

**MONEY ALLOWED FOR BUILDINGS**

Sundry Civil Bill Carries Many Items for Three States, as Reported to House.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS WILL PROFIT**

Sum of \$50,000 Granted for More Land and Enlargement.

**KEARNEY BUILDING GETS SHARE**

Federal Edifice There Allowed \$37,000 for Completion.

**BIOLOGICAL STATION ORDERED**

Fairport, Iowa, Gets \$40,000 for Purpose, and \$35,000 is Granted Public Building at Ottumwa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the house today and carried the following items for Nebraska, Iowa and Wyoming:

Thirty-seven thousand dollars for the completion of the public building at Kearney, Neb.; \$20,000 for additional land and construction of the improvement of the federal building at Council Bluffs, Ia.; \$30,000 for remodeling and repairs to the federal building at Des Moines; \$2,000 for rental for temporary quarters for the Fort Dodge post-office; \$40,000 for a biological station at Fairport, Ia.; \$35,000 for the completion of the public building at Ottumwa, Ia.; \$30,000 for the completion of the public building at Lander, Wyo., and \$20,000 to complete the public building at Sheridan, Wyo.

The senate today confirmed the nomination of E. G. Akam as postmaster at Platteville, S. D.

The sundry civil appropriation is the second largest of all the appropriations bills and carrying a total of \$111,983,211, was reported to the house today by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations. The total represents a cut of \$16,500,000 from the estimates submitted to the committee, and is more than \$20,000,000 less than the sundry civil bill carried for the current fiscal year.

**Money for Canal.**

Of the grand total the largest single item is \$37,130,000 for the continuation of the construction of the Panama canal. This sum is reimbursable to the treasury from the sale of bonds. The bill carries appropriations for practically all branches of government service, including large estimates for the district of Columbia. Some of the larger items are as follows:

For public buildings, \$6,145,000; life saving service, \$2,300,000; current expenses of the revenue cutter service, \$2,285,000; engraving and printing, \$4,118,000; pay and janitors of public buildings, \$2,800,000; fuel, lights and water for public buildings, \$1,550,000; public health and marine hospitals, \$1,954,000; Interstate Commerce commission, \$1,300,000; armories and arsenals, \$501,000; barracks and quarters, including sea coast artillery, \$400,000; sea coast artillery in the Philippines and Hawaii, \$375,000; expenses of White House, \$75,000; rivers and harbors improvements, \$1,000,000; the \$1,000,000 for protecting the harbor of New York from injurious deposits, \$100,000; artificial limbs, \$100,000; public lands service, \$1,717,000; surveying public lands, \$550,000.

The limit of cost of the New York post-office is increased to \$4,500,000 and \$250,000 is appropriated for continuing the work for the modernization of the post-office building in New York, \$10,000; for lighting the capital grounds and buildings in Washington, \$100,000; a provision also is included for \$250,000 to enable the president to assist the officers of the government in the administration of custom laws.

Under the Department of State appropriation of \$100,000 is made to meet the expenses of representatives of the United States in the arbitration before the Hague tribunal under the special agreement of January, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to fisheries on the North Atlantic coast under the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

**Cholera Serum Experiments.**

Acting Secretary Hayes of the Department of Agriculture, in reply to a suggestion made by Senator Burkett that a good would be accomplished by detailing an expert to demonstrate the efficiency of hog cholera serum in Nebraska, said in a letter to Senator Burkett today:

"The value of hog cholera serum in Nebraska has been considered for some time by officials of the state experiment station at Lincoln and the legislature of Nebraska has appropriated \$5,000 to start the work."

"If interested parties in Nebraska, such as the Union Stock Yards company at South Omaha, for example, will furnish a suitable number of hogs, proper quarters for caring for these hogs while under experiment, and will agree to cover for them as the department officials may direct during the experimental period, we can probably carry out satisfactory and instructive experiments at South Omaha some time during the month of July."

Senator Burkett, after the receipt of this letter, has asked for a conference with M. Dorset of the bioscience division of the bureau of animal industry, with a view of ascertaining the number of hogs needed and the course to be followed.

C. J. Roman and wife of Lincoln, who have been in Sweden for the last year, were in Washington yesterday, en route to their old home.

**Miscellaneous Items.**

William Spage has been appointed postmaster at Valley View, Hand county, S. D., vice D. J. Post, resigned.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has denied a motion for the review of the departmental decision in the case of E. J. Pickrell against H. E. Crane filed by the latter in holding for cancellation his homestead entry located in the Alliance (Neb.) land district.

The application of George I. Parker, F. A. McCormack, J. W. Linkhart, T. B. Wilson and J. C. Morris to organize the First National bank of Colorado, Neb., with \$50,000 capital, has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

Rural carriers appointed are as follows: Nebraska—Lincoln, route A, Fred Brock, carrier; Henry Morgan, substitute; Iowa—Ashe, route E, F. A. Allen, carrier; Ann Allen, substitute; Jefferson, route 2, Robert B. Morden, carrier; no substitute.

**Doctor's Degree For Roosevelt; Highest Honor**

Third Time This Century King Frederick's University Has Honored a Foreigner.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 6.—King Frederick's university conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt today the degree of doctor of philosophy. It was the third time in the history of a century that the degree had been given a foreigner.

The exercises occurred in the amphitheater of the university. King Haakon entered with Mr. Roosevelt at his right, and faced a notable assemblage.

The dean of the faculty of history and philosophy, in an address, said that Mr. Roosevelt had already left the earth and was reading on Olympus with Jupiter and Apollo, and that it was scarcely kind to drag him down among the mortals. He likened Colonel Roosevelt to a rushing human engine, difficult to follow and making it difficult, amid the clouds of smoke, to discern precisely the manner of man he was. Some saw a winged angel and others a modern devil with claws. In sketching the colonel's career he found the "Winning of the West" his most instructive work. He agreed with others that Mr. Roosevelt was a man who had learned to use the capacities and powers which in most men lie dormant. He had converted his capacities into energies.

In reply Mr. Roosevelt said that it did not make much difference what capacities a man had. It was important rather what he did with them. The thing was to get the job done. The king laughed when Mr. Roosevelt said:

"If recognition comes for what you do, good; if recognition does not come, here the speaker passed—it is not quite so good."

Mr. Roosevelt's first foreign engagement was with a throat specialist.

The newspapers today comment approvingly upon Mr. Roosevelt's peace program set forth in his address yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt started for Stockholm today.

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**Earthquake Victims Will Be Many More**

Later Accounts from Disaster at Cartago Place Number of Dead to Exceed Five Hundred.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 6.—The number of persons killed when Cartago was devastated by an earthquake Wednesday night is now placed much above the first estimate of 500 persons. The shock occurred at 6:30 o'clock and continued about eighteen seconds. The buildings of the town collapsed and the surviving populace was thrown into a panic.

FRANCO, Cal., May 6.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt in this city shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. The vibrations lasted for over one minute, shook windows and caused dishes to rattle. Court house employees who had arrived at their offices ran out of the building and remained outside until it was over.

**Are you going to move this Spring?**

**Do you know how to find somebody to move you?**

Look under "Moving and Storing," in today's Bee want columns.

Reliable persons, experienced in handling household goods are running ads there.

Call them and make your arrangements.

**LONG AND SHORT HAULS MAY LOSE**

Amendments Doomed to Defeat, Declare Senators Elkins and Crane at Capital.

**NOW HAVE FORTY-FIVE VOTES**

This, They Say, is Eight More Than Necessary.

**CUMMINS MAY MAKE A MOVE**

Announces that He Will Re-offer His Amendment Later.

**PRESIDENT TAFT COMMENTS**

Chief Executive Says that Loss of Pooling and Merger Clauses Will Not Seriously Affect Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senators Elkins and Crane reached the capitol today for a conference with the president, they informed their associates they had fifty-two votes, eight more than is needed to defeat every long and short haul amendment to the railroad bill that may be offered. This number includes many democratic senators.

The attention of the supporters of the Dixon amendment was called to the statement of the conservative senators. They said they did not know whether the opposition had fifty-five votes, but they admitted that "it looks as if the insurgent amendment would be lost."

It was claimed also by the conservatives that they would prevent the adoption of any amendment to section 9 of the bill.

Senator Cummins, in withdrawing his tariff agreement, amendment to Section 7 preliminary to the striking-out of that section, announced that he would reoffer his amendment when Section 9 is reached.

**Taft Hears News.**

The statute of the administration railroad bill in the house and the senate is understood to have been the chief topic of discussion at today's meeting of the cabinet. Attorney General Wickham, who drew up the measure in its original form, explained in detail to President Taft what had been done during the chief executive's absence.

President Taft today declared that although he was sorry the pooling and merger clauses of the bill had been omitted in the senate he did not consider that the loss of these two provisions vitally affected the bill.

The president is far more concerned over what congress may attempt to put into the bill rather than the provisions that have been stricken out. As he has already indicated, it is regarded as certain that if amendments suggested in the house by some of the more radical members are included in the bill and the conferees are not able to eliminate them, he will veto the bill on the ground of such provisions.

When King Edward breathed his last, there came to a close the life of a unique personality. He was loved almost universally, first of all as a man whose natural attributes made him dear to the hearts of his subjects and next as a monarch whose ability to fulfill the role which he was called to assume was demonstrated conspicuously.

Edward VII by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, defender of the faith, emperor of India, was his title.

Subject to fierce criticism in his youth because of his manner of life, he lived down a rather unenviable reputation through long years of more careful conduct and succeeded in winning the confidence of all the people as almost no other sovereign of Great Britain, except his mother, Queen Victoria, had done.

As a statesman he was active and successful, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. The fact that he was the idol of the people made him a useful instrument of the ministry, and enabled him at the same time to wield more influence than had been conceded to the throne in the past. He was an able diplomat and in all the more important questions of foreign policy which came up during his short reign, he made himself felt.

In domestic politics he was less active, but succeeded in strengthening the position of the monarchy by the masses, eventually killing whatever antagonistic sentiment existed at the time of his accession.

His influence with his minister in an advisory capacity was much more pronounced than was that of Queen Victoria, although his attitude on the political questions of the day was not defined.

Edward VII assumed the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901, so that he was king less than ten years.

**Caught People as Sportsman.**

It was as a sportsman that the British people loved most to think of him. He was an enthusiastic patron of horse racing and was fond of yacht racing, cricket, athletics and shooting. His love of cards was almost a passion in his earlier days and his gambling for high stakes got him in trouble several times.

When in 1893 his horse Minerva won the Derby at Epsom there was a scene of enthusiasm at the track which was unparalleled. Twice before he became king he won the Derby, with Persimmon in 1886 and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900.

In personal appearance the king was the typical Englishman. He was rather below the average stature, of strong and heavy build. His ruddy face betokened good health and good spirits up to a short time ago. He wore his gray beard trimmed to a sharp point. His thin circle of gray hair diminished until he was quite bald. Even in his latter days he continued to be one of the best dressed men in Europe and was

**Rear Admiral McCalla is Dead**

Naval Hero with Long Record of Distinguished Services Dies in California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 6.—Rear Admiral H. B. McCalla, U. S. N., (retired), died at 4 o'clock this morning of apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—High naval officers in Washington when they learned today of the sudden death of Rear Admiral Bowman Henry McCalla at Santa Barbara, Cal., were unanimous in their expressions of sorrow and praise of the dead officer.

Rear Admiral McCalla was born at Camden, N. J., in 1844, entering the navy in 1861.

His services during the almost thirty-nine years of active duty in all parts of the world were noted with conspicuous acts. The most brilliant achievements of the dead officer were in connection with the war with Spain and the Peking relief column, for which he received special recognition in the shape of a congressional medal for distinguished service in battle and also international acknowledgment of his labor through the bestowing on him of the order of The Red Eagle by the German emperor and the Chinese war medal by the king of England. All of this was on top of the excellent record in the civil war.

Rear Admiral McCalla was made a member of the Royal Legion and decorated in other respects and advanced in rank in the navy. His last active service in the navy was as commandant of the naval training station at Mare Island, Cal., and of the navy yard there, and he retired June 15, 1906. For some time he had been living in southern California with his family.

**WEALTHY ST. LOUIS MAN MUST SERVE FIVE YEARS**

Frank J. Minor Given Penitentiary Sentence for Conducting a Bucket Shop.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Frank J. Minor, a wealthy trader, was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary Thursday afternoon after being convicted of conducting a bucket shop. He will appeal.

Minor is the head of a grain company and was indicted by a grand jury along with nine others. The other cases were dismissed when the men promised to suspend operations.

Minor's company is the one in the city suspected of conducting a bucket shop. Testimony at the trial showed that the incorporators of the company were elevator boys, who received 50 cents for signing the papers.

**England's Late King**

EDWARD VII.

Born, Nov. 9, 1841.  
Died, May 6, 1910.

**KING'S PERSONALITY UNIQUE**

Ruler of England Loved by People in Ten Years' Reign.

**SKILLED IN FIELD OF DIPLOMACY**

Coronation One of Most Splendid Pageants of Modern Times—Subjects Regarded Him True Sportsman.

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**Coronation Wondrous Pageant.**

His coronation, originally set for June 16, 1901, was postponed until August 9, on account of illness. It was a pageant of almost unparalleled splendor and the occasion of a celebration throughout the world. His short reign was a peaceful one, after the conclusion of the Boer war, which was in progress when he became king.

Several times the king's life had been in danger from anarchists or cranks. On April 8, 1900, when, as a prince he was in Brussels, Jean Sipo, a boy of 15 years, fired at him as he was seated in a railway coach. The shot did not harm. The boy was held to be mentally irresponsible.

A plot to assassinate him and King Carlos of Portugal while he was in Lisbon in 1903 was discovered and frustrated.

The king was always a great traveler and was nearly as well known on the boulevards of Paris and in the casinos of Biarritz and Homburg as he was along Piccadilly. He always exhibited a marked preference for the society of Americans.

**Sketch of the Late King's Life.**

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham palace, in London, on November 9, 1841. His mother, Queen Victoria, was married to his cousin, Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg in February, 1840. In the same year Victoria, who became Empress Frederick

George Frederick Ernest Albert. Born, Nov. 9, 1841. Married Princess Mary Victoria of Teck, July 6, 1893, and has issue: Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. Born, June 23, 1894. Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George. Born, December 14, 1895. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary. Born, April 25, 1897. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert. Born, March 31, 1900. Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund. Born, December 20, 1902. Prince John Charles Francis. Born, July 12, 1905.

**New King and Queen**

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**EDWARD VII IS NO MORE**

British Monarch Passes Away at Royal Palace After Two Days' Illness.

**PNEUMONIA PROBABLE CAUSE**

Bronchitis Develops Into Fatal Form, Causing Sudden End.

**FAMILY AT THE KING'S BEDSIDE**

Queen, Sons and Daughters with Ruler When Death Calls.

**GLOOM SETTLES OVER CITY**

Demise May Have Serious Effect Upon Political Affairs.

**PRINCE OF WALES IS SUCCESSOR**

New Ruler Will Be Sworn as Soon as Privy Council Can Convene—Whole World in Mourning.

LONDON, May 6.—King Edward died at midnight. Only the nearest relatives and doctors were with him at the end. The cause of death, it is understood, was pneumonia, following bronchitis.

The official bulletin announcing the king's death read as follows:

MAY 6, 11:50 P. M.—His majesty, the king, breathed his last at 11:45 tonight in the presence of her majesty, Queen Alexandra, the prince and princess of Wales, the princess royal, the duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, the duchess of Argyll.

(Signed) "Laking, Reid, Powell, Dawson."

Only a few reporters and a few officials were at the palace when Lord Knollys entered the office a few minutes after midnight and quietly announced the king had passed away. News was withheld from the press for half an hour.

The prince of Wales became king automatically on the death of Edward. He will take the oath of office before the privy council when it can be convened.

The prince and princess of Wales left the palace at 12:17 a. m., returning to Marlborough house. Some of the king's nearest friends declare that his illness was brought on by worry and loss of sleep resulting from the political situation.

"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

These words fell from the lips of King Edward VI. in a waking interval this afternoon.

The prince of Wales arrived at the palace at 10 o'clock this morning and entered almost unobserved. In addition to the three physicians who were in attendance throughout the night, there were summoned this morning Dr. Bertrand Dawson and Dr. St. Clair Thomas. All of the medical party remained within call of the sick chamber.

The king was of the house of Hanover, which dates from the accession to the throne of King George I. in 1714.

Twice before ascending the throne Edward's life was despaired of. In 1871 he was seriously ill with typhoid fever. In 1888 he fell on the stairs during a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor and fractured a knee cap. Complications ensued and for a time his condition was dangerous.

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