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ZOLA IS FOUND DEAD

Eminent Frenchman Passes Away in Manner Somewhat Mysterious.

ASPHYXIATION THE ACCEPTED THEORY

Probably Suffocated from Gas Escaping from Bedroom Stove.

SOME FEARED HE WAS POISONED

Conditions at First Thought to Indicate Case of Suicide.

MADAME ZOLA HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

She is Still Gravely Ill, but There Are Hopes that She Will Survive Effect of the Gas.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, who gained additional prominence in recent years because of his defense of the Jews and of former Captain Dreyfus, was found dead in his Paris house this afternoon. Asphyxiation, resulting from the fumes in his bedroom, is given as the cause of death.

Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night. Madame Zola was seriously ill when the room was broken into this morning. At about noon she was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time and was able briefly to explain to a magistrate what had happened. M. and Mme. Zola returned to Paris from their country house at Medan yesterday. Owing to a sudden spell of cold weather the heating stove in their bedroom was ordered to be lighted. The stove burned badly and the pipes of the stove are said to have been out of order.

To the magistrate Mme. Zola explained that she awoke early this morning with a splitting headache. She awakened her husband and asked him to open a window. She saw him rise and attempt to move toward a window, but he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious. Mme. Zola tailed at the same moment and was therefore unable to give the alarm.

Mme. Zola Kept in Ignorance.

Mme. Zola does not yet know of her husband's death, and it is feared she may suffer a relapse when informed of it. It is thought tonight, however, that she will recover.

The death of M. Zola, which only became generally known late this afternoon, has caused a great sensation in Paris, and today there was a constant stream of callers at the Zola residence. M. Zola's body lies upon a divan in the center of the spacious drawing room of his house under a canopy of rare ancient hangings. The body is covered with sheet and electric lamps throw their vivid light upon the wax-like features of the dead.

The servants of the Zola household, not bearing any movement in their master's apartment this morning entered the bedroom at 5:30 o'clock and found M. Zola lying with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to resuscitate him. Mme. Zola was unconscious, but after prolonged efforts on the part of the physicians, she showed signs of life and it was some time before she became conscious.

Gas is Suspected.

A slight odor of carbonic gas was noticed when the servants broke into the bedroom. From the position of M. Zola's body it was evident that he had tried to rise, but had been overcome by the fumes from the defective stove. The servants immediately opened the bedroom windows, and sent for physicians. A commissary of police was also summoned.

It was reported here during the day that there were evidences of suicide in the death of M. Zola. Nothing has so far developed to substantiate this theory, and the statements made by Mme. Zola to the magistrate seems to disprove it. M. Zola dined with a good appetite yesterday evening, and the servants of the household ate of the same dishes. No unusual sound was heard from the bedroom during the night. Two little dogs belonging to the Zolas passed the night in their master's bedroom. They were alive this morning. It is believed they owe their lives to the fact that one slept on the bed and the other on a chair just escaping the heavy carbonic gas which settled near the floor. A druggist, who was the first to arrive at the house to attend M. Zola and his wife, said:

"When I entered the bedroom M. Zola was lying motionless on the floor. No especial odor likely to cause asphyxiation was distinguishable. M. and Mme. Zola did not present exclusive symptoms of asphyxiation. Their faces were contorted and their lips were bloodless, but not violet colored. I think the accident was probably caused by the Zolas inhaling heavy carbonic gas, which lay mainly below the level of the high bed. This would account for Mme. Zola's escape. They were not suffocated on the bed. M. Zola was awakened by the effects of the gas and tried to rise but was seized with vomiting, fainted and fell to the floor, where he was suffocated. Mme. Zola was overcome by the gas, but to a less degree than her husband."

Officer Suspects Poisoning.

The commissary of police, who was summoned to the Zola residence, said in his report to the prefect of Paris:

"The heating stove was not lighted and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that M. Zola's death was due to accidental poisoning by drugs. Two little dogs found in the bedroom are alive." In a second report the commissary of police endorsed the medical opinion that M. Zola's death was accidental and due to asphyxiation.

De Leonards, who attended M. and Mme. Zola, is quoted as saying that an hour ago published this afternoon that the heating stove was still warm when he entered the room. The prefect of Paris has ordered the city architect to examine the bedroom in which M. Zola died, and has issued instructions that analysis be made of his blood and the atmosphere in his room.

The obituary notices pay tribute to M. Zola's literary talents. The Times says the French letters have suffered a loss which will be keenly felt. The newspapers judge M. Zola's role in the Dreyfus affair according to political bias. M. Zola was born in Paris April 2, 1840.

Mme. Zola Finally Informed.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Mme. Zola was finally informed that her husband was dead as she left her house for the hospital. She at first refused to believe the news and was terribly affected. She did not wish to leave the house, but the physicians finally persuaded her to allow herself to be removed to the hospital. A large crowd assembled in front of the Zola residence this evening. Among the callers at the house were almost all the literary celebrities of Paris.

BEACH ON EDUCATIONAL BILL

Former Chancellor of Exchequer Hints of Anarchy in Consideration of Opposition to It.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, former chancellor of the exchequer delivered a speech at Bristol tonight, in which he outlined the attitude of the government with respect to the opposition to the education bill, which had declared their refusal to carry out the provisions of the bill if it is enacted or to pay the rates required.

Sir Michael said the strongest nonconformist could not believe that Parliament would abolish denominational schools. That being so, the bill provided the only way of meeting the difficulty, namely, the extension of elementary education.

The former chancellor of the exchequer said the bill "must" be carried, peaceably there must be more threats of resistance to the will of Parliament by local authorities or by rates.

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THIRTY MILLION AVAILABLE

Result Evident Today of Shaw's Ruling on Bank Security.

RELEASES GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT RESERVE

Holds that the Deposit is Sufficiently Secured by Government Bonds. Lively Shakeup on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Secretary Shaw, whose visit to town was regarded as especially significant, called at the subtreasury in the afternoon. While in the financial district he saw several bankers, including his predecessor, Lyman J. Gage, now president of the United States Trust company; Vice President Hepburn, of the Chase National bank, and Vice President Vandenberg of the National City bank. Secretary Shaw was in constant communication with his subordinates at Washington during the evening.

Later he issued a statement in which he says that the banks will not, hereafter, be required to carry a reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds. This will make available tomorrow over \$30,000,000.

Secretary Shaw declined to discuss the financial situation, further than to say that the treasury would co-operate with the banks as far as possible, both in the east and the west in their effort to supply the demands of the nation.

Mr. Shaw said he had never seen a good reason why banks holding a government deposit secured by government bonds should be required to carry a reserve against it. First, it is a deposit not likely to be called in a time of stringency, and second, if called the collateral will always sell for cash in excess of the deposit. He has, since he took control of the treasury, contemplated relieving the banks of this burden.

Comptroller is with Him.

The comptroller of the currency agrees with the secretary, and therefore, it is announced that hereafter banks will not be required to carry a reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds. The treasury has an deposit with various banks scattered throughout the country from Maine to California and from Minnesota to New Orleans in round numbers of \$130,000,000, against which they have heretofore been compelled to hold more than \$30,000,000 gold or its equivalent. This will release that much and \$30,000,000 additional credit. The secretary said he would continue to make deposits of internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts (all available for that purpose), practically half a million per day as long as the situation required, and if banks were unable to obtain government bonds to secure the same he would accept the same general class of securities, municipal bonds, etc., as are made available by the laws of the several states for saving banks. By this it is not intended to loan in excess of 65 per cent of the par value and nothing would be accepted that has not been panic-tried and proven salable for cash on call. He said he should, of course, determine each case by itself.

The secretary further said that he would accept security for the class described above for a portion of the deposit held by each bank now holding a government deposit, and release enough 2 per cent consols to cover any increased currency that the bank may decide to issue.

Began Preparations in July.

He has recognized the possibility of present conditions, and therefore, as early as last July, commenced printing currency preparatory to the needs of the banks to handle the increased business of the fall trade, and has on hand, ready to be delivered, an aggregate of about \$25,000,000. This can be sent out at the probable rate of \$5,000,000 a day if the banks desire to substitute the other security above designated for the release of the consols. This step was contemplated when, some months ago, he asked the banks holding government deposits to order additional currency printed. The secretary's additional relief, therefore, may be summed up as follows:

First the release of practically \$30,000,000 reserve, which will permit the banks to increase their volume of business \$130,000,000.

Second, the substitution of other security for consols now held by the government on condition that the same shall be used as a basis for increased circulation, which, if accepted by the banks, will immediately increase the volume twenty or twenty-five millions and will add thereto if needed.

Third, continuation of deposits to the limit allowed by law, accepting if necessary security other than government bonds.

Secretary Shaw will remain in New York tomorrow, and expects to visit the financial district.

Shakeup on Stock Market.

With call money up to 35 per cent and a number of other adverse circumstances, today's stock market received a very severe shakeup, net losses ranging from two to ten points.

The greatest loss was sustained by Louisville & Nashville. Disappointment regarding the probable disposition of the road as much as anything else is supposed to have caused the break. Other features that combined to unsettle the market were disquieting reports concerning the president's condition, the prolongation of the coal strike and the indubitable fact that London and the continent are unloading "Americans" in large blocks.

Practically all the money loaned today came from trust companies and out-of-town corporations and private individuals. The banks of the Clearing House association stood aloof and made practically no loans for speculative purposes. Moreover, the so-called substantial interests offered no support to the market, which with few exceptions, including Atchison and St. Paul, closed at the lowest level.

The offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other leading banking houses were active during the day. Mr. Morgan and his associates conferred with some of the more prominent financiers, including the resident stillman of the National City bank, President Baker of the First National bank and President Hendricks of the National Bank of Commerce. None of these gentlemen would discuss the situation, except to say that further liquidation of stocks would clarify the financial atmosphere.

The market opened weak and lower all around, London's attitude having a marked effect in that direction. Call money opened at 15 per cent, went off a point or two, but soon rose to 20. In the second hour of the afternoon session 25 per cent was the quoted price, and the top figure of the year, 25 per cent, was reached in the last half-hour.

Morgan's Optimistic.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily Express today says it bears that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is now in the United States, will succeed to the command of the British channel squadron in March.

IRRIGATION INTERESTS HILL

President of the Great Northern Rail-way to Attend Congress at Colorado Springs.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 29.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, has written C. E. Wantland, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation congress, that he will attend the session of congress, to be held in Colorado Springs, October 6 to 9, if he can possibly find time.

Mr. Wantland is in receipt of a letter from Commander Booth-Tucker, founder of the great Salvation Army colonies, which says:

I shall prepare an address to be read before the National Irrigation congress with regard to our colonization work on irrigation lands, which will be voted each colony and will be more than double the amount of our most sanguine expectations.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 29.—Chairman C. E. Wantland of the executive committee of the national irrigation congress, which begins its sessions here October 6, announces the following partial and preliminary list of speakers and topics:

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the American Bankers' association: "The Relation of Banking Interests and National Irrigation."

Herbert Myrick of New York: "Beech Grove and National Irrigation."

David R. Francis of St. Louis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: "The Development of the Louisiana Purchase Territory."

J. M. Studebaker of Indiana: "Trade Follows the Irrigation Flag."

John W. Springer of Denver, president of the National Live Stock association: "The Relation of Live Stock to National Irrigation."

Alva Adams of Pueblo: "Pathfinders and Pioneers."

Wesley A. Stewart of South Dakota: "Artesian Well Irrigation."

Frank E. Brooks of Colorado Springs: "Colorado's Future Under the Irrigation Act."

J. M. Carry of Wyoming: "Irrigation Operations of the Carey Grant."

Clarence Johnston, expert in government irrigation surveys, illustrated lecture: "Irrigation in Egypt."

John H. Murphy, general attorney of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Western Federation of Miners: "The Interest of Organized Labor in National Irrigation."

L. G. Powers, statistician, United States Census department: "Irrigation Census."

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army: "Our Colonization and Irrigation."

A. C. True, director experiment stations, United States department of agriculture; Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau; Elwood Mead, chief of the government irrigation investigations; T. H. Newell, chief of government irrigation; Otto M. Lukert, of the American Forestry association; George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation association.

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