THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1902—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ATTACK PAYNE BILL

Friends of Beet Sugar Industry Assail Proposed Cuban Reciprocity.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH LEADS OPPOSITION

Declares Measure Would Benefit Trusts Instead of the Cubans.

BREEDER OF STRIFE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Michigan Man Says Bill Would Kill Domestic Industry.

URGES REPUBLICANS NOT TO SUPPORT IT

Says Proposed Reduction of Tariff is a Radical Departure from Established Principles of Protective Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The feature of the second day's debate in the house on the Cuban reciprocity bill was an impassioned speech in opposition to the measure by William A. Smith, a Michigan republican. Senators Spooner and Quarles of Wisconsin and Dolliver of Iowa and a group of Michigan beet sugar manufacturers in the gallery were in his audience and he was liberally applauded by his republican supporters as he assailed the republican leaders who were advocating the bill, boldly charging them with being false to the republican doctrine of protection. He announced that he was willing to vote to overrule the chair in order to support an amendment to take the differential off refined sugar.

Mr. Morris of Minnesota, another republican, who made a strong speech against the bill also, made a similar announcement. The other speakers today were Mr. Ball (dem.) of Texas and Messrs. Parkman (dem.) of Louisiana, both of whom opposed the bill, and Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, who advocated its passage.

Trying to Get Together.

The democratic and republican opponents of the measure are trying to get together on the proposition to take the differential off refined sugar. The indications are that the debate will be protracted. The demand for time to speak is great and there is now no expectation that general debate will be completed until next week.

Before the debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill was resumed in the house today some routine business was transacted. Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania presented the report on the contested election case of Fowler against Thomas from the Third North Carolina district.

Mr. Henry of Connecticut asked unanimous consent to disagree to the senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill, but Mr. Richardson of Tennessee objected and the bill went to the committee on agriculture. The house then went into committee of the whole and the Cuban reciprocity bill was taken up.

William Alden Smith of Michigan was the first speaker. He spoke against the bill. He presented the question from the viewpoint of the republicans who have opposed Cuban reciprocity on account of the beet sugar interests and said in part:

Not Unfriendly to Cuba.

I would not for anything have you believe that we who for two months have been battling for what we believe to be right were animated by any hostility or unfriendliness toward the Island of Cuba. Such is far from the truth. We have always aided and sustained it in its struggle. We glory in its approaching sovereignty. But we must not forget that, while we may sympathize with Cuba, our first duty is toward our own people, and everything that tends to strengthen and develop our multiplied resources at home and add to the measure of our national strength and independence should be the object of our profoundest solicitude.

I am opposed to this measure because I believe it is calculated to breed strife and dissatisfaction with the other sugar countries of the world, which are thus discriminated against. I believe it will have a tendency to provoke commercial hostility among the other West India islands and our neighbors in South America.

I am opposed to the measure because in order to give it effect it becomes necessary to violate a solemn promise of the republican party deliberately made in solemn convention to the American people; because I believe it will be harmful to the agricultural and industrial classes of the United States whose great interests have been confided to our care; because I believe it will be harmful in the end to the island of Cuba; because I believe that the principal beneficiary will be the American Sugar Refining company, which does not need our sympathy; because I believe that the people of the island of Cuba will receive no benefit therefrom.

Mr. Smith then entered upon a discussion of the policy of protection which had resulted in the upbuilding of American industries with reference to the establishment of the beet sugar industry as a rival of the sugar trust, which, he said, refined and controlled 98 per cent of the cane sugar. He predicted that the struggle for supremacy will be long and relentless and costly.

Would Kill Beet Sugar Industry.

"The farmers of the country," he went on, "have been encouraged by the republican party in their ambition to produce the sugar of the country. It was a distinct promise to the farmer that he need not fear that the republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought in in a manner which would destroy the infant industry of the beet sugar production which the farmers of the United States have, under the fostering care of the republican party, been building up during the last few years.

"The lamented Mr. Dingley said with his unerring wisdom in the discussion of the tariff act which bears his name:

"'Nothing can be done to successfully clip the wings of the Sugar trust as to develop our beet sugar industry and at the same time confer immense benefit on our farmers and all our people.'"

He also quoted Mr. Payne, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Steele of Indiana, predicting a great future for the beet sugar industry if the tariff was not disturbed, and added:

The great states of Michigan, California, New York, Colorado, Utah, Oregon and Montana took these distinguished statesmen at their words; had faith in the promise of our party declaration; abandoned the cultivation of wheat and corn, developing a new industry thus encouraged.

I know it is claimed that this cut of 20 per cent will do our present factories no harm, but when the Dingley law was passed and you invited us to engage in this business you did not say that you would even agitate a change in the tariff, much less reduce it by 20 per cent.

Exaggerate Cost of Production.

Mr. Morris of Minnesota cited the evidence of witnesses before the committee, whom he described as "disinterested," to show that the cost of producing sugar in Cuba had been exaggerated; that instead of being 2 cents per pound it was 1⅛ cents, and therefore, at the present price in Havana, 1.81 f. o. b., the Cubans would receive a profit of .51 cent per pound.

He further argued that there was no

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FAIL TO DOWN THE TREATY

Enemies of West India Sale Are Again Repulsed in Denmark's Upper House.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—The upper house today concluded its secret debate on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West India islands to the United States. A report on the subject will be presented to Parliament in open session at an early date.

Today's session of the Landesthing was very exciting, the opposition moved to reject the treaty outright, but the motion was lost by a majority of [illegible] stood to be couched in extreme terms for the purpose of exacting some concessions on the part of the Folkesthing.

Nebraska State Historical Society Box 1531

The United States minister to Denmark, Mr. Swenson, ignores the communication which Captain Christmas has addressed to him, denying the alleged bribery of congressmen.

Mr. Swenson declines to become involved in the Christmas-Gron quarrel. The minister's name has never been connected with the scandal and it is asserted that Christmas is now trying to secure Mr. Swenson's influence in order to help himself out of a predicament.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 8.—The St. Thomas Bulletin, in its comments on the proposed plebiscite of the Danish West Indies, says:

It is simply intended to let the islanders share the responsibility. They cannot undo what has been done, hence it only signifies further delay, which nobody wants. The people have had enough of the enormously harmful and demoralizing effects of the question. Therefore, irrespective of party feeling and views, they all wish to have it settled forever. The high contractors having agreed on the matter, let the executive end the intolerable situation.

CABLE REACHES THE FIJIS

Pacific Line of Communication Decided on in 1887 Thus Far Completed.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 9.—The Pacific cable has reached the Fiji islands.

The laying of the Pacific cable referred to in the dispatch from Melbourne was decided on at the Colonial congress held in London in 1887, but the survey was not completed until 1890. After the report was published in 1899 an agreement was entered into by the imperial government with Canada and the Australasian colonies for the construction, laying and maintenance of an all-British Pacific cable. It was agreed that the cable should be vested in a board of commissioners, to be appointed under the authority of the imperial Parliament, and that the governments concerned should appoint administrators in proportion to their shares in the undertaking, the imperial government and Canada each taking five-eighteenths and New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand one-ninth each.

The board, it was arranged, should issue debentures for the payment of capital and interest, which would become a first mortgage on the cable property and its earnings. The highest estimate of the cost is $10,000,000, and it is thought that the interest on this sum at 2½ per cent (that is $250,000 a year), with the cost of repairs and the charge for a sinking fund for the replacement of the cable might easily be covered by the probable earnings, even at a very law tariff as compared with the existing one.

A landing site for the cable was purchased at Kelp bay, Barclay sound, Vancouver island.

CHARGES ARE RIDICULED

Alleged Cruelty of the British Troops Finds Very Few Supporters in London.

LONDON, April 9.—The charges made against the conduct of British troops in South Africa, attributed to General Delarey, have not been brought to the notice of the War office and will be ignored unless a question on the subject is asked in the House of Commons. Even in this event it is not probable that any action will be taken unless a responsible authority formulates charges in a more definite and direct form. It is pointed out that if General Delarey had wished to make such allegations he had ample opportunity to communicate them to Lord Kitchener, who, it is believed at the War office, would have notified the home government of the fact, which he has not done.

The War office officials ridicule the idea that the charges contain an iota of truth and are inclined to assign their origin to purely continental sources. The allegations have certainly not created a ripple of interest in War office circles, and even the pro-Boer press, members of the House of Commons and others appear to attach small importance to the matter. General Delarey's courteous treatment of General Methuen, it is asserted, makes it difficult to believe that the Boer commandant was personally responsible for the charges, which include persecution of Delarey's own family.

CONTEST IS VERY CLOSE

Higher Vatican Circles Expect Archbishop Falconer to Be Named Papal Delegate to United States.

ROME, April 9.—The contest for the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate in the United States has apparently narrowed down to two candidates—Archbishop Falconer, the papal delegate in Canada, and Mgr. Z. Alinski, formerly papal delegate in the East Indies and now private secretary to Cardinal Ledochowski. Many others are mentioned, but the higher vatican circles, where keen interest is evinced as to the outcome, are satisfied that either Archbishop Falconer or Mgr. Zalinski will be appointed.

The chances of the former are considered to be the best, as it has been shown that he has undeniable diplomatic ability and is a man of profound learning. Mgr. Zalinski, however, is actively supported by Cardinal Ledochowski, who wields great power as prefect of the propaganda. The decision will be delayed because the consistory, at which Cardinal Martinelli will finally gain the red hat, has been postponed from June to October.

Think Trouble is Over.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 9.—The police at Montego Bay are still making numerous arrests of rioters. Blue jackets from the British cruiser Tribune are frequently landed to support the police. No more fighting has been reported and the government officials think the trouble is over.

Cotton and Linen Duty.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 9.—The tariff committee of the federal house of representatives has fixed the duty on cotton and linen piece goods at 5 per cent ad valorem.

FAVORS HIGHER EDUCATION

Omaha Medical College Becomes Connected With State University.

REGENTS ADOPT WORKING ARRANGEMENT

First Two Years of Medical Course at Lincoln, Last Two at Omaha, and Then Comes University Diploma.

The regents of the University of Nebraska at the meeting held yesterday formally adopted the working arrangement with the Omaha Medical college, which has already been adopted by the trustees of the last named institution, and which, with the formal signing of the articles of agreement, makes the one institution the complement of the other with respect to the complete medical course of study. The first two years of the course will be at the University of Nebraska and the concluding two years at the Omaha Medical college. Upon the completion of the course of four years diplomas will be issued by the University of Nebraska. This union, or working arrangement, has been under discussion for several years, but only during the last year have definite steps been taken to secure formal action on the part of both institutions.

Edson Rich, regent of the University of Nebraska, in outlining the terms of the agreement, said: "There is no medical department in the university, and even if one were established the hospitals in Lincoln are not large enough to afford proper material for clinical work for the last two years of the medical course. We have recognized that the Omaha Medical college is on a good foundation with respect to the studies in the last two years, while not so well equipped as the University of Nebraska as to the first two years of the medical course.

Will Reach Highest Standard.

"Both the trustees and the regents have agreed that by a combination both institutions contributing, a medical course of the highest standard will be established. We will create in the university at Lincoln a department called the "School of Medicine of the University of Nebraska." The tuition for the first two of the four years' course of study will be paid to the university, and the first two years' work will all be done at Lincoln. But the university will not be put to any expense on account of lectures. The trustees of the medical college agree that the university is better equipped with respect to the study of chemistry, biology and kindred studies, while on the other hand the medical college has superior facilities for the last two years of the course. After the student completes two years' study at the university he will go to the Omaha Medical college, and upon a proper record as to examinations the university will issue a diploma covering the four years' course. The university will bear no part of the cost of the last two years' work and is in no way responsible for anything done in the Omaha Medical college, except that upon a proper showing the university will assume the responsibility of issuing a diploma.

"The plan is almost if not exactly similar to that adopted by Cornell university," continued Mr. Rich, "the last two years of the medical course in that institution being carried out in New York City. The plan does not contemplate or include a purchase by the university of any property of any kind used by the Omaha Medical college, nor of furnishing anything necessary for the two years' work in that institution. The whole work of co-operation is secured by bonds executed on the part of the medical college. This is a general outline of the whole matter as discussed at various meetings attended by representatives of both institutions and which came before the regents yesterday for final action. In addition to establishing permanently a course of medical study of the highest character, we hope to create in Omaha a lively interest in the State university. Omaha never has had in the university its proper quota of students, considering population. Unquestionably this union of work on the part of institutions that have in their respective spheres earned the highest regard is a step that will command attention on the part of every person interested in the cause of advanced education."

Dr. Milroy's Statement.

Dr. W. F. Milroy of the Omaha Medical college, regarding the plan of co-operative work, said: "The plan was unanimously adopted by the regents of the university. It had already been approved by the trustees of the Omaha Medical college. The plan has been under discussion for several years, but has been given special and definite attention during the last year. Tentative arrangements were proposed to Chancellor Andrews last summer. Dr. Ward, head of the biological department in the medical college, has been especially active in bringing the matter to a conclusion. Finally a formal draft of the arrangement was prepared by Judge Pound of Lincoln and submitted to the trustees of the medical college for approval. This was given and the regents yesterday completed the work except as to the formal signing of the papers.

"The plan is in line of greater stability and tends to the advancement of medical education in the west. Chancellor Andrews says we will have the greatest medical school between Chicago and the Pacific coast. We undergo some financial sacrifice by adopting the arrangement, but we have waived that consideration in the interests of higher education. We will have the tuition of two years instead of the four years in the course. All literature, catalogues, circulars, etc., will be in the name of the regents of the university and at their expense.

Preliminary Requirements Higher.

"The requirements of the preliminary course," continued Dr. Milroy, "will be higher as a result of the arrangement. We have heretofore always maintained the requirements of what is known as the Association of American Colleges—that is, the equivalent of a twenty-four point high school record of study. It should be known that upon giving satisfactory evidences of qualifications a student may enter the medical college to take the last two years' course of study and a diploma will be issued by the State university. We will continue for several years our preliminary course as already established, but no new students will be taken for preliminary studies. We have a contract with the dental college requiring us to continue our preliminary course until, so to speak, the field is cleared, when we will confine our work to the final two years of the medical course. While everything connected with this new arrangement will be concluded in every detail before May 1, its actual operation will begin with the opening of the school year in September. I am sanguine that the step now taken will prove of immense benefit and will raise still higher, the already high character and reputation of both institutions concerned."

EXCLUSION BILL IN SENATE

Measure Declared by Opponents to Be Unnecessary, Unjust and Un-American.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Throughout today's session of the senate the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Dillingham of Vermont opposed the bill and Mr. Turner of Washington supported it. Mr. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary, unjust and un-American and was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

In an extended address Mr. Turner appealed to the senate to pass the proposed bill, not merely for the protection of the people of the Pacific coast states, but to prevent the entire body politic from being contaminated by the Chinese.

Mr. Dillingham advocated the re-enactment of the present Geary law. He declared that representatives of the Pacific states had expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the operation of the existing law and that there was no proper reason for a change, particularly as the change would involve great trouble and expense.

Mr. Gallinger maintained that the pending subject was a matter for diplomatic negotiation and not for congressional action. In this connection he read Minister Wu's recent letter to Secretary of State Hay, in which he protested against the passage of the bill, declaring it would disturb the friendly relations between the United States and China.

Mr. Turner, in reply to Mr. Gallinger, contended that the pending bill is no more severe than former laws for the restriction of Chinese immigration; indeed, he asserted that the bill is practically a re-enactment of existing law, except that it is more liberal in the admission of Chinese merchants.

He defended the provision prohibiting the employment of Chinese crews on vessels going to sea and said that criticism of it is inconsistent with the recent action of the senate in voting the ship subsidy bill for the purpose of enabling American ship owners to pay extra wages to American sailors.

The senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and Messrs. Stewart, Platt of Connecticut and Rawlins were named as the senate conferees.

Mr. Dillingham of Vermont, resuming his speech in opposition to the Chinese bill, said he was heartily in favor of a law which would exclude Chinese laborers in accordance with the treaty of 1894. He would vote, he said, for a substitute for the proposed bill which in effect would continue in force or re-enact the present Geary law. He believed that the real question presented to congress was now best to protect American labor, American citizenship and American progress and prosperity. All were anxious that such protection should be afforded. The dangers of the admission of Chinese, he thought had been exaggerated and was not so serious as had been pictured.

After a brief executive session the senate at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

REBELS ARE PUT TO FLIGHT

Chinese Revolutionists in Kwang-Si Pursued by Imperial Troops and Missionaries Are Safe.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A cablegram received at the State department today from United States Consul McWade at Canton is to the effect that Governor Peng has reported to the consul that the rebels in Kwang-Si have been defeated and are being pursued by the imperial troops. The missionaries are reported to be safe.

Mr. Rockhill considers this dispatch to mean that the rebellion in that section, like most outbreaks, will be from this point on gradually suppressed.

HONG KONG, April 9.—Advices received here from Liu Chow say that the imperial General Me and Marshal Su have defeated the Kwang-Si rebels in a sanguinary battle at Kong-Chuen. The imperial army was first driven back, when General Wong, with three quick-firing guns and two Maxims, arrived on the scene and turned the tide. The rebels retreated to the mountain strongholds, whence they have been making occasional sorties. Marshal Su is blocking the roads to the seaports, from which the rebels have been deriving their supplies. The rebellion inland is spreading.

SHOWS GRATIFYING GROWTH

Philippine Imports Increase Twenty-One Per Cent and the Exports Ten Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The insular division of the War department has prepared for publication a statement giving in comparative form the commerce of the Philippine islands for the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, and 1900.

It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, was $27,249,813, against $22,432,474 for the corresponding period of 1900.

The exports of merchandise during the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, amounted to $23,266,180, against $21,059,568 for the same period of 1900. The figures show an increase of 21 per cent in the imports and 10 per cent in exports.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the months ended November 30, 1901, was $3,190,976, an increase of $1,199,597 over the corresponding period of 1900, while the exports for the period of 1901 amounted to $4,181,407, an increase of $1,768,748.

RE-ELECTS OLD DIRECTORS

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee Meeting Presided Over by Representative Mercer.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The republican congressional campaign committee at a meeting tonight, at which Representative Mercer of Nebraska presided, unanimously re-elected the old directors, as follows: Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman; Representative Sherman of New York, vice chairman; Representative Overstreet of New York, secretary; Colonel W. B. Thomson of this city, treasurer.

The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee of nine members and to fill any vacancy existing in the membership of the committee. The only vacancy now existing is that of the member from Oregon. The meeting was unanimous and harmonious.

Sentenced for Forgery.

BERLIN, April 9.—Noel Laeterner, who tried to cash checks for $14,000 which were stolen from the office of the American Express company in Paris a year ago, was tried here today and sentenced to three years and three months' penal servitude. Laeterner represented himself as a Boston merchant and tried to cash the checks in question at the Dresdner bank.

PROMISE OF IRISH FREEDOM

William Redmond Says United Forces Give Hope for Success.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR LOCAL AID

Meeting Adopts Resolutions Pledging Material and Moral Support of Nebraska People to Irish Parliamentary Party.

Boyd's theater was comfortably filled last night to greet William H. Redmond, the Irish representative, who came to lay the cause of his people before the people of the state of Nebraska.

The audience was not entirely an Omaha gathering. Judge J. J. Sullivan and Edgar Howard headed a large delegation from Columbus, while many were present from O'Neill, Jackson, Norfolk, Greeley Center and other towns where there are large Irish settlements.

It was 8:30 before the cutrain rose and the Elks' quartet sang "Killarney."

In introducing Mr. Redmond, T. J. Mahoney spoke of the educational work being eprformed by the Irish parliamentary party and called attention to the fact that John F. Finerty, president of the American branch of the league, was also present. He esn introduced Mr. Redmond. The Irish parliamentarian showed the effect of his work, his voice being hoarse as he opened his remarks. It cleared as he continued and before the end rang through the hall like a bell. Every reference to Charles Parnell was received with cheers. Mr. Redmond said in part:

"In coming to America as representative of the parliamentary party we believe that the Irish race in all lands is a unit and were we to receive no financial aid from America we feel that we should consult with the American branch of the race. While this is true, we claim that we in Ireland, and we in Ireland alone, are in a position to say how the Irish cause shall be conducted and what policies shall be pursued, and while we are willing to receive and desire your support we would willingly surrender that support if in consideration of it we must surrender the right to follow our own policies without regard to the opinions of others.

"I desire to emphasize the authority upon which I speak here tonight. I speak for no section or party of Irishmen in the old country, but by the command of the whole people of Ireland and eighty-three members of the British Parliament at this time. No other representative of Ireland ever came with the same power. I am aware that in certain quarters it has been stated that the majority of the Irish people are not satisfied with the demand of the Irish Parliamentary party, but at the last election in Ireland the people freely elected the present party in the House of Commons by overwhelming majorities in cases where any contest was made.

Irish People Politically United.

"The first thing that I have to tell you tonight is that the Irish people are united politically. For the last ten years the Irish people have been split up into factions. I am not going into a discussion of those factions tonight, but I will say that Charles Stewart Parnell was a man who had done so much for the country that his retirement from political life would bring confusion, and I do not believe that less dissension would follow in America if the same causes existed. But with this dissension the Irish people were ashamed to ask America for aid, but now the Irish members of the House of Commons are, I believe, more firmly united than they were under Parnell in the days of the Land League twenty years ago. My appeal comes from a united Ireland.

"The present union is due almost entirely to the work of the United Irish League, which is the successor of the Land League. The league represents every nationalist constituency in Ireland. It has branches in almost every parish in Ireland. It is supported by the majority of the clergy and the hierarchy of the land. One of the trustees of the organization, who will handle the funds, is Dr. O'Donnell, the bishop of Raphoe. These things I mention to show the force which has united the Irish people, north, south, east and west.

"Our objects are not new. They are the same as those of Michael Davitt, when he raised the standard of the Land League in Mayo twenty-five years ago. You who come from Ireland know what Irish landlordism has been. The land has been confiscated from the natives and given to those alien from the people by blood, sympathy and religion. This condition has become so well known in England that Parliament was forced to take from them the power of fixing the rent upon the land which they claim for their own. Although this has improved the condition of the people in the last twenty years, the land question is not settled, as we wish a law which will permit the people to purchase the land.

"The Irish people are within sight of the time when by act of Parliament the landlord system will be wiped out and the landlords given a fair remuneration for their holdings, for the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of the north are united upon this question. One hundred years ago, in the city of Belfast, Wolfe Tone and other Protestants of Ireland dreamed of the day when religious differences would be forgotten and Ireland would be united. At the end of the century we find the dream comes true.

Tenants Are Becoming Owners.

"Already 60,000 tenants have become owners of their own soil. In my county of Wexford, owing to acts of parliament, one-third of all the farmers own their land and upon fair and easy terms they are paying the government for the money advanced. If a bill now pending passed the time will come when every homestead will be owned by the family who occupies it.

"I am here to appeal to you as practical men to aid us in Ireland in this movement, which is in the end sure to suceed, but will succeed the sooner if we can receive the aid of Irish-Americans. I want you to bear in mind that the present movement is extremely practical. We are not asking for something we cannot obtain. What we are asking for is something we can get if the Irish race at home and abroad will unite to support the eighty-three men who in parliament are fighting the battles of Ireland day and night.

"With twenty years of practical experience with the Irish people I am certain that if we had all the land laws and other laws we need the people would still be dissatisfied until they have the right to make their own laws upon their own soil.

"A hundred years exactly have passed since our parliament was destroyed. What has been the result? Our population decreased one-half, our industries destroyed. Judged from any standpoint, English rule of Ireland has been a failure and Ireland will be the enemy of England until England does justice to her. Nothing has

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Thursday and Friday:

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	38	1 p. m.	57
6 a. m.	38	2 p. m.	57
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	59
8 a. m.	40	4 p. m.	60
9 p. m.	41	5 p. m.	59
10 a. m.	45	6 p. m.	58
11 a. m.	49	7 p. m.	56
12 m.	52	8 p. m.	53
		9 p. m.	50

MEN TELL DIFFERENT TALES

Governor Yates and General Fitzsimmons Make Conflicting Statements About Resignations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—Governor Yates said today that he was anxious to lay bare all the facts connected with the resignation of Charles Fitzsimmons of Chicago as brigadier general of the Chicago regiments in the Illinois militia.

He said emphatically that the resignation came unsolicited by the soldier. The governor branded as false stories intimating that the general was asked to resign because he several times refused to accompany Governor Yates on the latter's habitual jaunting tours.

CHICAGO, April 9.—When seen today regarding his resignation from the Illinois National Guards, General Fitzsimmons said:

Some time ago I signed what has been called a "round robin" concerning the actions of the republican central committee. A few days later I heard, through a friend, that Governor Yates was incensed at finding my signature there and took the "round robin" as a reflection on his administration. I tried, without waiting, to hear from the governor, wrote him and explained that the circular, according to the idea with which I had signed it, did not reflect on the administration, but merely on the state central committee.

A few days ago I got a 1,200-word letter from him, asking for my resignation. According to the militia regulations, a brigadier general can be removed only by resignation or court-martial. I did not care to have any fuss, however, and sent about three lines, tendering my resignation.

CROWDER READY FOR INQUIRY

Colonel to Investigate Alleged British Army Post Matter at Chalmette Opens Office.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Colonel E. H. Crowder of the War department, who arrived here yesterday to investigate the alleged British army post at Chalmette, has opened an office in the custom house and said he was ready to begin his inquiry.

He expressed a wish that those interested on opposite sides of the controversy would furnish him with a list of their witnesses, so that he might examine them.

He said he expected to go over much the same evidence as had been presented to Governor Heard, but would also personally visit Chalmette and make a full inspection of the system and extent of the operations there. The investigation, he thought, would last a week or ten days.

Colonel Crowder received instructions today from Washington covering the investigation.

SHAFTER IS NOT AMBITIOUS

General Refuses to Be Considered a Candidate for Governor of California.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 9.—Referring to the rumor that he will be a candidate for governor of California before the coming republican convention, Major General Shafter said:

I have no intention of trying for the office or the nomination. This has all come about through a letter written to me by one of my old army friends, stating that I was talked of as a candidate for the nomination. While I appreciate the kindness of my friends, I can state positively that my name will not be used in the list of probable nominees, nor will I try to obtain the nomination or permit my name to be presented. Many of my army friends would be glad to see me in the gubernatorial chair, but I must disappoint them. I would not relinquish my position on the retired list to accept the governorship.

NAILS HIS HEAD TO THE WALL

Woman Takes Strange Method of Protecting Herself Against Her Husband.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 9.—In Grant county, Oklahoma, just across the line from here, Mrs. Peoples, a Bohemian, is reported to have killed her husband by driving a nail into his head. Peoples, who was a farmer, went home drunk, beat his wife and after ordering her to get supper went to sleep with his head leaning against a pine partition. When supper was ready the woman tried to waken him, but failed. Fearing that he would beat her again when he awoke for not calling him, she drove a nail through from the other side of the partition into the man's head, killing him. Mrs. Peoples made no attempt to escape.

SIDE STAKE TWENTY THOUSAND

Articles of Agreement to Be Signed for Race Between Lord Derby and Boralma.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A. J. Welsh of the Charter Oak track has arrived here with articles of agreement for the match race between F. F. Smather's Lord Derby and Thomas Lawson's Boralma for a side stake of $20,000. The articles call for the race to take place on September 2, which is the second day of the Charter Oak meeting, the racers to get 60 per cent of the gross receipts. Both owners have accepted the Charter Oak offer and already have posted their forfeits to bind the match. The articles will be signed immediately.

ILLINOIS TOWN IS BURNED

Principal Portion of Casey Destroyed, with Loss of Fully Fifty Thousand Dollars.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—The principal portion of the business district of Casey, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night and the loss will exceed $50,000.

A grocery, jewelry store, restaurant, saloon, meat market, the town hall and Adams Express company's office were destroyed.

DEATH IS A NATURAL ONE

Woman is Not Victim of Foul Play, as Was at First Suspected.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Investigation today developed that Mrs. Ada Myers, the young woman found dead at her home at Montour last evening, and who, it was believed, was a victim of foul play, died a natural death. Mrs. Myers was subject to cramps and her death was due to one of these attacks.

PRESIDENT'S BIG DAY

Nation's Chief Executive Wiews Imposing Ceremonies in His Honor.

CHARLESTON TENDERS FORMAL RECEPTION

Great Military Parade Given for the Commander-in-Chief.

ROOSEVELT MAKES ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Lauds the Valor and Bravery of Sons of the Sunny South.

DWELLS ON VIRTUE OF REUNITED PEOPLE

One of the Day's Features is Presentation of Sword by President to Major Micah Jenkins, a Rough Rider.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Greeted and honored by manifestations of respect and esteem of enthusiastic thousands, President Roosevelt was the guest of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition today. The weather was ideal. The events of the day began with a grand procession through the streets of Charleston and afterward there were speeches in the Auditorium, the presentation of a sword by the president to Major Micah Jenkins, a luncheon at the Woman's building and inspection of the grounds and buildings.

The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded and there was standing room only on the sidewalks and porches and doorways and wide piazzas of the houses along the line of march. The parade started from the St. John hotel, the president's headquarters, at 10 o'clock and was composed of marines, seamen, cadets, artillerymen and militiamen of four states, under command of Colonel Charles Morris, U. S. A., of the garrison at Sullivan's island.

Order of Parade.

The order was as follows: Squad of dismounted city police; Colonel Morris and staff officers; marine corps, under Captain Henry Leonard, with drum corps; Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain Kollock; special guard to the president; President Roosevelt in carriage with Mayor Smith; President Wagener of the exposition and Secretary Cortelyou, followed by fifteen other carriages containing Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson, Governor McSweeney, Governor Aycock of North Carolina, Murat Halstead, Major Micah Jenkins, ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson, the aldermen of Charleston and others; the civil representatives in carriages, followed by a battalion of coast artillery from Sullivan's island, under Major Henry A. Rees, and the First Artillery band, six companies of naval forces from the United States ships Cincinnati, Topeka and Lancaster, under Lieutenant Commander Tullam; a battalion of seamen, infantry, from the revenue cutters Forward, Hamilton and Algonquin, under Lieutenant Van Boskirck; the Virginia Polytechnic institute cadets, Colonel J. S. A. Johnson; a provisional regiment of New York state troops, 800 strong, under Colonel James F. Armfield; the North Carolina naval reserves, Captain W. T. Old, Ocala, Fla.; Rifles, Captain G. A. Nash; battalion of cadets of the South Carolina Military and Porter's academy; the Third regiment of Charleston militia, Colonel Henry Schachte, and the Germania artillery, Lieutenant Puckhaber.

Route of Procession.

The route was along Queen, Meeting, Calhoun, Rutledge and Grove streets to the exposition grounds and time after time the president stood in his carriage and acknowledged with a smile and bow the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. A tallyho containing members of Charleston's Harvard alumni, decorated with the college colors, greeted the president with the college yell.

Arriving at the exposition grounds the president reviewed the troops from a stand near the Auditorium. Mrs. Roosevelt stood at the president's left and near by were Mayor Smith, Captain Wagener, Governor McSweeney, Governor Aycock and others. The president was particularly pleased with the appearance and marching of the jackies and made several complimentary remarks as various state troops passed before him.

When the president entered the Auditorium he bowed and smiled his acknowledgements to the cheering which greeted him from 10,000 throats. Flags and bunting were draped within the building and a dias reserved for Mrs. Roosevelt was covered with a large flag.

Center of Attraction.

The audience heard the speaker with attentive appreciation and cheered to the echo many of the sentiments expressed, but the president was the center of attraction at all times. President Roosevelt's incisive, clear cut words never fell on more attentive ears.

Mayor Smith introducde Mr. Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

Address of the President.

It is to me a peculiar privilege to speak here in your beautiful city. My mother's people were from Georgia, but before they came to Georgia, before the revolution, in the days of colonial rule, they dwelt for nearly a century in South Carolina, and therefore I can claim your state as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans.

Charleston is not only a typical southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniards in the south. In the days of the revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence and which impressed themselves most deeply upon the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the civil war opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized what hardly anything else could have emphasized, how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great civil war, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the north and to the south. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion to the right as each saw it—whether northerner or southerner—all the qualities of the men and women of the early '60s now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

Valor of Blue and Gray.

All of us, north and south, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times and only iron men could fight to its terrible finish the giant struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day, our children and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took