapped off.

Aldermen Deny Charges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Four aldermen appeared today before the federal grand jury in response to subpoenas issued yesterday in connection with the alleged bribery to procure the election by the Board of Aldermen of a successor to John W. Goff as recorder. They were Henry Clay Peters, Joseph Fisk and William Howcroft of the borough of Brooklyn and Thomas J. Mulligan of the borough of the Bronx. All denied any knowledge of the alleged attempt at bribery.

NO HEARING ON NORRIS BILL

One Member of Subcommittee is Ill and Action is Postponed.

LACEY PLAN FOR FORT EXTENSION

Iowa Congressman Frames Bill Providing that Lands Required Shall Be Obtained by Exchange for Other Public Lands.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—(Special Telegram).—Senator Burkett and several members of the Nebraska delegation in the lower house expected to appear today before the sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the house to speak in favor of Representative Norris' new bill to create two judicial circuits in Nebraska. Senator Burkett was early on the floor of the house to round up those favorable to the judiciary division bill, and while the judiciary committee was in executive session the representatives from Nebraska gathered in an embrasure of a window on the upper gallery of the house side and told stories, as well as exchanged political experiences. Senator Burkett was extremely active in urging his friends to stand by and help pull his chestnut out of the fire.

Owing, however, to the illness of Representative Terrell of Massachusetts, who, with Representative Alexander of New York and Smith of Kentucky, constitute the sub-committee, it was decided to postpone the hearings on Judge Norris' bill until the recovery of the Massachusetts member.

Lacey Proposes Land Trades.

Following close upon the heels of the notice served by Senator Burkett that he intends to press an amendment to the legislative bill providing for the purchase of 16,000 acres of land adjoining Fort Robinson to be used as a target range and for a drill ground for the infantry, cavalry and artillery, comes a bill today framed by Congressman Lacey of Iowa, which will be interesting to property owners holding lands abutting on Fort Robinson. The text of the Lacey bill follows:

"That whenever the secretary of war shall deem an enlargement of any military reservation necessary and the title of land required for such enlargement shall be in private ownership, the secretary of war may certify to the secretary of interior a description of such specific tracts of land as he may deem necessary for such purposes and the secretary of the interior may, with the approval of the president, exchange an equal area of any of the unoccupied non-mineral, untimbered public land subject to homestead entry therefor; the public land so exchanged to be of substantially equal value to the lands exchanged for."

Burkett and Pollard Appear.

Senator Burkett and Represenative Pollard today appeared before the sub-committee of the military affairs committee of the senate to explain the purpose of the bill introduced jointly by them providing for recognition of the services of the officers and enlisted men of the Nebraska territorial militia. The bill seeks to give a military certificate to the troops called out in 1864 by Governor Saunders to defend the borders of Nebraska and other contiguous states from invasion by the Indians. Most of the Nebraska companies served three months and even more. They were officered, so far as commanding officers were concerned, by regular United States officers, and were mustered out at the end of the campaign without recognition of their service in any manner. The sub-committee having consideration of this bill is composed of Senators Scott of West Virginia, Warner of Missouri and Pettus of Alabama. After the presentation of the Nebraska case and in view of the manner in which both Senator Burkett and Mr. Pollard were received, it was their conclusion the bill would not come out of the committee.

Shoshone Hot Springs Reserve.

The secretary of the interior today sent a communication to congress urging the passage of a bill which will permit him to lease what is known as the "Hot Springs reserve," comprising forty acres lying about four miles from the agency, in the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming. This request is made upon request of Indian Commissioner Leupp and meets with the hearty approval of Secretary Hitchcock. It appears this land about the springs is unallotted, having been reserved by the allotting agent because of its medicinal qualities. Commissioner Leupp has drawn the following memorandum bill for consideration of the committees of congress:

"That the secretary of the interior be authorized, with the consent of the Indians of the Shoshone reservation, Wyoming, to be obtained as he may deem best, to lease for a term not exceeding twenty-five years lot 1, section 2, township 1, range 1, west of the Wind river meridian, in said reservation, for the erection of a sanitarium at such rate of rental and subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe."

Coal Land Frauds in Wyoming.

An important conference regarding coal land frauds in Wyoming was held at the White House today between the president, Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations, who is soon to take up his duties as secretary of the interior; Milton D. Purdy, an assistant to the attorney general, and Assistant Attorney General Cooley. Senator Warren of Wyoming was also present. Secretary Hitchcock, who brought the revelations regarding the alleged frauds to the president's attention, preceded the others to the White House and left just as the others were joining the president. He was accompanied by Charles Nagel of St. Louis.

The charges of fraud were brought out some months ago during a hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission which was conducting an investigation into other matters. It is alleged the Union Pacific Railroad company, which owns the stock of the coal company, has obtained title fraudulently to large tracts of land in Wyoming, considerable portions of which contain coal.

No statement was made as to the results of the conference.

Congratulations for Smith.

Congressman Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs, a member of the appropriations committee, who had charge of the fortifications appropriation bill, was congratulated today by both republicans and democrats for the masterly manner in which he handled the measure. Not a single cent was added to or taken from the bill as reported from the appropriations committee.

Rural Carriers Appointed.

Rural carriers appointed: Iowa: Carson, route 2, Jack Robertson carrier, Toxena Robertson substitute; Patterson, route 2, William L. Coen carrier, Ella Coen sub-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FRENCH BISHOPS ARE DIVIDED

Ways and Means Cause Considerable Discussion in Episcopal Session.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The French episcopate continued today in session at the Chateau de La Muette. The cardinals, archbishops and bishops are divided into two distinct parties—ultramontanes, who are irreconcilable and determined to persevere in efforts to compel the state to negotiate for a settlement with the Vatican, and those whose organ is the Croix, which openly advocates as the only means of possible victory to the organization of a political campaign by the Catholics, under the leadership of the clergy in order to secure a change in the government's attitude, and the liberals or more liberal minded prelates who believe that the high dignitaries of the French church should do everything not specially interdicted by the pope in order to maintain religious peace.

The latter consider that it is necessary to reckon with public opinion, which, they believe, condemn open rebellion, especially as the government continues to affirm its desire not to close the churches and accuses the episcopate of obeying the suggestions of the reactionary parliament parties. As the pope's condemnation only covers the separation of church and state law and the new Briand law, amending the separation measure, the liberals favor taking advantage of the law of 1901 to form cultural associations under the common law. The Catholic papers, however, believe that the ultramontanes are in the majority.

THOUSANDS ARE STARVING

Epidemic of Smallpox Adds to Horrors of Famine in Central China.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.—To the horrors of famine have been added an outbreak of smallpox among the refugees at Sing-Kiang, necessitating the demolition of the mat sheds erected to shelter the thousands of whom have arrived there in search of food. Captain Kirton reports that 200,000 destitute persons have been driven back toward their homes and that terrible scenes are being enacted along the line of retreat. He estimates that 250,000 persons are likely to be doomed at Sing-Kiang alone and 400,000 at Antung, where small relief works have been started.

The distress is largely due to lack of means of communication and the fear that the Chinese officials might appropriate any work supplies they might send. The dykes being dilapidated renewed rains are certain to cause fresh floods. Every house in the neighborhood of Antung visited by Captain Kirton contained dead bodies or dying persons.

The relief committee, which had 150,000 taels at its disposal, has instituted relief works under foreign supervision.

BISHOP OF POSEN NOMINATED

Prussian Government Will Permit No Polish Patriot to Occupy See.

GNESEN, Prussia, Jan. 16.—The chapter of the cathedral here met today at the ancient crowning place of the kings and nominated six priests, whose names will be submitted to the Prussian government, from which to choose an archbishop of Posen as successor to the late Monsignor Stablewski, which must be done under the convention with the Vatican. The election is of extraordinary political importance, because of the power which the archbishop may exercise in quieting the agitation for a united Polish republic. Prussia complained that Monsignor Stablewski was disloyal to the government in refusing to condemn the school strike and as being opposed to enforcing the government's decree in regard to religious instruction being given in the German language.

It is understood that the government will approve no candidate whose political views are antagonistic to the policy of Prussia.

MUTINY ON FRENCH SHIP

Angry Immigrants on Steamer Cause Cruiser to Be Called to Assist.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Jan. 16.—The French cruiser d'Estres left Fort de France yesterday afternoon for Trinidad, convoying the French line steamer Canada, which had been detained here by a mutinous outbreak among the immigrants aboard that vessel.

The steamer Canada, Captain Delanes, left Havre, France, December 22, for Pauillas, near Bordeaux, France. Thence it went to Santander, Spain, and sailed from there December 28 for Colon.

Japs to Visit Jamestown.

TOKIO, Jan. 16.—The Japanese budget contains credits amounting to 582,632 yen, or about $291,340, to cover the cost of dispatching representatives of the army and navy to participate in the international exposition at Jamestown, Va. The cruisers Tsukubu and Chitose will be sent to represent the Japanese navy.

Raisouli Wants Pardon.

TANGIER, Jan. 16.—The chiefs of the Ben M'Sur tribe, with which Raisouli sought refuge, are negotiating with the Moroccan authorities to obtain pardon for themselves and Raisouli.

Spaniards for New Orleans.

MALAGA, Spain, Jan. 16.—About 2,000 immigrants, who have been granted free passage, are waiting transportation to New Orleans.

SPOKANE HEARING CONTINUES

Evidence Must Be All in Thursday Night, but Arguments Come Later.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 16.—In the interstate commerce hearing here today the railroads defended their policy of charging higher freight rates from eastern points to Spokane than to the coast cities.

While the hearing in this city must be completed not later than tomorrow night, a final decision may not be reached until April, or even later. Commissioner Prouty states that the final argument must be made before the full commission at Washington, D. C., after the evidence has been compiled and printed. Some weeks may then elapse before a decision is given.

Stones in Place of Silk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Instead of receiving a half ton of silk goods from Chicago, valued at several hundred dollars, Livingston Bros., merchants of this city, received a large dry goods box yesterday containing cobblestones. As a result the detectives of Chicago and San Francisco were notified to try to discover who stole the silk and filled the box with rocks. George Betchel, a driver who delivered the box, was taken into custody last night and locked up at the police station. He denied that he had any knowledge of the substitution.

KITCHEN AND FURAY DEAD

Two Prominent Omaha Men Pass Away Twenty Minutes Apart.

MAJOR FURAY'S DEATH IS GREAT SURPRISE

Succumbs to Paralysis, Dying Within Few Hours—Mr. Kitchen Goes After Long Struggle with Disease.

Within twenty minutes of each other two of Omaha's prominent men, Major John B. Furay and James B. Kitchen, passed away yesterday. Mr. Kitchen went first, dying at 5:30 p. m. at his residence, 306 South Thirty-second avenue, while Major Furay died at 5:50 at his residence, 2237 Seward street. Mr. Kitchen's death was the end of a long, patient struggle with sickness; Major Furay's the result of paralysis which struck him at 11:50 yesterday morning and again at 5:40. The death of Mr. Kitchen had been feared for weeks, though within the last few days he had, by his remarkable fight for life, stimulated the hopes of relatives and friends that he might recover. Major Furay's death came as a severe shock to his friends and family.

With Mr. Kitchen at the last were Mrs. Kitchen and her niece, Miss Rubel; the only child, Ralph Kitchen, his wife and son, Dick, and Dr. McClannahan, the family physician. With the major when he died were Mrs. Furay, a son, Dr. Charles E. Furay, and Mrs. Celia McShane, a friend of the family who was at the home at the time. The other members of the family who reside in the city were soon at the bedside of death.

No plans have been made for the funeral of either. It is determined to lay the body of Major Furay in Holy Sepulcher cemetery under Catholic auspices and to bury that of Mr. Kitchen at Leavenworth, an old home, but the time is not set in either case.

The news of Mr. Kitchen's death cast a pall over the staff in charge and guests of the Paxton hotel, of which Mr. Kitchen was principal owner. He was president of the Kitchen Bros. Hotel company, the owners, of which G. E. Pritchett is vice president; J. J. Points, secretary, and Ralph Kitchen, treasurer and manager.

Sketch of Active Life.

James Butler Kitchen was born May 25, 1833, in St. Louis county, Missouri. His father, Henry Kitchen, moved from Virginia to Missouri in 1829 and died at Leavenworth in 1862. James Butler was the fifth of ten children. During 1854 he left his parents in Platte county, Missouri, and went to New Mexico with little or no funds, much ambition and a restless energy. At Santa Fe he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house. His first business strike on his own hook was a government hay contract, which he filled at Fort Union, N. M. He worked all summer in water over his shoe tops to fill the contract, which netted him $900. In the meantime he formed the friendship of Dr. Connelly of Albuquerque. Dr. Connelly started Mr. Kitchen in business at Tecolate, N. M., with a $15,000 stock of merchandise. After seven years in that business Mr. Kitchen closed out with several thousand dollars to his credit.

He returned to Platte Valley, Kan., in 1860, and with his brother, Richard, engaged in freighting business for the government during the civil war. He was in business with his brother, Richard, until the latter's death in 1890. Before coming to Omaha in 18.. J. B. Kitchen managed the Pacific hotel in St. Joseph. For years the firm of Kitchen Bros., consisting of J. B., Charles W. and Richard, was one of the leading hotel firms in the west. Richard at one time managed the Withnell house in Omaha.

Starts Big Hotel.

In 1881 the three brothers bought the present site of the Paxton hotel, which was opened in the fall of 1882. From that time J. B. Kitchen concentrated his energies in his Omaha interests. In 1886 Charles W. sold out his interest in the Paxton, and in 1890 Richard died, leaving James B. in control as president of the Kitchen Bros. Hotel company.

Charles W. Kitchen, the sole surviving brother, resides at Seattle. Two sisters, Catherine Sprague of Omaha and Susan B. Gabbert of Columbia, Mo., are among the bereaved relatives. Mrs. Kitchen and their only child, Ralph Kitchen, associated in the management of the Paxton hotel, survive. The mother died in 1896 at the age of 93.

Mr. Kitchen was of a studious turn of mind, philosophy being his favorite study. He was an active member of the Omaha Philosophical society, whose meetings were held at his hotel for years on Sunday afternoons.

He began to fail about a year ago, picked up in health, and had to remain home after November 1, from which time he gradually declined. General debility was his trouble.

Major Furay is Called.

Major Furay was standing at Twenty-fourth and Seward streets when the first paralytic stroke came. It benumbed his left arm and limb. He was taken home immediately and physicians were promptly summoned. Major Furay showed hopeful signs even under circumstances so alarming. He did not lose consciousness and that offered encouragement. His vigorous physique and his good health, considering his advanced age, were regarded as points in his favor. Hope went out with the fatal stroke at 5:40. He retained consciousness until death.

The news of Major Furay's death came as a great shock to his hosts of friends in Omaha, where he had lived for over forty years. He had been in good health and none was prepared to hear that "Major Furay is dead." Paralysis had not been a family failing.

Tuesday night Major Furay had attended the installation of officers of the Omaha branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, of which he was president. The meeting was held in Arlington hall. He made a speech which was particularly animated and drew from his hearers vigorous applause at frequent intervals. He seemed in especially good spirits and health. It was his first visit to the association's meetings in a long time, but none there would have guessed it was to be his last. There, in the secret chambers of fraternal association, the major was a great favorite; regarded with deep respect by the younger members to whom he was more than merely president of the body—a friend and counselor, a leader.

Native of Ohio.

Major John B. Furay was born June 26, 1840, at Hillsboro, O. He married Miss Catherine McShane April 6, 1869. John B. Furay breathed the air of patriotism in liberty-loving Ohio and lost no time in deciding that in Lincoln's call for troops to save the integrity of the union he discerned the call to duty. He responded.

(Continued on Third Page.)

SOUTH DAKOTA RETAIL MEN

Reports Read and Methods of Holding Local Trade Are Being Considered.

MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—When the convention of the South Dakota Retail Merchants' association assembled this morning there was a larger attendance noticeable.

President Grimm in his annual address offered many valuable suggestions to the business men of the state, touching on methods to prevent the encroachment of outside business houses on local territory. A. George Pedersen of Chicago delivered an address on mail-order competition and the remedy for it. H. P. Packard of Redfield presented the mutual insurance idea to show the saving made to the business men who patronized a home institution.

Secretary Tyler's report was voluminous. He reviewed the work of the association, referring only incidentally to the injunction suit of Montgomery Ward & Co. against the association. He said the membership had doubled in the last year and that the members were banded together more firmly than ever. He gave instances of where the state association had been of direct benefit to local associations against outside competition. The secretary urged the legislative committee to secure a larger appropriation from the legislature to enforce the pure food laws.

The catalogue house proposition will not receive much attention at the convention other than as it is discussed in the various papers.

The afternoon session was devoted to an executive meeting. This evening the delegates were entertained at a smoker in the club rooms by the Commercial league and impromptu speeches were made. Tomorrow morning the various committees will report, among them the resolutions committee, which, however, will not deal at all radically with the subject of catalogue houses. New officers will be elected and the convention will adjourn at noon.

FOUR CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

Two Factions Present Simultaneous Resolutions in Both Houses.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The senatorial situation promises more turmoil yet. Since the challenge issued by Senator Kittredge and Concressmen Martin and Burke, there has been a getting together among the representatives of the different factions. Action was suddenly decided upon today, resulting in the presenting of two similar resolutions, each being presented in both houses. One by Senator Cook and Representative Glass asks for the appointment of committees of both houses to investigate the charges which have been made against the different members of the congressional delegation, to report to the two houses later in the session. The other resolution, presented by Overholser in the senate and by Parmley in the house, calls for an investigation by a joint committee, and resolves, "That it is the sense of the legislature that no election of United States senator should be held until after the report of the committees, which shall be composed of members of the different factions and parties." In the senate both resolutions were referred to the committee on rules, and it is expected a report on the Cook resolution will be returned tomorrow. In the house both resolutions were allowed to lie over without action.

The senate committees favorably reported the anti-pass bill, but so amended that it is practically a new bill, and the anti-lobby bill.

The house received another long list of new bills, the only one of general importance being the new game law. The house committee presented an amended anti-pass bill and recommended its passage. The Kleinsasser resolution for postage allowance was favorably recommended with a limit of $10 for each member for the session.

The first completed action of the two houses was the passage by the house, under suspension of the rules, of the senate resolution memorializing congress to extend to April 1 the time of beginning settlement on lands west of the Missouri river.

FIVE KILLED IN A WRECK

Boiler Explodes in Pennsylvania and Men on Train Scalded to Death.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 16.—The boiler of a Philadelphia & Reading freight engine exploded at Bridgeport, near here today and five men were killed.

The dead:

CHARLES STEIN, conductor.
JOHN NOBLOCK, fireman.
ROY SCHEDER, brakeman.
ELMER KANE, brakeman.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, in charge of a car of live stock.

The rear portion of the boiler was hurled about 150 yards, while the wheels of the engine remained on the track. Scheder received the full force of the explosion and was torn to pieces. The others were shocked and scalded to death.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16.—The seaboard line Florida special, northbound, ran into an open switch two miles north of Raleigh early today. The boiler of the locomotive exploded and the train caught fire from a gasoline lamp. There were no fatalities.

BOYCOTT ON ELECTRIC LINES

Railroads in Central Passenger Lines Refuse to Exchange Business with Interurbans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—All the railroads in the Central Passenger association today entered into an agreement not to exchange business or courtesies with the electric lines. The result of this agreement, it is said, will be an appeal to the Interstate Commerce commission by the electric lines to compel the eastern roads to put in joint tariffs with them and to treat them as they do the steam roads.

The electric lines are adjusting their tariffs with the commission and declare they are common carriers and that the steam roads can be compelled to interchange business.

FAIRBANKS TO BE ARRESTED

One Sheriff Requests Another to Take Indicted Son of Vice President.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 16.—Sheriff Voorhees sent a telegram to the sheriff of Clark county at Springfield, O., today to place Frederick C. Fairbanks, son of Vice President Fairbanks, under arrest, under his indictment here yesterday by the grand jury in connection with his procuring a marriage license to marry Helen Scott, daughter of the millionaire ironmaster of Pittsburg.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 16.—Fred C. Fairbanks, who is wanted on an indictment for perjury in Steubenville, left the city today. His wife and aunt say they do not know where he has gone.

BROWN'S TITLE GOOD

Officially Declared Elected Senator in Joint Session of Legislature.

MEMBERSHIP IS ALL IN ATTENDANCE

Lobby and Gallery of the House Completely Filled with Spectators.

NEW SENATOR ADDRESSES ASSEMBLAGE

Promises to Obey Mandate of People to the Best of His Ability.

TALKS LARGELY OF STATE AFFAIRS

Announces He Will Seek to Have Law Passed Making Enjoining of Taxes in Federal Court an Impossibility.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—United States Senator-elect Norris Brown made his acknowledgements to the Nebraska legislature in joint session at noon today in a speech of acceptance in which he reiterated his pledges made to the people during the campaign and paid a tribute to the pioneers in the great movement which is now sweeping corporate interests out of politics—Speaker Nettleton, who lived to see his ideas of government triumphant; the late Edward Rosewater, who was called beyond just after the principles which he spent his life fighting for had been written in the platform of his party, and his party united, pledged to carry them out; Governor Sheldon, young in years, but who had the same principles born into him and who will share equally with the legislature the responsibility of successfully completing the work now thoroughly begun. In speaking of the work of these three men, Senator Brown expressed the sentiment of the joint session and he was loudly applauded.

Representative hall, in which the joint session was held, was packed, auditorium and gallery, before Lieutenant Governor Hopewell called the body to order, among the visitors being Mrs. Brown, the wife, and Miss June Brown and Miss Lucile Brown, daughters of the new senator, accompanied by Mr. S. A. Sess of Kearney. They occupied seats to the right of the speaker, near the rear of the house. Sitting with Lieutenant Governor Hopewell were Governor Sheldon, Speaker Nettleton, Chief Justice Sedgwick and Judges Barnes and Letton of the supreme court. Scattered through the house were the state officers and numerous visitors from out in the state, though none of Mr. Brown's relatives from Iowa were in attendance.

Joint Session at Noon.

It was exactly 12 o'clock noon when Lieutenant Governor Hopewell called the joint session to order and the roll of each house was called, showing every member present. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then read and Mr. Hopewell announced the election of Norris Brown as United States senator "for a full term of six years." Representative Hart of York, Thiessen of Jefferson and Senator Thomas of Douglas were appointed a committee to escort the new senator to the bar of the house. Upon the appearance of the committee with the senator at the door the members and visitors rose and stood until Mr. Brown had grasped the hand of Lieutenant Governor Hopewell, who introduced him in the following language:

"Members of the Nebraska Legislature in Joint Session, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our new senator needs no introduction from me. You all know him. He goes to assume his high duties at Washington with the confidence and good will of all the people of this great state. We confidently believe he will be true to the influence of his own mind in the future as in the past. We expect him to be a portion of the new and young blood of that great body of which he is to become a member, at all times working with the progressive element; at all times alert and working for the right. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Brown"

The new senator was greeted with prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:

I come to thank you. I wish I had the power to make you understand how deeply I appreciate this honor. While today I express my gratitude to you who have elected me, I trust I may not forget my obligations to the people of Nebraska who elected you. In the final analysis they are responsible alike for your election and mine; but with the election over our responsibility begins. May God give us courage to bear that responsibility bravely and wisdom to bear it well.

I want to congratulate you men who have been chosen by direct vote to enact laws for this beloved state of ours. It is a mark of esteem and confidence to be deeply appreciated by you. The people have entrusted you with a great work, a work certain and definite. The campaign, which resulted in your election was one of great interest and intense discussion. It was the culmination in this state of the struggle for emancipation from railroad dictation in politics that had been carried on for many years. That struggle developed many notable men and leaders who are pioneers in the case. Among them is no less a character than the splendid man and valiant veteran, Speaker Nettleton. He had lived to see the principles he fought for so long triumphant. Foremost and ablest among these leaders was the late lamented Edward Rosewater. For a generation this great man, with steadfast purpose and unfaltering devotion, fought the people's battle. The state owes him a monument of love and gratitude.

I want to congratulate you, also, because the people have elected George Sheldon governor to share with you the labors and honors of the work you have been chosen to do. In my judgment no state in the union was ever blessed with a better or a braver chief executive than the earnest and modest young man who took the oath of office in your presence two weeks ago.

Why Sheldon Won.

Let me ask you why was Sheldon elected? Was it because of his good name and family? No. Was it because of his splendid, sturdy personality? No. Was it because his opponent was unworthy? No. His opponent was altogether worthy. Was it because he is a republican? No; though that helped. Sheldon was elected governor of Nebraska because he stood for the simple doctrine of equal rights and equal privileges for all men, a doctrine in affairs of government as old as the declaration of independence and as simple and sublime as the ten commandments. It was the doctrine of Lincoln and his friends, the doctrine of Grant, of Garfield, of Harrison, of the loved and lamented McKinley, and is today the doctrine of Theodore Roosevelt and his friends. It is the people's doctrine in every state of the nation, and when they shall awake, as the people of Nebraska have awakened, to the fact that state governments belong to them and not to nonresident corporation, they will join the army of equal rights and equal privileges and elect governors of the size and the character of ours.

This doctrine has come to stay. It is not here for a day, or a month, or a year, and the man, or the public officer, or the editor, who dubs this doctrine "a fad," "a temporary impulse of the people," will live to confess his mistake.

What does a doctrine or a principle avail unless it is enforced? Of what value is a good precept if it is not followed? A doctrine or a principle needs something more than mere announcement. If any good is to result it must be applied. This doctrine of which we speak can be given force and effect in only one way, and that is by writing it into the statutes of the land, state and federal. I am proud to say there is no doubt of your determination and ability