THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STRICT ON CARRIERS

Industrial Commission Advocates More Rigid Railroad Rate Laws.

FAVORS GOVERNMENT CONTROL POLICY

Would Revise and Strengthen Original Interstate Commerce Act.

OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION IN TARIFFS

Report Urges Close Inspection of Dairy Products for Exports.

INSISTS ON GOOD MEAT TEST SYSTEM

Recommends Policy of Setting Aside Forest Reserves Already Inaugurated and Rural Delivery Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The industrial commission has submitted its final report to congress. It is a document of more than 1,000 printed pages. The first part deals with the progress of the nation, agriculture, mining and transportation. Recommendations are made on the subjects of transportation and agriculture. The commission advises as to transportation:

That the policy of government supervision and control of railroads as originally laid down in the senate committee report of 1886 and embodied the following year, in the interstate commerce act, be revised and strengthened.

Such legislation should provide:

More stringent regulation of the conditions under which freight and passenger tariffs are published and filed. No rate or classification ought to be changed without at least sixty days' notice to shippers, unless specifically authorized by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Strict Adherence to Tariffs.

That strict adherence to published tariffs be required and that rebates and discrimination be prevented by an increase of the penalties. That the long and short haul clause in section 4, of the act of 1887, be strengthened by special order of the Interstate Commerce commission.

For a specific grant of power to the Interstate Commerce commission over classification, both as to items and grouping.

Coupled with this, however, we dissent from the section of the so-called Cullom bill requiring the Interstate Commerce commission within a certain period to promulgate a uniform classification for the United States. For the establishment of a permanent corps of expert auditors who shall have authority under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission, to examine periodically the accounts of all railroad companies, whether operating or financial, in their nature.

Prohibit Discriminations.

That railroad companies be prohibited by law from making lower freight rates upon imports billed to the interior of this country, in connection with ocean transportation than otherwise, that are made on similar articles from the seaboard to the interior or than are made from one inland point to another when the distance is not greater.

It makes the following recommendations:

That the secretary of agriculture be given authority—

To inspect dairy products intended for export and to certify their grade and quality.

To fix standard grades for cereals, based on season of growing, quality and weight per measure, and when intended for export to inspect and certify the same.

To cause stock cars and stock yards to be cleansed and disinfected whenever he considers such action necessary.

Enforce Meat Inspection.

To make adequate regulations prohibiting the shipment of uninspected or diseased meat from one state to another or to foreign countries.

To require and direct the proper disposition of diseased meat.

That a more comprehensive penalty clause for shipping diseased meat be enacted.

That a law be enacted to provide:

For the inspection of nursery stock intended for interstate commerce or for export and prohibiting the transportation of diseased, infected or uninspected nursery stock and for rules and regulations to govern the importation of nursery stock and fruit, and prohibiting the importation of diseased, infected or uninspected nursery stock or fruit.

That the system of free rural delivery be extended as recommended by the postmaster general in his latest annual report.

That the policy of setting aside forest reserves already inaugurated be extended and that the three bureaus of the government which have charge of investigations and administrative work connected with forestry be consolidated.

PHELAN ON CHINESE QUESTION

Former Mayor of San Francisco Talks for Exclusion to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—James D. Phelan, recently mayor of San Francisco and one of the California commissioners appointed by the governor to represent the state before committees of congress here, was a witness before the house committee on foreign affairs today.

Referring to a statement by Minister Wu that "labor agitators" were behind the Chinese exclusion movement, Mr. Phelan declared the overwhelming sentiment on the Pacific coast in favor of the exclusion movement.

Mr. Phelan detailed the overwhelming sentiment on the Pacific coast in favor of exclusion, as shown by referendum votes, a unanimous press, unanimous delegations in congress and a unanimous exclusion convention. On the other side, he said, were the Pacific Mail Steamship company, the Canadian railways, the Chinese diplomatic representatives, several retained attorneys and returned missionaries, who urged no public reason for the admission of the Chinese and who had finally agreed to the renewal of the Geary law for two years, when, it is stated, the treaty of 1894 will expire.

In conclusion he said: "The attorneys for the Chinese advocate the re-enactment of the Geary law for two years, because, in case of a decision from the supreme court favorable to them, the law will be valueless for which it was designed by congress, viz: the exclusion of the Chinese coolie laborers. We are dealing with people who are trained to the evasion of the law and for twenty years the government has been endeavoring to circumvent their evasions.

TAMMANY LEADER ARRESTED

Charged with Being at the Head of Fraudulent Voting Schemes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—James J. Frawley, Tammany leader of the Thirty-second assembly district, and Alderman J. J. Dietz, who were charged by the state superintendent of elections with having been at the head of a fraudulent voting scheme in the last general primaries, in which Frawley defeated J. J. Ryan for the leadership, surrendered themselves today. They were arraigned and held for a hearing. The formal charge against Frawley was bribery and Dietz was accused of aiding and abetting illegal voting.

GERMAN AFFIRMS REPORT

Official Adheres to Statement that Emperor Ordered Refusal to Sign Second Note.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The official British denial that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, on April 14, 1898, made a second proposal to the powers to remonstrate with the United States, was today laid before a high German official, whose functions give him absolute first-hand knowledge of everything just as it occurred. He reaffirmed the statement made in these dispatches yesterday. Referring to his copious notes, he dictated therefrom to the correspondent of The Associated Press this data:

On February 14, the Spanish ambassador at Berlin asked the German government whether Germany was willing to head a European movement against the United States in defense of the monarchic principle. The next day the ambassador was informed by order of the emperor that Germany would under no circumstances take any action desired.

Spain renewed her efforts in March to secure some action by Germany, but she was again answered with a refusal. At the same time, Dr. Von Holleben was instructed to only take part in any steps at Washington in the interests of peace if all the other five government powers participated. Then, on April 7, the joint note was handed to President McKinley.

We were informed from Washington, on April 14, that the British ambassador there proposed a second collective note, declaring that armed intervention in Cuba would be unjustifiable. Again, upon the emperor's order, the German representatives at Washington, Rome, Vienna and Madrid were instructed that Germany would refuse to participate in such a declaration, as she saw no prospect that anything would be accomplished thereby.

The correspondent of The Associated Press gets the impression that while the German government wishes to avoid the appearance of desiring to fall into the United States arms, on the other hand, she regards it as important to controvert the wrong impressions that Germany was disposed to do anything unfriendly to the United States.

LIBERTADOR STILL ON TOP

Is Not Sunk by Venezuelan Man-of-War, as Has Been Reported.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 6.—The rumor that Libertador had been sunk at Puerto, Colombia, by a Venezuelan man-of-war is unfounded. According to news received here today Libertador was at Cartagena, Colombia, last Saturday, and left Sunday after coaling and taking on board supplies for an unknown destination. Libertador was formerly called Ban Righ, and is now operating in the interests of the Matos revolution against President Castro.

Other news received here today from Cartagena tells that ninety-four political prisoners, who were lodged in prison in that city, managed to effect their escape February 1. The escape was attended by a serious affray, in which the commander of the prison and the fort and several others were killed. Recapture has not been effected.

By a recent government decree, promulgated on the isthmus, passports permitting transit through the Department of Panama will only be issued to partisans of the government or to neutral foreigners. No one will be allowed upon the streets of Panama or Colon after 10 p. m. who is not provided with a written permission from the proper authorities. In case the enemy threatens attack, says this decree, street traffic and transit to all not bearing arms in behalf of the government, or who are not members of the public service, will be stopped.

It is reported here that the liberals have effected a landing at Pedegral.

SUBMIT PEACE NOTES TO BOERS

British Mail Copies of Communications to Agents for Forwarding to Burghers.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour, the government leader, announced that copies of the correspondence exchanged between the government of the Netherlands and the government of Great Britain, on the subject of peace in South Africa had been mailed to Lord Milner, governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colony and high commissioner of South Africa, who would be instructed to ask Lord Kitchener to communicate the contents to the Boer leaders in the field.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, added the information that if the leaders of the Boer forces proposed to Lord Kitchener negotiations for settlement, the proposal would be forwarded for the consideration of the government.

CABINET MINISTER IS KILLED

Bulgarian Official Assassinated by Macedonian, Who Afterwards Commits Suicide.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 6.—M. Kamtcheff, th minister of public instruction, was assassinated today in his study by a Macedonian who pretended he wanted to present a petition. The assassin subsequently committed suicide by shooting himself.

M. Kamtcheff's assassin, who had been a student at the University of Sofia, was appointed to a professorship in a provincial town. Disappointed at not being assigned to a position at the capitol, he had threatened to murder M. Kamtcheff. The police knew of the man's threats and were also aware that there were doubts as to his sanity, but they allowed him to secure a private audience with M. Kamtcheff and the minister's murder followed.

RHODES CASE CALLED UP

Action Against Englishman Taken Up by Supreme Court at Capetown.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 6.—In the supreme court today the case of "Louw against Radziwil and Rhodes" was called up. The court refused to grant a postponement of the hearing on the ground of the illness of Princess Radziwil. Counsel for Cecil Rhodes said the latter repudiated the signature of the promissory note in dispute.

FRANCE ACCEPTS INVITATION

Decides to Participate in the World's Fair to Be Held at St. Louis.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The United States embassy here was today officially notified that France has accepted the invitation to participate in the St. Louis exposition, which is to be held in 1903.

Madrid Library Sold to American.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Evening News this afternoon prints a dispatch from Madrid which announces that the Marquis de Jerez's famous library has been sold to an American for £40,000.

BALK RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY

Americans, British and Japanese Renew Opposition to Compact.

CHINA IS LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE

Native Oriental Papers Accuse Russia of Seeking Strength by Offering Heavy Bribes to Influential Parties.

PEKIN, Feb. 6.—The British American and Japanese ministers have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia. It is probable that this action will result in the further postponement of the consummation of this treaty.

The powers opposing the Manchurian treaty are now beginning to recognize the force of the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, that China is making the best terms possible for herself and incidentally for the equal rights of the other nations in China, and are shifting their protests to Russia as the responsible party.

Paul Lessar, the Russian minister here, is endeavoring to maintain the transparent diplomatic fiction that the Manchurian treaty and the Russo-Chinese bank agreement are not regulated. He has informed his colleagues that the Russian government has no official knowledge of the negotiations of the Russo-Chinese bank. The Russian agents are playing their parts with the greatest regards for appearances, while M. Lessar is arranging the treaty with China. The manager of the bank, M. Pocatillo, one of the most able and trusted of the Russian agents in the east, is negotiating the bank agreement with Wang We Shao.

Charges Against Russia.

In the light of the statements of Chinese officials, which were repeated yesterday, namely, that Russia insists upon the simultaneous signing of the Manchurian treaty and the bank agreement, the representations of M. Lessar fail to carry weight. The native newspapers are filled with stories that Russia is trying to gain her ends by offers of heavy bribes.

Germany remains a disinterested spectator of the affair. Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of Han Kow, and Lieu Kun Kiy of Nankin continue their efforts against the treaty. They are co-operating with the Japanese ministry. The correspondent of the Associated Press here has seen a draft of the agreement. This provides that China shall build all railroads and develop all mines in Manchuria. If she is unable to command the capital she shall apply to the bank. If the bank is unable or unwilling to enter the arrangement China may apply elsewhere for capital. The final clause states that the agreement shall in no wise impair the existing rights of other nations, which clause is palpably nullified by the preceding conditions.

Germany Presses Claims.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says in a dispatch that the negotiations in which Germany has been long engaged for the acquisition of mining rights over a large area of Shan Tung province, are nearly completed, the pressure Germany exercised at Tien-Tsin having had the desired effect. The negotiations were interrupted, continues the correspondent, by the Boxer trouble, but practically all of Germany's demands have now been conceded, except with regard to the amount of the royalty and the period of the concession. China claims as royalty, roughly, 25 per cent; Germany offers 5 per cent.

WOODWARD'S PLEA NOT GUILTY

Next Tuesday Set for Trial on Charge of Killing Sheriff Ricker.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles Woodward, charged with the murder of Sheriff Ricker of Casper, was arrigned today and pleaded not guilty. Attorney Bennett was appointed to defend him and his trial was set for next Tuesday.

Jeff Franklin, who made his escape from the Casper jail with Woodward, was found guilty of assisting prisoners to escape, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Charles and Roy Walker, boys who are charged with the murder of Dee Blair, the boy who was killed on the Platte river below Casper last summer, were held to the district court and their trial set for February 13.

The town council of Casper passed a resolution today permitting public gambling and will collect fines instead of licenses. This action caused some surprise, for the reason that the anti-gambling law takes effect February 22.

BODY OF SHEEP HERDER FOUND

Frozen Corpse Believed to Be that of Long Bert, Who Was Lost in Blizzard.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb .6.—(Special Telegram.)—Word received here tonight from Rock Springs states that the frozen body of another sheep herder was found in the Red Desert forty miles northeast of that place, yesterday. It is believed the body, which is partly decomposed, is that of Long Bert, who was employed by Anderson and Jackson of Opal, Wyo., and who was lost in the big blizzard of December 12. Shortly after Long Bert disappeared, his dog came into Point-of-Rocks.

Emile Peterson, employed as herder by a Salt Lake outfit, who disappeared on December 10 from his camp, fifteen miles southeast of Point-of-Rocks, has not yet been found. Searching parties are hunting for the body in the desert.

TO SUCCEED BISHOP LENIHAN

Priests of Diocese of Cheyenne Believed to Agree on Rev. Father Cummiskey.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—A meeting of the Catholic priests of the diocese of Cheyenne was held here today for the purpose of electing a candidate to succeed the late Bishop Lenihan. Bishop Scannell of Omaha presided.

The name selected by the priests will be submitted to the bishops of the province of Dubuque, and by them submitted to the pope at Rome.

It is not known positively, but it is said that Rev. Father Cummiskey of Laramie is the man selected to fill the vacancy.

Land Patents Issued.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The state land department today sent out a list of fifty land patents to final purchasers of state lands, making a total of 250 sent out this year.

MOB LYNCHES PRISONER

Armed Men Take Negro, Charged with Assault, from Officers and Hang Him.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—Tom Brown, the negro who assaulted Miss Delia Powell yesterday, was taken from the officers this afternoon and lynched. Intense excitement prevailed all last night and the mob made repeated attempts to get the negro, but were baffled in its attempts.

This morning County Attorney Mitchell, Sheriff Chrisman and Deputy Scott removed the negro from jail to take him to Miss Powell's home for identification. Over 200 men surrounded the jail, but attempted no violence, when the officers promised not to take Brown to Lexington. About 100 men accompanied the officers and prisoner. Notable among them was William Powell, brother of the girl, armed with a double-barreled shotgun.

After the negro had been fully identified and as the officers were taking him back to the jail, the mob seized and lynched him in the court house yard before the officers could get into the jail.

Miss Powell is a student at the Jessamine institute in this city, and lives at her brother's home about three miles north. Last evening, she started home in company with the Misses Braden, who also lives out of town and attend school here.

Leaving the Braden girls at their home, Miss Powell continued on foot on her way to her brother's, which is about half a mile further on.

After the assault Brown, aged 19, was arrested and this morning was taken to the home of the victim, who fully identified him. To make the identification doubly sure the negro was taken to the scene of the crime, in charge of officers, followed by a mob of 200 armed men, determined that the prisoner should not be transferred to Lexington. The mob followed closely behind the carriage and was reinforced by as many more on the way.

When nearing the courthouse yard the carriage was suddenly surrounded and the mob dragged the negro from the authorities who were helpless, but made a strong resistance. Brown was hurried to the courthouse yard, two blocks away, here a rope was quickly put around his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree, when he was drawn up. He strangled to death and made no confession or statement. The whole city turned out and all the women applauded at the end.

WOOL GROWERS ATTACK NORTH

Address Note to President Objecting to Official's Antagonism to Wool Tariff.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—The Pacific Northwest Wool Growers today, in a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt and congress, attacked S. N. D. North, statistician of the Department of Manufacturers, under the census. Mr. North is secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and is leading the fight at Washington against the tariff on wool.

The resolutions state that "the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' association is of the opinion that as a public official the activity of Mr. S. N. D. North in antagonising the desires of the wool growers and stockmen of the country is taking advantage of his official position, and that his personal opposition is in bad taste, to say the least, considering the fact that he is to a certain extent the servant of the people whose manifest desire he is now seeking to circumvent."

The association also unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the Grosvenor pure-wool bill, now pending before congress.

The association endorsed the bill providing a classified census of live stock every five years; asked congress to authorize federal inspectors to inspect sheep at any point and to provide severe penalties for the violation of inspection laws.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago, was endorsed for the position of manager of the live stock show of the St. Louis exposition, and F. M. Malone of Miles City, Mont., for superintendent of the same department.

EXPLOSION ADDS TO FIRE

Gasoline Blows Up, Injuring Several Fireman While Fighting Flames.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Varsity flat building, situated at the southeast corner of Sixtieth street and Ellis avenue, was completely destroyed by fire this evening, entailing an aggregate loss of $160,000.

The building was four stories high and contained forty-seven flats, all of which were occupied. All the tenants had ample time to escape, however, and no lives were lost. The fire started in the basement in a pile of rubbish and for a time it was impossible to locate the blaze. The building became so filled with smoke, however, that everybody was out before the flames were discovered.

During the fire an explosion of gasoline in a grocery store located in the building hurled Fireman James Tillman from the fire escape on the second story to the ground, breaking his thigh and injuring him internally. Robert Hartley, another fireman, was thrown from a window in the second story and his head badly cut. He was also badly burned by the explosion. Policeman John Caole, who was in the grocery at the time of the explosion, was thrown down and badly burned about the face.

The building was owned by Thomas Burns of this city and was insured.

LOSES HIS INSURANCE POLICY

Aged Man Makes Error in Age Fifty Years Ago Which Causes Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Because Thomas Chalmers of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers made a mistake in his age, a life insurance company has cancelled a policy on his life, issued more than fifty years ago. Mr. Chalmers has brought suit in the superior court to have the company's action annulled.

When Mr. Chalmers, in 1851, as he says in his bill, "a working man following his trade as a machinist," he took out a policy for $2,100, giving the date of his birth as June 14, 1820. A few years later his daughter visited his old home in Scotland, and consulting the parish register, discovered that the date of her father's birth was June 14, 1816.

Mr. Chalmers took out another policy for $2,000 with the same company in 1866, and in filing his application, gave his correct age. He continued to pay the premiums on the first policy, he says, after the second policy had made the company acquainted with his true age. Finally, in 1901, the policy was cancelled.

FIGHT FOR INDIAN AGENCIES

South Dakota Members Want Power Taken from Commissioner.

OBJECT TO HIS PRIVILEGE TO ABOLISH

Lieutenant Howell of Iowa Restored to Army Service After President Reviews His Sentence for Drunkenness.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Burke of South Dakota is seeking to remove from the Indian appropriation bill the provision which it has carried authorizing the commissioner of Indian affairs to abolish Indian agencies at his discretion. Mr. Burke believes the agencies should only be abolished by the direction of congress.

The South Dakota member brought the matter before the committee on Indian affairs of the house today. The Indian commissioner some time ago abolished the agency at Sisseton and Major Harding was dismissed from Yankton. Affairs of these agencies were placed in the charge of a bonded school superintendent. The South Dakota delegation was thus deprived of two desirable adjuncts of state patronage. Mr. Burke is of the opinion that affairs at Sisseton require the presence of an agent and that a like condition prevails at Yankton. He realizes that as long as the law remains as it is there is no use of making an appropriation for these two agencies and leaving it dicretionary with the Indian commissioner whether the agents shall be appointed. Mr. Burke intends to offer an amendment making it obligatory on the part of the Indian commissioner to appoint Indian agents when congress provides for the salaries of such. He will have the assistance of members from several states where agencies have been abolished.

Relief of Assistant Surgeons.

Representative Martin introduced a bill today for the relief of assistant surgeons in the volunteer army of the United States. The bill provides that assistant surgeons, who were commissioned as captains and who served in either the war with Spain or in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection, are entitled to the pay of captain, mounted, from the date of the commencement of their service.

Lieutenant Howell of the Sixth artillery, Keokuk, Ia., the boy who entered the army in 1898 and who was found by court-martial guilty of dunkenness while on duty and sentenced to be discharged from the service, has been restored to duty by President Roosevelt, who has suspended the sentence of court-martial after a full review of all the papers in the case.

Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts is seriously considering accompanying Representatives Burkett and Fowler to Lincoln, Monday, to participate with them in the Lincoln day celebration which the Young Men's Republican club of that city will hold Wednesday night.

Captain C. S. Watrous of Des Moines, president of the National Association of Nurserymen, and Silas Wilson of Atlantic, Ia., ex-president of the same society, are in Washington having come to endeavor to secure the passage of the quarantine law for trees and plants shipped into this country.

Charles H. May and daughters of Fremont are at the Raleigh.

J. B. Baker of Lead, S. D., James Ross, traders at the Sisseton agency, and H. C. Jewett of Aberdeen are in Washington.

Department Notes.

Martin Cooper has been appointed fireman in the Des Moines, Ia., public building.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—J. L. Alden, Whiteman, Grand county, vice L. R. Weaver, resigned.

South Dakota—Charles Norman, Otis, Custer county.

Postoffice at Mauch Chunk, Mahaska county, Ia., is ordered discontinued after February 28.

Edwin F. Banning of Cowan, Ind., is reinstated as shoe and harness maker in the Indian school at Pierre, S. D.

A postoffice has been established at Red Willow, Red Willow county, Neb., and William E. White, commissioned postmaster.

Roscoe E. Dewitt is appointed substitute letter carrier in the Waterloo, Ia., postoffice.

SHIP AND FLOUR MEN HITCH

Appear Before Senate Committee on London Dock Charges Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate committee on commerce today heard the interests affected by the Nelson bill relative to London dock charges. The whole matter was elaborately discussed in a report made by Ambassador Choate, which report frequently was referred to in the discussion.

John Crosby of Minneapolis appeared for the flour shippers and J. J. McKelvey for the lumbermen. These two interests are those most affected by the dock charges. They want the charges for dockage included in the freights charged by the steamship companies and not carried as a separate expense. The representatives of the shippers claim that under the present system they are subject to discrimination.

J. J. Hemphill, who represented the steamship company, charged that the dock charges ought not be included in the freights because the steamship companies could not tell what the charges would be in the future and various circumstances might cause an increase in charge.

Senator Platt of New York today introduced in the senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Canada to examine and report upon the diversion of the waters between the two countries. The resolution requires that each country shall appoint two members of the commission and that it shall investigate the condition and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean.

TO DEBATE IRRIGATION BILL

Senate Decides to Consider Measure After Philippine Tariff is Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota addressed the senate on his bill appropriating the receipts from the sale of public land in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands. He claimed that the proposition was not a sectional one and said it would provide homes for many now homeless.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hansbrough's speech the irrigation bill was ordered to be the unfinished business when the Philippine tariff bill was disposed of.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday, Cloudy, with Rising Temperature; Northwest Winds, Becoming Variable.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	15	1 p. m.	14
6 a. m.	16	2 p. m.	15
7 a. m.	18	3 p. m.	16
8 a. m.	19	4 p. m.	16
9 a. m.	18	5 p. m.	15
10 a. m.	17	6 p. m.	14
11 a. m.	17	7 p. m.	12
12 m.	16	8 p. m.	11
		9 p. m.	10

THREE MYSTERIOUS MURDERS

Men Believed to Have Been Killed by the Same Set of Criminals.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 6.—Upon the discovery today of the body of George Zimmerman, a German farmer, 63 years old, at his home near Morris station, six miles west of Argentine, Kan., his head having been crushed, and the body lying in a pool of blood, which was frozen, the Wyandotte county officers concluded that Zimmerman and two other aged men, all recluses, have been murdered in Wyandotte county since the first of the year by the same persons, and in each case it is believed the motive has been robbery. Zimmerman had been dead more than a week. He lived alone and it is said he kept a large sum of money in an old trunk. The murderers made a thorough search of the premises.

Wednesday of last week the body of Thomas Carroll, an aged hermit, was found in a well at his home near Argentine. He had been dead nearly a month, and the coroner's jury decided that he had been murdered. Two men and women are in the Argentine jail, pending an investigation of the mysterious disappearance last week of Noah Long, another aged recluse.

SNARED IN THE GOULD NET

Indiana Investors Fear They Are Heavily Caught in Platte Valley Bank.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 6.—Amos H. Gould, a former Michigan City resident, who is under arrest at David City, Neb., for forgery in connection with the wreck of the Platte Valley bank of Bellwood, succeeded, it is said, in obtaining over $60,000 of Michigan City money for investment. An estate here had $4,000 stocks in Gould's Platte Valley bank, and under the Nebraska state banking laws stockholders are liable for double the face value of their stock, so that it is feared the estate may have to pay $4,000 as well as lose the entire stock. Other people here have from $25,000 to $40,000 of mortgages and paper, so that it is estimated the loss to Michigan City residents will equal, if not exceed, the total of $60,000.

NORTHWESTERN CUTS RATES

Makes Decided Reduction in Freight Tariff from Huron and St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—The Northwestern has announced a reduction in freight rates between the Twin Cities and Huron, S. D.

The reduction was brought about by the recent action of the lines in placing rates on a lower basis. Four cents has been cut off the first-class rate from St. Paul, 1 cent from the second, 5 cents from the third, 2 cents from the fourth, 5 cents from the fifth, and 5 cents from class A.

The reductions between Huron and Chicago are still greater, 10 cents being taken from the first and second classes, 8 cents from the third class, 4 cents from the fourth class and 5 cents from the fifth class and class A.

WILL CHANGE INFANT CLAUSE

Presbyterian Revision Committee Has Decided Upon Certain Alterations in Creed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, the stated clerk of the last general assembly, who is a member of the general committee, gave out the following statement at the conclusion of the afternoon session of the Presbyterian revision committee:

The committee has decided tentatively to revise the doctrines of the third chapter of the confession by declaratory statement; also chapter x, section 3, on the salvation of all infants; also chapter xvi, section 7, on good works.

The other parts, chapter xxii, section 3, on oaths, and chapter xxv, section 6, by revision of the text. It appointed subcommittees to prepare a final form.

Tomorrow it will consider the brief statement of doctrine for popular use.

PLEADS GUILTY OF FORGERY

Former Insurance Agent Admits Charge and Gets Seven Years in Prison.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 6.—Russell B. Drake, the absconding insurance agent who was captured in Mexico after a two years' chase, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery today and was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. Drake claimed, just before being sentenced, that he had been led to commit the crime because of financial straits, and disclaimed any criminal intent. He is predisposed to consumption and may not live to serve out his time. The total amount of his peculations is about $20,000.

OVERCOME BY ESCAPING GAS

Woman and Five Children Victims of Asphyxiation in Their Own Home.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 6.—The entire family of Grant Shirley, a railroad brakeman, including his wife and five children, were overcome by escaping fuel gas at their home last night. Neighbors forced an entrance to the house and found one boy, 7 years of age, dead, the mother and two children are still unconscious tonight. Shirley was away on his run. The fire in the heater went out during the night and an increase in pressure filled the house to suffocation.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 6.

At New York—Arrived—Furnessia, from Glasgow; Neustria, from Marseilles and Naples. Sailed—L'Aquitaine, for Havre; Rhein, for Bremen.

At Boston—Arrived—Sarmatian, from Glasgow.

At Yokohama—Arrived—Duke of Fife, from Tacoma, for Hong Kong.

At London—Arrived—Mesaba, from New York; Lahn, from New York, via Naples.

At Hong Kong—Sailed—Clavering, from Tacoma.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Noordland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; Germanic, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Shields—Arrived—Moune, from Seattle, via Yokohama.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Kansas, from Boston.

At Kobe—Arrived—Glengary, from Tacoma, for London.

TREATY IS COMPLETE

Compact Ceding West Indies to United States is Signed.

BECOMES EFFECTIVE SOON AS RATIFIED

Denmark Receives Five Million Dollars for the Islands.

CEDES ALL TITLE AND CLAIMS TO TITLE

Danish Subjects May Retain Allegiance to Mother Country.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS ARE NOT AFFECTED

Cession Must Be Made in Full Sovereignty and Free of Encumbrances —Ratification Within Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Following is the full text of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the cession of the Danish West Indian islands, St. Thomas, St. John and Sainte Croix, which was recently negotiated between Secretary Hay on the part of the United States and Minister Brun for Denmark:

Article 1—His majesty, the king of Denmark, agrees to cede to the United States immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Sainte Croix, in the West Indies, with the adjacent islands and rocks, comprising in said cession all title and claims of title to the territories in and about said islands over which the crown of Denmark now exercises, asserts or claims jurisdiction.

This cession conveys to the United States the said islands and appurtenances in full sovereignty, entire and unincumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention with all the dominion rights and powers which Denmark now possesses, exercises, asserts and claims therein; it being, however, understood and agreed that the consummation of said cession does not import the transference to the United States of the financial claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasurers of the islands, it being agreed that these claims are altogether extinguished in consequence of the cession.

Assumes All Control.

And it is, moreover, understood and agreed that the United States will assume and continue to discharge from the time of the cession the obligations heretofore incumbent upon the Danish government toward the St. Thomas Floating Dock company and the West India and Panama Telegraph company. No responsibility of any kind whatever is incumbent upon the Danish government nor on the United States government as to the guarantee, which, conformably to the ordinance of June 16, 1876, the colonial treasury of Sainte Croix has assumed with regard to the payment of an interest of 5 per cent per annum to the holders of the shares of the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogerier company, limited.

Art. 2—The aforesaid title conveys to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications and barracks and all other public property of any kind and every kind and description belonging to the government of Denmark, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. It being understood, however, that the arms and military stores existing in the islands at the time of the cession and belonging to the government of Denmark shall not be considered as public property, and shall, as soon as circumstances shall permit, be removed by it, unless they, or parts thereof, may before have been bought by the government of the United States upon a special agreement made with the government of Denmark, it being, however, understood that the flag and colors, uniforms and such arms or military objects as are marked as being the property of the Danish government shall not be included in such purchase.

Denmark Retains Churches.

It is, moreover, agreed and understood:

First, That the congregations belonging to the Danish national church shall remain in possession of the churches which are now used by them, together with the parsonages appertaining thereto, and, secondly, that sums due to the Danish treasury by individuals are reserved and do not pass by this cession; and where the Danish government shall at the time of the cession hold property taken over by the Danish treasury for sums due by individuals such property shall not pass by this cession, but the Danish government shall sell or dispose of such property and remove its proceeds within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, the United States government being entitled to sell by public auction, to the credit of the Danish government, what may not have been sold before the expiration of the said term of two years.

The Danish government retains the claims held by the same as a creditor against the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer company, limited. Should that government acquire the ownership of property belonging to this company in the island of Sainte Croix the above provision regarding a sale within two years shall apply to such property; the two years, however, to begin from the date of the acquirement of ownership of said property, which shall be within three years from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Any government papers and documents relative to the islands ceded and the dominion of the same which may now be existing there shall pass by this cession, but an authenticated copy of such documents or papers as may be acquired will be at all times given by the United States to the Danish government or to such proper Danish authorities or subjects as may apply for them.

Respecting Danish Subjects.

Art. 3—Danish subjects residing in said islands may remain therein or remove therefrom at will; retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds, and in case they remain in the islands they shall continue until otherwise provided to enjoy all the private municipal rights and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to the above mentioned rights and liberties than they now enjoy. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Denmark by making, before a court of record, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have accepted allegiance to the United States; but such election of Danish allegiance shall not, after the lapse of said term of two years, be a bar to their renunciation of their preserved Danish allegiance and their election of allegiance to the United States and admission to the nationality thereof on the same terms as may be provided according to the laws of the United States for other inhabitants of the islands.

Civil and Political Rights.

The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the congress subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention. Danish subjects not residing in the islands, but owning property therein at the time of the cession, shall retain their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property being placed in this regard on the same basis as the Danish subjects residing in the islands and remaining therein, or removing therefrom, to whom the first paragraph of this article relates.

Art. 4—Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded as aforesaid shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article hereof; but the cession with the right of immediate possession is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of the ratifications of this convention and any Danish troops which may be in the islands aforesaid shall be withdrawn as soon thereafter as may be practicable, but not later than six months after the said exchange; it being, however understood that if those persons having terminated their Danish service do not wish to leave the islands they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The colonial treasury shall continue to