THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1904—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

OPENED BY THE KING

Pomp and Ceremony Characterize Preliminary Session of Parliament.

WEATHER DAMPENS THE ENTHUSIASM

Rain Drenches and Mars the Appearance of the Royal Procession.

OPENING SESSION IS A BRILLIANT ONE

Feathers, Jewels and Bright Colors Contrast with Robes of Legislators.

EDWARD READS SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Touches Upon Alaskan Question, Far Eastern Situation and Alludes to Army Expenses, but Avoids Allusion to Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—King Edward opened Parliament today with all the ceremonial that has been in vogue since his accession to the throne. None of the familiar outdoor features were lacking, but the weather conditions, however, were too depressing to permit of much enthusiasm. Early in the day occurred the time-honored searching of the vaults of the House of Parliament for conspirators, and later came the crowds, under a forest of umbrellas, always eager for anything in the way of pageantry, but their ranks were thinned by the inclement weather. In the passage of the royal procession along the troop-line route from Buckingham palace to St. Stephens, there was no novelty introduced, and the effect was sadly marred by the drenched appearance of the cortege. Half a dozen state carriages with the suites, preceded the ornate coach of state, drawn by eight cream colored Hanoverian horses, and bearing the king and queen. The procession was surrounded by the usual retinue of equeries, outriders, yeomen of the guard, exercising their ancient right to be in close attendance upon the sovereign, and an escort of household cavalry. The prince and princess of Wales had a small procession of their own from Marlborough house.

King Edward Reads Speech.

After entering the House of Lords by the royal gate beneath the Victoria tower, their majesties were robed and, preceded by the state regalia, passed in procession to the chamber where the lords had assembled to hear the king's speech.

Many peeresses were present and their feathers, jewels and bright dress, with the vari-colored robes of the legislators of the upper house, and the brilliant diplomatic uniforms, combined to make up an effective scene.

Ambassador Choate was confined to his house by a slight cold and was unable to attend, so the United States embassy was represented by Secretary White and Second Secretary Carter.

On the arrival of the members of the House of Commons King Edward read the speech from the throne.

Touching on the Alaska decision, the king's speech said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claims and on others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it must nevertheless, be a matter for congratulation that the misunderstandings, in which ancient boundary treaties, made in ignorance of geographical facts, are so fertile, have in this case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

Crisis in Far East.

The crisis in the far east is touched upon, briefly, in the king's speech, as follows:

"I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Corea, and a disturbance of the peace in those regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded.

Another point of interest to the United States was a reference to cotton as follows:

"The insufficiency of the supply of raw material, upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends, has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts being made in various parts of my empire to increase the area of cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success."

The speech makes the usual reference to the satisfactory character of foreign relations, touching on the conclusion of Anglo-French arbitration agreements being "a happy illustration of the friendly feelings of the two countries," and refers to the Somaliland expedition and to the Macedonian reforms, expressing the hope that the "practical measures for the amelioration, so sorely needed of these unhappy regions," will be carried out during the present respite in the disturbances.

Ireland Not Mentioned.

He mentioned the "political mission which with the concurrency of the Chinese government has entered Thibetan territory in order to secure due observance of conventions," saying that a Chinese official had been dispatched from Peking to meet the mission, and expressing trust that an arrangement would be reached to peacefully remove the constant source of friction.

The speech concludes with the warning that although the estimates have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden imposed by the necessities of naval and military defense is "undoubtedly serious," and he mentions some of the proposed domestic legislation, as already foreseen in these dispatches. No suggestion of legislation concerning Ireland was contained in the king's speech.

At the conclusion of the ceremony in the House of Lords their majesties returned to the palace and the members of the House of Commons repaired to their own house and adjourned at 4 o'clock.

House of Commons Assembles.

When the House of Commons assembled later for business the house was crowded and there was great animation, in striking contrast with the listlessness generally characterizing the opening of a session. Joseph Chamberlain was warmly cheered by the bulk of the conservatives as he entered and took a seat below the gangway. The other parliamentary leaders were accorded hearty receptions by their fellows.

The secretary of state for home affairs, Mr. Akers-Douglass, in the absence of Premier Balfour, temporarily assumed the duties of leader of the house.

The mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, referred with satisfaction to the settlement of the Alaska dispute and paid tribute to the way the award was received by Canada. Laurence Hereford (conservative), who moved the address alluded to, said that "war was threatening a vast area of the far east," and that he would trust the British government to do its utmost to maintain peace.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the lib-

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXAMINE MADAME HUMBERT

Parliamentary Commission at Paris Hears Story of Notorious Female Fraud.

Feb. 2.—The appearance today of Theresa Humbert before the parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the Humbert affair gave another opportunity for a display of her theatrical talent. She supplemented her testimony by declaring she was not an adventuress, but begged the commission to believe that she was only an unfortunate woman.

Mme. Humbert made vague insinuations against numerous public officials, saying that later she would produce documents to support her charges and declared that some of her most important papers disappeared while they were in the custody of the minister of justice, M. Valle, notably a paper bearing the name of M. Valle. This was the only paper bearing his name and she could not replace it.

Mmme. Humbert will be again brought in from her prison at a later date and will be permitted to present the papers which she claims will substantiate her allegations.

TELLS OF ALASKAN DISPUTE

British Government Issues Circular Giving History of Case Involving American Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A white paper giving the facts respecting the Alaskan boundary, beginning with the late Lord Salisbury's proposal, July 1, 1898, to submit the question, together with the award of the tribunal and the reasons for judgment of the commissioners, was published today. The contents are already history. The paper closes with a letter from Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, who was agent of Great Britian in the Alaskan boundary question, to Lord Lansdowne, dated October 22, 1903, expressing appreciation of the work of all those who were associated with him in presenting the British case, to which Lord Lansdowne replied October 30, expressing the king's approval of the ability and zeal with which the British interests had been advocated.

MORE CARDINALS ARE WANTED

Germany and Brazil Desire to Have Higher Ecclesiastics Appointed by Pope.

ROME, Feb. 2.—It seems more and more likely that the pope will meet the wishes of the Brazilian government by creating the archbishop of Rio Janeiro a cardinal, the pontiff remarking in this connection that Brazil contains over 15,000,000 catholics.

It is further asserted that Emperor William of Germany has also expressed a desire to have another German cardinal, as Germany now only has two, Cardinals Fischer and Kopp, while the empire contains 20,000,000 catholics, or 2,000,000 more than Spain, which has five cardinals.

BEEF MUST BE RETURNED

Ministry of Agriculture at Vienna Puts Temporary Prohibition on Meats from Argentina.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Ministry of Agriculture today issued an order prohibiting the importation of beef from Argentine and the forty carloads of Argentine beef expected here tomorrow must be returned to the shippers. The government gives sanitary reasons as the cause for this action. The prohibition is said to be only temporary, pending an investigation of the condition under which the meat was exported from Argentine.

FAIR JEWEL BROKER MISSING

Paris Authorities Cable New York Police to Watch for French Woman Who Disappeared.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The police authorities here have cabled the police authorities of New York requiring them to watch the steamers arriving there for a woman named Latzarus, a broker in jewels. For years past Mme. Latzarus has traded in jewels with the Parisian dealers, but she disappeared a few days ago, leaving, it is thought, for the United States and it is now alleged that she owes $40,000 here.

JAIL HUSBAND OF COUNTESS

Bogus Prince Arrested in Toronto Charged with Vagrancy Gets Sentence of Six Months.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 2.—William Brown, alias A. E. Stewart, who as Prince Althrobald Stewart Demodena married Countess Russoff of London and was arrested here on charges of vagrancy, was today sentenced to six months in jail. The charge of theft was dropped.

TRIBESMEN ABANDON SIEGE

Reassuring News from Commander of the German Gunboat in Southwest Africa Regarding Hereros.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A cablegram has been received here from the commander of the German gunboat Habicht, last reported at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, saying the Hereros tribesmen have abandoned the siege of Otjembingwe.

American Artillery Comes Home.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 1.—The United States transport Sumner sailed from here today with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth batteries of artillery. A battery of Cuban artillery, trained by American officers at Havana, arrived here Sunday from Punta Gorda. No ceremony attended the transfer of authority, although the Cuban officials had prepared an elaborate function.

Balfour's Condition Favorable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Premier Balfour's attack of influenza is following its normal course. He will be unable to attend the reassembling of Parliament. A bulletin issued by his physician says Mr. Balfour passed a fair night, that his temperature is lower and that there are no complications.

Will Not Let Officer Resign.

PEKING, Feb. 2.—An imperial edict issued today refuses to grant the request made by Shi Kai for permission to resign his position on the army board and orders him to continue his efforts to increase the efficiency of the army, with the co-operation of Prince Ching.

European Squadron Goes West.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The United States European squadron left Beyrut today for the West Indies.

PREMIER COMBES' THREAT

Will Take Drastic Measures Against Certain of the Prelates.

CRITICISE LAW RESTRICTING TEACHING

Minister of Justice Charged with the Preparation of a Measure to Punish Critics of the Government.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Premier Combes announced at a meeting of the council of ministers today his intention of taking drastic measures against certain prelates for addressing threatening letters to President Loubet, criticising the proposed law further restricting teaching by members of the religious bodies.

Although no names were mentioned, it is well understood that the prelates referred to are Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Langenieux, archbishop of Rheims, and Cardinal Coullie, archbishop of Lyons, as they recently addressed letters of protest and criticism to M. Loubet.

M. Combes also informed his colleagues of his intention to refer the letters to the council of state, and made known the fact that the minister of justice had been charged with the preparation of a law making the criminal code applicable to prelates who publicly protest against or criticise the acts of the government.

COLOMBIANS FIGHT INDIANS

Reported that Troops Are in Panama Territory on San Blas Coast on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Feb. 2.—A report has reached the isthmus that the Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panamanian territory. It is impossible to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

The Bancroft was to have sailed today from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but the orders were countermanded at the last moment because of the report of fighting. A letter was received here some time ago from Captian Torres, commanding the Panamanian troops at Cheho (on the south side of the isthmus and directly south of the San Blas country) saying he had decided to cross over to the Atlantic side. There is a possibility that the Indians are fighting with Captian Torres' command, mistaking them for Colombians.

Jews Come to America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Gomel, government of Mogilliev says Jewish emigration to America is steadily increasing. Artisan as well as wealthy Hebrew householders are leaving. Three hundred have just departed.

COLORADO WAR IS ENDED

Governor Revokes Proclamation Declaring Martial Law in Cripple Creek District.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Feb. 2.—Governor Peabody today revoked his order of December 8, last, proclaiming martial law in Teller county. Military commander Cordeckberg issued a proclamation announcing that "peace and good order is being fully restored and it has been shown that the civil authorities are able and willing to control the situation, to perform their legal functions and to enforce the laws."

It is announced that a detachment of the National Guard will remain here for a time, but "will act in support of and in subordination to the legally constituted civil authorities."

All the prisoners in the bull-pen were delivered to the civil authorities today. John M. Glover, former congressman from Missouri, was arraigned in the district court on a charge of having attempted to kill Sergeants Dittemore and Smith on December 8 last. He pleaded not guilty and was released under a $20,000 bond.

Sherman Parker, a leader of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been repeatedly rearrested by the military after furnishing bonds on the various charges filed against him, was also released on bonds. Parker and several others of the leaders, who are still in jail, were charged by the military with having caused the Vindicator mine explosion, by which two men were killed, and with having plotted to wreck a train on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad.

The misdemeanor cases against Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, Brigadier General John Chase, Colonel Edward Verdeckberg and Major Thomas E. McClelland, charged with false imprisonment, were set for trial on Tuesday next.

DIES AS RESULT OF SHOOTING

Young Kentucky Lawyer is Killed by Jealous Husband at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—James K. Shrader, a prominent young lawyer who had just completed a term as assistant commonwealth attorney, died today at the hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by W. E. Neal of Owensboro, Ky. The trouble arose, it is said, over a suspicion which Neal entertained as of Shrader's relations with Mrs. Neal.

The shooting occurred in the Capitol hotel, where Neal found Shrader talking to the bartender. Neal, it is said, without speaking a word to Shrader, drew a revolver and opened fire. Shrader started to run when he saw the pistol. The first shot missed Shrader and passed close to several guests of the hotel who were sitting at a table writing. The second shot struck Neal's victim in the arm and the third entered his back. Shrader fell behind the desk in the office and several bystanders attempted to disarm Neal as he was preparing to fire again. He was thrown against the glass partition in the bar room, breaking the glass and severely cutting his hand. He tore himself free and dashed out at the door, only to run into the arms of an officer. Neal's father is a wealthy farmer and was at one time a state senator.

NICOLAUS WANTS THE CASH

St. Louis Man Starts Suit for Money Provided to Bribe Councilmen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Two suits were filed in the circuit court today by Henry Nicolaus, a St. Louis capitalist, through attorneys, to secure the return of the now famous $135,660 suburban fund that has been held for some time by Circuit Attorney Folk as evidence against certain members of the St. Louis municipal assembly who were charged with bribery in connection with franchise legislation desired by the Suburban Electric Street Railway company. It is stated that the money will finally revert to the school fund.

LIVELY TIMES IN COTTON

Report that Bull Leader is to Go on Vacation Starts Break in that Commodity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—What was believed to be the long-predicted culmination of the recent bull speculation in cotton came in today's market, which after opening lower, a remarkably sudden and violent drop in prices came in the afternoon. The scenes on the floor of the exchange were the wildest seen in years, and as values melted away the brokers seemed frantic to sell.

Just before the decline a report was circulated that Daniel J. Sully had cabled his Liverpool correspondents that he had sold out his holdings and was going away on a vacation. This report was received with credence owing to the large settlements said to have been made with his firm last evening by several bear houses.

Mr. Sully said today: "It is true I am going away on a vacation for two weeks. I think I have earned a rest."

As the news spread that Daniel Sully had decided to take a vacation every man who owned a contract for delivery of cotton seemed desirous to sell. In less than an hour the May option fell a cent and a quarter a pound.

The fall was checked an hour after it began by renewed bull support. These purchases caused a quick rally of from 70@75 points, and there the market steadied after probably the most exciting hour's trading the New York Cotton exchange had ever known. The market closed steady with the active months about 20@25 points up from the bottom. The day's sales were estimated at 2,000,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The repeated warnings and prophesies of traders came true today and the cotton market showed a series of sharp breaks, the last and most severe of which lowered prices almost 100 points, or a cent under the closing price of yesterday.

Unlike the two other memorable breaks of the season, the slump was unattended with much excitement. A moderate volume of trade had been shown all day with the largest amount of business coming from room traders and outside scalpers. All of a sudden the entire ring was flooded with selling orders and prices commenced a mad chase downward. They dropped 5 and 10 points at a time, under the pressure. What weak longs there were in the market quickly let go and added to the volume of selling orders.

Some few stop loss orders were reported and thrown upon the market, but almost as quickly as it was applied the pressure was removed and prices showed a quick recovery of buying orders. Early in the day it was the belief that the market would be manipulated for a wide break before the day was over and many brokers advised consumers to keep out of the market.

Nearly all brokers asked $10 a bale margin, while some asked $15. At all times the market appeared to be in full control of the long side.

DEMOCRATS AT ST. LOUIS

Leaders Gather to Talk Over the Arrangements for the National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Pursuant to call the committee on arrangements for the democratic national convention, consisting of members of the democratic national convention, met here at the Southern hotel today, with all the members present except John R. McLean of Ohio. Those in attendance are Senator James K. Jones, Arkansas, chairman, ex-officio; William J. Stone, Missouri, vice chairman, ex-officio; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; D. J. Campau, Michigan; Norman K. Mack, New York; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; J. M. Head, Tennessee; John P. Osborne, Wyoming, and C. A. Walsh of Iowa.

The committee will probably be in session two days, perfecting arrangements for the convention, looking over the plans of the local committees and providing for the allotment of tickets. A visit to the Coliseum, where the convention is to be held, will be made today.

A committee from the Business Men's league, composed of Charles H. Huttig, Charles M. Knapp, John Schroers and William F. Saunders, met with the committee and explained the preparations that had been made, especially in regard to hotel rates. The assurance was given that there would be no advance in the rates now in force.

The committee, under the escort of the gentlemen from the Business Men's league, devoted the most of the afternoon to a close personal inspection of the Coliseum, acquainting themselves fully with the arrangement of the building and the plans for preparing it for the convention.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing satisfaction with the arrangements made by the local committee relative to hotel accommodations and the rates to be charged.

The resolution, which was offered by Senator Stone, follows:

Resolved, That the proposition submitted by Mr. C. W. Knapp, chairman of the local hotel committee, relative to rates and dates, is considered reasonable and is entirely satisfactory to this committee and, in its opinion, will be satisfactory to the public.

COFFEE BREAKS THE RECORD

Largest Day's Sales in History of New York Exchange Feature of Yesterday's Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Record breaking activity, coupled with considerable excitement developed in the coffee market today. After opening at an advance of 10 points to a decline of 10 points the market was hammered down by the persistent selling of importers until stop orders were reached. The selling augmented by the liquidation of a long interest had apparently become somewhat over-extended during the advance of 2¾ cents in the last few months. The market closed steady at a net decline of from 40 to 50 points (about ½ cent a pound), with sales reported of 155,500 bags, this representing the largest day's business in the history of the exchange.

CHARGE CLOTHIER WITH FRAUD

Illinois Man on Trial for Burning Store to Secure Heavy Insurance.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—Carter and Benjamin Jacobs, proprietors of a clothing store here, are on trial in the circuit court here charged with conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies. After opening up here they secured a stock alleged to be worth $9,000 only, on which they took out $18,000 insurance. They had been opened but a month when the store burned, late at night. The men were arrested immediately.

There is also an indictment for arson against them. Not a juror has been secured and a special venire has been ordered.

NEBRASKAN KILLS A BILL

McCarthy's Maiden Effort in House Heads Off Raid on Treasury.

RIPS UP COURT OF CLAIMS DECISION

Senator Millard Introduces a Bill Providing for a Macadam Road from Fort Crook to Omaha.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative McCarthy today killed a bill that has been trooping through the halls of congress many years. Mr McCarthy had no interest whatsoever in the bill. His attention was called to it through a circular letter sent to all representatives in congress and signed by a former democratic sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Mr. McCarthy thought it but right to look into the bill for the relief of the contractor or his legal representatives for the construction of the light draft monitor Etlah.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, requested Mr McCarthy to examine the law points connected with this bill, which the congressman did, to such satisfaction to the leader of the house and others looking to honest legislation that the bill failed of passage before Mr. McCarthy's attack. He showed that the measure had been vetoed twice, once by Mr. Cleveland and once by Mr. Harrison. That the supreme court had also been in opposition to its allowance. But particularly he showed that the receipt for the construction of the Etlah had been given by its constructors way back in the Forty-eighth congress. The bill was sent to the court of claims and upon the finding of facts an appropriation was asked amounting to nearly $150,000 to recompense the constructors. Mr. McCarthy attacked the findings of the court of claims and so successful was he in his presentation of the law points that the house stood with him when the vote was taken. Representative McCarthy was master of himself and his subject in his initial appearance before the house and was accorded close attention by those whose commendation is worth having. The bill was introduced by Mr. Barthold of Missouri.

Macadam Road to Fort Crook.

Senator Millard has been closely watching legislation particularly with a view of bringing about closer relations with Fort Crook and Omaha. He has had a number of ideas in his mind that would bring the fort nearer the metropolis of Nebraska, but whenever he would endeavor to get the government interested in doing its share of the work in making a great highway between Fort Crook and the county line he always met with objection. Recently a bill was passed in the senate authorizing a macadam road five miles long between Pensacola and the national cemetery in Florida. It was Senator Millard's opportunity. A precedent had been established and today the senator introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $60,000 to macadamize a sixteen-foot roadway from Fort Crook to the limit of South Omaha at a point directly opposite the southern terminus of Thirteenth street in Omaha. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that unless Fort Crook is brought nearer to Omaha that both officers and men located there will protest against Fort Crook as a military assignment. Officers who come to Washington are not enamored with the place. They say that the railroad facilities are wholly inadequate to meet the desire of officers and men, and that unless closer communication is brought about through street railway service or concessions made by the railroads that Fort Crook will become one of the least desirable assignments in the country.

Senator Millard today introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $40,000 for a public building at Wayne, Neb.

Representative Kinkaid today recommended the appointment of C. F. Hicks to be postmaster at Wellsfleet, in place of R. Bicknell, resigned.

Two additional rural routes were ordered established March 1 at Wyoming, Jones county, Ia.; routes embrace an area of forty-one square miles, containing a population of 561.

E. J. Sullivan and wife of Omaha are at the Raleigh.

Governor Charles N. Herried and wife of South Dakota are at New Willard.

BUTLER SCORES FIRST POINT

Folk's Application for Special Venire to Try Alleged Briber is Overruled.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 2.—When Judge Graves convened court today the work of securing a jury to try Colonel Edward Butler of St. Louis on a charge that he paid $67,500 bribe money to nineteen members of the house of delegates to secure the passage of a city lighting bill in 1896, was begun.

The motion of Circuit Attorney Folk for a special venire having been overruled, the regular panel is being drawn on. As on yesterday the court room was crowded with a curious crowd.

The selection of the jury took but a short time, the twelve men chosen from among the twenty-four veniremen being mostly farmers. Circuit Attorney Folk read the indictment and then briefly stated the state's case, calling attention to the existence of a combine in the St. Louis house of delegates for the purpose of dictating and controlling legislation, of the efforts made to secure the passage of the city lighting bill of 1896 and of the alleged negotiations between the defendants and John K. Murrell, chairman of the house combine.

Mr. Folk stated that he thought all the testimony for the state would be in before tomorrow evening. The defense will require not more than a day, it is believed, and the case will go to the jury some time Thursday night or Friday morning.

Edward S. Jeffries, deputy clerk in the St. Louis circuit court of St. Louis was the first witness. He certified to the election of the members of the house of delegates on April 11, 1896. City Registrar P. R. Fitzgibbons testified regarding the official oaths taken by the members four years ago.

CONDEMN PRESIDENT PARRY

State Society of Labor and Industry Adopts Resolutions at Its Annual Meeting in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—The State Society of Labor and Industry at its annual meeting today adopted a resolution condemning D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers and Employers' association. An effort was made to have the resolution include the members of the association, but after much discussion the motion was voted down.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Generally Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	9	1 p. m.	8
6 a. m.	7	2 p. m.	10
7 a. m.	5	3 p. m.	11
8 a. m.	4	4 p. m.	15
9 a. m.	3	5 p. m.	14
10 a. m.	5	6 p. m.	13
11 a. m.	6	7 p. m.	12
12 m.	7	8 p. m.	12
		9 p. m.	12

LUMBER COMPANY BANKRUPT

Texas Concern Headed by John H. Kirby Goes to Wall, Carrying Oil Company.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 2.—B. F. Bonner, the personal representative of John H. Kirby, and N. W. McLeod of St. Louis have been appointed temporary receivers of the Kirby Lumber company, one of the largest corporations of the kind in the southwest. F. A. Reichardt, cashier of the Planters and Merchants' National bank of this city, of which John H. Kirby is president and Thomas H. Franklin of San Antonio have been appointed temporary receivers of the Houston Oil company.

Judge Burns of the federal court for the southern district of Texas will head an application on February 17 to make these appointments permanent.

Shortly before noon today a small run was started on the Planters and Merchants' National bank. Cashier Reichardt with his assistants paid all checks of depositors who demanded their money.

ELIMINATE UNION OFFICERS

Paint Workers Avoid Trouble in Chicago by Letting Employers Fix Wages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Elimination of business agents and other union officers in deliberations between employer and employe for readjustment of wages, it is claimed, has averted a general strike and lockout of 1,200 members of the Paint Workers' union in Chicago. Instead of dealing with the labor leaders the proprietors of the paint factories of the city—members of the National Paint Manufacturers' association—submitted their case to juries of twelve actual working men from each shop. A tentative agreement practically satisfactory to both sides has been submitted to the Manufacturers' association by the union, based upon reports made by the various shop committees. The agreement, with a few minor changes, it is said, will be accepted by the employers, to whom it leaves the "open shop" and the question of settling the wage scale.

THREAT TO DYNAMITE ROAD

Blackmailer Makes Demand for Ten Thousand Dollars from the Lehigh Valley Route.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 2.—Details of an alleged dynamite plot along the Lehigh Valley railroad, twenty miles north of White Haven, came to light tonight. T. H. Pindell of Wilkesbarre, superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley road, last week received an anonymous letter saying if $10,000 was not deposited at Lake Station on the Wilkesbarre mountain between 1 a. m. Saturday and the same hour Sunday morning that section of the line would be blown up. Sheriff Albert Jacobs was notified and he, with a posse, patroled the tracks twenty-four hours, but no attempt was made to carry out the threat. A guard is still maintained by the railroad company between Fairview and Lake Station.

DEWEY RANCHMEN ON TRIAL

Hearing of Alleged Berry Murderers Begins at Norton Under a Change of Venue.

NORTON, Kan., Feb. 2.—The trial of the three Dewey ranchmen, charged with murdering three members of the Berry family on the Rawlins-Cheyenne counties' border on June 2, 1903, was held today in the county district court. The case was brought here on a change of venue from St. Francis. The defendants, Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Clyde Wilson, were delivered by their bondsmen last night. Each has had his liberty under a bond of $15,000 furnished by C. P. Dewey of Chicago, John R. Mulvane and Jacob Mulvane of Topeka. The Deweys are millionaires. McBride and Wilson are cowboys.

INDIANS IN A SORRY PLIGHT

Return from Indian Congress Which Stranded in Paris and Have Rough Passage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—After a stormy passage the steamship LaChampagne arrived in port today from Havre. From January 27 to 31 west and southwest gales, with very rough seas, were encountered and one day the steamer made only twenty knots. In the steerage arrived Ernest Efner, the manager of an Indian congress which went to pieces in Paris. With him came Albert Hensley, an Indian, with his squaw and two children, Frank Thunder and his squaw, Roy Thunder and his 4-year-old son, Dewey Thunder. The party was a sad looking lot. They were shipped through to Nebraska.

DETECTIVES WHOLLY AT SEA

After Examining Witness They Announce No Clue to Woman's Assailant.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 2.—Miss Eva Love, roommate of Sarah Schaefer, was questioned today by detectives, but nothing of value was learned. Miss Love has been ill for some days from the reaction resulting from the excitement of the murder.

Having exhausted what they had hoped would be a source of some information, the detectives now admit they are wholly at sea.

BROWN IS NOT FOR GOVERNOR

Illinois Man Puts Quietus to Boom Started by Friends in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Judge George W. Brown has returned to Chicago from Iowa and put a quietus on his boom for the republican nomination for governor by declaring he is not in the race. The announcement made by J. E. Ingram that the judge left the circuit bench to enter the governorship race was discounted by the statement, "No one had any authority to make such an announcement for me."

READY FOR ACTION

Russian Fleet at Vladivostock Fully Equipped for Quick Service.

WOOD FITTINGS OF WARSHIPS REMOVED

Impression that if Trouble Comes it Will Come Quickly.

HARBOR KEPT OPEN BY ICE BREAKERS

Fleet Consists of Four Steel Cruisers and a Transport.

JAPAN WANTS PEACE BUT READY FOR WAR

Expected Events Will Move Rapidly When Russian Note is Finally Received if It is Not Satisfactory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Vladivostock, dated today and issued here by a semi-official agency, says the Russian fleet at Vladivostock has been fully equipped for immediate service and prepared for sea. All the wood fittings of the ships were removed yesterday. The harbor is being kept open by ice breakers.

The fleet consists of four cruisers, the Crombboi, of 12,206 tons; the Rossia, of 12,130 tons; the Bogatyr, of 6,750 tons, and the Rurik, of 10,932 tons, and a transport, the Lena.

Japan Quietly Waiting.

TOKIO, Feb. 2.—The Russian note is still undelivered and the government and people of Japan do not possess any definite information concerning the time of its arrival or its contents. Russia's delay, coupled with the announcement of continued movement of reinforcements into Manchuria, increases the strain of the tension, while it diminishes the already slight prospects for peace. The government has been urged to dispatch a peremptory note to St. Petersburg, threatening to declare war if refused immediate satisfaction in the way of a reply to its previous note, but still the government is patiently waiting, although it is manifest if the delay is much more prolonged it will act energetically.

Events will move rapidly when the note is finally received, if it is not satisfactory, and the prospect for additional negotiation is slight, although probably Japan will dispatch an ultimatum before striking. The Japanese show a remarkable outward calm and no scenes similar to those in America and England before recent wars were witnessed. There were occasional demonstrations and outcroppings of popular feeling, but the usual visitor to the larger cities can see nothing out of the ordinary in the disposition and behavior of the people. There is, however, an undercurrent of desperate determination running the nation's length and breadth, more impressing in many ways than a demonstration would be. The people have counted the cost and made final preparations, so that if forced to fight they are capable of waging and sustaining war in a manner that will surprise the world.

Thinks Peace Will Prevail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—In the best informed political circles here the condition is expressed that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Japanese affair is assured, cables the Paris correspondent of the Times. A diplomatic arrangement has been reached, the dispatch continues, between the French minister of foreign affairs and the British ambassador here, by virtue of which it is agreed that both the French and British governments will bring strong pressure to bear upon Japan to induce it to accept the terms of the new Russian note.

The language in which the note is to be couched has been submitted, the correspondent avers, to both the French and British foreign officers and is recognized to be most conciliatory in effect.

Should Japan not yield to the French and British representatives, other European powers will add the weight of their persuasions to the same end, and then if Japan continues recalcitrant, all the responsibility for war and its consequences will rest with it and Europe will wash its hand of the affair.

The recent entente cordiale between France and Great Britain has chiefly helped in permitting this understanding between the French and British diplomats as to the Russo-Japanese question to be brought about.

No fewer than four king's messengers have been dispatched from this country to St. Petersburg within the last four days, an absolutely unprecedented record, says a Herald dispatch from London. This may be taken as evidence of the influences that are being brought into play to prevent hostilities in the far east.

Denies French Story.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Referring to a published statement that Great Britain and France were bringing pressure to bear on Japan in order to induce it to accept the terms of the new Russian note, the Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, said today that the British government was not exercising any pressure on Japan and he thought it extremely unlikely that France would attempt any such step.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Havas agency has circulated a dispatch to the effect that Russia's reply to Japan, the substance of which has been made known to the chancellor, has made an impression that war will be avoided.

Views have been exchanged between the United States, France and Great Britain on the subject. The concessions therein go beyond general expectation and illustrate the sentiments of equity and loyalty actuating the czar.

"If, in spite of the very large satisfaction Japan will receive, the issue of the crisis should be war, Japan will incur the whole responsibility and find itself morally isolated," concludes the reply, which only awaits its final draughting, and which will be presented February 6.

M. Motono, the Japanese minister, in the course of an interview published in the Temps today, is quoted as saying:

They know nothing at Tokio concerning the contents of the Russian answer, and Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, will know its contents only when he has the reply itself before him. For the present we are in a state of expectancy and uncertainty.

It is said that the Russian note has a most conciliatory tone. I heartily hope this is so.

A Washington dispatch printed here today saying the United States, France and Great Britain were likely to take action, having the effect of isolating Japan if she persisted in being intransigent attracted much attention and comment. Some of the evening papers gave it sensational prominence, saying peace would become certain if Great Britain and the United States abstained from such support of Japan. The officials here say France has not yet been consulted relative to such a movement, but