THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LIBERALS FIND FAULT

Henry Norman in House of Commons Objects to New Treaty.

INTERPRETS IT AS ANTI-RUSSIAN THREAT

Says It Ties Great Britain to Wheels of the Japanese Policy.

CONSERVATIVES DEFEND THE COMPACT

It Meets Hearty Approval in Japan and America.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE IS BEING WATCHED

Ex-Attorney General Griggs Commends the Treaty as Carrying Out Principles of American Diplomacy.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying in the House of Commons today to Henry Norman (liberal), who asked whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States government before its text was published, and, if so, whether the government of the United States expressed any opinion thereon, said the substance of the agreement was communicated to the United States government before publication. The United States did not express any opinion on the subject.

Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese empire. The substance of the agreement, Lord Cranborne said, was also communicated to Germany.

Mr. Norman said he objected to the Anglo-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Russian threat and that it tied Great Britain to the wheels of Japanese policy in such a way that it might be forced to go to war against its own interests.

Made for Mutual Defense.

Lord Cranborne explained that the contracting parties were only bound to undertake mutual defense of their interests when the danger was due to the aggression of others, and the power called upon to help the other must judge whether the conditions of the treaty have been observed.

The liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, thought that the identical interests of Great Britain, the United States and Japan could have been sufficiently secured by an interchange of notes instead of by an explicit undertaking of this kind.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, said there seemed to be an impression that something hostile to peace was behind the agreement. That was not so. The treaty was not based on secret information of impending dangers, but on the broad facts of British interests. The treaty made strongly for peace, because even the most adventurous nation would shrink from attacking Japan with the knowledge that Great Britain would also have to be encountered. The treaty was not unfriendly to other nations. It would, Mr. Balfour hoped, have a sobering effect on the continental schools of thought, which imperiled the world's peace. An interchange of notes would have resulted in ambiguity.

No Violence to Other Powers.

The foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords today made a somewhat similar reply on the subject of the new dual alliance to the one made in the House of Commons by Lord Cranborne. Lord Lansdowne added that nothing in the agreement did violence to the accepted policy of the other powers. So far as the treaty concerned the integrity of China, Manchuria must be taken as forming part of the Chinese empire. The object of the alliance was the three-fold—the maintenance of the status quo, the policy of the open door and the maintenance of peace in the far east.

No powers in this, the far east, were at all comparable with those of Great Britain and Japan While it was true that all alliances of Great Britain with other powers had been regarded with considerable suspicion, he frankly averred that the government was not going to be deterred by these facts. They saw on all sides a tendency of the great powers to form groups and ever increasing naval and military armaments, involving ever-increasing burdens on the people.

War Becomes Spasmodic.

In these days wars broke out with a suddenness which was not the case in former years. So the country, adopting without reservation the doctrine that all alliances must be avoided, must be endowed with extraordinary self-sufficiency. Britons must not be swayed by old-fashioned superstition in regard to isolation, but must consider whether the objects of the alliance are commendable; whether the price is too great. If these questions are satisfactorily answered, then the alliance is a good thing. There was much greater danger in leaving questions of international policy to a vague understanding than in embodying them publicly in an agreement.

Great Britain desired to protect Japan against what it conceived to be the gravest peril that might menace it, namely, a coalition of the powers against it. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country whose obliteration by a coalition of the powers Great Britain could not, under any circumstances, tolerate. The treaty was not connected with the government decision regarding Wei Hai Wei. The maintenance of the independence of Japan and the independence of Korea were of great importance to Great Britain.

Rosebery Expresses Approval.

Lord Rosebery expressed approval of the treaty. He said that the effect of the treaty would be felt in a greater part of Europe and in the rest of the civilized world.

Continuing, Lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Korea, by the agreement of 1898 and almost every power had endorsed the principle of the open door and the territorial integrity of China. The new treaty, therefore, was merely along lines already accepted by almost every power. Great Britain's commercial position in China was of the greatest importance and who could say what its importance would become in the future with China's infinite capacity for expansion?

Great Britain's commercial position, although great, was not unchallenged. Spheres of influence did not suit it. It wanted the whole of China open to industrial enterprise. The government was bound to take every care in safeguarding its commercial rights in the Orient. Jap-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SAY BRITON WAS INFORMED

Germans Contend English Ambassador Knew of Proposed Publicity of Dispatch.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Referring to the expression in the London press that the publication of Dr. von Holeben's dispatch of April 15, 1898, was an unfriendly act toward Great Britain, the German officials assert that, on the contrary, the British ambassador here, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, was informed beforehand that the dispatch was to be published and was assured that Germany meant nothing unfriendly to Great Britain, but merely wanted to clear its own record.

Regarding the intimation in the London papers that Great Britain could make it unpleasant for Germany by publishing certain documents, the officials here said:

"We have nothing to fear. No document in this matter exists which could cause us embarrassment.

The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, was interviewed on the subject, but declined to express any opinion, except that the line of conduct revealed on Germany's part was entirely in accordance with all that had passed between the Foreign office and the United States embassy during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. White said:

The German government showed at that time, not a captious, vexatious neutrality, but a friendly neutrality, evidently feeling that the war was inevitable, and that to interfere would be folly.

The Kreuze Zeitung, in an inspired note concerning the Spanish-American war controversy, said:

"Germany has spoken the last word in the Lord Pauncefote dispute. This step was necessary and it has fulfilled its purpose, as the British attempts to conceal and distort the facts have now been properly revealed."

The Kreuze Zeitung thinks that had Great Britain seen the end it would have thought twice before acting.

The paper concludes: "The world knows that it is not Germany who deserves reproach for desiring to secure success by double-tongued procedure in the domain of world politics.

WAR ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Determined Step is Taken by Emperor William Against the Teaching.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Emperor William's recent conversations concerning Christian Science and spiritualism seem to be bearing fruit. The police authorities here, on the emperor's orders, will investigate "Eddyism" to secure material for a public warning in the matter. Emperor William has also directed that inquiry be made among prominent scholars regarding their views of spiritualism.

The authorities contemplate measures against the spiritualists such as the holding of public seances, and the prevention of mediums falling into trances for the purpose of communicating with spirits.

TOO MANY AMERICAN HOGS

Germans Say Importations from United States Ruin Their Market.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Association of German Swine Breeders, which has assembled here, has discussed the scarcity of hogs suitable for butchering. The general secretary of the association, Herr Burkhart, explained that the unrestrained importation of American bacon and lard was completely ruining the German fattening business and making Germany entirely dependent on the hog markets of the United States. Herr Burkhart also said the United States was also dictating prices and the remedy was to make the German hog markets independent of American competition.

NOT THINKING OF ULTIMATUM

German Officials Deny Report of Kaiser's Decree to Venezuela.

BERLIN, Feb 13.—The Foreign office here pronounced incorrect the statement, cabled hence, that Germany is on the point of presenting an ultimatum to Venezuela. On the contrary, the outlook is improving and a friendly settlement of the questions in dispute is more probable.

WILLEMSTAD, Feb. 13.—It is asserted that there is no foundation for the report that Germany intends to present an ultimatum to Venezuela, as a result of the questions in dispute between the two countries. The German cruiser Vineta has left La Guayra, Venezuela, for Porto Cabello.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT MEETS

Lord Minto Alludes to the Royal Reception Tendered to Prince.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.—Parliament was opened today with the usual ceremonies. Lord Minto, the governor general, in the speech from the throne, alluded to the royal visit of last year and the cordial reception given to the prince and princess of Wales. The speech also expressed the consideration of the people over the assassination of President McKinley and a bill is promised similar to the one now before congress to punish more adequately those who, by speech or otherwise, incite fanatics to the perpetration of such horrible crimes.

NOT PLEASED WITH TREATY

West India Paper Thinks Islands Gets Worst of the Deal.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Feb. 13.—The Tribune today comments as follows on the Danish West Indies treaty:

"There is nothing advantageous for the islands. The general feeling is one of utter disappointment. There is not a solitary line in the document promising better times and it is silent on vital points which it is necessary to know to allay the fears as to the future commercial status of the islands with the world. What adequate compensation for shutting off the islands from their sole resource, a free harbor?"

TOLSTOI SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

But Condition is Still Regarded as Precarious, Says Latest Bulletin from Bedside.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—Count Tolstoi is slightly improved today, but his condition is still precarious.

Booth-Tucker an American.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army took the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States here today.

RETURNING TO WHITE HOUSE

President Roosevelt Leaves His Son at Groton Out of Danger.

BACK TO WASHINGTON ON SPECIAL

Mrs. Roosevelt Remains in the Sick Chamber and Miss Alice Will Take Her Father's Place There.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The most eventful day at the Groton school since Theodore Roosevelt, jr., became ill closed with the departure of President Roosevelt for Washington late this evening. Before that the president, in the homely phrase, "Ted has improved with such rapid jumps that I am sure he is out of the woods," had told to the world of the load lifted from his mind.

The day was full of happiness for the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and for all at the infirmary or near the school grounds.

The first report from the bedside of young Roosevelt showed that he had passed a good night. After the morning examination by the doctors it was announced that the boy's condition was progressing favorably. The report said that the lungs were clearing well, although the patient was still in the second stage of pleuro-pneumonia, known to medical men as the stage of education.

Rests Well All Day.

Later in the day Dr. Warren stated that the patient's temperature, respiration and pulse were normal, a decided contrast to his condition during the last few days. The boy rested well all day, although his pulse was accelerated for a short period this afternoon, because of the departure of his father.

This afternoon, after visiting his son, the president spent most of his time at the Gardner mansion transacting official business.

Before lunch he called on the other patients, the Gammel and Potter boys, and cheered them up with his kindly greetings. Then he proceeded to the Powell cottage and held a brief interview with the newspaper men who had made that place their headquarters. The president feelingly thanked them for a gift of flowers to Mrs. Roosevelt and for their courtesy to him and his family during the trying days that have so happily ended. The remainder of his stay was with Mrs. Roosevelt and his son.

Leaves for His Train.

At 4:15 p. m. the president, accompanied by Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Barnes, the executive clerk; Principal Peabody of the school and two secret service officers, left in a carriage for Groton village station. A special train was in readiness there to take the party to Worcester. Many persons had gathered at the station and in response to their cheers the president doffed his hat. He also bade farewell to the newspaper men grouped at his platform. At 4:30 the train left.

Mrs. Roosevelt kept indoors nearly all day, her only taste of the cool, bracing air being during her walk from the Gardner house to the infirmary. She has borne up well under the strain. She will be relieved somewhat during the next few days by Miss Alice Roosevelt, who, the president had said, would leave Washington tomorrow for Groton. He also said that Mrs. Roosevelt hoped to remove Theodore, jr., to the White House within ten days, adding that the boy would return to Groton to complete his course as soon as his health would permit.

No visitors called at the school during the day. This evening Prof. Jackson of the faculty called at the Powell cottage and assured the newspaper men that the patient was holding his own, confirming earlier reports by saying that his pulse, respiration and temperature were normal. The indications also were for a good night.

GROTON, Mass, Feb. 13.—At 11 o'clock tonight the boy was sleeping quietly and at midnight the room was in darkness. It was announced tonight that no further late bulletins will be issued unless there is an unfavorable change in the patient's condition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The train to which was attached President Roosevelt's private car Columbia reached Mott Haven without incident at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Dr. Lambert left the train at Mott Haven and proceeded to his residence in this city. The train was transferred to the steamer Maryland and taken through the East and North rivers to the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City.

Arrives at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt reached Worcester from Groton at 5:15 p. m. on a special on the Boston & Maine road. His car was then turned over to the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway and left at 6:10 for Providence.

The train left here over the Consolidated at 6:10 p. m., after nearly an hour's delay waiting for clear lines.

The run from Groton was made in excellent time, considering the nature of the road, which has many curves and some very heavy grades. Two full stops were made on the trip. Deducting the time lost by these delays the run of thirty-two miles was made in sixty minutes.

At Ayer quite a crowd had assembled at the station to see the president and cheer him. The train, upon arrival at Worcester, was run into the Boston & Maine yards. The engine and passenger coach were detached from the president's private car and an engine and coach of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad took their places. The train then backed into the union station, whence it was to start for Providence.

In the union station there was scarcely standing room about the president's car as it waited to be attached to the regular train. While waiting the president came out on the rear platform and said:

"I am very pleased to see you all here. I thank you for coming out. The boy is all right."

As the train started for Providence the president reappeared and lifted his hat. He was in Worcester forty minutes.

Cheered Along the Route.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—A crowd that blocked the entire platform in the Union station awaited the arrival of President Roosevelt. When the train pulled in at 7:27 the cheering brought the chief executive to the rear platform. He thanked the people for the interest they had shown, and said his son was on the road to recovery. With his closing word a great wave of cheers came from the crowd.

The run from Worcester was uneventful, only two short stops being made at crossings until Woonsocket was reached. Here a crowd of people had assembled and in answer to enthusiastic calls for a speech the president came to the rear platform and spoke a word of greeting. At Paw-

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GERMAN OFFICERS PAY CALLS

Rear Admiral Count Von Baudissin and Staff Return Visits in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Count von Baudissin, commander of the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by his chief of staff and the German counsul at this city, returned today the official calls made yesterday.

The first call was made to Rear Admiral Banker. This was followed by calls on the major general, commander of the Department of the East, and on the mayor at the city hall. The admiral wore a blue uniform, heavily embroidered on the cuff. He wore a number of decorations, among them the badge of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, the badge of the Guelphic order of Hanover and the badge of the order of the Crown of Wurtemburg. Under a plain black bow he wore the insignia of the order of the Iron Cross. Lieutenant Rebensburg also wore the Iron Cross.

The party left Hohenzollern on the navy yard tug Narkeeta. A detachment of fifty marines, under command of Captain Theodore P. Kane, was lined up in front of the landing stage at the navy yard, and the band of the marine corps played "Die Wacht am Rhine."

Rear Admiral Barker received his visitors, assisted by Joseph Coghlan and West. The party went to the admiral's residence, where they remained for a quarter of an hour. After the usual civilities had been exchanged the German admiral and his suite were escorted back to the landing and his aides.

Columbia, flying the admiral's pennant at the main truck and the German naval colors at the fire, fired a salute of thirteen guns from its forward battery as the guests departed. The marines presented arms, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the admiral and his suite, after saluting the marines from the bridge of Narkeeta, steamed away for Governor's island.

General Brooke walked to the landing at Governor's island, with an aide, and met the German rear admiral as he landed from the tug. The party proceeded to the headquarters of the commander of the Department of the East, a detachment from the garrison serving as escort. Courtesies were exchanged. The officers of Hohenzollern were shortly escorted back to Narkeeta.

At the city hall General Buenze presented the rear admiral to the mayor, who shook hands with him and said:

"I am very glad, indeed, to welcome you to our city."

The admiral added that he was pleased to be in America. After a few minutes the visitors left for a short visit to the German consulate, when they returned to Hohenzollern.

PRINCE CANNOT SAIL EARLIER

Must Take Chances on Reaching New York in Time for Reception.

KIEL, Prussia, Feb. 13.—Mayor Low of New York has cabled to Prince Henry of Prussia saying that Herr Wiegand, director general of the North German Lloyd line, thinks that unless the Kron Prinz Wilhelm sails from Bremen earlier than 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon it will not be able to arrive at New York, owing to the rough weather which prevails at this season of the year, until late in the afternoon of February 22, too late for the ceremony of the municipal welcome and the presentation to the prince of the freedom of the city of New York. When asked if the steamer could not leave Bremen at an earlier hour Prince Henry replied that he was unable to change the sailing hour of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, but, he said, it would do its best to reach New York early on Saturday, February 22 The Kron Prinz Wilhelm is not chartered by Prince Henry. He and his party go simply as passengers and it is too late now to notify the hundreds of other passengers that the steamer would sail twelve hours earlier than heretofore announced, as it would have to do in order to catch the tide.

Prince Henry, his adjutant, Von Egidy, and two of the little princes were coasting yesterday. Prince Henry, pink-cheeked, lithe and athletic, appeared to be in fit condition for the hard campaign of dinners and receptions that awaits him on the other side of the Atlantic. The crowded program rather dismays some of the members of the prince's suite, but Prince Henry looks forward to a genuine holiday, during which he is going to have a good time as well as one which will give him many valuable fresh impressions.

OLYMPIA READY FOR PRINCE

Dewey's Famous Flagship is Overhauled and Entirely Modernized for Reception.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The United States cruiser Olympia, captain Henry Lyman commanding, went into the harbor from Boston and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., about 1 o'clock. Olympia comes here to participate in the naval reception of Prince Henry, after which it will proceed south to become the flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, now in West Indian waters.

Olympia, the famous flagship of Admiral Dewey, has been at the Charleston navy yard in Boston for two years, in which time it was completely refitted, overhauled and modernized, at a total cost of $400,000.

The vessel was placed in commission on January 25 and left Boston for this port February 11.

VAN SANT TO MAKE ADDRESS

Governor of Minnesota Will Bear Message to Prince Henry on Behalf of Germans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Governor Van Sant of Minnesota will have time accorded him during the visit of Prince Henry to Chicago to present an address to the royal visitor on behalf of the German societies of Minneapolis and St. Paul. This was determined today at a meeting of the executive committee for the entertainment of the prince. This will be rather unusual, as it will be the only one of the kind which will be allowed. Hundreds of requests have been received by the committee asking for permission to deliver written addresses to the prince, but it has been found necessary to refuse them.

Governor Van Sant will come in person to deliver the address.

Cleveland After Ducks.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Ex-President Cleveland and Dr. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton university left tonight for a week's duck shooting on the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning club in southeastern Virginia. They will be joined at Norfolk by Dr. Hartman and Mr. Gittings of Baltimore.

SAVAGE AND A SECOND TERM

Governor Plans Campaign Based on His Bartley Pardon.

ELKHORN CROWD SEES HIS DOWNFALL

Ben White Alleged to Be Rounding Up His Cohorts to Encompass the Overthrow of the Great Nebraska Liberator.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Governor Savage has strongly intimated in communications to republican newspaper editors and in conversation with friends that he is desirous of making the Bartley pardon the principal issue of his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination. The governor says he wants a vindication of his action and insists that he believes the people of the state will show their approval by nominating him at the convention this year. He shows no hesitancy in expressing confidence that he will be chosen in the regular way for the chief executive's chair, and on several occasions recently has asserted that he bases his belief on the assumption that popular sentiment will soon turn overwhelmingly in his favor.

With a view to breaking the almost solid opposition of the republican press to the pardon of Bartley the governor has written to several prominent editors, asking them to call at his office in the state house the next time they are in Lincoln. Although slightly different in wording the letters are alike insofar as they extend an invitation for an interview. The following is a copy of one of the letters recently sent out by the governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—Now that my action in extending clemency to Joseph Bartley has been reviewed by the press of Nebraska, I trust that I may be accorded the pleasure and privilege of personally talking over this matter with you the next time you are at Lincoln.

Without wishing in any way to intrude upon your judgment, I shall be pleased to have you call at my office at your convenience and exchange views on the subject. All my life I have accorded to others an honesty and sincerity of purpose and I trust I am not asking too much when I request a like consideration in return. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

E. P. SAVAGE, Governor.

Other Views of Situation.

Whether the governor's invitations to call will be accepted and whether his persuasive powers will be able to convice his visitors of the errors of their ways, has not yet developed. The political situation in Nebraska, as it is viewed in birdseye by a Lincoln correspondent of the Sioux City Tribune in a recent issue of that paper, is affording food for gossip here, and may be interesting to the general public. The Tribune correspondent writes:

"The biggest factional fight in Nebraska's political history will be pulled off within the next four months. The Union Pacific and Elkhorn crowd of republican politicians has joined forces for the avowed purpose of putting the Burlington machine out of business.

"The Burlington has been the biggest factor in republican politics for years. It was never friendly towards the fusionists, as was the Elkhorn, but it fought consistently and hard for the republicans alone. When the state registered a verdict for the republicans the Burlington folks moved up and grabbed hold of the throttle. They have been running things ever since the first day of January, 1901. They were sidetracked in the senatorial race by the Elkhorn's pull upon just enough members to prevent the Burlington candidate from winning. Last fall the Elkhorn came down to the state convention with its whole contingent for Barnes of Norfolk for supreme judge. This was but a blind, and the deal was to make Sedgwick judge and have Barnes succeed him as commissioner. The Burlington stood for Davidson, but kept in the dark as to the Elkhorn's plans until too late to beat them—too many of their men had stood by Sedgwick to make it safe for them to attempt to dump him.

Will It Drop Savage?

"Since that fall the Burlington machine has been strengthened and tightened, and the outlook for the opposition to whack it to advantage was not good until the fatal mistake of Governor Savage in pardoning Joe Bartley. This was what the opposition had been working for. It is no secret that the Burlington managers were the men who converted Savage to the belief that his salvation lay in pardoning the defaulting state treasurer. He did so, serene in the belief that it insured his renomination.

"The outburst of indignation amazed him, but it delighted the anti-Burlington fellows. They are now quietly uniting with the anti-Bartley pardon republicans wherever it is possible—which is in nearly every county—and they say that the Burlington will either have to withdraw Savage or else go down with him. Lancaster and Douglas counties have been claimed by the governor as certain to indorse his position on the pardon question, but that is not so sure. Here in Lancaster the morning republican paper has indulged in no comment on its part upon the pardon, but it has been diligently printing all of the anti-Bartley, anti-Savage comments of the republican press. Except among the politicians, resentment here is as deep as out in the state, and it will be impossible to prevent someone presenting resolutions to the next county convention condemning the pardon and asking that the delegation be instructed to vote against the renomination of Savage. This may be sidetracked by instructing for a local man for state treasurer, but it will be a risky undertaking.

Opposition's Object.

"The Elkhorn makes no attempt to disguise its purpose. The men in charge of its politics, Ben White, R. B. Schneider and N. D. Jackson, say they are going to whip the Burlington out of its boots, smash its machine and compel it to retire from politics. The reason they assign is that the Burlington has made it impossible for the big men in the state to secure official position; that it picks out for governor and senators men who are of mediocre ability; men who are willing to do as they are told and ask no questions. This they propose to change. They insist that they desire only the purification of the party and that once accomplished they will resign the reins of power themselves and step down. The Burlington fellows laugh at this, and say it is simply a fight to replace one machine with another of different brand.

"A weekly paper that may be changed later into a daily has been established for the pupose of carrying the war into the Burlington territory, and a well known Elkhorn political writer, Frank A. Harrison, put in charge.

"Lancaster county is the keystone of the Burlington arch. Without this county it would not cut much of a figure in state conventions. Here is the nucleus of any combination, and it has always worked heretofore. If the county is wrested fre

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Friday and Colder in Central and Western Portions; Saturday Fair; North Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	23	1 p. m.	24
6 a. m.	22	2 p. m.	25
7 a. m.	22	3 p. m.	25
8 a. m.	22	4 p. m.	26
9 a. m.	23	5 p. m.	25
10 a. m.	24	6 p. m.	25
11 a. m.	24	7 p. m.	24
12 m.	24	8 p. m.	23
		9 p. m.	23

DECISION ON CATTLE SALES

Kansas City Court of Appeals Holds Commission Men Not Liable in Cases of Theft.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—A decision of considerable importance to cattle commission dealers has been made by the Kansas City court of appeals. The court decides that commission dealers cannot be compelled to pay for stolen cattle which they may have sold.

Hundreds of stolen cattle are sold at the stock yards annually. When the commission men have no means of ascertaining that the cattle offered to them for sale are stolen, it is a presumption that the cattle belong to the men shipping them. Under this decision the commission men are held not liable for the sale of stolen cattle. This reverses the general practice at the stock yards.

For years purchasers of cattle have been compelling the commission men to make good such losses. Thousands of dollars have been paid out annually by commission men in reimbursing purchasers of stolen cattle.

The decision means a saving of many thousands of dollars annually to the commission men of Kansas City in the handling of cattle. Now it is up to the packing houses and cattle speculators to devise some means of protecting themselves against the purchase of stolen cattle.

DES MOINES HEALTH MEASURES

City Council Takes Determined Action, Closing Theaters and Prohibiting Public Gatherings.

DES MOINES, Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The city council this afternoon issued an order closing all theaters and churches and forbidding public meetings of all kinds, including political meetings, on account of smallpox. The council also ordered general vaccination in the schools and among city employes.

The decision will put a stop to the bitter congressional campaign which is raging in this district between John Prouty and Congressman Hull, as well as the municipal campaign. Speeches have ben made nightly for more than a week by Judge Prouty, who aspires to succeed Congressman Hull, and big meetings are billed for every night during this and next week. Hull is expected to return next week, and he, too, expected to enter on a continuous speaking campaign. The Prouty managers held a conference today and decided to hold small monday meetings at business houses. Even these meetings may be stopped.

KIMBALL'S FIRE LOSS $50,000

South Dakota Town Battles with Blaze that Sweeps Business Center.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The town of Kimball, Brule county, was last night visited by the worst fire in its history. Notwithstanding the excellent work of the fire department, the flames for a time threatened the entire town. They were not subdued until damage to the amount of $50,000 had been done. The fire is supposed to have started in the store of S. J. Snyder. It swept northward to a hotel, where it was stopped.

The principal losses are:

J. H. Wolf, general store, stock and building, $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

Olin A. Matson, general store, stock valued at $9,000; insurance light, probably not over $3,000.

S. J. Snyder, general store, stock and building, $1,000; insurance, $550.

Ochener Bros., warehouse, buggies and stockfarm machinery, $3,000; amount of insurance, if any, not known.

YOUNG WIFE IS CONVICTED

Found Guilty of the Murder of Her Husband, a Wealthy Farmer.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 13.—One of the most sensational murder cases ever tried in Montana was brought to a close today when a jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Lucy S. Black. The defendant was accused of poisoning her husband, John H. Black, with morphine and arsenic between the 5th and 10th of October last.

The deceased was a wealthy farmer, considerably older than his wife, and it was charged that she simply married him for his money. The poisoning was slow, but conclusive. Attorneys endeavored to prove deceased had died of ptomaine poisoning.

TROUBLE FOR THE CATTLEMEN

Severe Snow Storm Prevails in Kansas with Threatening Effects.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—A severe snowstorm is reported from northern and western Kansas tonight. Snow commenced falling in Topeka at 10 o'clock tonight and by morning the entire eastern portion of the state will be covered.

In Larned snow and sleet has been falling all day. As far north as Phillipsburg the storm has lasted all the afternoon. The temperature is falling and there is trouble in store for the cattlemen.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 13.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Rotterdam, for New York, via Bologne, Sur Mer.

At Yokohama—Arrived: Empress of Japan, from Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., for Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

At Hong Kong—Sailed: Empress of India, for Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

At Lizard—Passed: L'Aquitain, from New York, for Havre.

At New York—Arrived: Germanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Mongolian, from Glasgow and Miville.

At Malta—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York, for Constantinople, etc.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Oceanic, from New York; Westernland, from Philadelphia; Parisian, from St. Johns and Halifax.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Buenos Ayeran, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Teutonic, for New York (from Liverpool).

At London—Sailed: Mesaba, for New York.

At Southampton—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

FOR THE DIRECT VOTE

House Adopts Resolution Favoring Popular Election of Senators.

MEASURE MEETS WITH NO OPPOSITION

Bill to Construct Bridge at St. Joseph is Among Those Passed.

SPANS MISSOURI RIVER AT THAT POINT

Ex-Confederates to Be Reimbursed for Loss of Side-Arms.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SET ASIDE

Representative Corliss Urges Passage of His Bill Providing for a Government Cable to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house today unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the election of senators by direct popular vote. There was no demand for time to debate the resolution. This is the fourth time the house has adopted a similar resolution.

Two bills of general importance were passed by the house today, the remainder of the time being devoted to minor business. One was a senate bill to provide for the payment of the claims of confederate officers and soldiers whose horses, side arms and baggage were taken from them by union soldiers, contrary to the terms of the surrender of Lee's and Johnson's armies. The amount to be paid under the bill was limited to $50,000. The other bill was to confer on the Spanish claims commission authority to send for persons and papers and to punish for contempt.

A bill also was passed to grant to the White River Railroad company the right to construct a railway across the government lands in Independence county, Arkansas.

Manila Cable Bill.

Speaking to a pro forma amendment to the latter bill, Mr. Corliss (rep.) of Michigan, who is the author of a bill to provide for the laying of a government cable from San Francisco to Manila, addressed the house on the cable project. He was opposed, he said, to congress yielding concessions to private cable monopolies, notably the Commercial Cable company, controlled by the Mackey-Bennett forces, and dwelt on the importance of the United States operating its own cable lines.

"The right to construct cable lines," he said, "is an inherent right of the nation. No one has a right to lay a cable without permission of congress. There is no law in existence by which cable lines can be laid."

"Congress," he continued, "has assumed the right to control the construction and operation of cable lines in Alaska. Is it not far more important for the maintenance of peace and for the welfare of our people to control cable communication with Hawaii, the Philippines and the other islands in the Pacific?"

Bridge for St. Joe.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize a bridge across the Arkansas river near Fort Gibson, I. T.; to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., and to authorize the Memphis, Helena & Louisiana railroad to construct bridges across the White and Arkansas rivers.

When the committee on election of the president, vice president and representatives in congress was considered, Mr. Corliss called up the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of senators of the United States by popular vote. He explained that the resolution was practically identical with the one passed by the house in several congresses and said he did not think it necessary to discuss the measure.

There was no desire to debate the measure, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

At 4:45 the house adjourned.

FOR GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

House Committee and St. Louis Men Discuss Necessary Appropriation for World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The officials of the government board for the St. Louis exposition and a number of St. Louis men identified with that enterprise today were before the house committee on expositions relative to the amount required for the government exhibit.

Congress has heretofore appropriated $250,000 as a part of the amount for the building, but the amount for the exhibit itself was left open.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, head of the government board, and his assistants calculate on $800,000 for the exhibit. They also desire a building to cost $450,000.

Supervising Architect Taylor of the Treasury department stated that the building would cost from $50,000 to $75,000 more if built within the time originally set for opening the exposition than it would if another year was allowed.

The various officials explained the magnitude of the work and the plans to make this government exhibit in every way worthy of the enterprise as a whole.

REDUCES DAWES COMMISSION

Indian Appropriation Bill is Completed and Makes Number of Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Indian appropriation bill completed today carries $8,840,560. The item for support of schools is $3,347,920; for fulfilling treaty stipulations $2,102,157.

The Dawes commission is reduced in membership from four to three. Among the general provisions is one forbidding the withholding of rations because of attendance at a non-government school; also requiring Indian Territory judges to reside at Muskogee. The bill omits the usual appropriation for an Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo., owing to a local controversy, it being claimed that the government is made to pay for sewer and other improvements which the public enjoy. The estimate was $44,725 for this school, but the bill cuts off the school entirely.

Before the bill was reported today the committee added $40,000 for an Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis.

Secretary Root at Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Although still suffering with a severe cold, Secretary Root has resumed his duties.