THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1903—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

DIPLOMAT RECALLED

Germany Will Support Dr. von Holleben at Washington.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED SOON

Kaiser Not Satisfied with Retiring Minister's Work in America.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLE MAY HAVE HELPED

Dispatches Said to Have Lacked Breadth and Scope.

WANT OF TACT ALSO IMPORTANT FACTOR

Kipling Telegram and Statue of Frederick Said to Have Displeased Wilhelm, Who Acted on Diplomat's Advice.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Dr. von Holleben was not recalled from Washington, but on learning that his government was not satisfied with his work and feeling ill he cabled for a long leave of absence, which was immediately granted, but he will not return to Washington.

Baron Speck von Sternberg's temporary assignment as charge d'affaires at Washington will be followed after an interval by his appointment as ambassador. The baron in the meantime will retain his position of consul general at Calcutta.

Oddly enough, the whereabouts of Baron von Sternberg is not known at the foreign office. It it thought, however, that he is visiting in Saxony.

All the foreign office officials will say about Dr. von Holleben is:

"He has not resigned and his leave is granted on his own initiative. The government would never recall an ambassador in the midst of important negotiations without grave reasons, and these certainly do not exist. The supposition that the government is annoyed because he failed to obtain President Roosevelt's consent to arbitrate the Venezuela dispute is disproved by the fact that Germany foresaw this refusal and in its note of December 23 offered the alternative proposition to refer the matter to The Hague court. Still, it was felt that the international political factors in the case dictated the appropriateness of first offering the president the task."

The opinion is also expressed that Dr. von Holleben's dispatches regarding the policy of the United States in the Venezuelan business, and its general foreign policy, have been neither adequate nor precise.

Lack of Confidence.

A variety of other reasons may have contributed to the lack of confidence in the ambassador, the Vossische Zeitung, for instance, attributes importance to the telegram sent by Emperor William to Mr. Kipling on March 5, 1898, when Kipling was ill in New York.

The newspaper assumes that Count von Holleben counseled the sending of the telegram, and the emperor, especially since the publication of Kipling's recent poem, "The Rowers," feels he was ill advised.

Emperor William, when Kipling was ill, wired as follows to Mrs. Kipling:

BERLIN, March 5.—Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, 60 Hotel Grenoble, New York: As an enthusiastic admirer of the incomparable works of your husband, I await with anxiety news of his condition. God grant that he may be spared to you and to all who are thankful to him for the heart-moving manner in which he has sung the deeds of our great common race.

WILLIAM, I. R.

Dr. von Holleben's critics also aver that he showed an unskilled hand in the great champagne war, and in the Witt incident, and also in permitting himself to become the object of press attacks, even though unjustly.

The matter of the statue of Frederick the Great is also remembered with its indifferent reception on the part of the American people. This, it is alleged, Dr. von Holleben ought to have foreseen, and he should have dissuaded the emperor from offering the statue to the United States.

Did Not Say Farewell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The State department has been informed that Baron Speck von Sternberg is to come to Washington as a minister on a special mission.

Meanwhile Herr von Holleben, the present ambassador, who has been granted a sick leave, is not expected to return to Washington from Germany. He left the city without saying farewell to the president or to Secretary Hay, but it is understood by both of the officials that the ambassador is an extremely sick man, and his condition is accepted as sufficient excuse for any omission of form in his departure.

He is eligible to retirement, according to the rules of the German diplomatic service, and in view of his continued ill health it is scarcely expected he will be able to assume active duties in the diplomatic field again.

In view of the retirement of Herr von Holleben, a complete change in the personnel of the German embassy here is expected soon after the appearance of Baron von Sternberg. It now appears that he is at present in Berlin, and not at Delhi, as was supposed. If this is correct it will be possible for Baron Sternberg to reach Washington about the time Minister Bowen arrives here from Venezuela. The minister expects to start Sunday from La Guayra on Dolphin, which has been placed at his disposal, and if he comes all the way by water the trip will probably consume about ten days, thus affording Baron Sternberg an opportunity to be present at the first meeting of the commissioners who are to adjust the Venezuelan trouble.

Another Head Falls.

Baron von Heyking, the German minister to Mexico, has been granted an extended leave of absence. It is possible he will not return to his post.

SWIFT IS TO SELL COAL

Packing Concern Will Dispose of One Bushel at a Time to the Poor.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—In view of the scarcity of coal and to alleviate the suffering among the poor, Swift and Company today announced they would go into the coal business.

The selling of coal is not limited to Chicago, but it will also be sold wherever the firm has a plant—at St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Paul.

The firm has a contract for the whole output of a mine and has been selling coal at cost to its employes. Having more coal than they require, the surplus is to be placed at the disposal of the poor.

No one can obtain more than a bushel at a time. The prices will be: One bushel, 20 cents; half a bushel, ten cents; a peck, 5 cents.

PLAGUE RAVAGES MEXICO

Natives Resist Removal to Hospital, Preferring to Suffer Quietly at Home.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 9.—Thirty-seven persons are in the lazaretto and six deaths have occurred today. An entire family having died of the plague, others have left the city and gone to live on the islands near this city. It has been decided to disinfect the entire city at once. The charity commission will pay for the houses that have to be burned and for all clothing destroyed.

A man attacked by the plague was found on his way to El Castillo. He was brought to the city to be sent to a lazaret, but he died on the way there.

A woman, in order to save her son from being taken to a lazaretto, put him in bed at home. His father and she herself were in consequence attacked by the plague and died within a few hours. The house has been burned by the authorities.

The people seem to be afraid of being taken to the lazarettos, preferring to remain in their houses when attacked by the plague, but the authorities are constantly hunting up sick people.

Many residents are being sent to the department of observation.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9.—Of the deaths at Mazatlan Monday thirteen were certified by physicians as being from bubonic plague. The aversion to medical attendance is one of the hardest problems the health officials have to deal with.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 9.—A meeting of the town boards of Nogales, Ariz., and of Nogales, Mex., was held today to protest against reports sent out on the existence of plague in Guaymas and other Sonora towns. Governor Isabel announces that the most stringent precautions had been taken and that no one was allowed to enter Guaymas without being quarantined fourteen days outside the city.

At Nogales the customs officials have a thorough system of fumigation for all goods coming through from Mexico. Governor Isabel states that he is in daily communication with the governor of Sinaloa, who asserts that the plague situation of Mazatlan has been grossly exaggerated.

BROTHER AGAIN GOES TO JAIL

Sultan of Morocco Grows Alarmed at Relative's Popularity with People.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Tangier correspondent of the Morning Leader says: "The sultan, fearful of the growing popularity of his brother, Mulai Mohammed, has ordered him to be imprisoned again. The American Protestant missionaries have been compelled to leave Fez. The situation is serious."

The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Tangier, saying the news received there from Fez, under date of January 4, is less satisfactory than former reports. The Haina tribe, where treachery led to the recent defeat of the sultan's troops, is reported still to be aiding the rebels, in spite of its recent offers of submission.

The rebels are reported to be nearing Fez and the sultan is repairing the defenses of that city. The people are discontented with the action of the government and are ready to welcome the victor in the struggle, whoever he may be.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—A dispatch received from Melliah, Morocco, says Bu Hamara, the pretender, has been defeated near Fez and retreated to Taza. Several Moro tribes have abandoned the revolutionary movement and submitted to the sultan.

MUCH FOR ENGLISH TO LEARN

Opinion Expressed by London Railroad Man After a Visit to United States.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Phillip Burtt, general traffic manager of the Northwestern railroad, speaking at the Railway institute of York yesterday relative to his recent investigation of American railroad methods, expressed general admiration of them and said he was of the opinion that British railroad men could learn much from America. At the same time he admitted that the best American minds would find much to learn and admire in English railroad management.

Mr. Burtt said that the intense keenness and enthusiasm of all Americans in their every day work had left a lasting impression on him. He thought that while America held the record for speed, the English average express runs would be found higher than the American.

Mr. Burtt cordially admired American adaptability in the use of power and ingenious labor saving devices. He concluded with remarking: "The English must learn to be less insular and more cosmopolitan in their ideas and realize that they have not been especially selected by Providence to be teachers of the world."

CHAMBERLAIN IS UNHARMED

No Truth in the Rumor that Colonial Secretary Has Been Assassinated.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has been assassinated in South Africa, or for the rumor that he has been shot.

The unfounded rumor caused excitement in the Kaffir section of the stock exchange. The report brought out many sellers, which quickly depressed prices. No sooner had the market recovered from this scare when the news of the serious illness of Alfred Beit, the South African financier, caused another flurry, especially in Chartered, DeBeers and other Rhodesian securities. They closed above the lowest quotations of the day, however.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The rumor concerning Mr. Chamberlain and the announcement of the illness of Alfred Beit, caused weakness in Kaffirs on the Bourse and brought out numerous offers in all departments.

DURBAR CEREMONIES CLOSE

Viceroy Receives Indian Princes and Arranges Distribution of Special Coronation Medals.

DELHI, India, Jan. 9.—A small but brilliant reception, closing the Durbar festivities, was given here this evening by the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, to the native princes. The duke and duchess of Connaught were present and spent some time in bidding farewell to the guests of the evening.

Following an order of King Edward, coronation medals of gold will be presented to the ruling princes of India and to a few foreigners. Six thousand silver coronation medals will be given to other persons.

PROBES COAL SHORTAGE

Illinois Attorney General Summons Special Grand Jury at Chicago.

CLAIMS CONSPIRACY TO ELEVATE PRICES

Senate Committee Continues Investigation Into Lack of Fuel Which Washington Has Faced This Winter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—A special grand jury will meet in Chicago tomorrow to investigate the alleged conspiracy between coal operators, railroads and coal dealers to increase the price of coal on the Chicago market.

Attorney General Hamlin left tonight for Chicago and will lead the investigation. He took with him evidence which he claims will show that a conspiracy exists.

The attorney general recently secured the services of competent men whom he sent to the mines along the Chicago & Alton road, and also other coal producing regions, and the reports which they have made convinced him that the market is being controlled by certain dealers and operators. The last report made to him was received this afternoon and contained some valuable information.

While the attorney general has not made public the evidence with which he has been furnished he claims it will show that certain coal operators and dealers, some who are interested in mines and some who are not, entered into an agreement by which they could control the coal market. He did not state that any of the railways were interested in the alleged combination, although he has also investigated on this point. Railroad officials state that they lose no time in transporting coal from the coal-producing regions to Chicago, but that the delay is caused by the dealers there not returning the empty cars in due time. This furnished an important foundation for the inquiry, and on it several interesting statements have been secured.

Grand Jury Is Summoned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Judge Willard M. McEwen tonight, on the petition of State's Attorney Deneen, summoned a venire of twenty-five, of whom twenty-three will be selected for a special grand jury tomorrow to probe the alleged coal combine.

Forty witnesses were named in subpoenaes given to the sheriff.

Small dealers are not the mark at which the state's attorney aims. While the names on the list of witnesses are withheld, it is known that they are those of mine owners and wholesale dealers in coal.

Alleges a Combination.

The state's attorney in his petition for a special jury says:

From information brought to him the state's attorney has reason to believe that there exists among certain owners and operators of coal mines and certain dealers in bituminous coal doing business in Cook county, a combination to do an illegal act, injurious to the public trade, to wit: To prevent competition in the sale and delivery of such coal in the county and to regulate and fix the price thereof, and that such a combination has been entered into and exists to fix and limit the amount and quantity of such products as are mined in this state and also such as are mined and produced elsewhere and brought into the county for consumption, and to regulate and fix the price thereof.

It is a matter of general information that at the present time great quantities of such products have been brought into the county for sale and consumption, and that the same is sold only at exorbitant prices, so much beyond the cost of production and transportation that such owners, operators and dealers receive unreasonable profits and the consumers are required to pay exorbitant prices; that by reason of such combination and the withholding of sales thereunder great distress and suffering prevail among the poor in the community, who are unable to pay such prices for such necessities, and great hardships exist among the different lines of industries requiring a continuous supply of products to carry on their business by reason of the pretended inability of operators, owners and dealers to supply the demand at the ordinary market prices.

The order for a special grand jury followed quickly. Judge McEwen stated that in the opinion of the court public justice required such action.

Probes Coal Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate committee on the District of Columbia today continued its investigation of the coal shortage in Washington. Joseph Crawford, general agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, said that during the last year there had been a decrease in the quantity of anthracite brought to Washington over his line of 30 per cent, but during November and December there had been an increase over the normal receipts. There had been no increase in freight rates from the mines.

W. Z. Zeh, a local dealer, declared it was much easier to secure coal from the independent companies than from the railroad companies, which indicated that the large companies were disposing of their coal to the smaller ones to keep the prices up.

Send Out Much Coal.

READING, Pa., Jan. 9.—The daily coal run on the Reading Coal company's main line this week averaged between 1,500 and 1,600 cars. It is expected that the output of the company's mines for the week will aggregate 270,000 tons.

Coal Famine in Missouri.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 9.—A coal famine prevails in Marshall and the nearby towns. Slater today sent to this city for coal, which is scarce here. Many families are burning their fruit trees and shade trees. Cut wood is selling for $8 a cord, and such fuel is very scarce.

Canada May Remove Duty.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.—D. Gallery, M. P., of Montreal, conferred with Premier Laurier today regarding the advisability of removing the duty on anthracite coal. Sir Wilfrid promised to take the matter under consideration.

PICTURES BRING HIGH PRICE

Millais' Shepherdess is Bought in New York for Twenty-Three Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The sale of the Warren collection of pictures was concluded tonight. A total of $235,000 was obtained for sixty-two paintings. Millai's Shepherdess was sold for $23,000 to S. H. Avery for the Boston museum of fine arts. Mr. Avery also bought the Pieter de Hoge for $3,500, the portraits of Lord and Lady Lynhurst, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for $3,300 and $4,100 respectively, and Richard Wilson's "Tivoli Landscape" for the same museum. The auctioneer announced that Jerome's "Il Eminence Grize," which Avery purchased on Thursday night, as well as the two water color sketches, by Bargue, were also for the Boston museum.

Daubigny's landscape, with storks, brought $9,700, and Millai's peasant, woman and child, was purchased by Montaignac for $1,100.

WHITES FEAR BACKWARD RACE

Educators Claim Lack of Negro Culture Really Responsible for Color Line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A meeting was held tonight in Carnegie hall in the interest of education in the south under the auspices of the Armstrong association. Morris K. Jessup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Governor Montague of Virginia was among those on the platform.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, was the first speaker. He deplored the lack of schools in the rural districts of the south and the poverty of the inhabitants of those districts which compelled the children to seek work. He quoted from the census reports to show that in 1900 the percentage of illiterates among native male whites over 21 years of age was: In Virginia, 12.5; in North Carolina, 19; in South Carolina, 12.6; in Georgia, 12.1; in Alabama, 14.2; in Tennessee, 14.5, and in Kentucky, 15.5. Those conditions were due, he said, to the poverty of the people who were doing proportionately to their means as much as the people of other states.

"Education is the need of the south," said Dr. Dabney, "but we must educate the white man first. We need not neglect the black, but the only way to permanent improvement is to reach the white man so that he may in his turn teach the negro. Racial prejudice is inborn in us, as in all human beings. This is not peculiar to those white people of the south. The Creator has planted this prejudice in the hearts of the plain people as a means of keeping their blood pure and it is going to persist therein until culture takes their place.

"The only way, therefore, to remove unreasonable race feeling is to educate the negro. So long as the white man sees any danger to his children or grandchildren from the negro just so long will he hate him and do all he can to keep them apart.

Charles D. McIvor, president of the North Carolina Normal school for women, told of the advances made in recent years in his state and said he was hopeful that the time would soon come when education would be within the reach of every youth in the south, as it is today in the north.

Dr. Alderman, president of Tulane university, New Orleans, said:

This southern problem, so-called, is wrong at one end and crude at the other. We have to deal with a backward race. If the resistless north would look at this matter a little less fervidly, get it into their emotions, and into their practical hearts and brains they would understand the conditions better. The southern white man wants to forget the negro in the past and to think of him only as an economic human problem that must be considered in the future. The negro must get to know that it is no longer a question of what the white man is going to do for him, but what he is willing to do for himself.

WOLCOTT IS NOT CONFIDENT

Will Remain in the Race for Senator, However, Until End of Contest.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 9.—The legislature completed its organization today and the house committee on elections and privileges will at once proceed to hear the evidence in the numerous contests, upon the result of which hangs the election of United States senator.

The republicans opposed to the candidacy of Former Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who were able to organize the house by the aid of the democrats, have guaranteed that all contests shall be tried on their merits and no member be arbitrarily expelled without a fair trial.

This is the full extent, it is asserted by both anti-Wolcott republicans and the democrats, of the agreement between them. Mr. Wolcott has announced that he will stay in the contest for the senatorship to the end, but he has expressed the belief that the deal between his republican opponents and the democrats means the reelection of Senator Henry M. Teller. The balloting for senator will begin January 20.

The senate organized this morning by electing W. H. Adams president and Charles Sprague, secretary.

D. B. Fairley, chairman of the republican state central committee, today issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Denver on Monday, January 19.

This is in response to a request signed by seventeen members, who wish the committee to harmonize the two factions of the party now divided on the senatorial question. It is said that an effort will be made by the Wolcott adherents to oust Mr. Fairly from the chair.

Frank C. Goudy, one of the leading republican candidates for the United States senate to succeed Henry M. Teller, issued a statement to the voters, in which he declares that some of the members of the legislators who were pledged to him have been won away from him by misrepresentation. Mr. Goudy says the present situation in Colorado is:

One of the strongest arguments ever presented to the people of the United States—senators should be elected by popular vote.

WILL STUDY CONSUMPTION

Philadelphia Medical Men Have Chance to Find Cures in New Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Dr. L. F. Flick, president of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives in Philadelphia, tonight announced that Henry Phipps of New York, formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie, had contributed $300,000 for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment and study of consumption.

The institution is to be known as the Henry Phipps Institution for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis. It will be so endowed as to derive an income of about $30,000 to $40,000 annually. Dr. Flick will be director-general of the institution.

Quarters will be engaged immediately and work on the new building commenced as soon as a site can be secured.

Messrs. Phipps and Flick recently returned from Europe, where they spent some time in investigating the methods of treating consumption. Dr. Flick said tonight that he would introduce the Finsen treatment, now in operation at Copenhagen, which is a new method of treating the disease by sunlight and electric light.

BUFFET CAR IN FLAMES

Kerosene Oil Stove Sets Fire to Woodwork, but No Serious Damage Results.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The combination buffet and passenger car on the northbound Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis train caught fire from the kerosene stove on which the meals are cooked. The train was stopped and through the efforts of the trainmen the flames were extinguished after the sides of the buffet car had been badly scorched.

WHO IS MUNGER'S SPONSOR?

No One in Washington Appears to Know He is Candidate for Attorneyship.

DIETRICH TALKS ABOUT A COMPROMISE

Insists General Endorsement of Lindsay Puts Such Action Beyond His Power—Discuss Action of Sugar Men.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The introduction of the name of Thomas C. Munger of Lincoln into the contest over the United States district attorneyship for Nebraska has created a great deal of comment among Nebraska politicians in Washington. It was not suspected at any time that a new name would be presented, the general supposition that the three candidates already in the running—Chairman Lindsay of the state republican committee, Mr. Summers, the present incumbent, and W. F. Gurley—would try conclusions among themselves. Whether there is any authorization for the use of Mr. Munger's name cannot be ascertained. Senator Dietrich never heard of his name in connection with the office, nor have any of the representatives from Nebraska. Until Mr. Munger's name appeared in conjunction with the visit of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Gurley to the White House yesterday, Senator Dietrich had no intimation that there might be a compromise on the appointment of United States attorney. When his attention was called to the question of a compromise Senator Dietrich said:

"I have heard absolutely nothing of any compromise and until now had not heard Mr. Munger's name used in connection with the office. As for myself, I don't see how I could agree to a compromise which would mean the appointment of any person other than Chairman Lindsay, for the reason that Lindsay is endorsed by practically the entire republican party of Nebraska. His suppert is so strong and so general all over the state that it seems to me that the matter has been taken out of my hands. The republican party of the state is demanding the appointment of Mr. Lindsay and it is beyond me to compromise on any other man, even if I were inclined to do so."

Burkett Pleads Ignorance.

In view of the fact that Thomas H. Munger has been chairman of the First district congressional committee for the last six years, appointed to the position in all particulars by Mr. Burkett, it was thought here that the representative from the First Nebraska district had something to do with exploiting Mr. Munger's name for the district attorneyship, but Mr. Burkett professes profound ignorance in regard to the matter. To the representative of The Bee he said tonight:

"I have not suggested Mr Munger's name to the president, and furthermore such a course never entered my mind. Mr. Munger is my district chairman, my very good friend, one of the best of fellows and a most able lawyer. I have not presumed to enter upon the question of a choice for United States attorney. I have felt that that matter rested entirely in the hands of the senators. My first intimation that a new candidate had appeared upon the scene was after I had read of Mr. Mercer's visit to the White House yesterday afternoon, which visit was told about in an evening newspaper."

Michigan Men Not In.

The action of the National Beet Sugar association at its session last night on the Cuban reciprocity treaty was the subject of universal discussion today among representatives of sugar-growing states. The absence of the Michigan producers at the conference and their failure to ratify the action of the association has given rise to a most interesting condition. Tonight it is asserted that the Michigan representatives in congress will keep up their fight against the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and that they have received assurances from a number of leading democrats that they will antagonize the treaty, and if possible defeat action on the part of the senate. In view of the fact that the treaty must be ratified by January 31 it is thought that if there is any well organized opposition to the measure that the opponents of the treaty will be able to defer action until that time.

The fight in the senate over the statehood bill and eight-hour bill gives courage to the opponents of the Cuban treaty that they will be able to play these bills against the measure in which they are most vitally interested. Henry T. Oxnard, president of the National Beet Sugar association, in speaking of the action taken by the association last night in agreeing to support the Cuban treaty, said:

"While we thought for reasons of policy that it was not wise to further oppose the wishes of the administration in regard to Cuba we want it distinctly understood that we do not approve of the principal of reciprocity in any sense of the term, and we would like to see every other reciprocity treaty which may come up in future meet defeat. It has been rumored that the result of the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill would mean a decrease in the price of beets to farmers growing the same. This is groundless, as no reduction whatever will be made to farmers on this account."

Burkett Pleads for Lincoln.

Mr. Burkett was given a hearing today before the committee on public buildings and grounds on his bill for a new federal building at Lincoln. Mr. Burkett's presentation of the case won for him many compliments, two or three of the members of the committee complimenting him on the masterly way in which he had assembled his facts in support of his bill. From what was said after Mr. Burkett had concluded his argument it is believed that he will secure a favorable report on the measure, which contemplates the sale of the present postoffice structure and the erection of an entirely new building to meet the growing needs of Nebraska's capital city.

Representative Burkett today appeared before the committee on invalid pensions in behalf of Dr. J. O. Carter of Lincoln and several others desiring increases in their pensions. Mr. Burkett was informed by the committee that they had found upon investigation that Dr. Carter and others in whom he had interested himself had not exhausted their remedies under existing law before the pension bureau, and until a claimant has exhausted every remedy before the department the committee could not take cognizance of these cases.

Cost of Collecting Revenue.

Secretary Shaw today transmitted to congress estimates of cost of collecting revenues from customs for the fiscal year 1904. At the port of Omaha five employes will be needed, whose salaries amount to $9,960. At Council Bluffs two employes, costing $782, and at Burlington one employe, whose compensation is $391. At the port of Pembina, district of North and South Dakota,

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and and Sunday; Warmer Sunday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	12	1 p. m.	12
6 a. m.	10	2 p. m.	14
7 a. m.	8	3 p. m.	15
8 a. m.	7	4 p. m.	14
9 a. m.	6	5 p. m.	13
10 a. m.	7	6 p. m.	12
11 a. m.	8	7 p. m.	12
12 m.	10	8 p. m.	11
		9 p. m.	10

BOY IS FATALLY INJURED

Falls Under Farmer's Wagon and Wheels Pass Over Chest, Crushing It.

Austin McNamara, the 13-year-old son of Patrick McNamara, living at 1916 Military avenue, was injured so badly yesterday afternoon at Military avenue and Charles street by being run over by a wagon that he died in three-quarters of an hour after the accident. The body of the boy was taken to his father's house and medical aid summoned, but nothing could be done. The mother of the boy was in the city at the time of the accident and returned home to find him dead.

Early yesterday afternoon young McNamara, with a party of boys leaving the school at Forty-fourth and Hamilton streets, jumped on a farmer's wagon which was going out Military avenue. This was at the bridge over the Belt Line tracks. About half way to the dead boy's home the accident occurred. The boys have a habit of throwing each other's caps off in play and it is supposed that this is what caused the accident.

He was sitting at the side of the wagon in front of the rear wheels and in jumping off for his hat, fell and was run over. The wheel crossed his chest, crushing it in. The other boys jumped to the assistance of their injured companion and carried him to the sidewalk. A street car coming along stopped and, taking McNamara on board, carried him home, where his father was. The driver of the wagon did not stop when the boy fell, but looked around and then drove on toward Benson. He must have supposed that McNamara was not injured. No one seems to know who he was, but the boys who were in the wagon say that he was evidently a farmer. He was in no way to blame.

The father of the boy is a night repair man in the Ames avenue barn of the Street Railway company.

COMMERCIAL CLUB DIRECTORS

Sixty Men Chosen at the Annual Election Held at the Club Rooms Yesterday.

At the annual election of the Commercial club Friday the following members of the board of directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

Edgar Allen	O. D. Kiplinger
W. S. Balduff	Charles T. Kountze
W. M. Burgess	N. A. Kuhn
W. D. Bancker	H. Vance Lane
S. D. Barkalow	M. Levy
D. A. Baum	Z. T. Lindsay
C. C. Belden	G. W. Lininger
E. E. Bruce	Euclid Martin
Arthur Brandeis	D. D. Miller
H. K. Burket	F. A. Nash
Frank Colpetzer	D. J. O'Brien
A. H. Comstock	Fred Paffenrath
J. F. Carpenter	H. E. Palmer
Robert Dempster	C. H. Pickens
Gould C. Dietz	H. J. Penfold
J. H. Dumont	F. E. Sanborn
Thomas A. Fry	H. G. Streight
C. C. George	John Steel
W. M. Glass	C. D. Thompson
T. C. Havens	G. W. Wattles
C. S. Hayward	H. S. Weller
R. F. Hodgin	R. S. Wilcox
G. W. Hoobler	M. Wolpi
A. Hospe	C. M. Wilhelm
E. E. Howell	George M. Ribbel
P. E. Iler	T. J. Rogers
W. S. Jardine	A. H. Rawitzer
R. C. Jordan	W. Runyan
F. W. Judson	A. L. Reed
F. P. Kirkendall	Charles N. Robinson

A meeting of the directors will be held next Monday noon to elect a president, treasurer and an executive committee numbering twenty-five members.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS

Club Resumes Activity Pending the Coming of the City Campaign.

The First Ward Republican club met last night in the hall at Sixth and Pierce streets for the initiation of the work for the next campaign. It was decided to meet weekly on Fridays in Tom Dopita's hall at the intersection of Fourth street and Woolworth avenue. B. C. Miner was appointed by Chairman Bandhauer to fill the vacancy in the financial committee made by the removal from the ward of J. Rollo. The matter of back rent due was referred to this committee. Nine new members were admitted to the club.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. F. W. Bandhauer, P. M. Back, John Fiala and Judge Hascall, a motion was carried that the ward's committeemen be instructed as the sense of the club to make every effort at the next meeting of the city central committee to have the ward given its proper share of the representation.

WALTER BRANDIES IS CARVED

Tenth Street Saloonist a Victim of the Wrath of a Discharged Employe.

William Spooner, living at 1012½ South Eleventh street, was yesterday evening arrested by Detectives Heelan and Fisk and will answer to the charge of assault with intent to commit great bodily harm.

The person assaulted was Walter Brandies, who has a saloon at 1002 South Tenth street. He suffered a cut over the right temple about two inches long and his coat was cut across the shoulder and in several places on the right sleeve and the rim of his hat was severed at the back. Spooner had been employed by Brandies to work in the icehouse at the rear of the saloon, but was discharged at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Spooner hung about the place and at 6 o'clock, when Brandies was assisting to lower a barrel of gin into the cellar, attacked him with a pocketknife.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 9.

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

At The Lizard—Passed: La Champagne, from New York for Havre.

At Teneriffe—Sailed: Marlstow, from Antwerp, for San Francisco.

At London—Sailed: Minnetonka, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Ottoman, for Portland.

At Copenhagen—Sailed: Norge, for New York.

At Moville—Sailed: Pretorian, from Liverpool, for Halifax.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Rhynland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

At Naples—Arrived: Lombardian, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Mongolian, from New York.

CASTRO SORE BESET

France Joins Allies in Pressing for Prompt Payment of Claim.

VENEZUELA FAILS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS

Peace Pact Suddenly Broken When Cash Does Not Materialize.

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION CALLED FOR

Citizens Demand Change at Caracas and May Quickly Oust Him.

REBEL LEADER PROMISES SETTLEMENT

General Matos Claims Peace Can Be Made Twenty-Four Hours After He Obtains Rein of Power.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—France probably will join the European powers in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, says the World's Port of Spain correspondent, for the reason that Venezuela has failed to make the first payment of $200,000 due in the French claim on December 31.

Venezuela also owes the French Cable company $20,000, and the company refuses to extend credit to the government.

President Castro is deeply incensed. His attempts to borrow money from the Bank of Venezuela have failed. The government already owes that institution $2,600,000.

President Castro's next step will be to force a loan from the merchants.

The better element in Venezuela is urging him to give up his office. His resignation has been publicly demanded in a speech delivered in the plaza. It is impossible for him to hold power beyond February.

Troops are sleeping in the plazas of the capital in expectation of an attack.

The foreign bankers are waiting for a change in the government before negotiating any loans.

Matos Guarantees Settlement.

General Matos, the leader of the revolution, in a public letter, guarantees a satisfactory settlement with the allies within twenty-four hours after he is inaugurated president of Venezuela. He asserts that Castro delays the settlement in the hope of uniting the people.

There is hunger now and there will be starvation later. Seven hundred idlers at La Guayra have gone to join the revolutionists.

President Castro conceals and the censor stops all unfavorable news. There is a rumor that on Friday the allies will cut the cable and then land and seize the custom houses.

During the continuance of the Venezuelan blockade the Venezuelan mails will be carried to San Juan, P. R., and thence by a small vessel to Curacao, from which place they will be taken to Venezuelan ports by a United States warship.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—In view of the events in Venezuela, the Dutch cruiser Holland has been ordered to remain in West Indian waters and battleship De Ruyter is proceeding to Curacoa.

Castro Defeats Rebels.

CARACAS, Jan. 9.—The port of Tucacas was reoccupied yesterday by forces of the Venezuelan government after a fight with the revolutionists of one hour's duration. Tucacas, which is about forty miles northwest of Puerto Cabello, has been occupied for the last four months by revolutionists. It has lately been the point where much of the goods and ammunition smuggled over from the island of Curacao has been landed.

The march of the rebels on Caracas via Guatire has been completely checked.

The statement that France would probably join the other powers is not true. France will not at present participate in the blockade.

It can be said with authority that the French colony here has asked the home government not to take aggressive action against Venezuela.

M. Quirevoux, French charge d'affaires in Caracas, yesterday obtained from the Venezuelan government, without the employment of threats, the assurance that all the French claims incurred after 1899 would receive the same treatment as accorded the claims of the allies.

Castro's Reply Submitted.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—President Castro's reply to the powers accepting the arbitration conditions of the allies was delivered to the Foreign office this afternoon by Craig Wadsworth, third secretary of the United States embassy.

Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, is ill and has been in the country most of the week. The reply is regarded as having much more finality than expected and as definitely settling the submission of all the difficulties to arbitration.

It was said at the foreign office that President Castro's reply was entirely acceptable to Great Britain.

The question of the time for raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast has not been decided, but is now being discussed between London and Berlin.

Hope for Peaceful End.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—President Castro's acceptance of the conditions of the allied powers was received today at the foreign office, where it is regarded as being a step toward the settlement of the dispute. The foreign office hopes that most of the points will be arranged amicably at the preliminary discussion at Washington before reaching The Hague arbitration court.

SMALLPOX ALARMS ILLINOIS

Disease Reappears with Cold Weather and Spreads Alarmingly in Certain Counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—With the return of cold weather smallpox is again making its appearance in the state and the Board of Health is being kept busy.

F. F. Baker of Jacksonville was today dispatched to Mosquito township, Christian county, to investigate an outbreak there, and Dr. Connor of Galva to Gallatin and Hardin counties, where the disease is spreading alarmingly.

CARRIE'S DEFENDER FINED

Topeka Pastor Scores Judge on Mrs. Nation's Behalf and Suffers for Contempt.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—Dr. J. T. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, the largest church in Topeka, was fined $100 today by a police judge for contempt of court.

Dr. McFarland severely scored the judge in open court for a fine imposed on Mrs. Nation.