

HEROES OF THE TELEGRAPH

Lofty Courage of Knights of the Key in Face of Danger.

TWO INSTANCES OUT OF MANY

Heroism of Operator Done to Death in Wreck of Overland Limited—Hero of the Galveston Disaster.

Three years ago as the Overland Limited dashed through the night, in the bad lands forty-five miles west of Cheyenne, Wyo., a rail broke in two and came up through the bottom of the baggage car.

It is almost unbelievable that such land as this should be available at the astonishingly low price of \$16.00 an acre. We will explain to you fully why this opportunity is offered if you will read this announcement through and then call at our offices and investigate.

In the first place this land has no railroads at present. The Grand Trunk, the greatest railroad system in Canada, is now building through to the Pacific Coast as rapidly as human energy will permit.

The railroad line will be completed through this land within a few months according to its agreement with the government. When the transportation line is completed and this land has connection with Prince Rupert, Seattle, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and the east by fast trains running several times a day, there is no telling how high the values may go, for there is no land anywhere of better quality.

Fruit lands as good as this are bringing a hundred dollars an acre for every dollar this costs you. And there can be no more fruit lands. There are no more new regions to be opened up after the beautiful valleys of British Columbia affected by the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad are settled.

You see, this is a chance which only a few people have, to get into a new country, just ahead of a great railroad line, and get some land while it may be had very cheaply. The raise in values in such cases as this are almost magic. Double upon double the values mount with the great stream of population which come in with the first trains.

A Few Sections of Nechaco Valley Farm Land \$3.50 An Acre Cash, Balance 6 Annual Payments at 6% on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad THE RICHEST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM LANDS

River Bottom Lands, Level and Clear, Natural Wild Meadows Grow Grass 4 Tons to the Acre. Does Not Require Irrigation.

THE GREATEST FRUIT AND DAIRY COUNTRY ON THE CONTINENT TODAY

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE A CITIZEN OR EVEN A RESIDENT OF CANADA TO ACQUIRE FULL GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED TITLE.

Moreover you may pay \$16.00 an acre for your land in seven payments, covering six years. The first payment required is only \$3.50 an acre.

CALL AND INVESTIGATE THIS TOMORROW. IT DOES NOT COST YOU ANYTHING TO FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THIS. THERE ARE ONLY A FEW SECTIONS OF LAND AVAILABLE AT THIS PRICE AND YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO LOOK INTO THIS MATTER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Official Reports of the Government Engineers Give Full Description of Each Piece of Land We Offer

When you call at our office we will show you reports and field notes made right on the ground by the government engineers, showing the exact location of each quarter section of this land, the character of the soil, what it grows, the creeks, springs, streams upon the land, the climate, rainfall and matters regarding which a prospective investor might be interested.

These reports and field notes give you every particular about the different pieces available, and give you the expert opinion of qualified engineers concerning the land.

The Climate of Central British Columbia is about the same as the climate of Washington and Oregon, and to quote the government report, is "all that could be wished for."

Out-of-town people may mail or wire orders for this land, in any quantity, from 80 acres upward. A payment or guarantee of 25c an acre must accompany such orders. These orders will be placed in the order in which they are received, upon land conforming to purchasers' answers to the following questions. The balance of the first payment will become due when the land contract is executed.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAYS:

"The soil is everywhere of the richest quality. "In previous reports I have described the flat country of the Nechaco as the greatest farming district of British Columbia. "All reports go to show that the Nechaco is one of the most greatly favored by nature in the whole of the Province. Its advantages are many; the land is level the soil is rich and climate mild."

Mail This Coupon. How many acres of land do you want? What do you wish to raise upon the land? How much, if any, of your land would you like to have in timber? Upon a great many sections of this land there are small timber patches, affording trees for fuel and for fencing. Do you prefer to be located on or near a lake? Do you wish to be located on the north or the south side of the Grand Trunk railroad? Sign full name of person to whom papers are to be made out. Give address. Amount inclosed \$.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC LAND COMPANY 411 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA

REFERENCES—Omaha National Bank, Omaha. Deltor, Horton & Co., Seattle. National Bank of Commerce, Seattle.

in the Pacific, and before night 30,000 will be starving. What under heaven can we do?"

Spillane up to this time had himself wandered as if in a half dream, but at the question the telegraph operator, who for years had sat taking messages of disaster by land and sea, awoke. "Do, man? Get into communication with the outside world somehow."

Within an hour Spillane was aboard the Phoebe, a powerful thirty-foot launch, and had set forth to cross Galveston bay to the mainland, and so follow the railroad track on foot for Houston, forty-seven miles away. For two hours the launch fought, covering a bare seven miles abreast of the mainland; but nowhere along shore could Spillane see a place to land. Wreckage of houses, barns, ships, railroad trunks littered the shore far as the eye could reach.

All he could find of the railroad was the right-of-way. Ties were gone. Seventy-pound steel rails lay bent and twisted like hairpins and corkscrews, and telegraph poles were scattered about as if cut off with a buzz saw. Through knee-deep water and ankle-deep mud he slipped and floundered. The hot sun, beating through the murk of the sweltering calm that had followed the storm, baked him as if in a kiln, until he was red with thirst; but in the midst of that watery desolation there was not a drop of water fit to drink, for the brine of the gulf had flooded streams and wells. His feet were covered only with salt slippers, and dye had soaked out of them, poisoning his ankles until they were as if on fire and swollen big around as saucers.

Yet he staggered into Houston that evening. A ghastly figure he was, clad in an undershirt, linen trousers and an outing cap, bare legs swollen to the size of watermelons.

"Galveston is gone! Galveston is gone!" he mumbled thickly as he limped through the streets toward the telegraph office, followed by a crowd. "Any wires working?" he gasped. He sank into a chair in front of a desk, and the magic fingers that had sent the quick, clear, even, incisive Morse for which even today this man is famed, grasped the knob of a telegraph key and called up St. Louis, where President McKinley happened to be. This was the message: "St. Louis, Mo. "A hurricane and tidal wave destroyed Galveston and surrounding country. Twenty to thirty thousand are homeless. We need food, clothing, tents, doctors, drugs, and—above all—clerical assistance."

Then, presently, came a moment when Spillane did that for which congress owes him a medal. A New York sheet had been "tipped off" that Spillane had arrived with one of the biggest stories in a generation, and a brazen editor thought he saw his chance for a feat. He sent this message to Spillane: "The—offers you \$5,000 for exclusive story of Galveston disaster." Five thousand dollars! What was not \$5,000 to a man untried, untrusting, a man 36 years old, on the threshold of beginning life all over again, with a wife and three hungry little ones to feed? For a minute Spillane sat, and out of his brown eyes snapped a spark and under his black mustache the teeth came together with a click. "Impossible," he answered simply. "Name your own price," came the answer. "I am not selling the lives of 30,000 human creatures at any price. My first duty is toward them." Within ten minutes, out of the office of the Associated Press, Spillane clicked the story, without writing a word of copy in itself, a marvelous telegraphic feat. Almost word for word as he sent the story, so it sped throughout the country to the hundreds of papers in the Associated Press service, and how the country rejoiced, how at first warships and then trainloads and shiploads of aid and assistance were rushed from every port and point, is a matter of history.—A. W.

Some Things You Want to Know The American Congress—Law-Making by Committee

While congress ostensibly legislates in open senate and house, it virtually abdicates all power to its committees. It may sit by and see that they do their work well, and it may ratify what they do, in order that the constitutional conditions of law making may be complied with, but nonetheless the laws that govern the American people are largely committee-made. A proposition which seeks to become law knocks at the door of the congress through an individual member, as a rule. In the house the member simply writes out his proposition and places it in a basket on the speaker's table. That basket is called "the hopper" and appropriately so, because from thence the proposition goes into the mill that grinds out new legislation. In the senate, where things are done with a little more dignity, a bill is introduced by a member's raising a senator's rise, obtains the recognition of the chair, and formally introduces the bill.

The next step is to refer it to a committee. As a rule public bills are referred to the appropriate committees by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, acting within the scope of the rules. But there is a provision in the rules of the house, that where the house chooses to do so it can refer a bill to any committee it may desire. It so happens that in many cases the mere reference of a bill to the committee is tantamount to placing it in a pigeon-hole forever, since the majority of the committee is against the measure. Another committee might be favorable in its attitude toward the measure. So the house may elect to send it to the committee which is not packed against it, although it would, in the natural course, go to the other committee. Here then, is the first strategic point in legislation. It is used only in rare instances, but when it is there is a hard-fought battle.

After a committee gets a measure it has control of its destiny. If the majority of the committee votes against reporting it, it dies. The greater number are pigeon-holed by the committee chairman and are never considered at all, even in committee. Perhaps forty-nine out of every fifty public bills introduced die forever in committee rooms. The committees are often battle-grounds of great political struggles. A notable instance was the fight on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in the finance committee of the senate. It was plain to the leaders of the majority that they would not get their forces into line on a given proposition at the outset. So they served notice on the democratic members that the republicans had a little money in their own ranks and did not intend to fight it out with the democrats until they had straightened out their own differences. Then, by the application of the majority rule principle, the majority forced an agreement. But no democrats were admitted until it was settled. Then the democrats were invited in and given their choice of accepting or rejecting the majority bill. Thus many parts of the bill, which could not have mustered a majority of the full committee at any time, were incorporated into the bill as favorably reported to the senate.

It is not often that material changes are made in bills as reported by the committees. A notable instance of adherence to committee recommendations was that of the senate finance committee on the tariff bill. Although every member of the senate well knew that not over half of the contested points in the bill have passed the finance committee if the majority of that committee had not caucused and bound themselves by a hard and fast agreement, the senate live up to its reputation of standing by the findings and recommendations of its committees. Sometimes, of

course, the committees are reversed, but these cases are exceptional. When an important matter comes up committees grant extended hearings. The hearings on the railroad rate bill continued for months, and they fill as many volumes as an encyclopedia. No one seriously supposes that every senator reads all this testimony, or that every member of the committee does so. The aggregate of all the hearings of all the committees during a session of congress often constitutes tens of thousands of pages. There is much inconsistency in the extent at which different matters are heard by congress. When the simple question of whether Reed Smoot should be awarded a seat in the senate or unseated was being considered the senate committee held five days and elections spent many times as much money and took many times as much testimony as was taken by the finance committee in the consideration of the last tariff bill.

On account of the importance of the committee, senators much to contend in the majority of cases mediocrity with long service counts more than great ability with only a few years of service behind it. The tactical position is, of course, the committee chairmanship. And if one will look over the list of committee chairmen in the house and senate he will find that every important chair is occupied by a man of long service. In many cases there are men who sit even below the salt who are possessed of more ability than the chairman, but they have not been there long enough to get the high positions.

The rule is, with certain exceptions in the case of the chairman, that the newest members of a committee go to the foot of the table, just as the child entering school begins in the A B C class. The child may, by reason of precocity or studiousness, progress faster than his fellows; but practically the only way a committee member advances up the table toward its head is when a member ahead of him dies or leaves congress. Influence may get the new member named upon a committee more important than some other committee, but it rarely will advance him one seat nearer the chairman at the big table around which the committee gathers for its deliberations.

It is when a man reaches the chairmanship and the ranking membership on the majority and the minority sides, that he reaches his real usefulness in congress. This makes him a member of the conference committee on legislation with which his committee has to deal. And the conference committees of congress are really the strategic positions on the battlefields of legislation. What little round top was in the battle of Gettysburg, that is the conference committee in legislative campaigns. After the house has had its say about a law in process of passage, and the senate has had its say, it usually is found that they disagree. The senate wants this thing incorporated that the house has not put in, and it wants that thing left out that the house has put in.

Here, then, is where the conference committee comes in and settles things. It

must get the house to back down on some of its propositions, and the senate to recede from some of the things it put into the bill. It is a game of give and take. Usually it is played by three members of the house and three from the senate. The chairman of the two committees of the senate and house, the ranking democrat and the ranking republican of each committee constitute the conference committee. After they get together on every proposition, the house conferees go back to the house with a statement of the spoils they have won and those they have lost, and the senate conferees go back to the senate with a similar account. As a rule they recommend that their respective bodies accept the compromise they have made. Some times they cannot agree, compromisers that they are, and then they go back to their respective bodies for further instructions, after which the tug of war begins all over again. Often the battle lasts for days, and some times it is drawn out into weeks. There have been times when one house has laid down its ultimatum, "Thus far will we go and no further," and the other has countered with a statement of the points upon which it will not surrender. After all hope of compromise is past they go back to their respective houses and announce their intention to agree. Some times new conferees are appointed, especially if the measure be an important one, and the keep pegging away until a compromise is finally completed. There have been times, however, even with such important legislation as the big appropriation bills, that the conferees have not agreed and the matter has gone over to a succeeding session.

But there are times when these conference committees do even more than patch up differences. One body may amend the measure passed by the other body by striking out all after the enacting clause. That leaves the conferees free to bring in an entirely new measure on the subject, and it has some times happened that the conference committee of six men has written a measure different from that passed by either body, and both have accepted it. Some times, again, the conferees committees bring in reports which one or both houses will not accept, but this is exceptional. Usually the house and the senate simply ratify what the conferees do, and then the bill is ready for the signature of the president.

Men may speak in the house and the senate. There may seem to be a battle royal in progress on the floor of the two chambers, and the world may look on and think it is witnessing law in the making. But, with the exception of the few instances where the whole country is aroused and all eyes are turned on Washington, congress legislates entirely by its committees. Behind the closed doors of committee and conference rooms are made the agreements which the senate and the house ratify.

By FREDERICK J. HARKIN. Tomorrow—THE AMERICAN CONGRESS—Procedure in the Senate.

WHY SUFFER LONGER? Automobile, Gas and Traction Engineering

When you may be perfectly and instantly cured by a supreme power, of the worst ailments that afflict humanity, regardless of sectarian beliefs? SEE—AMERICA'S BOWER COOPER, 428 CHARLES ST. Benson, Walnut Hill and Deaf Institute care half a life—

Any one of these courses may be completed in three months. The most complete and practical courses offered by any school in the country. Full supply of automobile and engine for practice. Two dolls taught not only to handle automobile and engine, but to make all repairs. Read for catalogue giving complete information. You can enter any time. Your quarter is twelve weeks, of three months from the day you enter. Address: Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

A Proclamation to the People of Omaha

Our cities have been honored by the location of the National Corn Exposition. The responsibility of making a thorough success of the most important agricultural event in the interest of our grain and grass crop, that the United States has ever known, rests, not only on those who have been actively engaged in the work, but upon every loyal citizen of the three cities. It cannot be a success without the cordial and enthusiastic support of each and every man and woman in the community.

If you have friends who should or might be interested in the Exposition, write them a personal letter. The homes and hospitality of our people must be extended to our guests.

Merchants and business houses should prepare to decorate their places of business and vie with each other to see who can produce the most attractive outward appearance of welcome.

There are innumerable small courtesies, that count for much, which each of us can show the strangers within our gates after our visitors are with us.

Having been made hosts on so important an occasion, the opportunity is offered us to show our visitors that true hospitality which is characteristic of the spirit of the West.

The National Corn Exposition, C. C. Rosewater, Chairman Committee. Information Bureau Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 17th and Kearney Sts.

Times Square Automobile Company

No. 122-124 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Three hundred high grade slightly used automobiles on hand. These machines have all been carefully overhauled and are in elegant condition throughout. Prices from \$250.00 up. Write for a free copy of our monthly Bulletin and also Special List describing many of our choicest bargains. Visitors to the Chicago Live Stock Exposition will find our Stock Yard Branch located in the Record Building. From this branch to our down town store we operate our own stage line of automobiles, which service is at the disposal of our prospective buyers. Branch Houses—New York City, Saint Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.

WAVE GIRLS OF CHICAGO

This book makes an attempt to lodge anything; the real, unadorned, naked truth is shown in every line. All can read and understand from the time she is "insulted" by a suitor; accused by a well-dressed brute, who tries to thrust his blighting friendship on her; on to the end. This RARE BOOK sent to any address securely sealed in plain wrapper. 50c. Address: A. J. CLARK, 3126 E. 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE TICKETS

For Benjamin Fay Mills' Sunday afternoon lecture at the Lyric Theater on "The Man, Walt Whitman," good until 2:35, may be obtained so long as they last at Heaton, or Myers and Dillon Drug Co., or at the Owl, Piel, or Sherman & Connell Drug stores. As also for circulars, Mr. Mills will also speak in the Librarian church Sunday morning on "The Divinity of Christ," and at a free meeting in the Lyric at 8 p. m. on "Why I Changed My Religious Opinions."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

CLARK'S SWIFTEST ANNUAL CRUISE TO THE ORIENT February 5, 73 days, \$400 up, including shore excursions, etc. Cruises around the world; Tours to Europe. Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York. W. E. Book, 1554 Franklin St., Omaha.

MASON & HAMLIN IN LANDOW RECITAL

True Musicianship Quality of an Exquisite Toned Piano Excites Much Pleasure for Vast Audience.

Unlimited Praise for Player and Piano Played. Listeners in Rapture.

"An uncommon artist" — "capable enough to rank with America's greatest" — such was the decision of the vast throng attending the recital given by Landow, the pianist, at the First Baptist church, on Thursday evening last.

Landow's superb handling of the piano fit a topic of conversation among the critics and music lovers making up the audience.

However, the lustre added to the reputation of the MASON & HAMLIN piano, which by the way, is the only instrument used by Landow, is also worthy of comment here.

Hearers experienced positive thrills of pleasure whenever Landow's marvelous heavy bass brought forth from the MASON & HAMLIN, sounds that were truly orchestral and harplike. At such times, heavy, yet always harmonious vibrations fairly penetrated the auditorium.



But on the other hand, with the MASON & HAMLIN, Landow was also able to bring out his exquisite pianissimo trills in the treble. Even though remarkably rapid as the execution was in such passages, the softness was ever apparent—the effect requiring merely a "half dip" of the MASON & HAMLIN keys.

It is in such exacting tests that the action qualities of a piano are brought out, very few makes having the "almost hair-trigger" action regulation required.

The MASON & HAMLIN, however, was equal to even Landow's precise demands, and on many occasions hearers whispered to one another, "Isn't that a gorgeous toned instrument?"

Landow himself, upon finishing his program, turned to several friends, confidentially remarking: "That's the finest instrument I have ever played upon." The exclusive selling of the MASON & HAMLIN piano is confined to the A. H. Hoyer company of 1313 Douglas street, Omaha, and this well known concern has lately devised a special parlor for the exhibition of these famed instruments exclusively.