Morning Dregonian.

# CARTER GIVES UP

Republicans All Vote for Kuykendall.

### **KAY IS THE ANGEL OF PEACE**

Induces Farrar to Change Choice for Presidency.

### **DEMOCRATS MAKE UNANIMOUS**

Organization of the Upper House at Salem is Completed Amidst the Greatest Harmony, After the Exciting Scenes of Deadlock.

### SENATE ORGANIZATION

President-W. Kuykendall. Chief Clerk-S. L. Moorehead. Journal Clerk-E. L. C. Farrin. Calendar Clerk-P. A. Turner. Sergeant-at-Arms-G. P. Terrell. failing Clerk-J. E. Burnett.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 10 .- (Staff Correspondence.)-Senator W. Kuykendall, of Lane County, won out in the contest for the Presidency of the Senate and was elected this afternoon with the support of every Republican Senator. The Carter forces surrendered upon receiving promises of liberal treatment from the victors, and tonight all is harmony and good-will where last night there was discord and bitter-

In the final ballot Carter voted for Kuydenkall and Kuykendall voted for Carter. and a Democrat, Senator Smith, offered the motion by which the election of Kuy kendall was made unanimous. houses have new organized and the Legislature is ready for business. The Gov ernor's message will probably be received

Thursday. stative T. B. Kay, inte candidate for the Spenkership, whose forces Kuykendall tried repeatedly to break down is credited with having put forth the effort which weakened the Carter strength and precipitated the movement resulting in Kuykendall's election. Kay went to Senator Parrar at noon today and made a strong argument for the purpose of inducing the Marion County Senator to change his course, Farrar was one of the strongest Carter leaders. He and Kny have always been close personal and political

### Farrar Decides to Switch.

After listening to Kay's argument he continue meant the interruption of legislation, Farrar informed the Carter people that he would stand out no longer. The Carter forces saw themselves beaten. sought in vain for a man who would take their votes and bring enough others into their camp to best Kuykendall. They had coked toward Brownell but given him up because they did not see where the Clackamas Segator could find enough other votes. They had gazed toward Nottingham with the same result.

The one man whom they felt confident they could sent in the President's chair, even though Multnomah should stand out against him, was Dan J. Malarkey, but that Senator refused their offers and adhered steadfastly to Kuykendall. The Carter people plainly foresaw the dis tion of their forces. They guthered into caucus for a final parley, and decided to ask the victors for terms.

### Truce is Declared.

The Kuykendall supporters were glad to receive a communication of this kind, and the Carter leaders were soon given sat-infactory assurances that they would be proper representation on committees and a voice in the selection of cierks,

This much was agreed upon before 2 o'clock today, but because some of the Carter men were not easily satisfied with some of the details of the terms of surrender, negotiations continued until 5 o'clock before the Senate took a final vote and formally elected Kuykendall President. Kuykendall was immediately eworn in by Justice Bean, of the Supreme Court, after which the Senate adjourned, and a general Republican caucus was called for at which time desk clerks were selected.

### BOOTH SPRINGS A SURPRISE

### Receas of Senate Carried Before Carter Men See the Point.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 10 .- (Staff Correspondnce.)-When the Senate convened at 10 A. M. no one expected a material in the vote for president and no such change came at the forenoon session. The rollcall found Senator in his seat, smiland happy, but with determination written upon his countenance. At the close of the rollcall Senator Booth took the Carter forces by surprise with a mo tion for a recess until 10:30. The motion was quickly put to a vote and as soon as the worlferous "aye" and "no" had been sounded, temporary President rownell declared the motion carried.

Carter men called for a division, but Browneil informed them that it was too late to call for a division after the vota had been announced. The Carter men were indignant, but accepted the inevita-

ble and the Senate took a recess.

Disinterested spectators say that bepond question the motion carried, as
Brownell declared, but they say that he potentiary to Brazil.

vored the Kuykendall people by hastily nouncing the result without giving the on time to call for a standing

The Carter people were not caught nap ping a second time, however. When the Senate was called to order again at 19:30 Senator Rand moved an adjournmen until 2 P. M.
"I call for a division," shouted Senator

Carter, springing to his feet and pointing his finger at the presiding officer in a too late this time.

The vote was taken in the usual way and after the "no" vote had been given the call for division was repeated from every part of the room. A standing vote was taken, showing the E Kuykendali men for adjournment and the ten Carter men and five Democrats against it. There being a tie, the motion was lost

Democrats Vote for Nottingham. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President, the first ballot showing little change except that three Democrats voted for Nottingham, the Independent Repub-lican Senator from Multnomah. This was expected and caused no surprise. The

vote was:

Kurkendali-Booth, Brownell, Coe, Coke
Croisan, Hobson, Hodson, Holman, Loughary
Malarkey, Mays, Band, Sichel, Tuttle-14.

Carter-Bowerman, Farrar, Halines, Howe
Laycock, McDonald, Nottingham, Whealden

Nottingham-Avery, P. Pleroe-Miller-1. Miller-Combow-1. Booth-Kuykendall-1. m-Avery, Pierce, Smith-3.

Blank-Carter-L.

Nine ballots were taken in the fore noon, with no material change except that on one ballot Whealdon, a Carter man, changed to Nottingham, but on the next bullot returned to the support of

After the fifth ballot, Hodson, of Multomah, addressed the chair and wanted to know whether the proceedings could not be simplified by instructing the pages to cast 14 ballots for Kuykendall, nine

for Carter and so on. Then it was Whealdon's turn. "If the gentleman will be patient a few monents we'll make a suggestion that will put that in total eclipse," said the Sen-

### Waiting for the Eclipse.

This put the Senate and the lobby on tiptoe with expectancy, but the next and succeeding ballots failed to produce the At 11:30 the Senate adjourned until 2 P. M., the adjournment being by

During the noon adjournment the Carter leaders made it known to the Kuykendall people that they were willing to talk terms, and though this did not ean a surrender, it brought the opposing forces into a position which made a solution of the difficulty probable. A Kuykendall motion by Rand, of the forces, was seconded by Carter, for an adjournment of an hour, and the Carter men immediately went into caucus in the judiciary room. It was then agreed that if satisfactory arrangements could be made with Kuykendell, the latter's election would be conceded. Senato and Senator Haines emerged from the caucus, and when they proceeded directly to the Kuykendall headquarters the whisper went around that "the fight is off."

Soon Senator Kuykendali came view, seeking a copy of the session laws containing the law providing what clerks shall be elected. This was all that was necessary to convince the expectant crowd that all that remained was a division of the spoils. At 3 o'clock the negotiations had not been completed and a further adjournment was taken until

### Carter Declares Struggle Over.

At 4 o'clock the negotiations were no complete and another recess was taken until 5. At that hour the Senators emerged from the caucus-rooms and tool their seats. The roll was called, and when the clerk reached the name of the first Carter man, Senstor Bowerman, that gentleman cast his vote for Kuykendall. When Carter's name was reached he rose and said that during more than 50 ballots nine Senators had loyally supported him and that for two days the organization of the Legislature had been deadlocked. He did not feel that he would be justified in obstructing legislation and therefore desired to withdraw from the race, and cast his vote for Senator Kuykendall

All Republicans voted for Kuykendall. The five Democrat votes were Smith 2, Coshow 1, Pierce 1 and Miller 1.

After taking the oath of office, President Kuykendall addressed the Senate briefly, expressing his gratitude to the 14 men who had faithfully supported him and to the other Senators who had caused him many sleepless nights, but who had finally given him their votes. He declared his intention as a Republican to perform the duties of his office in such a manner as to lay the foundation for a strong and harmonious party feeling in which factional lines would not be observed, and as a loyal citizen to see that committees are appointed, not in the interest of men or set of men, but in the interest of our beloved state.

As a presiding officer he considered himself not a master who would drive with a strong hand, but a servant of the nate, whose instructions he would ob-

## Clerks for the Senators.

At the Republican caucus in the evening the cierks named above were nominated and will be elected tomorrow. The caucus named a committee of three, composed of Senators Booth, Holman and Carter. who will receive names of candidates for Senate clerkships, of which there are 22 to be filled. The names will be reported to the caucus for consideration. caucus also decided that each Senator shall have the privilege of employing a clerk or stenographer for his own us clerk to receive \$3 per day and a stenographer \$5.

In view of this provision for 36 cierks for the several Senators, it was suggested, but not decided, that five of the tenographers authorized by the standing law shall not be employed. This question will be taken up later. Senator Rand was chairman of the caucus and Senstor Carter secretary.

# Thompson Made Ambassador. WASHINGTON, Jan 16.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pieni-

Introduced in Washington State Senate.

# RANDS FATHERS MEASURE

Appropriation of \$100,000 Is Recommended.

### SEVEN ARE ON COMMISSION

Provision Made for the Collection, Ex hibition and Maintenance of Products of State at Lewis and Clark Centennial.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 10 .- (Staff Cor. dence.)-The Lewis and Clark Fair bill, under the authorship of Senator E. M. Rands, of Clark County, made its appearance in the Senate today. The meas ure provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the collection, exhibition and maintenance of the products of the State of Washington, to be expended under a commission of seven members, to be ap-pointed by the Governor. No salaries are to be paid these commissioners, but an executive commissioner, under salary, is empowered to collect a complete and cree

All state bureaus are authorized to operate with the Lewis and Clark Fair Commission to be operated by the bill The measure carries an emergency

### clause and is in full as follows: The Fair Bill.

Section 1. That for the purpose of exhibiting the resources products and general development of the State of Washington at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or., in 1995, there is hereby greated a commission known as the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission of the State of Washington. Such board shall be nonpartisan, and shall contain not more than seven members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and all shall be residents of this state.

They shall hold their office from the date They shall hold their office from the date of appointment to January 1, 1906, unless scooper removed for cause, by the Governor, and in case of such removal, or their death or inability or refusal to act, their successors shall be appointed by the Governor. See: 2. Each of said commissioners hereby appointed shall serve without salary, but shall be allowed his actual necessary expenses incurred in attending meetings of said board in the discharge of his duties, to be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon vouchers approved by the Commissioners.

Bec. 2. The members of said board of com-missioners shall meet subject to the call of the Governor within ten days after this act becomes a law, at such time and place as he may designate, and shall select from its members a president and secretary who shall keep a record of their proceedings. They shall appoint an executive commissioner who shall be a citizen of the State of Wash-ington, and fix his salary not to exceed the sum of \$150 per month, for the time he shall be actually engaged in the business of the Exposition, which salary and his neces-

the Exposition, which salary and his necessary expenses shall be paid out of the money appropriated.

The said executive commissioner shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to assume and exercise all powers and functions necessary to secure a complete and creditable display of the products and interests of the state at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905. He shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement and exhibition of the objects sent under the authority of the state to the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, and of such objects sent by individual citizens of the State of Washington as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall make a raport to the commissioners monthly, or as often as by them required, and shall hold office at the pleasure of such commissioners.

### Co-operation of State Bureaus.

Sec. 4. All state bureaus, including the bureau of mining, horticulture, agriculture fisheries and others, are authorized and difisheries and others, are authorized and di-rected to co-operate with said Washington. Lewis and Clark committee and to furward to the Lewis and Clark Exposition all the col-lections and cabinets belonging to the state. Sec. 5. The president of said commission is hereby authorized to order in writing such printing as may be required by the said commission, not to exceed in amount the saim of \$500, which shall be paid out of the appropriation hereby made. Sec. 6. After the close of said Exposi-tion, the said executive commissioner, or in case the term of office of the members of the state commission has expired, then the case the term of office of the members of the state commission has expired, then the Governor, shall have the power to sell such exhibits as the state may have interest in, and which is proper to dispose of to the best advantage of the state, and shall de-posit the proceeds in the general fund of the State Treasury; and shall also return to the owners such exhibits as may be loaned for exhibition purposes, free of cost to said owners.

# Commissioner to Pass on Exhibits,

Commissioner to Pass on Exhibits.
Sec. 7. All counties, districts or individuals desiring to send articles to said Exposition may do so by having the name delivered in good order for shigment at a plac to be designated by the executive commissioner, where they shall be received by his and carefully stored until the proper time for shipment to such Exposition, and such executive commissioner shall forward a such articles as shall be deemed worthy of exhibition to Portiand, Or.; the freight of expense charge to and from Portland shall be paid out of the fund bereinafter appropriated.

be paid out of the fund hereinafter appropriated.

Sec. 8. Such commission may issue certificates of indebtedness with sworn vouchers attached thereto. All such certificates shall be presented to the Auditor of the state, who shall issue warrants upon the Treasury of the state for the same, providing that the certificates and warrants so drawn shall in no case exceed the amount bereinafter appropriated.

Sec. 2. The commissioners appointed to make an exhibit of the resources of the State of Washington at the Louisians Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis, in 1904, are hereby authorized and directed to save all suitable exhibits from the State of Washington.

Ington and to turn same over to the com-mission herein crasted for the purpose of having the same used as a part of the ex-hibit by this state at said Lewis and Clark

Sum Provided for the Display. Sen Freeded for the Display.

Sec. 10. To carry out the purpose and provisions of this art the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the money to the executive commissioner from time to time upon the requisition of the state commission by its president and secretary and approved by the State Auditor.

tor.
Sec. 11. The Governor of the state shall leave a commission as provided for in sec-

15, article III, of the state constitu-to the person selected for executive missioner of the Lewis and Clark Ex-

# position. Sec. 12. Chapter 180 of the laws of 1903, as approved March 21, 1905, is hereby repealed. But. 13. An emergency exists, and this act shall take affect immediately.

### Board of Inquiry Decides to Settle Church Scandal.

TALBOT MUST BE TRIED.

READING, Pa., Jan. 10 .- Despite the ack of a quorum, seven members of the board of inquiry appointed to probe the charges made against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Episcopal Churca, by I. N. W. Irvine, the deposed priest, met in this city today, and after a three hours' conference, adjourned to meet here on Friday. The members of the committee informally considered the case in many of its phases, and after its adjournment, it was the consensus of opinion that the case must be settled to save the good name of the church, as well as in justice to the accused prelate. The members of the Board were of the opinion that there can be no withdrawal of the grave charges, and the case ought to be settled once and for all.

William B. Butler, of Manch Chunk, a layman of the board, who was elect ed secretary, said that, notwithstand ing the Huntingdon signers had repu diated the charges and that the other signers had asked Bishop Tuttle to permit them to withdraw the accusa tions, the charges stand as prominent ly as ever before the members of the oard, and neither repudiations nor witodrawals could avail while the reputation of the bishop is assailed. All the members of the board and the pre-senters agree in one paragraph of the withdrawal paper, which reads as fol-"We earnestly desire that the long-

existing scandal in the church shall be forever quieted."

There was some discussion today

be forever quieted."

There was some discussion today regarding the legality of the board. In this connection Mr. Butler said:

"Bishop Tuttle has not questioned the power of the board to act, and he has not in the slightest way intimated that this body has no authority to consider the charges. This body was appointed in due canonical form and will act."

Something of a surprise was occasioned by the presence of J. Frederick
Jerkinson, of Philadelphia, one of the
signers of the original presentment,
and of counsel for the presenters.

"Personally," said Mr. Jenkinson, "I
will be very much surprised if the
board should order Bishop Talbot
tried. In my opinion this is the last
that will be heard of the Talbot-Irvine
controversy."

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## IT MAY BE IN OCTOBER

Committees Must Have Bill Ready Beforehand.

MUST REFORM FREIGHT LAW

President Roosevelt Leaves Tariff Question to Congress, but Insists on Legislation on Freight Rates and Building Up of Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Presiden Roosevelt favors the carliest possible ac-tion looking to a revision by Congress of the tariff. He so informed the Senators and Representatives who were in conference with him at the White House last Saturday, and he has made plain his position to others since that conference. He will call the 19th Congress into extraordinary session as soon as the com-mittees have indicated that they are prepared to submit a tariff measure for pass

age. on Saturday said today, in view of the conflicting stories published regarding the meeting, that the President informed them that, while he did not believe in any sweeping revision of the tariff, and would abide absolutely by the judgment of the two houses of Congress in a matter that related so particularly to them, yet he did think the time had come when the schedules should be examined, and there suld be a readjustment as to certain of them. The President added that his own view was that the special session should take place at the earliest date at which the committees of the two houses could come to an agreement as to a bill. If they took this view, he said he would hold himself ready to call the extraordinary session at whateevr time the mem-bers of the two committees, especially the House committee on ways and means, should inform him they would be ready

### with their report.

Favore Session in Spring. If Congress should act on the tariff question in accordance with the Presiient's desire, it was made perfectly plain today that the extraordinary session would be called to assemble in the coming Spring. It has been pointed out, however, by the tariff experts of the House and Senate that it will require many weeks to prepare a measure for submission to the House. The President realized that this is a practical objection to an early special session of Congress, as the members of the committee have not the time now necessary to devote to the pre aration of a tariff bill. So far as the President is concerned, he would be willing to have Congress in session during the Summer months. He has indicated his entire readiness to remain in Washington next Summer, if Congress will undertake at that time the consideration of a tariff measure; but Congress, thus far, has shown no disposition to accede to the proposition of a hot-weather session acter has been reached as to the time of

While no decision of a definite charthe extraordinary session, it is reasonable to believe that, if one should be called to meet next Autumn, it will probably

be in October. It was added that there is not "th least prospect of differences so radical arising between the President and the Republican leaders in Congress over the tartff question as to cause any split in the party. While the President is deeply in earnest in his desire for tariff revision, he regards the question as one of expediency, inasmuch as no principle is at

stake. Will Fight the Freight-Rate Law. On another question, however, that of legislation relating to interstate freight rates of railroads his mind is quite made up. He will fight for that legislation, and fight hard. He hopes to secure from Congress some definite action regarding that legislation at the present session, but, if he does not, he will bring the subject again before Congress at the proposed extraordinary session and will urge with all his power the crystallization into a law of the recommendations he has all ready made to Congress on that question. The freight-rate question he does not regard as one of expediency. He holds that it is a subject in which a great moral principle is involved, and one very near to all the people of the country. He regards it, in fact, as the paramount issu at this time.

Build Up the Navy. Some concern was given at the con-ference to the subject of appropriations to be authorized at the present session of Congress. The President cordially ap-proved of the disposition of Congress to hold the appropriations down to the low-cat possible limit but her because the hold the appropriations down to the low-est possible limit, but be urged very strongly that the naval appropriations should not be materially disturbed, say-ing that the best guaranteee of peace for this country lies in a strong and homo-geneous navy, and that the naval pro-gramme as mapped out should be carried into effect, without the dropping of a sin-gle vessel. The President maintained that Congessa should authorize the con-struction not merely of one or two cruis-ers but of fighting ships, battleships, and he expressed the hope that an agree-ment in this regard might be reached in Congress.

### OPINION IN CONGRESS.

Senate Places Burden on House Where Revision is Favored. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Whether ther

### will be an extra sendon of Congress to enders of the Senate, that must be de ermined by the President and the House In other words, several Senators conten-steadfastly that the responsibility of tar iff revision agitation must be borne the House, while the Senate will join in the perfecting of such legislation as may

the House. Senators who plan to place on the Hou the burden of an extra session argue that certain House members in discussing the relative positions of the two legislative ranches of Congress have not refrained from advancing the charge that the Sen ate does not represent the people as does the House, and say that, if opposition

be provided if an extra session is called by the President and a bill be passed by

to an extra session is made effective, it will not be the Senate that erects the bar-Few Senators are to be found who are willing to discuss the matter for publication, beyond saying that, if a tariff set sion is called, it should not be held be fore Autumn, to be convened in October preferably. The argument in favor of a late session is that the members of the ways and means committee of the House and the finance committee of the Senate would have an opportunity to investigate

rive at asbetter understanding of legisla tive needs before the session is assembl There is a lively exchange of views and gossio regarding tariff revision in the House. While no direct or organized poll of its members is being made and caucuses by state delegations are not being held, it is known that the Speaker, ar well as prominent members of the ways and means committee, are collecting the views of members personally. The only approach to a poll of members on the subject is that which was completed by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, be-

the demands for a revision and thus ar

fore the holiday recess. Mr. Tanney found a decided sentimen in favor of an investigation by the proper ommittee of the House regarding changes in industrial conditions which may have taken place since the enactment of the Dingley tariff with a view to ascertaining the necessity or otherwise of changes in the schedules. The result of this inquiry was placed in the possession of the President at the recent conference on the subject of tariff revision and undoubtedly had its weight in the discussi

Prominent members, while not wishin to make a statement on the subject, affirm that their discussions with their coi-leagues reveal a decided sentiment in favor of no action whatever regarding the tariff. The situation since the House conference has taken no definite form, nor has any particular phase of the agitation developed into anything tan-

### MIDDLE WEST FROZEN UP. Temperature Goes Below Zero on

Lakes and in Mississippi Valley. Sr. PAUL, Jan. 10.—Sixteen degrees below zero was the lowest point reached here by the mercury in the Government thermometer. It was the coldest day of the Winter. Residents of Minnesota and the Canadian Northwest found the temperature just twice as cold as it was in St. Paul, the temperature there being 2 degrees below. In the Dakotas it ranged anywhere from 10 to 28 degrees below. ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.-Sixteen degrees b

## ARIZONA REVELS IN RAIN.

Though It Delays Trains. PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 10.-The big rain storm continues, the total precipitation for the two days being nearly three inches, or more than half as much rain as fell here during the entire year 1904. Northbound Santa Fe trains were delayed a few hours today by a washout.

# All the rivers are booming, and canals are full. The benefits to the country will vastly exceed any possible damage. Chicago Has Its Coldest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- The coldest weath er of the season prevailed here today, the minimum temperature being six below. Owing to the absence of snow and wind. the effect on traffic was not severe

Mercury Away Down at Superior. SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 19.—The offi-cial temperature was 21 below at 7 A. M., while street thermometers indicated 27

Prairies Under White Blanket. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—A severe mowstorm prevailed today in Western Missouri, and was general throughout

### STRAIGHT TIP TO CROKER. British Jockey Club Does Not Wish His Horses at Newmarket.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- Richard Croker has received the following from the secretary of the Jockey Club in reply to a letter from &r. Croker asking for an explanation of the refusal of the Jockey Club to grant him permission to train his horses at Newmarket: "The Jockey Club will remind you The Jockey Club will remind you that the training grounds at Newmarket are the private property of the Jockey Club and that no one is allowed to train on the grounds without permission is first asked and receiv am directed by the stewards to inform you that they do not wish you to have your horses trained at Newmarket."

# THE DAY'S DEATH ROLL

George W. Kelsey, Railroad-Builder CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—George W. Kelsey, a veteran railroad constructor, is dead here, aged 67 years.

# Dr. Edmund J. Wolf.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.—Dr. Ed-mund J. Wolf, president of the general synod of the Lutheran Church of Amer-ica, died today at his home here.

# NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Samuel L. Clem-ens ("Mark Twain"), who has been con-fined to his bed with acute bronchitis

fined to his bed with acute bronchitis for three weeks at his new home in Fifth avenue, is reported to he recovering. He is still in bed, however. The humorist moved into the house only a few days before he was taken iii, and for a number of days the physicians feared phenomia. This was warded off, and for the last three days he has been restricted. last three days he has been rapidly re

# Said to Have Been Miss Webb's Scheme

# IF HE FAILED TO MARRY

More Revelations About Wife of Tobacco King.

# HAD OREGON TIMBER TO SELU

She Tried to Inveigle Chicago Banker Into Deal-Said to Have Worked H. Seward Webb, Her Uncle, Till He Got Tired.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- (Special.)-The most sational development in the Duke-Webb affair, as far as the Chicago end concerned, was the statement by detectives working on the case that they had uncovered a plot laid in Chicago to kidnap Brodie L. Duke, in the event that he did not become the husband of Alice L. Webb. It is announced that in due time all the details of the startling plot will

be made public. The officers working on the case are reticent, but insist that the millionaire tobacco man was to have been married at whatever cost, and that the kidnaping plan was one of the last resorts, if other methods failed. They decline to say whether the kidnaping scheme also in-

cluded a heavy ransom "All we care to say at this time," they say, "is that such a plot was hatched here in Chicago prior to the wedding of Duke to the Webb woman. All the details will shortly be in our hands and the country will get a fresh sensation when

### they are made public." Tried to Sell Oregon Timber.

Persistent efforts of Mrs. Duke to interest in her financial schemes Gilbert B. Shaw, ex-president of the American Trust & Savings Company, illustrate the woman's methods. Mr. Shaw's name is given as a reference in the literature of the Webb-Taylor Company. "One of the first propositions she pre-

lumber deal out in Oregon. I thought her shrewd business woman, and for a time was half inclined to go into the deal. It was one of the best propositions I ever saw and I made considerably inquiry regarding it on my own account. "I think she was acting merely in the capacity of promoter or agent for the

sented to me," said Mr. Shaw, "was a

owner of the property. I don't know where she made her headquarters at that time, but understand she was traveling a great deal of the time. I am told she put through some big deals in timber "I have been in the offices of the Webb-Taylor Company any number of times recently, and Alice Webb, or Mrs. Duke, as

she is known, was anxious to have me invest in the Texas Tobacco lands near Nacogdoches, but I never put one dollar into the scheme. I did not give her authority to use my name as a reference. She claimed to be a friend of Willard Howe, manager of the Palmer House, but he said he did not know her."

Many Creditors Crop Up. Other developments of the day brought out a great number of persons who would be anxious for a few minutes' financial conversation with Mrs. Webb-Duke. Diligent inquiry has developed the fact that there are many victims of Mrs. Duke. The woman's operations have extended through a period of several years, according to latest investigations. One of her first Chicago victims was Dr. A. J. Park, 530 Fiftieth street, from whom she secured a loan of \$60 when he met her

an ocean voyage five years ago. James S. McConnell, an attorney with offices at 84 Washington street, is said to have a bill of \$250 for services rendered the Taylor-Webb Company.

How many victims Miss Webb made in her dealings in Texas tobacco lands no one knows. One man, who declines to give his name, admits that he is involved with the woman to the extent of \$10,000, and that he has charged the account up to profit and loss.

Charles F. Hass, the detective, has known the woman for several years and professes to believe that she will come back some day and meet all her obligs

### tions. Niece of H. Seward Webb. Several Chicagoans assert the woman is niece of Dr. H. Seward Webb, the no New York physician and relative of the Vanderbilt family. It is declared Dr. Webb has frequently aided her in clear-

ing her skirts of financial entanglements. The doctor is said to have declared on the last occasion when she applied to him for-aid that she need never expect him to aid her again. Neither Taylor, Webb & Co, nor either member of the firm ever owned any prop-erty at Nacogdoches, Tex., according to Jeorge Packard, attorney for the Ge man National Bank, of Little Re

### MRS. DUKE WILL FIGHT.

who is trying to collect two notes for \$5000 each held by the bank, and given by Taylor and Miss Webb in payment for

lumber purchased from the Pritchard

### Hires Lawyers to Resist Movement to Annul Her Marriage. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-Mrs. Alice Web

Duke, whose marriage to Brodle L. Duke was followed by his incarceration in a sanitarium, intends to fight the relativ sailtarium, intends to fight the relatives of her husband, who are endeavoring to have the marriage annulled and has re-tained counsel and taken steps to pro-cure her release on habeas corpus pro-