

TOLL BRIDGE GOES

Last Structure of Its Class in Ireland Bought by Waterford.

OVER HUNDRED YEARS OLD

It Was Built by Boston Contractor in 1793.

FAMOUS SWINDLER ARRESTED

Bogus Government Officer Seized Hundreds of Guns in Ireland.

MAY ESCAPE PUNISHMENT

Any of His Victims Who Testify Against Him Will Confront Themselves of Having Arms Illegally.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The news that there was a toll bridge in Ireland up to the first day of the year 1908, will come as a surprise to most Americans, but it is a fact that the last toll bridge in the country was only formally declared a free highway on that day.

The surprise about it is the fact that the bridge formed the principal approach to so important a city as Waterford and was allowed for all these years to stand as a tax on its trade and a vexation to all who had to cross and go. Every foot passenger had to pay a top of cent and every wheeled vehicle 4 cents, the proceeds going to the representatives of a company formed to build the bridge in 1792. The bridge cost \$15,000 to build and it may interest Americans to know that it was built by a Boston man, Mr. Leonard Cox, who was also the engineer of the famous bridge over the Poyne at Londonderry. It has served its purpose well for more than a hundred years and now it has been bought from the company by the corporation of Waterford for \$15,000 and will soon be replaced by a modern structure.

An Irish Swindler. The famous swindler of Koopehnik has a rival in County Down. He is Patrick Boyle of Lifford and before he was captured and lodged in Derry jail to await his trial he succeeded in swindling more than a score of Donegal farmers. The idea seemed to have occurred to him when he heard a farmer remark at the Strahane fair that he would like to pick up a cheap gun to shoot the crows with on his farm. Boyle immediately informed the man that he had a gun which he would sell for \$25. The farmer made an appointment to see the gun next day, and that night Boyle called at the house of Andrew Doherty of Incheugh, "I am a government arms inspector," he said, "and I hear you have a gun in the house. You must give it up."

Never questioning his visitor's authority Doherty saved up and the next day Boyle said to the farmer for \$25. The case with which he carried out the impersonation encouraged him and he devoted his time to his new duties as a government arms inspector. He went half the guns to the district before his operations came to the ears of the police. The amusing feature is that the police are finding it very difficult to induce any one to give evidence against him or by doing so to give evidence against themselves of the illegal possession of firearms.

Trade with France. The French customs authorities have at last recognized Ireland as a separate entity from England by agreeing to publish returns of the direct trade between Ireland and France, instead of the past lump sum of \$10,000,000 with that of Great Britain. The first returns, those for 1907, which have just been issued, show that in that year Ireland exported to France goods to the value of \$20,000,000, while it imported from France goods worth \$75,000,000. Ireland also exported to France \$20,000,000 worth of wool, \$10,000,000 worth of bacon, hams, etc., and about \$30,000,000 worth of linen and yarns. No account is taken in these statistics of course, of the goods which were shipped through England. As these articles had been "transhipped" to Ireland for customs purposes, but it is stated that the French authorities are prepared to recognize the Irish trademark as sufficient proof of the origin of goods passing through their custom houses.

An instance of the superstitious which still prevails in parts of Ireland has just been reported. A man named Flood had been drinking at a neighbor's house near Cavan and on his way home he apparently tried to climb a high hedge. The muffer which he wore became caught in one of the bushes and the man was captured by his neck and hanged. Although several persons arrived before he was dead none of them dared to release him, thinking he was a skeleton, and mindful of the superstition that it is unlucky to touch a person who has taken his own life. They waited the man slowly suffocated and death came as he had the courage to cut him down until a policeman arrived from the nearest station, which was three miles away.

This has been a disastrous year for the foreign herring fisheries and hundreds of thousands of Irishmen are starving this winter unless some measures are taken by the government for their relief. Although the boys all along the coast were literally teeming with fish the weather was so bad for the last six weeks of the season that the boats dared not put out from the shore and the fishermen were forced to allow their harvest to go unworked. The value of the catch last year was only \$3,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 the previous year, which is about an average catch. In addition to this want of the fishermen who tried in their desperation to go out in spite of the weather had their boats and nets damaged or destroyed and they are now without means to replace them or to repair the damage.

Every American is familiar with the expression "to pay on the nail," but few know the origin of the expression. "To pay the reckoning on the nail" is a quotation from the famous old song "Garryowen," the air of which is used as quickstep by every army and is fittingly called "original" in which it referred has just been added to the local historical notes in the new Carnegie library and museum at Limerick. In olden times in Limerick traders met in the town hall, which was used as an exchange, and cash transactions were carried out on a stone pillar which stood at the foot of the stairway. The top of this pillar was covered by a brass plate with a large nail in the center, and the money in all such transactions was plucked down "on the nail."

National Child Labor Day. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The National Child Labor Day was observed at the church, beginning the observations of Saturday, January 18, and Sunday, January 19, as Child Labor day.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, January 19, 1907.

1908 JANUARY 1908. Table with columns for days of the month and corresponding numbers.

THE WEATHER. FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Fair Sunday; slowly rising temperature. FOR NEBRASKA—Fair Sunday; slowly rising temperature. Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Table showing temperature at various hours from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

DOMESTIC. Judge Dana at Topeka fines the International Harvester company \$12,000 under the anti-trust laws.

RECEIVERSHIP OF KNUCKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY is continued two weeks longer.

ACTION OF JUDGES IN ALABAMA in obeying the federal injunction declared by federal court to have prevented civil war.

MONEY IN LARGE SUMS has been flowing into New York during the last week.

PRESIDENT WILL HAVE CHEMICAL EXPERTS report on preservatives.

JURY AT CHICAGO, after thirty-six hours' deliberation, finds Banker J. B. Walsh guilty on fifty-four counts.

MINERS AT MONONGAHELA escape death by cremation and run seven miles in dark to entrance.

INSTITUTE COMMERCE commission revenue. After a meeting about the matter is postponed until January 25.

POWER OF THE RAILROAD BOARD is in question in ordering the retention of a station agent at Dickens, Neb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Grain markets. Stocks and bonds. Condition of Omaha's trade.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS. Put. Arrived. Sailed. NEW YORK, AMSTERDAM, BRISBANE, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA.

CAPE RACE—L. Bretnage, New York, 12 miles east at 11:30 p. m.

WHAT PAPER DO YOU PREFER?

Northwestern University Professor Will Collect Data from Many Persons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Prof. Walter D. Scott, director of the psychological laboratory in Northwestern University, is collecting data on the psychology of journalistic appeal. To accomplish this end, he has sent out hundreds of circulars asking as many persons:

"What paper do you read and the reason for your choice?"

Other questions on the circular are about the different parts of the newspaper that appeal to each individual, the amount of time given to the reading of papers daily, and the inducement to subscribe for one journal instead of others.

BOOST FOR SUNDAY CRUSADE

Kansas City Grand Jury Returns 143 Bills Against Actors and Theater Employees.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Judge Wallace's Sunday closing crusade received another impetus today, when the grand jury returned 143 indictments against persons accused of working last Sunday. One-half of the indictments were against traveling actors and other theater employees, while the other indictments were against the theatrical managers accused of violating the provisions of the master and servant act by requiring their employees to labor on the Sabbath. All the indicted persons have bond.

KANSAS HURRIES ITS WORK

Day for Vote on Primary Bill Set and Two-Cent Fare Law is Rushed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 18.—In the legislature today the house set the vote on the primary election bill for Monday. The committee on elections reported in favor of a "split primary" bill by a vote of 6 to 4. This favors a vote for the United States senator in November and other officials in August. The house then adjourned until Monday.

The senate passed the Brewer railroad bill of the last session, substituting the words for "a 2-cent fare," instead of 3 cents.

ASK CONSENT OF DEPOSITORS

Knutckerbocker Trust Company Receivership Continued to Further Resumption Plan.

WALSH FOUND GUILTY

Ex-President of Chicago Bank Convicted on Fifty-Four Counts.

JURY OUT THIRTY-SIX HOURS

Delay Caused by One Juror Held Out for A Week

DEFENDANT LITTLE AFFECTED

Motion for New Trial for Argument January 25.

PENALTY IS IMPRISONMENT

Law Provides for Sentence of Five to Ten Years on Each Count—Defendant Says Fight is Only Begun.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, which closed its doors in December, 1903, was found guilty today on fifty-four counts of the indictments against him, charging misappropriation of the bank's funds. The verdict was returned by a jury in the federal district court here. Walsh was permitted to remain at liberty under the bond furnished by him after the indictment had been returned against him one year ago to a day, pending the hearing of arguments on January 23 on a motion by his counsel for a new trial.

The penalty fixed by the statute for the offense of which the aged financier was convicted is imprisonment for not less than five years or more than ten, for each count upon which his guilt was established.

Juror Almost Overcome. The reading of the verdict was followed by a scene intensely dramatic. When the jury was polled at the request of Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the defense, Edward Palmer, a juror from Harvard, Ill., was overcome by emotion and wept as he signified his acquiescence in the finding. He sat with his head bowed upon his hands during the preliminary proceedings and failed to rise to his feet as the others had done to reply to the interrogations of the court. "Was clear," he said, "my verdict?" A half hour touched his arm when his turn to answer came. He apparently had not heard the question and it was repeated. Palmer rose and stood unsteadily, with eyes downcast, and muttered something unintelligible to the court and attorneys. Upon prompting by Judge Anderson the juror then replied, with apparent effort and while the tears coursed down his cheeks, saying: "Under the instructions as I understand them."

One Juror Caused Delay. When the poll was completed Palmer was questioned further by the court at the request of Attorney Miller, and in answer to the question previously put to him, replied: "I have nothing to say."

It developed later that Palmer was largely responsible for the long deliberation of the jury. So insistent was he that Walsh be acquitted that he forced his fellow jurors to take separate ballots on every one of the 143 counts in the indictment.

"He is such an old man—over 70 years," it is said to have been the constant plea of Palmer. "He was technically guilty, but by a score of persons who, and what is the use of sending an old man to prison?" he is quoted as having urged upon the other jurors time after time. He is said to have wept at times in the jury room, and he begged the others to consider the age of the defendant and have compassion.

Defendant Little Affected. Walsh, the subject of his companion, who sat at a table surrounded by his attorneys, appeared less moved by the result of the long trial than most anybody else concerned. He was immediately surrounded by a score of personal friends, who pressed forward to offer words of sympathy and encouragement. To these he made brief replies, smiling faintly as he shook the proffered hands.

Appealed to for an expression of opinion as to the finding, he said: "The fight is just begun. I have nothing further to say."

Almost immediately he left the court room.

The verdict was the result of nearly thirty-six hours' deliberation on the part of the jurors. After having retired at 3 o'clock on Thursday, there was indication that a decision was near. Several minutes' delay this morning, when a request for pen and paper was followed by the announcement that a verdict had been reached. This, however, was all that was positively known until the announcement was made in court, followed by a motion by Attorney Miller for a new trial. Judge Anderson granted permission for the filing of the motion, and said that the attorney would be permitted to make the formal application later, and that he would listen to arguments on the same on January 25.

Acquittal Was Expected. John R. Walsh, the aged defendant, arrived at the court room minutes before the jury entered and sat chatting with his attorneys and personal friends at the same table that he had occupied throughout the progress of the long trial. He seemed in the best of spirits, and looked most unconcerned than any of his attorneys. From appearances he and his attorneys were confident of an acquittal. Suddenly the door opened and Judge Anderson, looking pale and worn, entered and proceeded to the bench. Several minutes later, after a half hour had held a whispered conversation with him, the jury was brought in and court was convened.

As the jurors took their seats, everyone in the court room moved forward to advance and eagerly scanned the faces of the jurors. All of the jurors appeared unmoved with the exception of Palmer, and his state of mind was noted by Walsh and his attorneys. A moment later the verdict was read by the clerk of the court. Walsh sat motionless and the crowd of spectators who were hushed. After the reading of the verdict and the moving for a new trial, the defendant arose from his seat and was immediately surrounded by scores of friends who pressed forward to shake his hand and speak a word of sympathy. He received each with a smile but refrained from making any comment.

"Have you anything to say in regard to the verdict?" he was asked.

"Not a word," he replied with dignity. A few minutes later he left the court room with his attorneys.

Will Fight Case to End. Attorney John S. Miller refused to give an expression of his opinion as to the verdict.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MINERS RACE WITH DEATH

Run Seven Miles Through Dark

Switzerland in Order to Make Escape.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Jan. 18.—Miraculously escaping death by cremation or suffocation, or being blown to pieces by an explosion, forty miners employed in the Caledonia mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, made their way through the dark headings for a distance of seven miles and finally reached the open air. Without lights to guide them, and given up as dead, the men battled for two hours with the flames when they reached the surface their faces were blackened, clothes torn and all were severely bruised from stumbling in their flight for safety. Fortunately, the mine contained very little gas, or another mine disaster would have been recorded in western Pennsylvania. The mine was fired some time during the day by a "blow-out" shot, and when the fire was discovered at 9 o'clock last night by the forty men all escape to the surface through the Monongahela entrance was cut off. Momentarily expecting an explosion which would have killed the men started, panic-stricken, for the entry at Charleroi, seven miles away. In their frenzy they stumbled and fell, but only to jump up again and continue their mad rush for safety.

The escapees were probably the most frightened body of coal miners has ever had. When the men reached the surface at 2 a. m. today a majority of them were sobbing like children.

A large force of men are today battling a part of the mine which caught fire, and it is believed the damage will be small.

POPE PIUS MOST IMPROVED

Patient Remains in Bed Through Advice of His Physician—Audience Cancelled.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Pope Pius was visited this morning by his private physician, Dr. Pecci, who found him in better health, but the physician insisted that the pope continue to rest. Because of this the audience arranged for today was suspended, and the pope only received the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val and Monsignor Bissolati, major dome of the Vatican. The reception took place in Pope Pius' bedroom.

FINE FOR HARVESTER TRUST

Judge Dana at Topeka Levies Penalty of \$12,000 on Forty-Three Counts.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 18.—Judge Dana, in the Shawnee county district court here today, assessed a fine of \$12,000 against the International Harvester company, which the court found guilty on forty-three counts of violating the Kansas anti-trust law. The maximum fine is \$100 a count and the minimum \$50.

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DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young. Mrs. Elizabeth Young died at the residence of F. H. Gaines, 13 North Thirty-second street, Friday, Jan. 18, at 10:30 a. m. She was 78 years of age. Her husband, Mr. F. H. Gaines, died in 1892. She was born in Kentucky Nov. 2, 1829, and was married in 1861 to Augustus Young. A few years after their marriage they moved to Washington county and lived there until her husband's death in 1892. Nine children were born to her, of whom only five survive. During her life her constant thought and care was a mother's solicitude for her children and grandchildren. Apparently self had no part in her life. The funeral will be held at the Gaines' residence next Monday and the body will be taken to Hillsboro, Ia., beside that of her husband.

Mrs. Anna Hubner. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Anna Hubner, mother of Mrs. W. B. Sloan and C. M. Hubner, editor of the News, died Friday noon at the home of her daughter of old age. She was 92 years of age. She was born in England, came to this country in 1840, the family settling in Columbus, where they have since made their home. She was married to Dr. George Alfred Hubner, who lost his life attending the yellow fever sufferers in New Orleans in 1857. She came to this city with her children to make her home with her late brother, Thomas Morton, founder of the Nebraska City News. She was prominently identified with the early history of Nebraska, as she was among the first to settle a private school here, and it was at the residence of Thomas Morton that the meeting was held when it was decided to establish a public school. Mrs. Hubner was the prime mover in securing the meeting. She was also one of the organizers of St. Mary's Episcopal church in 1859, when only three years of age. She was a strong woman mentally. Her funeral will be held Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Fannie A. Abbott. Mrs. Fannie A. Abbott, for the last year or more housekeeper at the Paxton hotel, died Saturday morning at 5 o'clock at Hot Springs, Ark., where she had gone in the interest of her feeble health for several months. Mrs. Abbott was about 60 years of age and was well known in hotel circles as a woman of remarkable efficiency in her line. She was at one time housekeeper at the Millard hotel and was for a number of years associated with the western system of hotels throughout the south and west. Mrs. Abbott had a sister, Mrs. Dr. Holbrook, living at Benson. The body will be brought to Omaha Monday for interment.

Str John Lawson Walton. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir John Lawson Walton, member of Parliament for the southern division of Leeds and attorney general in this city, died at his residence in London, from the seizure the beginning of this week and was in the best of health and spirits. He had issued invitations for a dinner to be held last night. Yesterday morning, however, he was seized with a chill and went to bed. The news was finally brought even the name of the street on which he lived. He could tell the police nothing about her parents. She now speaks Chinese fluently.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Florence Livingston, 39 years old, who was captured in raid on a house in the Chinese quarter, says she was kidnapped from her parents in Cincinnati when 8 years old and had since been held by Chinese as a slave. Frequently passing from one Chinaman to another in different parts of the country, she says she finally escaped even the name of the street on which she lived. She could tell the police nothing about her parents. She now speaks Chinese fluently.

UNWRITTEN LAW HELD GOOD

Dr. F. Daker of Seligman, Cal., Who Killed an Inlander of His Home, is Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—Hanging the unwritten law. Dr. F. Daker today was acquitted of murder by a jury which deliberated only ten minutes. Dr. Daker cut the throat of John Mitchell six weeks ago, when he returned and found Mitchell in his wife's room.

HELP FOR SENATORS

President Suggests Congressmen Be Called in to Settle Collectorship.

BROWN AND BURKETT AGREE

Delegation Meets During Afternoon, but Postpones Action.

TRY IT AGAIN ON TWENTY-FIFTH

Important Decision on the Long and Short Haul Rate Question.

HIGHER FEE FOR SHORT HAUL

Commission Looks Upon It with Disfavor as a Rule, but Conditions Sometimes Make Its Execution a Necessity.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—At a conference between the president and Senators Burkett and Brown this morning the president suggested, in order to bring about harmony over the revenue collectorship, that the representatives from Nebraska be called in and that the members of the delegation vote their choice.

Long and Short Haul Decision. One of the most important decisions that has been rendered by the Interstate Commerce commission for many months was that handed down today by Commissioner Clark in the case of the Howard Supply company against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway and other carriers. The decision involves a discussion of the commission's views respecting the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act and the correct interpretation of the commission's decision why it cannot approve a lower rate for a short haul than for a longer one in the same territory.

In the present case the complainant shipper cable from San Francisco to Independence, Kan., on which it is charged 50 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the rate on such rope cables from San Francisco to Mississippi river common points and Chicago common points is only 50 cents per 100 pounds. The commission decided that 100 cents per 100 pounds is not unjust or prejudicial to the complainant. In the course of the decision the commission announced the following important findings of interest to shippers and carriers throughout the country:

Excessive application of an unlawful rate is not evidence that a higher lawful rate is unreasonable.

Discriminatory application of a lawful rate is not evidence that a higher lawful rate is unreasonable.

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TILLMAN URGES LIQUOR BILL

Senator Urges Committee to Report Measure Early to Main Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The senate committee on the judiciary today took up the various prohibition measures before it and heard Senator Tillman on his bill regarding the imposition of liquor into one state from another. He argued that it was competent for congress to take a hand in this, and delegate to the control of the state as a police power.

Replying in a question by Senator Fulton, Mr. Tillman admitted there was some doubt as to the right of congress to regulate the receipt of liquor from outside states by individuals for their own use. This he considered the only doubtful element connected with the question.

He begged the committee not to delay in reporting the bill. "Get it into the senate," he urged, "and let the senate deal with it."

Asked to discuss the wisdom of his measure, he declined, saying that "any student of human affairs will tell you that whiskey is the most potent as well as the most prominent cause of crime and misery in this or any other country," and he believed it necessary to invoke the power of the federal government to perfect the regulation of the traffic in states which already have acted in that direction.

Representing the German-American alliance, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri advocated unfavorable action by the committee on any of the resolutions and bills relating to liquor prohibition. He said that the alliance had membership in thirty-six states and that the German-Americans were not in favor of government interference with the question of prohibition in any way. He said that in passing legislation curtailing federal liquor licenses, congress would be giving aid to prohibition.

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John Yerkes, former commissioner of industrial relations, expressed disapproval of a law withdrawing federal liquor licenses in prohibition states on the ground that it puts the state in the position of invoking federal law to cause their own laws to take effect.

Senator Dooliver also appeared before the committee. He said he had been interested for eight years in the question of prohibition and government's connection with liquor traffic and hoped the committee would be able to reach some favorable conclusion on the bills of that nature before it.

GOETHALS ON CANAL WIDTH

Chairman of Commission Says Hundred and Ten Feet is Wide Enough for Locks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission, today resumed his testimony before the senate canal committee. He detailed the structure of the various dams and locks, giving it as his opinion that all of them, and especially the big project at Gatun, were going to be absolutely safe and capable of use in passing the largest vessel in the world through the canal.

A proposition of working both night and day on certain parts of the canal is under consideration by the commission, according to Colonel Goethals.

Colonel Goethals said that he considered 130 feet a sufficient width for the canal locks. "If we made them much wider than that it would practically call for a widening of all the dry docks of the world. We will be able to accommodate the ships of our feet beam in the canal. I doubt if the beam of ships will ever be greater than that."

The hearings will be resumed Wednesday.

MONEY FLOWS TO NEW YORK

Increase in Cash from Interior Banks Nearly the Record for One Week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A tremendous flow of cash from the banks throughout the country to New York City banks was indicated today by the bank statement, which showed an increase of \$28,182,800 in the amount of cash held by the New York Clearing house institutions. This increase was not thought to be a record one, but it is believed to approach within a few millions of the largest increase ever recorded in a single week in this city. Financiers declared that it showed clearly that the interior banks were entirely reassured by the showing last week. In consequence the interior banks were sending their surplus cash to New York.

SALOON MEN FEAR RAISE

Thousand Men of Trade Call Upon Brewers to Enter Formal Protest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Saloonkeepers in New York are still much excited over the threatened raise of 11 a barrel in the price of beer, although one prominent brewer has stated that there will be no increase. A committee representing 1,000 saloonkeepers called yesterday at the headquarters of the Brewers' association to make a formal protest against any increase in the price of beer. The committee, with a single exception, have raised the price, and it has been stated for some time that a like increase would be made by the New York brewers.

JUDGES PREVENTED STRIFE

Observance of Injunction by Alabama Court Saved Outbreak of Civil War.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—Judge Thomas G. Jones in the United States court today said that the observance of an injunction by the state judge was the face of advice to the contrary prevented civil war in the state. The remark was made during an argument for dismissal of the federal injunction against the railroad not to transport Chief Justice W. W. Weasley. He argued that the federal court was exceeding its authority by enjoining state laws, that the courts could not make laws nor could it say that a rate of 1 1/2 cents a mile is right or wrong.

EMIGRANTS HURRYING HOME