THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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REPLIES TO WHEELER

Representative Gillett Answers Kentuckians' Philippic on "Flunkeyism."

WHEELER REAFFIRMS HIS SCATHING WORDS

Leading Democrats Regret Their Protest Against His Remarks.

DON'T WANT PARTY HELD RESPONSIBLE

Gillett Points to Evil Influences of Opponent's Remarks.

PERSONAL AFFRONT TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Dwells Upon the Value of International Friendship and Denounces Such Actions as Harmful to America Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The speech of Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky in the house last Friday, when he bitterly assailed Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote and criticised the official preparations for the reception of Prince Henry, had a sequel in the house today during the debate on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts in a half hour's speech declared that the intemperance of Mr. Wheeler's language carried its own condemnation. Nevertheless, he (Gillett) grievously deplored such an affront to a foreign country.

During the course of the speech two democrats, Robinson of Indiana and Thayer of Massachusetts, disclaimed any sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's utterances.

These utterances drew from Mr. Talbert of South Carolina the statement that he desired to share in the responsibility for the speech, every word of which he said he endorsed. Mr. Wheeler himself subsequently replied to Mr. Gillett, reaffirming what he had said and declaring that he would stand by his words, whether they were discreet or not. He read a number of letters, telegrams and one cablegram from London commending his utterances. The incident was the feature of the day.

Bill to Redeem Silver.

Earlier in the session Mr. Hill of Connecticut and Mr. Shafroth of Colorado discussed the former's bill to redeem silver in gold.

The Indian bill itself was not touched in the speechmaking.

Mr. Burleson of Texas made a speech on the subject of trusts. He spoke of the strenuous one who had succeeded to the presidency last fall and contrasted his Minneapolis speech last summer with the utterances in his message on the trust question. Before his accession to the presidency he had spoken of "trust barons" and monopolists; afterward of "captains of industry," all of which, he declared, indicated that the president was controlled by the forces in the republican party which had in the past protected trusts.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut followed with an hour's speech in support of his bill to make silver dollars redeemable in gold. He said that if the treasury refused to exchange gold for silver the people would lose confidence and disaster would follow when the pinch came.

Experiences a Warning.

Past experiences should be a warning. Commercial conquest of the world awaited this nation when it became impregnable in its industrial and financial strength. When that was secured it could have no rival elsewhere.

Mr. Gillett then made a speech criticising Mr. Wheeler for his attack on the president, Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote last Friday.

The more disgraceful such utterances were the more notoriety they achieved, he said. Such remarks, he said, addressed to a foreign country naturally made an impression abroad. People there knew nothing of the man who gave notice to them; they only knew of his official position. On that account, he said, the stigma of the gentleman's speech attached to all of the members here. If every one of the gentleman's friends told him what he thought of him, Mr. Gillett said, there perhaps would be some strained friendships.

Partisans Disclaim Responsibility.

At this point two democrats arose and disclaimed sympathy with Mr. Wheeler's remarks. Mr. Robinson (dem.) of Indiana, amid republican applause, declared that the democratic party could not be held responsible for his statements.

"I have made no such charge," observed Mr. Gillett, "but if the gentlemen on the other side do not agree with Mr. Wheeler they should say so."

This brought Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts to his feet with another statement that Mr. Wheeler spoke for himself. It was unjust and unfair, he declared, to charge the democracy with being in with his utterances.

"One after the other," said Mr. Gillett, with an amused smile, while his colleagues were convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina jumped up and said:

"I desire to say that I want to take my share of responsibility for that speech. I endorse every word he said and I am sorry he did not go further. I believe those who believe as he does should say so and not be infernal cowards about it."

Good Will of Nations Valuable.

Continuing, Mr. Gillett said the good will of every nation was valuable to the United States and that it was exceedingly unwise to fling a taunt in the face of a great people. Personally, he said, he was not in sympathy with the worship of royalty. There were only two classes in this country who regarded birth. One was the aristocratic class of the great cities and the other the class which refused to recognize refinement, culture or education if it was tainted with color. But he had believed that the visit of Prince Henry was a proper occasion for a suitable demonstration of good will. Our relations with Germany recently had been almost strained and here was an opportunity to display our friendship.

Wheeler Makes Reply.

Mr. Wheeler replied to Mr. Gillett. He disclaimed the idea that on last Friday he had spoken for any one except himself, though he believed that many people believed as he did. He said he had innumerable letters and telegrams from different parts of the country containing unstinted praise of his speech.

Mr. Wheeler then began to read some of the communications he had received. In reply to a question from Mr. Boreing (rep.) of Kentucky, he said few of them were from Kentucky. He read a telegram from Rochester, N. Y., signed "A Lifelong

(Continued on Second Page.)

ADMIRAL EVANS GIVES ORDERS

Outlines Plans for His Captains at Reception of Prince Henry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans today issued orders to the captains of his fleet concerning their duties on Washington's birthday, the day Prince Henry is expected to arrive. First, the orders direct that at 8 a. m. the vessels of the squadron will "full dress" ship and remain so dressed until sunset. At meridian a national salute will be fired.

When Kron Prinz Wilhelm, having on board Prince Henry, arrives, the admiral and his staff will board it at or near quarantine. When the liner passes Admiral Evans' squadron the vessels will man the military tops, turrets and rails. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by each ship, the German flag being broken at the main at the first gun. At the last gun of the salute each vessel will haul down the German flag and rehoist the American flag.

When Hohenzollern hoists the imperial standard a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by each ship of the squadron. After the imperial standard has been saluted, commanding officers of the squadron will visit Hohenzollern and pay their respects to Prince Henry. The ships of the squadron will be illuminated with electric lights and mottoes furnished for the purpose from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

The builders of Emperor William's yacht said today that the platform around the yacht would only accommodate 200 people. These will be Prince Henry and his party, the president and his delegates, and such others as can be accommodated.

Prince Henry will visit Columbia university on February 26 at or about 11 a. m. He will be met on the university grounds, directly in front of the main entrance to the library, by Prof. William Carpenter Villard, professor of Germanic philology, and the secretary of the university council, who will conduct the visiting party to the library building, through the main entrance, where the officers of instruction will be presented in a body to the prince.

Wallace Downey of the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey will go to Washington tomorrow to make the final arrangements for the launching. At the dinner and reception at the University club to the prince, on March 7, the guests will include the German ambassador, the German consul general, Rear Admirals Evans and Barker, Adjutant General Corbin, Major General Brooke, Colonel Bingham, Commander Cowles, Assistant Secretary of State Hill and Admiral von Baudissin and his staff. There will be no speechmaking, but the health of the prince will be proposed by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

POLICE WILL PROTECT PRINCE

Washington Department Plans Special Precaution Against Injury to German Visitor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The police department of the city of Washington has taken extraordinary measures to insure the bodily safety of Prince Henry and his staff on the occasion of his visit to the capital, and also to prevent any unpleasant incidents, so far as advance precautions and police protection can.

Major Sylvester, the chief of police, has been in consultation with Assistant Secretary Pierce at the State department on this subject and today acquainted the assistant secretary with the details of his plans. In substance, these contemplate a considerable augmentation of the Washington detective force, and such measures as will cause the detention or expulsion from the city of all suspicious and questionable characters, beginning now and carrying these measures forward until the prince has left Washington.

FETES FOR GERMAN COUNT

Philadelphians Give Receptions to Rear Admiral von Baudissin of Hohenzollern.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Count von Baudissin, rear admiral of the German navy and commander of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, who is in this city as the guest of Lawrence Johnson, brother of the admiral's brother-in-law, Alfred Johnson, was tendered an informal luncheon this afternoon at the University club. This evening a reception was given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs Lawrence Johnson at their home. About 200 invitations were sent out to prominent members of Philadelphia's society to meet the distinguished foreigner. Toward noon Admiral von Baudissin availed himself of the opportunity of seeing something of Philadelphia in a carriage, and when he returned from his drive he was entertained at the University club, after which he paid several social calls.

WANT CONGRESS OF POWERS

Boer Delegates in Thanking Cochran Outline Method to Stop the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Cochran of Missouri two weeks ago introduced a resolution inviting Paul Kruger to visit the United States as the guest of this country. Yesterday Mr. Cochran received a letter, signed by three members of the Boer delegation quartered at Brussels, thanking him and all who are supporting his efforts and for the interest they are taking in the two Boer republics.

The letter reviews from the Boer standpoint the causes which led up to the war, and declares that Great Britain invented pretext after pretext to bring on the conflict, and that its whole purpose was to secure the extensive gold mines of the Transvaal in pursuance of a settled national policy to control all gold mines wherever possible, either by purchase or seizure, in order that Great Britain may command the world's industries. The letter, enclosing appeals to "heroic and generous America" to intervene in behalf of the Boers, says:

"Since England will not permit friendly intervention, invite it to a congress of the nations and see whether such a congress called in the interest of peace will be ignored. England would not dare to refuse to attend such a congress if called by the United States and participated in by four or five of the powers."

VANDERBILT'S CAR DERAILED

Private Coach of the Millionaire Jumps Track, but No One is Hurt.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 18.—The engine drawing a Lake Shore passenger train containing the private car of W. K. Vanderbilt was partially derailed this morning at Kendallville. Cinders and ice clogged the frog at a crossing, causing the accident. The passengers were shaken by the sudden stopping of the train, but no one was hurt.

GOVERNOR GETS MORE TIME

Case of Omaha Commission Continued Until Fourth of March.

EQUALIZATION HEARING IS OPENED

Decision Likely to Be Announced Today Whether Portions of Alternative Writ Should Be Stricken Out.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The time allowed Governor Savage to appear and show cause why he does not appoint a fire and police commission for the city of Omaha has been continued by the supreme court to March 4. The alternative writ of mandamus issued in this case two weeks ago was returnable today, but by general consent the time was extended to enable the attorneys to prepare their argument. Briefs on behalf of C. C. Wright, the relator, were filed with the court this morning, and Ed P. Smith, representing members of the existing Board of Commissioners, appeared with an extended argument in favor of the governor's contentions.

Mr. Smith asserts that the governor disclaims any intention to intimate by his return to the alternative writ that there is any desire on the part of the court to encroach upon his powers or duties as governor, but feels that the issuance of the writ prayed for would be an unwarranted use of the powers of the court, and that he would not be performing his constitutional duty did he not protest to the fullest extent. The argument begins by calling attention to the three powers of government as created or divided by the constitution—legislative, executive and judicial. It is contended that the constitution expressly forbids any person or collection of persons constituting one of these departments from exercising any of the powers or duties properly belonging to either of the others.

Mutual Limitations.

This constitutional provision, as it is viewed by the attorneys defending the respondent, forbids the governor of the state from either directly or indirectly exercising any control over the court or in any manner directing it in the way in which its duties shall be performed. And it places a like limitation upon the court and forbids it exercising any control over the chief executive or in any manner directing him as to how duties devolving upon him as governor shall be performed. Further along the line of jurisdiction it is contended:

"Under the provisions of our constitution the powers of the three departments of the state are not merely equal—they are exclusive in respect to the duties assigned to each; they are absolutely independent of each other; they are equal, co-ordinate and independent. It was the intention of the framers of our constitution that they should remain so. Neither equality or independence can be said to remain if this court has got the power to direct the governor in any manner in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him as governor.

"If this court has the power to compel the governor to act, then the governor is not equal, is not independent and his powers are not co-ordinate with the powers of this court. Should this court attempt to control the governor in the discharge of any of the duties pertaining to his office as governor, you would be taking one step in the direction of absorbing the functions of the executive department of the state. This we submit should not be done unless the case is such that the court is driven to such course by an unbroken chain of precedence from which there is no escape.

"We have been unable to find any adjudicated case where the relator sought as against the governor the relief sought in this case. The provision of our constitution defining the three departments of government and denying to the members of one department the right to exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others, is a familiar provision and is found in the constitution of nearly all, if not all, of the states of the union."

Cites Justice Marshall's Ruling.

Responding to the argument of the attorney general, the relator, C. C. Wright, calls attention to the holding of Chief Justice Marshall, which is: "It is not by the office of the person to whom the writ is directed, but the nature of the thing to be done, that the propriety or impropriety of issuing a mandate is to be determined." Mr. Wright contends that this rule has been accepted by all tribunals, holding that the judicial department has jurisdiction over the chief executive to compel the performance of a purely ministerial duty imposed by legislative enactment. He asserts that the governor is bound by law to appoint the commission and that it is not an authority or duty placed upon him in terms or by implication under any constitutional provision. He says the authority to provide a fire and police commission is a legislative authority and the power conferred is imparted from the legislative department to the executive."

Hearing in Equalization Case.

Hearing was begun this afternoon in the case wherein William G. Shriver and George T. Morton are seeking to have the supreme court issue a writ of mandamus to compel the city council of Omaha to sit as a Board of Equalization and investigate complaints against the assessment of corporations. The appearance was before the main court, Judges Sullivan, Holcomb and Sedgwick taking part. City Attorney Connell was present on behalf of the council. He insisted that the complaints against the assessment could not be heard again and that to allow a peremptory writ of mandamus would be to require the councilmen to violate the law.

The argument of City Attorney Connell was mainly as outlined in The Bee this morning.

The argument today was mainly as to whether certain portions of the alternative writ shall be stricken out. A decision on this part will probably be given tomorrow. Action as to whether or not the peremptory writ shall be issued will be taken later.

PRINCE GETS HIS SENTENCE

Accomplice in Murder of Brother-in-Law Goes to Prison for Two Years.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—William Prince was today formally sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Judge Davis overruled a motion for a new trial, and the prisoner decided not to appeal.

Prince was found guilty of complicity in the murder of his brother-in-law, Philip H. Kennedy, contracting agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation company. Prince's sister, who did the killing, was given a ten years' sentence, and her father and another brother are still awaiting trial for complicity in the affair.

ALL PARTIES WIN VICTORIES

Straight Tickets and Allied Forces Share Honors in Pennsylvania Local Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Elections were held throughout Pennsylvania today for municipal and borough officers. There was no general vote for either county or state officers. In some sections of the state the recent heavy snowstorm had made the roads almost impassable and a light vote was the result, but in most sections a heavy vote was polled, especially in the larger cities. Good order prevailed in the various contests, general politics not being an element in the fights.

Thus, in Philadelphia the candidates supported by the city leaders swept everything, electing all the candidates for the more important offices and nearly all the ward offices. This also included a big majority for the $5,000,000 improvement loan.

On the other hand, Pittsburg was carried by those opposing the state and city administrations, the independent republicans having formed coalitions with the democrats under the head of the citizens' party.

In the other cities state and local issues were fought out. Scranton elected P. W. Costello, democrat, for mayor. Wilkesbarre elected a republican mayor, Charles H. Price. Reading gave 350 majority for Edward Yeager, democrat, for mayor.

At Harrisburg Vance C. McCormick, the democratic candidate for mayor, is elected by 2,000 majority. McCormick is but 29 years of age and was captain of Yale's foot ball team of 1892.

At Lancaster anti-Quay republicans joined with the democrats against Chester Cummings, the Quay republican candidate for mayor, but Cummings was elected by nearly 1,200 majority.

At midnight a conservative estimate at Pittsburg indicates that the administration has saved five out of nineteen select and twelve out of fifty-one common councilmen.

Republican city chairman, J. O. Brown, concedes the election of Larkin, citizens', by about 5,000 majority, but would give no figures on council.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—After one of the fiercest and most stubbornly contested campaigns the heaviest vote ever cast in a municipal election in Pittsburg was polled today. Returns so far received make it almost certain that the republican administration has been defeated by the republican-democratic, or citizens' ticket, by a good sized majority.

Republican Chairman Brown claims that Jose E. Lewis, the present incumbent, has been elected controller by 5,000 majority. The citizens' chairman, on the other hand, claims the election of John B. Larkin by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. While numerous fights took place at the polls and much bitterness was shown, nothing serious transpired and only four or five arrests were made.

The fight for controller was the principal battle, but in many wards the contest for councilman was almost as exciting. The independents claim to have elected a sufficient number of councilmen to give the fusionists a good-sized working minority.

DAUGHTER OF VICE PRESIDENT

Miss Alice Morton is Married in Washington to Winthrop Rutherford.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Miss Alice Morton, fourth daughter of former Vice President Morton, and Winthrop Rutherford were married today in Grace Episcopal church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector.

The wedding was simple in the extreme, there being no bridesmaids and no decorations in the church, except two boquets of ascension lilies that filled the vases on the alter.

The ushers were Winthrop Chanler, Egerton Winthrop, jr., J. Border Harriman, William R. Travers and Herman Duryea.

The bride was gowned in heavy ivory satin, severely plain, with a train of Brussels lace that was caught with a slender spray of orange blossom and fell over the trail of her gown. She wore no jewels and carried an ivory prayer book.

Those present included the Marquise de Tallyrand, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Twombley and Dr. and Mrs. Webb.

INDORSES POSTAL SERVICE

Publishers' Association Commend Postmaster General's Act Repealing Second Class Privileges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association held the first day's session of their annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria today. About 100 publishers, representing newspapers from coast to coast, were present. The day's business was confined to a discussion of topics relative to advertising departments. S. H. Kauffman, president of the association presided.

The meeting adopted this resolution, which emanated from the board of directors:

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' association endorse the action of the postmaster general of the United States in his efforts to confine second-class privileges to the publications entitled to such privileges.

Five years' extension of agreement between the employers and International Typographical union and the International Printing Pressmen's union was brought up by the committee on arbitration. James M. Lynch, president of the typographical union, was present and advocated its continuance. After some discussion the question was left standing, to be settled before the meeting finally adjourns.

TRIAL OF CHARLES WOODWARD

Trouble Securing a Jury in Case of Alleged Murderer of Sheriff Ricker.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The trial of Charles Woodward, charged with the murder of Sheriff Ricker, was opened at Casper today, but a jury was not secured. Twenty jurors were examined and a venire issued for thirty more. It is believed a jury will be secured by tomorrow night.

The attorneys for the defense, Bennett and Hesch, made a motion to postpone the trial, on the grounds that the session laws of 1901, under which the jury is being organized, are invalid, but Judge Branel overruled the motion and the work of securing a jury proceeded.

The prisoner seemed to be in a better mood today than at any time since his arrest. He talked and laughed with those about him.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Market House Ordinance Unanimously Passed Over Mayor's Veto.

MAYOR DECLARES SCHEME IS ILLEGAL

Argues That Municipal Authorities Have No Right to Turn Over Public Streets to Be Used for Private Profit.

Two important matters came up for consideration before the city council at its regular meeting last night. One was the introduction of an ordinance bonding the city in the sum of $190,000 to fund outstanding indebtedness, and the other was the mayor's veto of the city market house ordinance. The refunding bond ordinance, after vigorous objection from Lobeck, was read the second time and referred to the judiciary committee. The market house project was carried over the mayor's veto by a unanimous vote.

The market house ordinance was passed at the meeting of February 2. It proposes to locate the house on Capitol avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and to appoint a board of three appraisers to assess the value of the property condemned.

Mayor's Veto Message.

The mayor's veto follows:

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Omaha.—Gentlemen: I return herewithout my approval of document 397, passed by your honorable body at your last regular meeting. The matters involved in this proposed ordinance are of large importance and general public interest and I have given them careful consideration before taking final action in relation to them.

I think it is pretty generally conceded that the city ought to have a market house. The people differ quite radically, however, as to the question of location, character and cost of the structure.

The proposed ordinance is the preliminary step in a plan to permit a syndicate of interested property owners to erect a market house on that part of Capitol avenue vacated by this ordinance, such structure to be either owned or operated by them until the revenues therefrom reimburse them for the money expended, or else to be owned by the city upon the city obligating itself to repay the money loaned by the promoters.

This scheme has several very serious difficulties. In the first place, if the plan is to have the syndicate remain the owners of the building until the city purchases, the question arises whether the municipal authorities have the right to turn over to private individuals, without compensation, public streets to be used for private profit, particularly streets which have been paved, curbed and sewered at the expense of abutting property owners, some of whom are adverse to such a plan. I doubt very much whether such a scheme could be legally consummated.

Antagonistic to Charter Powers.

In the second place, if the idea is to have the city own the market house, subject to a lien of the promoters, this plan is antagonistic to the charter powers of the city, which provide that the municipality can only borrow money by means of a bond issue to be approved by the people at a special election.

In my judgment, therefore, neither of the proposed plans can be legally carried out.

Another serious question to be considered is the desirability of the proposed location. Other things being equal, the market house should be created as near as possible to the geographical center of the city and to the center of population. I am advised by the city engineer that the geographical center is about Twenty-seventh and California streets, while the center of population, according to careful figures, has been located at about Nineteenth and Farnam streets. A glance at the map shows that the Capitol avenue location is not a desirable place for a permanent market house. It is clear at the east side of the city, neither business nor residence property, and the center of business is rapidly moving further away from it to the south. All indications point to further movement southward and westward.

Again, I am opposed to the erection of a cheap makeshift market house. In the building of a market house we must take into consideration the future of Omaha as well as the present. In the course of five or ten years Omaha will double in population and this must be borne in mind.

Suggests Creditable Market House.

I would suggest that a proposition be submitted to the people at the next November election to vote $200,000 of twenty-year 3½ per cent bonds for the erection of a creditable permanent market house that will answer the needs of the city for years to come. Under the plan now being urged of private ownership the cost as proposed is to be about $35,000, and it would take six or seven years to pay off this amount with interest if $7,000 were paid yearly. The interest at 3½ per cent on $200,000 amounts to but $7,000 per year. Surely, if the cheap makeshift proposed on Capitol avenue will produce $7,000 per year there ought to be no difficulty in doubling that amount with a suitable building at a desirable location. Such a building could be made to accommodate a fire company and the money now paid for rental of one engine house could be saved.

A market house of the kind indicated would be much more than self-supporting from the start and the excess could be placed in a sinking fund to care for the bonds at their maturity. Thus, at the end of twenty years Omaha would have an up-to-date market house and grounds, all paid for and our citizens would not be burdened with taxes for the same.

A large majority of our citizens are opposed to the Capitol avenue plan for the reasons I have given. Opposed as I am to the erection of a cheap makeshift building under a scheme of doubtful legality, and being impressed with the prospects of our greater Omaha, I am compelled to veto the proposed ordinance. Respectfully,

FRANK E. MOORES, Mayor.

Hascall Favors Ordinance.

Hascall took the floor after the reading of the veto and spoke in favor of the ordinance. He said he thought the language of the mayor's message was misleading. "The locality is the best that can be secured," said he, "and will be the best for many years to come. It is in the heart of the city's densest population. Those who live in the so-called residence districts in the suburbs would have to take a street car or carriage anyway to come downtown, so it would be no accommodation to them to have the house established a few blocks farther west."

Lobeck opposed the entire proposition of building a market house, and thought that $200,000 had better be spent in building underground conduits for electric wires, which are now a menace to life and property. "But since we are to have a market house," said he, "I guess the Capitol avenue location is as good as any."

Trostler made a speech in favor of the ordinance. "I favor municipal ownership," said he, "whether of market houses or of electric light plants."

When put to a vote the ordinance was carried over the mayor's veto unanimously, the following voting to sustain it: Lobeck, Hoye, Hascall, Trostler, Zimman, Burkley and Karr. Whitehorn and Mount were not present.

For Refunding Bond Issue.

An ordinance proposing to bond the city in the sum of $190,000 to take up outstanding indebtedness in the sum of about $175,000 in the form of 7 per cent warrants, was introduced and placed on its first reading. Lobeck moved that it be placed on file. Hascall objected, and moved that, after the second reading, it be referred to the judiciary committee. He said: "We are allowed under the city charter to pass an ordinance bonding the city in any sum less than $200,000 for refunding purposes, and I think if we are to preserve the city's credit we should pass this ordinance. We must either do that or repudiate."

Hoye thought it would be wise to take up

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in North, Snow in South Portion Wednesday; Thursday Fair; Northwest Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	17	1 p. m.	25
6 a. m.	17	2 p. m.	25
7 a. m.	18	3 p. m.	26
8 a. m.	18	4 p. m.	26
9 a. m.	20	5 p. m.	27
10 a. m.	21	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	22	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	24	8 p. m.	27
		9 p. m.	26

BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER

Remains of Murdered Man for Which Three Thousand Dollars is Offered.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—The body of Noah Long, the old man who, according to Rhoda Taylor's confession, after being robbed on the night of January 30 was thrown from the old southern bridge which spans the Kaw river between Argentine and Armourdale, was found today not forty feet from the spot indicated by the woman's confession. There were no wounds on the body, and the doctors who held an autopsy over the body decided that the man's death was caused by drowning.

The body was found by some laborers who were trying to release some sand scows from the ice. They will receive the $3,000 reward offered for the body.

The coroner immediately summoned a jury, which will hold an inquest tomorrow. The finding of the body corroborates the statement of Rhoda Taylor that the old man, after being robbed of the $120 pension money he had received that day, was thrown into the river. Henry Donahue, jr., and James Goff, according to the confession, threw Long into the river, but David Moran, Marjorie Donahue and Rhoda Taylor were all parties to the robbery and all are held on suspicion of complicity in the murder. Their preliminary hearing is set for next Wednesday.

INSURANCE RATES ADVANCE

Twenty-Five Per Cent Increase Contemplated East of Rockies as Result of Big Fires.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Journal of Commerce tomorrow will say that at a largely attended meeting of fire insurance companies held Tuesday afternoon a resolution was adopted which provides for an advance of rates throughout the United States, east of the Rocky mountains, with the exception of New York city and its immediate vicinity.

The resolution, as given by the Journal of Commerce, gives as the reason for this advance that losses have been very great and during 1901 a remarkably large number of fire insurance companies were forced to liquidate. The Paterson and Waterbury conflagrations, coming on the heels of a bad year, necessitated prompt action.

It was agreed that throughout the country rates shall be advanced 25 per cent on mercantile stocks, in all buildings, except such as are occupied as dwellings above the grade floor and on frame store buildings, also on all manufacturing risks and other special hazards which have not been rated under revised and reported schedules within one year.

GIVES BOND IN BRIBERY CASE

Kansas City Man Will Answer Charges in the Franchise Trouble at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Robert M. Snyder, the Kansas City financier, for whom a bench warrant was issued by the grand jury Saturday, charging bribery in the Central Traction franchise case, reached here from New York and has given bond in the sum of $5,000 to Judge Ryan for appearance in court. Mr. Snyder later left for Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—Robert M. Snyder, whose name has been connected with the Central Traction bribery case in St. Louis, arrived here today. Mr. Snyder was accompanied by his attorney.

"There is not much to say about this affair," said Mr. Snyder when questioned by a reporter, "and I would rather be excused.

"I don't wish to discuss the matter in any way. I have been advised by my attorney not to talk about it."

TRAINS PLOW THROUGH SNOW

Follow Closely Behind Track Clearers to Get from Station to Station.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 18.—With more than two feet of loose light snow already on the level throughout northern New York, a severe storm, the third of the season, started yesterday and still continues. A foot or more of snow has fallen and the wind is blowing half a gale. The freight traffic on all railway lines was abandoned and all efforts centered on keeping the main lines open for passenger trains. The branch of the Delaware & Hudson running from Plattsburgh to Moore's Junction, twenty miles in length, has been abandoned. The passenger trains follow closely behind the plows, which in some cases were driven by three engines.

LONG LINE OF ELECTRICITY

Transmission of Power from Missouri River to Butte, Sixty-Five Miles.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 18.—The largest and longest transmission of electricity in the world has just been completed by the Missouri River Power company, transmitting power from its dam and plant at the Missouri river to Butte. The length of this line is sixty-five miles, crossing the main range of the Rocky mountains at an altitude of 2,700 feet and a spur of the main range at almost an equal height. At present this line conveys 12,000 horse-power, but it is intended to double the construction of another dam. The transmission line consists of two complete lines on parallel poles of three large cables each.

Republican is Elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—George L. Shepley of this city was today elected lieutenant governor by the legislature. The vote was 73 for Shepley, against 23 for A. A. Archambault, democrat. The office was made vacant by the death last December of Governor Gregory and the consequent accession to the chair of the chief executive by Lieutenant Governor O. D. Kimball.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 18.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Saxonia, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Kensington, from New York.

At New York—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Arrived: Maria Theresa Kaiserin, from New York.

At Scilly—Passed: Phoenicia, from Hamburg, for New York.

RELEASE MISS STONE

Bulgarian Brigands at Last Give Up Their Long Suffering Captive.

REPORT COMES FROM THE PARIS PRESS

Outlaws Get Ransom and Deliver Missionary to American Agents.

REV. MR. TSILKA PLACED UNDER ARREST

Charged with Complicity in the Kidnaping of the Women.

HUSBAND OF MISS STONE'S COMPANION

Excitement Prevails Over the Apprehension of the Tsilka Man Who Was Formerly a Co-Missionary with His Wife.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which announces that Miss Ellen M. Stone has been released by the brigands, who have held her captive since September 3 last, and has been handed over in good health to the dragoman of the American legation.

The dispatch adds that "Rev. Tsilka" has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnaping of Miss Stone.

The companion in captivity of Miss Stone was Madame T. S. Tsilka, a Bulgarian, wife of Mr. Tsilka, a teacher of Samakov. Miss Stone, when traveling with Madame Tsilka and a party of about fifteen friends, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonica in September. Since then vigorous efforts have been made by the United States government and by friends and relatives to obtain the release of the missionary. The brigands demanded a ransom of £25,000 (Turkish), but only $72,500 was collected for the ransom, and this sum was paid over to the brigands February 6 by M. Gargiulo, chief dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, who met the brigands on the road to the Podromon monastery.

Training of Mme. Tsilka.

Mme. Tsilka was educated at the Northfield seminary. At the time of receiving her American training and education she was Miss Stephanora, a Bulgarian. Having been converted in childhood to the Christian belief, she came to America, after having refused to marry the man of her parents' choosing. Dr. Dwight L. Moody becoming interested in her welfare, found a place for her in his noted school. Having finished her education at that school, she became a trained nurse. While engaged in her professional duties in the Adirondacks, she became acquainted with Mr. Tsilka, a Macedonian, who had also been educated in the United States. At that period he was preparing for a medical missionary.

Soon after the completion of their school terms the couple married and went out as missionaries.

Miss Stone is one of the members of the foreign board of missions. She has been attached to the Salonica missions since 1878. She was born in Roxbury, Mass., and her home is in Chelsea, Mass., where her mother resides. Four of Miss Stone's brothers are in business in Boston.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Rev. Tsilka, who, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Paris Temps, in a dispatch announcing the release of Miss Stone, had been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnaping of the missionary, is the husband of Mme. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion.

It was announced recently that the authorities suspected Rev. Tsilka of complicity in the abduction of the missionaries.

SEND APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

Belgian Pro-Boer League Asks President to Prevent Kritzinger's Condemnation.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has addressed an appeal to President Roosevelt, asking him "for the love of God" to intervene to prevent the condemnation of Commandant Kritzinger and others.

Commander Kritzinger was captured by General French in December. His trial began in South Africa February 15.

KEEP REGIMENT AT SHANGHAI

Germany Considers it Necessary to Support Interests in China.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the budget committee provision was made for the maintenance of the German regiment at Shanghai, asserting its presence there was necessary in order to adequately support German interests in China. A majority of the committee assented to the demand.

FIND EIGHT HUNDRED BODIES

Uncovering Work of Earthquake in Caucasus and Aiding the Survivors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The bodies of 800 victims of the earthquake at Shamaka, Transcaucasia, have thus far been recovered. The treasury has given 50,000 roubles for the relief of the destitute. In the villages surrounding Shulmaka 270 persons were killed.

COUNT TOLSTOI GROWS WORSE

Suffers a Relapse After Gaining Strength and His Condition is Critical.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Count Tolstoi has suffered a relapse, that his fever has returned and that his heart is weak.

PROF. PEARSON IS DROPPED

Trustees of Northwestern Accept His Resignation as Member of Faculty.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Northwestern university it was decided to accept the resignation of Prof. Charles W. Pearson, whose criticisms of biblical miracles have provoked so much discussion. This action of the trustees will take effect immediately and they have announced they will not consider the matter again unless public opinion demands it.