The Bee's Sunday Magazine Features Out-top Those of All Competitors.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Carpenter's Panama Letters, Next Sunday's Bee.

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FOUR MEN INDICTED

Chicago Grand Jury Returns True Bills in Meat Investigation.

ACCUSED ARE ARRESTED AND GIVE BOND

They Are Charged with Obstructing the Service of a Subpoena.

EDWIN B. FISH ON WITNESS STAND

Man Who Fled to Canada Tells of Attempt to Influence Testimony.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS IN TRUNKS

Records of the Aetna Trading Company Will Be Looked Into by Bank Examiner Starek.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Four men, three of whom are employes of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company and the other an attorney for that corporation, were named in an indictment returned this afternoon by the grand jury which is investigating the Beef trust.

It is charged that the four men obstructed and impeded Marshal A. A. Bach in his efforts to serve a subpoena upon Edwin B. Fish, a clerk employed by the company, who recently returned from Canada.

The men indicted are:

Joseph Weissenbach, attorney for the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company.

B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the company.

George D. Hopkins, auditor for the company.

Leo S. Joseph, employed in the provision department of the concern.

Charge in Indictment.

The indictment alleges that a subpoena was issued for Fish on March 3, that it was given to Bach for service, that the four men had arranged for the departure of Fish from this country to Canada and assisted him in leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

Attorney Weissenbach, who was for several years an assistant to Governor Deneen, when the latter was state attorney in Chicago, declares that it was at his instance that Fish returned from Canada and agreed to go before the grand jury. This is not denied by the government officials. Weissenbach also declares that he has never seen or spoken to Hopkins, never spoke to Cusey concerning Fish and asserts that Joseph was never in any manner in the matter.

The men were taken into custody shortly after the return of the indictments and were released on bonds of $1,000 in each case.

Fish Held as Witness.

Fish was on the witness stand two days and, it is said, revealed information concerning an attempt to influence his testimony. He has been carefully guarded by secret service men since his return and was before the inquisitorial board for almost an hour today. Fish was today held under $10,000 bonds to insure his appearance as a witness.

Charles Starek, national bank examiner of Cleveland, arrived here today in response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Pagin. Mr. Starek will take up an examination of the books founds in six trunks taken from safety deposit vaults here. The trunks are said to contain books and records of the Aetna Trading company of this city.

BEEF PRICES ARE ADVANCED

Retailers Add Two Cents a Pound, Following Wholesale Market.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The retail price of beef was advanced by all butchers today 2 cents a pound, while the wholesale price went up all the way from $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds.

The higher prices are said to be due to the scarcity of good cattle. Big dealers say prices will probably fall when grass-fed cattle begin to come on the market.

DETROIT, April 13.—During the last two weeks the price of beef in this city has been increased $2 per 100 pounds, meaning an increase of from 4 to 6 cents a pound in the retail price of steaks and rib roasts. Local wholesalers declare that the raise in price is due to the increase made by the so-called Beef trust and say the prices will continue to increase for some time. They expect other meats to raise in price with beef.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Prices of beef have advanced in every important market in the United States. The consumer is paying the advance price, which to him represents several cents per pound over what he paid up to ten days ago. Swift and Company, Armour and Nelson Morris state that no beef has been supplied to the retail markets of Chicago or to any other market of the country during the last month and a half except at a loss. This, it is declared, has been partially due to the fact that the breeders of stock and the handlers of range cattle have been holding back on the supply until the grass of the ranges becomes nourishing.

Swift and Company, speaking for the packing interests, this afternoon issued the following statement:

During the last six weeks the producer of beef cattle has been receiving about a dollar advance over past prices for choice cattle. This simply means that the advance to the consumer in prices would be about $2 on the one-half of choice cattle that can be used for food purposes. The range cattle producer is the master of the situation.

PURSUE WOMAN'S ASSAILANT

Negro Who Caused Trouble at Coffeeville May Soon Be Behind Bars.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., April 13.—The negro who assaulted Mrs. John Griffith is still at large, although the police are closely following a new clue that they believe will soon result in his capture.

There were no further signs of trouble today, the ringleaders among the unruly negroes having been placed in jail. Five hundred deputies are still on duty, with instructions to shoot upon the least provocation.

GROVER CO. IS EXONERATED

Coroner's Jury Finds that Death of Fifty-Seven Persons Was Due to Unavoidable Accident.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 13.—The R. H. Grover company and its agents were declared to be blameless for the explosion which destroyed its shoe factory here on March 29 and caused the death of fifty-seven persons, by the finding of Judge Fred K. Bixby, which was made public today. The boiler explosion is held to be due to a defect which had not been discovered.

AGREEMENT FALLS TO GROUND

Cunard Line Shareholders Hear that Steamship Rate War May Be Resumed.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cunard line here today Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the company announced that the shipping combine had intimated its inability to carry out one of the most important clauses of the settlement recently arrived at and consequently all tentative arrangements between the Cunard line and the Continental lines and the combine were inoperative. Lord Inverclyde was unable to say if the present rates would be maintained. He considered that the policy the Cunard line followed in the past was the only possible one and believed that the Atlantic shipping combine was aimed directly against the Cunard line.

Beyond the lose of revenue caused by the rate war Lord Inverclyde stated that he did not regret a single step taken. There was at present no agreement between the Cunard line and the combine. The only effect of the tentative agreements was that passenger rates were restored to their old level.

The chairman believed the shareholders would not regret the sacrifices necessary to maintain the independence of the Cunard line against the alliance formed against it. The directors had received encouragement, both here and from America, to continue to defend the company's interests. The chairman also referred to the governmental support of the German lines as indicating the severity of the struggle.

ATTITUDE TOWARD BELLIGERENTS

Subject is Discussed by Lord Lansdowne in British Parliament.

LONDON, April 13.—In the House of Lords today Lord Rea (liberal) asked if President Roosevelt's invitation to the powers to send representatives to a second peace conference would be accepted and whether the question on contraband of war would be brought before the conference.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne replying said the situation had been accepted without hesitation. The government had placed itself in President Roosevelt's hands with a reservation merely as to the subjects which might be submitted to the conference. All the other powers had accepted the invitation with equal cordiality and with the same reservations.

Lord Lansdowne said the position of the powers was most unsatisfactory in regard to many questions of international law. The only method a neutral power could adopt when at variance with one or two belligerents short of resorting to means which he (Lord Lansdowne) would rather not contemplate was to follow the example of Great Britain, press its views as strongly as possible and make frequent protests. He pointed out that Great Britain's recent representations and protests to Russia had not been without effect. Lord Lansdowne, however, regretted that the Russian government had not departed in spite of all arguments from the attitude it first assumed in regard to coal, notwithstanding the fact that at the Berlin conference of 1884 Russia adopted an attitude diametrically opposed to that which it had now assumed.

The foreign secretary said the American and British governments during these discussions held identical views. He believed that in regard to all these points the two governments had been eye to eye and that their diplomacy had been directed toward the accomplishment of the same ends.

Lord Lansdowne outlined the subjects for discussion which Secretary Hay's note of invitation proposed and pointed out that it would be impossible now to enumerate all the subjects which at the proper moment might be selected, but when the time came probably all the matters which recently were under discussion would go before the conference to which the American government invited the powers.

ASKS FOR SYMPATHY OF FRANCE

Venezuelan Fiscal Agent Says His Country Stands Only for Rights.

PARIS, April 13.—General Velutini, the Venezuelan fiscal agent, in the course of an interview published today appeals to the public opinion of France in behalf of the course adopted by President Castro. He says the French Cable company seeks to substitute force through government intervention for the usual procedure of the Venezuelan courts and asserts that Venezuela's action against various foreign companies is due to their not fulfilling their engagements and lending support to the revolutionists.

"What would France say," General Velutini asked, "if it detected foreign accomplices of the plotters against the security of the state?"

The general maintains that France should take a sympathetic view of Venezuela's resisting the encroachments of foreign corporations.

LADY CURZON HELPS THE INJURED

Wife of Viceroy of India Invites Earthquake Victims to Hospital.

SIMLA, India, April 13.—Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, has invited all the Europeans and Indians injured during the recent earthquakes who are able to be moved to come to the Walker and Ripon hospitals at Simla as her guests.

The invitation was sent through the lieutenant governor of the Junjab, with an intimation that the American vicereine will gladly defray the expenses.

Plans of Grand Trunk.

LONDON, April 13.—The stockholders of the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, at their semi-annual meeting today, adopted the report of the directors after a brief speech by the chairman, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. The statements made were devoid of general interest, except the announcement that the construction of the Lake Superior branch will commence in June and the building of the Prairie branch in July. Sir Charles congratulated the stockholders on the financial association of the Rothschilds with the Grand Trunk railroad in connection with the floation of the recent Grand Trunk-Pacific bonds.

Russian Commits Hari Kari.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A peculiar case of a peasant who committed suicide in Japanese fashion is reported from Yamyshora, near Tsarskoe Selo. The peasant referred to became a great admirer of the valiancy of the Japanese. He informed his family that he was tired of life and that he proposed to emulate the Japanese method of suicide, and eventually carried out his intentions.

Loss of Life at Mandi.

LAHORE, India, April 13.—Later reports from Mandi, capital of Mandi state, says that at least 400 persons were killed in the city by the earthquake. The palace, temples and residences were leveled. Estimates of the number of people killed at Sulian Pur vary from 200 to 700.

New Swedish Premier.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Councillor of State Ramstedt has been appointed premier ad interim in place of former Premier Bostrom, who resigned April 8.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT CHICAGO

Nebraska Man is the Principal Orator at Jefferson Club Banquet.

MAYOR DUNNE GIVEN AN OVATION

Feast Practically Turned Into a Jollification Over His Election—He Speaks of Municipal Ownership.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Subjects of national significance to the democratic party were discussed by foremost orators of the party at the Jefferson club banquet held at the Sherman house tonight in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner, however, in a measure, resolved itself into a jollification over the election of Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is a director of the club and was among the speakers who responded to toasts. All of the speakers in their discourses referred to municipal ownership and to Mayor Dunne's recent election on that platform.

The toastmaster of the evening was Howard S. Taylor, city prosecuting attorney.

William Jennings Bryan and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts were the principal speakers.

Bryan Talks on Jefferson.

Mr. Bryan chose for his subject, "Thomas Jefferson," and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applause.

Mr. Bryan took advantage of the occasion to congratulate Mayor Dunne on his recent election as chief executive of the city of Chicago. He said:

We are told that when Moses, the first great lawgiver, had attained his majority he looked upon the burdens of his countrymen and sympathized with them. Although he had been adopted by a princess and was heir to a throne, his heart led him from the palace and the society of princes to companionship with his oppressed brethren. When a leader was needed to break the bondage of the Israelties and guide them in the formation of a nation this sympathy fitted him for his work. And no one, it may be added, does a great work whose heart does not beat in sympathy with the masses, ever struggling, ever in need of help.

Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of his countrymen, and he early became their champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and the educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the wealthy and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but his heart kept him in touch with the plain people, and he earned the right to be called the first great democrat.

Jefferson also knew that the verdict of history was in favor of government by the people, rather than government by the few. He knew that back in the days of Greece, when the people had a chance to contrast the rule of the thirty with the people, they learned how much more the people were to be trusted.

Advocate of Peace.

Jefferson was so much a lover of peace and so ardent an advocate of it that he has been accused of lacking physical courage. Six years before his election to the presidency he declared his love of peace and his anxiety that the United States "should give the world still another useful lesson by showing to them other modes of punishing injuries than by war." War," he said, "was as much a punishment to the punisher as to the sufferer." Fourteen years after he retired from the presidency and near the close of his life, in a letter to John Adams he said, "I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter." His advocacy of peace does not prove a lack of physical bravery, but whatever may have been his physical courage there is no doubt that he possessed that higher quality, known as moral courage, to an extraordinary degree.

His faith in popular government was sublime and his willingness to rely upon the people was one of his most distinguishing characteristics. How Jefferson differed in this respect from his great political antagonist, Alexander Hamilton! Hamilton fought a duel in spite of his conscientious objection to duels, because he believed, as he declared before going to the fatal field, that it was necessary to fight the duel in order that he might be useful in a crisis for which he was looking, and that crisis was the breaking down of free institutions.

Arguments of Jefferson.

All his arguments in favor of making the government responsive to the will of the people can be adduced in support of the movement that has for its object the election of senators by direct vote of the people. On the subject of finance he not only favored bimetalism, but he expressed his opposition to a bank currency and to the control of the national treasury by the financiers.

He lived before the invention of the railroad, and before the country had witnessed the colossal centralization of wealth; but viewing as he did every question from the standpoint of the people, and hating as he did every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the "idle holders of idle capital," we have a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the reguiation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly.

There are three arguments made by him which are now being used by the advocates of monopoly to defeat the application to modern problems of the principles enunciated by him. "Legislate as little as possible and leave the rest to the energies of a free people," said Jefferson, and the beneficiaries of monopoly now invoke this sentiment against restraining legislation. It is a mockery of Jefferson to first violate his injunction by the granting of special rights and privileges to a favored few, and then attempt to use his words in opposition to restraining legislation.

It is true that Jefferson was opposed to legislation which would hamper the individual in the developments of his powers, but no man pointed out more clearly than Jefferson that one man's rights end where the rights of another begin.

Another Jeffersonian doctrine which is being misinterpreted today is his protest against paternalism. He favored the encouragement of individual effort and opposed the undertaking by the government of work which the individual could do better. His words have been invoked against what is described as public ownership. In applying any man's language to conditions arising after his death it is necessary to know not only what he said, but the reasons for what he said. Nothing is more unfair than to employ words in such a way as to defeat the reasons which lie back of the words. Jefferson's aim was to protect the rights of the individual and to give him the maxim of stimulus.

Nothing is more consistent with the support of Jeffersonian principles than the ownership and operation by the public of every industry which is in its nature a monopoly. Where competition is impossible the benefits of monopoly must accrue to the whole people, not to a few.

The third Jeffersonian doctrine that is now being misinterpreted and misapplied is his argument against long-time debts. He took the position that the earth belonged in succession to each generation and that a preceding generation had no right to mortgage the earth beyond its occupancy of it. If his doctrine had been adopted it would be much easier to deal with the problems of today, but it is manifestly unfair to permit railroads and municipal corporations to mortgage the public for generations, and then to quote Jefferson against the issue of bonds when a city attempts to rid itself of private monopoly.

It is better for a city to issue bonds at a low rate of interest and for actual improvements than for a city to permit private corporations to issue bonds, based not upon investment, but upon the power of monopoly to extort an income from succeeding generations. Then, too, there is a very clear distinction between a debt incurred in the establishment of a municipal plan which will yield an income to the city and the incurring of a debt which brings no specific return.

No words or figures can measure the value of the gift that he bestowed upon the race. Wherever men contend for human rights his words strengthen and encourage; wherever patriots devote themselves to the investigation of problems of government his researches and his expositions illumine and direct. Every great forward move-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT ENDS WOLF HUNT

Chief Executive Leaves Big Pasture in Oklahoma for Colorado Camp.

FREDERICK, Okl., April 13.—The president ended his hunt and broke camp this afternoon and arrived here with his party about 6:30 o'clock. He was met here by Governor Ferguson of Oklahoma, Congressman Stephens of Texas and other men of local prominence and by a crowd of citizens. The special train left Frederick at 8:15 o'clock over the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, arriving at Vernon today at 9:10, where the train was transferred to the Fort Worth & Denver railway, and the journey to Colorado begun.

The same precautions respecting the safety of the president's train back into Texas were exercised as on the day of his arrival. Track walkers were stationed every mile and no trains were permitted to pass over the road within two hours previous to the arrival of the special. The troopers of the Eighth cavalry, who had been guarding the borders of the hunting ground, returned to Fort Sill tonight.

The eighteen wolves killed by the president's party will be skinned and the pelts shipped to Washington, where they will be dressed and kept as mementos of the hunt.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., April 13.—There has been a fresh snowfall in this region and the roads to Camp Roosevelt are impassable. By telephone, however, it is learned that the men and animals in camp are suffering no hardships, and John Goff says that unless more snow falls everything will be in good order when the president arrives. There will be no dearth of game for President Roosevelt. He will have all the bears he wants and he can choose his own methods. He may chase with the dogs, beat through the district with twenty-five men or personally track and kill at close quarters.

DENVER, April 13.—Governor McDonald and party left tonight for Trinidad to greet President Roosevelt tomorrow morning. With the governor are Adjutant General Bulkley Wells, General Charles L. Cooper, U. S. A., General Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., and Philip D. Stewart of Colorado Springs, whose guest the president will be on the Colorado hunt.

ERLANGER TELLS OF PROFITS

Member of Theatrical Syndicate Cross-Examined About Business Relations with Belasco.

NEW YORK, April 13.—In the suit of David Belasco to establish the existence of a contract with Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical managers, through the agency of a third party, Abraham L. Erlanger of that firm was chief witness today.

Mr. Erlanger was asked what chance a manager had to book an attraction in the theaters controlled by the theatrical syndicate, to which he replied that the chance was good for a good attraction. For a poor attraction he could not say what the chance would be. Mr. Erlanger said that the syndicate controlled between sixty-five and a hundred theaters.

Mr. Erlanger said the syndicate's share of the profits from "The Auctioneer" amounted to $30,000.

"My share was not much," he added.

"You got one-third of that sum, didn't you?" asked counsel for Belasco.

"Yes," the witness replied.

"Don't you call that much?"

"No, not much."

Mr. Erlanger then testified that he booked three theaters outside the syndicate free of charge. These were the Lyric, New York; the Garrick, Chicago, and the Majestic, Boston. He afterward admitted, however, that Nixon and Zimmerman had an interest in a play with S. S. and Lee Shubert, who control the Lyric and Garrick theaters mentioned.

Mr. Erlanger was cross-examined at some length and there were a number of lively tilts between opposing counsel.

"Did you not get between $6,000 and $7,000 from James K. Hackett for booking him in one of his plays?" was asked.

"Not for booking; we were practically his manager," replied Mr. Erlanger.

"Well, who really was his manager?"

"He was his own manager."

"Yet you managed?"

"Yes."

Mr. Erlanger said the syndicate got 25 per cent from the profits of the "Chinese Honeymoon," but nothing from "Florodora."

SENATOR BURTON INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury at St. Louis Returns True Bill Against Kansan.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, was reindicted by the federal grand jury today on the charge of accepting fees to the amount of $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis, in whose behalf it is believed he acted as an attorney before the Postoffice department at Washington.

The new indictment contains five counts. The first three specify that Senator Burton made an agreement to accept $2,500 to look after the interests of the St. Louis concern.

Count No. four charges that he received a $2,500 fee, and No. 5 an additional fee of $500.

Recently the supreme court reversed the case of Senator Burton, who was convicted of unlawfully accepting fees from the Rialto company on the ground that the money he received was not paid according to the evidence in St. Louis, and hence was without the jurisdiction of the St. Louis federal court.

The new charges contained in the indictment set forth that Senator Burton received $3,000 and made the agreements referred to in counts one, two and three, while in St. Louis.

District Attorney Dyer said today that the retrial of Senator Burton would take place some time in May.

ANOTHER EQUITABLE SUIT

Some Policy Holders Will Protest Against the Present Plan of Mutualization.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Attorney Woodruff, who represents a number of policyholders in the Equitable Life Assurance society, announced today that he has in preparation papers to be presented to the supreme court asking that Superintendent Hendricks of the state insurance department be restrained from approving the society's new charter, which includes the two-year mutualization plan.

The Equitable Life Assurance society, through Gage E. Tarbell, its second vice president, has issued a circular to its general agents indicating its intention to pay $4 per $1,000 on new insurance in addition to the commission specified in their contracts. This extra commission applies to all business written before July 1.

FATHER SCHELL ASSAULTED

Jaw Broken in Two Places and Otherwise Beaten Up by His Assailant.

HOMER SALOON MAN THE GUILTY PARTY

Affair is the Outgrowth of Attempts on Part of the Priest to Put a Stop to Bootlegging Among Indians.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Father Joseph Schell is at St. Joseph's hospital here with his lower jaw broken in two places, both eyes blacked and swollen and numerous other bruises on his body as the result of a murderous attack this afternoon by Logan Lambert of Homer, Neb., in a livery barn at Dakota City, Neb. The attack is the result of the bitter war which Father Schell has waged against the selling of liquor to the Indians at the Winnebago agency, Lambert being one of the saloon keepers affected by the action of Father Schell.

Shocking in the extreme are the details of the assault. Hi Rasdall, a partner of Lambert, was an onlooker to the assault. When Father Schell, who has been gathering evidence against the saloon keepers, went to the Easton livery barn to get his horse to return to Sioux City, the two saloon keepers accosted him and followed him into the barn. There Lambert began beating and kicking the clergyman, while Rasdall encouraged his partner. Onlookers rushed to the minister's assistance and managed to stop the assault, and had Father Schell removed to Sioux City. Lambert made his escape and last night Sheriff Hanson, who has a warrant for his arrest, was unable to find him.

Lambert and Rasdall are both under indictment in Omaha on the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

Father Schell has often been threatened with physical violence if he persisted in fighting the bootleggers and grafters who are demoralizing and fleecing the Indians, but these threats have not swerved him from his course.

BIG RAILWAY MERGER SCHEME

Outline of Plan by Which Union Pacific is to Absorb Northwestern and New York Central.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The American tomorrow will say: Bonds aggregating $790,000,000, the greatest railroad issue ever made, must be marketed by the Union Pacific to consummate its merger with the New York Central system and the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, according to details of the underwriting made public yesterday for the first time. The total mileage of the system will be 36,244. The plan of consolidation is all underwritten and the promoters are merely waiting for a favorable time to announce consummation of the scheme.

There is to be an issue of 15 per cent of stock made by each of the roads to be absorbed. That issued by the Chicago & Northwestern is to go as an extra dividend to the stockholders. That issued by the New York Central will be sold to stockholders at 125, producing $28,125,000 cash with which to make improvements already planned on the system. The total stock of both roads is then to be purchased by Union Pacific bonds. The Central stock will be taken at 200 in a 4 per cent bond, and the Chicago & Northwestern at 300 with a 3½ per cent bond. All of these bonds have been underwritten and enough stock of both systems is pledged to vote for the plan to carry it through.

MRS. CHADWICK'S FINE LACES

Handkerchiefs Which Cost Nearly Thousand Dollars Each Seized by Customs Collector.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—Collector of customs Leach and Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick examined $10,000 worth of rare laces, fancy embroideries, handkerchiefs, doilies, etc., belonging to the latter, in the collector's office this evening, with the purpose of learning if any of the articles had been brought into this country without payment of duty. Mrs. Chadwick told to the best of her remembrance where each article was purchased. After the examination $5,000 worth of the goods was placed in a box and will be held for further examination by the collector. Goods on which duty was not paid are taxed at the rate of 60 per cent of their value.

Included in the collection is Swiss embroidery, Irish and Russian point lace of the most expensive kind, Bernise and Brussels lace and French val. The cost of six handkerchiefs, with four and five-inch lace borders, was fixed at no less than $5,000. The lace dress purchased abroad cost over $2,000. An opera cloak thrown on a chair was marked as costing $700.

ROBBERS SHOOT A WOMAN

Six Men Raid Indiana Bank and Get Away with Much Cash.

CHERUBUSCO, Ind., April 13.—Six unidentified robbers today robbed the private bank of Oscar Gandy & Co. of $8,540. Mrs. Gandy, wife of the banker, was shot in the neck by one of the robbers. The explosions, three in number, by which the safe was blown, brought a number of people to the scene. Two robbers on guard, armed with Winchester rifles, warned everyone to stay away and fired a number of shots to frighten the citizens and prevent their interfering with the work going on inside. All the windows in the bank were broken by the explosion.

The robbers overlooked $2,000 on the floor of the vault, but got $8,540 in currency. A horse and buggy, stolen from a barn, was hitched outside the bank. The men jumped into the buggy, the guards still firing at random. They drove at a gallop toward Huntertown. Mr. Gandy and several other citizens started in an automobile in pursuit. Surrounding towns were notified and posses have started from several places.

RISE IN NORTHERN SECURITIES

Report of New Issue of Stock by Great Northern Causes an Advance of Five Points.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The price of Northern Securities stock advanced from 169¾ to 174¾ in the curb market today. The upward movement was explained by a report circulated in the financial district that President J. J. Hill has a plan about ready to put into effect by which the stock of the Great Northern Railway company will be increased by either 50 or 100 per cent. The new stock, it was stated, will be offered to stockholders of the Great Northern at par and the holders of Northern Securities stock are expected to profit by it.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Rain or Snow Friday; Colder in Southeast Portion. Saturday Rain or Snow in West Portion; Fair in East Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	37	1 p. m.	55
6 a. m.	36	2 p. m.	57
7 a. m.	35	3 p. m.	58
8 a. m.	38	4 p. m.	59
9 a. m.	42	5 p. m.	58
10 a. m.	46	6 p. m.	50
11 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	38
12 m.	54	8 p. m.	37
		9 p. m.	34

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS

Executive Committee Gets Together About Fifty Men to Make Plea for Cash.

In response to urgent requests by mail and telephone about half a hundred patriots assembled in parlor B at the Paxton hotel last night to listen to the executive committee of the Civic Federation tell how badly it needs properly stamped disks and suitably engraved bank notes. It was intimated in a vague and shadowy way that the money is wanted to fight vice.

Chairman T. J. Mahoney presided and Erastus A. Benson and Elmer E. Thomas were leading spirits. It was given out that the executive committee would not spurn even thousands and a scheme was devised whereby certain of those present agreed to go out into the highways and byways and accost five men each and respectfully but firmly cause the several of the five to contribute. A possibility of something like $1,400 was hypothecated in this way and something like $500 actually pledged.

As each Federationist announced how much cash he expected to secure there was loud handclapping which echoed into the lobby below and was imitated by the bellboys. One of the sprightly incidents of the evening was the narration by a gentleman from South Omaha concerning the placing of two infants in a saving institute. He was not in thorough harmony with the police force of that city. After the meeting the crowd broke up into little clumps, got down the stairway as rapidly as possible and disappeared. To a question regarding what was done Chairman Mahoney responded with a cold eye and a negative sign. Others dropped their chins between their coat collars and hurried away at double quick. Among those who were there were: Tax Commissioner William Fleming, High School Principal A. H. Waterhouse, Rev. E. Comble Smith, J. J. Points, E. W. Simeral, W. A. Graham, Isadore Ziegler, F. H. Gaines, John Latenser, F. D. Wead, F. A. Brown, Rev. T. V. Moore and David Cole.

GARFIELD COLLECTING FACTS

Charge that Oil Rates Were Raised as Soon as Pipe Line Was Finished Under Scrutiny.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, spent most of his time today investigating freight rate matters with regard to the workings of the Standard Oil company in Kansas. Tomorrow he will go to Lawrence and hold a conference with Prof. E. Haworth of the University of Kansas in order to learn about the geology of the Kansas oil fields. He will learn from Prof. Haworth what tests have been made as to the quality of Kansas oil in different pools.

Mr. Garfield's three assistants will remain in Topeka for some time. They spent today in further search among the official records of the state and newspaper files to learn the successive steps of the oil agitation in Kansas. They will gain all the information possible before starting to work in the oil region.

Congressman P. P. Campbell has gone to Chanute from here. He will meet Mr. Garfield there tomorrow night and assist him in his preliminary investigations. The matter of the discrimination will be looked into, and especially the question of freight rates and their relation to the completion of the Standard's pipe line. It is alleged by the producers that as soon as the Standard pipe line to Kansas City was completed the freight rates on oil, instead of being lowered so that the railroads could compete with the Standard in the transportation of oil, were raised to a point to make shipping prohibitive and the producers were compelled to sell to the Standard or not at all.

The Standard Oil company, through its attorneys, today filed in the state supreme court a motion asking that the attorney general be required to make the charges more clear in his suit to oust the company from the state. The effect of the motion will be to delay a speedy hearing of the case.

WILL END GRAIN RATE WAR

Eastern and Western Roads Arrange to Jointly Meet All Cuts Made by Gulf Lines.

NEW YORK, April 13.—At a conference of the freight traffic officials of eastern and western railroads held in this city today action was taken which, it is believed, will settle the rate war between the eastern and the gulf lines. An arrangement of the division of rates between the eastern and western railways was made which will enable the eastern roads to meet the cuts made by the gulf lines. This is said by those interested to be tantamount to the serving of a notice upon the gulf concerns that the eastern and middle roads are now a unit in rate making and will meet all cuts. The officials expressed the belief that the gulf lines will agree to satisfactory rates for the coming year at the Buffalo meeting to be held within a few days.

WOUNDED YOUTH IS DEAD

Mother Who Was Shot by Visitor May Not Recover from Injuries.

ST. PAUL, April 13.—John Keller, the 16-year-old boy who, with his mother, Mrs. Frederick Keller, was shot early this morning by William Williams, aged 28, died today at the hospital. Mrs. Keller is resting easy, but her recovery is doubtful. Williams, who did the shooting, is under arrest. He told the police he had a liking for the boy and went to the Keller flat for the purpose of getting the lad to go away with him. Mrs. Keller ordered him out of the house and the next thing he knew he was standing in the room with a revolver in his hand. He did not remember shooting anyone. The police believe Williams to be an insane degenerate.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 13.

At New York—Arrived: Majestic, from Liverpool; Allemandie, from Hamburg.

At Naples—Arrived: Canopic, from Boston.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Tunisian, for Halifax.

At Havre—Arrived: La Lorraine, from New York.

PEACE TALK ENDS

Presence of Rojestvensky's Fleet in East Strengthens Russian Position.

CZAR'S NAVY EVIDENTLY WANTS FIGHT

Prospect of Battle Causes Cessation of Gossip About Negotiations.

MUSCOVITE SQUADRON AGAIN SIGHTED

Steamer Nubia Passes Forty-Two Vessels 300 Miles Northeast of Natuna Islands.

OBJECT TO ACTION OF BRITISH WARSHIPS

St. Petersburg Officials Say They Are Patroling China Seas and Reporting Movements of Russian Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A dispatch from Gunsulu pass, dated yesterday, says the Russian advance detachment on the Mandarin road pushed forward April 11 and bombarded Machantzy at mid-day. The Japanese infantry and cavalry hurriedly vacated the place, leaving their dinners, maps, etc.

No Peace Talk.

5:50 p. m.—The news of the northward movement of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron and his evident intention to accept a battle whenever Admiral Togo chooses to offer it has for the present stilled all activities in the direction of peace, and the foreign dispatches relating to the voyage of the squadron are followed with the most intense interest.

The Admiralty volunteers no information regarding Rojestvensky's plans, whether his immediate destination is or is not Cape Paderon (on the east coast of Cochin-China), but in naval circles the impression prevails that the squadron will continue northward to the straights of Formosa where if Admiral Togo does not elect to give battle or is defeated Admiral Rojestvensky may seize a temporary base in Japan territory and if it is considered advisable he could there await the arrival of Admiral Nebogatoff's division. It is rumored that there is a force of riflemen on board the Russian transports which could be landed for the purpose of co-operation with marines in the same fashion that the United States established a base at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898. Other naval men think that Valadivostok is the only base the Russian admiral has in view.

Embargo on News.

There is an embargo on news from Vladivostok concerning the Russian cruisers Rossia, Gromobol and Bogatyr, and it is supposed, though the admiralty does not confirm the supposition, that they have put to sea to effect a diversion and prevent mine laying.

Considerable irritation is manifested in naval circles at the activity of British ships in Chinese waters, which are reported to be streaming from Hong Kong to Singapore, and their action is attributed to a desire to keep in touch with the Russian squadron and report its movements to the world at large and to Great Britain's ally in particular, as happened in the case of the British armored cruiser Sutlej, which arrived at Singapore, Straits Settlements, yesterday, and reported having passed the Russian second Pacific squadron at daylight, April 11, steaming north.

Minister of Railroads Hilkoff has left St. Petersburg for Siberia to superintend the improvements being made on the Transsiberian railroad and the inauguration of the river service in Siberia.

Think Rojestvensky Wants Fight.

LONDON, April 13.—British naval men comment on the lack of secrecy regarding Admiral Rojestvensky's movements since his arrival in far eastern waters. The fact that he is keeping to the main trade route although knowing his squadron would constantly be sighted and reported by passing vessels they consider clearly shows that the Russian admiral is very anxious to meet Admiral Togo and fight to a finish.

Russian Fleet is Seen.

SINGAPORE, April 13.—The Russian fleet was in latitude 8 degrees north, longitude 108 degrees 55 minutes east, at noon April 11. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Nubia, which has arrived here, reports having passed no less than forty-two vessels there. They were steering north-northeast at a speed of eight or ten knots.

The position of the fleet was then about 300 miles northeastward of the Natuna islands, which lie between the Malay peninsula and the west coast of Borneo, and more than 200 miles southeast of Cape St. Jacques. This course indicates that the fleet was not going to Saigon, French Cochin-China.

The German collier Hindoo, loaded with 4,200 tons of Cardiff coal for the island of Tanjong Pandan, between Borneo and Sumatra, which was refused clearance papers for Saigon unless the commander gave bonds to deliver his cargo through the British consul there, was released today, its captain agreeing to deliver his cargo through the British consul at Saigon.

Yankee Cruiser on Lookout.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy department was advised of the departure today of the cruiser Raleigh from Labuan, on the north coast of British Borneo, where it was dispatched by Rear Admiral Train to observe the movements of the hostile fleets off Cuyo, in the Philippines, a point about 400 or 500 miles to the northeast, between Palawan and Panay islands. It is indicated that the Raleigh's commander obtained information as to what he believed to be the contemplated course of the opposing war vessels and has shaped his course accordingly. It is about a two days' sail to Cuyo.

The Russian government has been asked to grant permission to replace the two officers of the United States army captured by the Japanese at Mukden. General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the Gulf, is the officer selected to join the Russian army in Manchuria, and the note to Russia is coupled with the request that an aide to General Barry and an army surgeon be allowed to accompany him.

Report from Kaulbars' Army.

PARIS, April 13.—Captain Rode telegraphs to the Matin that he has been the guest of General Kaulbars, commander of the Second Manchurian army at the Russian front. The captain's observations showed that the Russian army had been reinforced and is prepared to renew the battle. The troops maneuver daily in battle formation.

The Japanese cavalry advance guard, the dispatch adds, is barely ten miles away and frequent cavalry skirmishes take place. The prisoners captured have saber cuts on their heads, showing hand-to-hand skirmishing.

Herr Bekel, who is charged with the duty