

DEADLOCK IS LIKELY

Senators Opposing Statehood Bill Threaten to Delay Appropriations.

HISTORY AND PAST SPEECHES TO BE READ

Members Accumulate Voluminous Documents to Kill Time.

QUAY THREATENS TO SIT CONTINUOUSLY

Pennsylvania Ready to Enforce Night Sessions to Pass Measure.

TREATIES MAY SUFFER SERIOUS DELAY

Dillon Wants Cuba and Canal Protocols Called Up, but Fears Are Entertained That This Will Not Be Possible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The feature of the week in the senate will be the continuation of the contest over the statehood bill. The lines are now more closely drawn than they have ever before been since this measure was introduced. They are, indeed, so taut that all onlookers realize that they are about to break, but few unprejudiced persons would undertake to say positively which side will meet disaster.

Vote Encourages Friends. The advocates of statehood were much encouraged by the vote of last week, and contending that it has been demonstrated that there is a majority of the senate favorable to the bill, they declare that it is preposterous to ask them to yield, while the opposition urge that the vote was not a test at all and no real indication of the sentiment of the senate.

It is the intention, however, to use the appropriation bills only in case there should be an effort to hold night sessions in order to secure action on the statehood bill. Senator Quay (Pa.) has more than once indicated his intention of asking the senate to "sit continuously," which means that he is contemplating night sessions. The general understanding among the friends of the measure is that the prolonged session will come early in the week, possibly about Tuesday, but the Pennsylvania senator has so far failed to make authoritative announcement on that point. Senator Quay now asserts his intention to press the bill more strenuously than in the past, and the opposition is just as pronounced in the intention to resist its passage. They say that the bill cannot pass, and some of them announce that they would rather take the responsibility for an extra session than have the statehood bill passed.

When the question is again taken up Senator Burnham (N. H.) will proceed with his speech and it is now the plan to have Senator Kearns (Utah) follow him. Senator Beveridge (Ind.) also will be heard. The opposition is prepared, if necessary, to introduce amendments to the bill for the purpose of preventing a vote. For instance, one senator had on his desk a copy of the encyclopedia speech delivered by Senator Quay during the consideration of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, which he threatens to read, and another has at hand a voluminous history of New Mexico.

May Block Other Business. If night sessions are attempted the opponents of the bill will resort to the usual methods to kill time. On the other hand, it is admitted the supporters of the bill will take a bold stand against allowing any other business to proceed until a vote is secured on the statehood bill. Some would even go to the extent of excluding appropriation bills.

There is some apprehension on the part of the bill's supporters that there may be an effort to unduly discuss and delay the statehood bill and such a course will be resisted. The work of the week will begin with the diplomatic appropriation bill tomorrow. This measure is in charge of Senator Hale (Me.), who will attempt to put it through with dispatch.

As the bill stands it is not calculated to provoke much debate, but there is a probability that there will be an effort to attach to it Senator Lodge's (Mass.) consular reform bill as an amendment. If this effort should be made considerable discussion is probable. There are several special orders for the week which will consume more or less time. The memorial exercise ordered for Friday at the conclusion of the morning business in honor of the memory of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan, is, indeed, expected to last a whole day. As usual in such cases the senate will adjourn after the conclusion of the memorial address.

Some time will be devoted on Saturday to exercises connected with the acceptance of the status of Charles Carroll and Charles Hanson, which have been presented for places in Statuary hall at the capital by the senate of Maryland. Senator Scott (Va.) also has given notice of a speech for Tuesday on the pension laws. Senator Cullom (Ill.) will make an effort whenever the opportunity offers to secure consideration of the Cuban treaty, and it is with today that he would again move, if necessary, to have the senate go into executive session during the week for the purpose of taking up the treaty. Senator Cullom also has in charge the Panama canal treaty and expresses a desire to secure early consideration, but as several of the members of the committee on foreign relations, which is now considering the treaty, find it necessary to be out of the city during the week, it does not now seem probable that the canal treaty will be reported during the week.

HOUSE MEETS ON SUNDAY

Enlists Late Members as Pretext to Week's Discussion of Many Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The house of representatives today inaugurated the experiment of holding memorial services for deceased members upon the Sabbath. It will be followed hereafter during this session and probably will become the general practice in the house in the future. Heretofore, except on rare occasions, the house

MILES TALKS OF SIBERIA

Believes Building of Railroad the Beginning of Era of Development.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Jan. 25.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—General Miles arrived in Paris this afternoon from Russia. The World's correspondent saw him this evening at the Continental hotel and talked with him on the subject of his long journey. The general said his trip had been most interesting and pleasant. He had been in Russia before in the summer, but he found it more interesting to go there in the winter. He said that the better idea of the "Land of the Future" is a better idea of the "Land of the Future" than that of time of year and a journey of a few days of country resembling nothing.

When the general and his wife, who include Mrs. Miles and their daughter, Mrs. Maus, crossed Siberia they traveled in a train in railroad cars. General Miles confessed that it was rather fatiguing, but the cars were comfortable. Although the cold was at times very severe, it was not so intense as he had experienced in northwestern America.

"The problem of the Orient, especially in China," General Miles said, "is one of great moment. It not only affects that country and its government, but it is one in which nearly all the great powers of the world are interested."

"I predict a great future for Siberia. The effect of opening up Siberia by the railroads will be something like what has happened in our own great western country. The highlight of the locomotive is in some respects the greatest civilization in the world. The development of a country's resources usually follows the opening of avenues of communication and commerce by means of railroads. I anticipate that that will be the case in Siberia.

"The natives of Siberia struck me as a strong, hardy race, both men and women, perhaps unequalled in endurance or any other people in the world. They did not seem to be extremely poor, but were suitably clad and had an abundance of wholesome food.

"Along the line of the Siberian railroad there probably are 5,000,000 of people who live mostly in villages, cultivating farms in the summer and gathering the products of the fields, the same as do the farming communities in the United States and Canada. I have had no experience of the Siberia represented by pictures of sledges being chased by wolves," the general continued, smiling. "In fact, there is very little difference between traveling there and at home. I have had an excellent reception from everybody. Marked courtesy and kindness were shown to us wherever we have been.

"I was delayed, and arrived in the Russian capital one day late. Later I was invited to an audience with the czar and to a grand court ball, but my engagements would not permit me to remain. I have been away from home since September 11, and several important matters are awaiting my attention."

The general looked hale and hearty. He says Mrs. Miles is a good traveler and has stated the journey well and has enjoyed her experiences. When the World correspondent called at the hotel she had gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Cameron, who is in Paris for her daughter's education. After staying a few days here, General Miles will return to the United States by way of London.

BRAZIL BIDS FOR PEACE

Offers Land to Bolivian Government if Acre Expedition is Called Off.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 25.—At noon yesterday Vice President Velasco, Colonel Velasco, was banished under an executive decree. A police patrol conducted him to the Peruvian frontier. The reason for this action was that Vice President Velasco, being a leader of the opposition, could not assume the presidency without creating political disturbances. The second vice president, Dr. Anibal Capriles, will assume the presidency when President Pando goes to Acre.

During the past week conferences have taken place between the Brazilian minister and President Pando. The object of these meetings has not been definitely ascertained, but it is understood that Brazil is seeking to dissuade the Bolivian government from proceeding with the military expedition to Acre. It is said that Brazil is offering in exchange the Madeira territory, situated on the Bolivian frontier, with financial facilities for Acre.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Brazilian legation here has issued an official statement explaining the government's position toward the Acre dispute and the projected expedition by President Pando of Bolivia. The statement declares that the Brazilian government has given Bolivia to understand that the contract with the Bolivian syndicate is a monopoly on the concession it entails the partial alienation of sovereignty to a foreign country and that the concession is void inasmuch as it disposes of territory which is the subject of dispute with Peru.

The statement proceeds to say that Brazil has always given a liberal interpretation to the treaty of 1867, seeking to favor Bolivia by procuring its facility of communication on the Amazon and the Paraguay, but Bolivia having alienated to a foreign syndicate the rights made to it in the territory of Acre, Brazil will now sustain the strict interpretation of the treaty. After reciting the various proposals made to adjust the dispute the statement concludes:

Bolivia having refused all the proposals and President Pando having decided to march against the Brazilian subjects in Acre, the president of Brazil has decided to send the expedition to the adjoining states of Mato Grosso and Amazonas.

FEAR 'FRISCO PLAGUE SPOT

Ecuador Shuts San Francisco Steamer from Port for Fear of Infection.

QUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 25.—The Board of Health has resolved not to admit into port the Kosmos steamer Herminia, from San Francisco December 21, for Hamburg, which has arrived here. The board also asks President Plaza to request the Ecuadorian consul at San Francisco and to request Dr. Feliciano Lopez of New York to go immediately to that city and act as consul until the plague disappears from California.

Malaria Doctor is Coming

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Presiding at a complimentary banquet on Saturday to Prof. Donald Ross, the recipient of the Nobel prize for medical research, Sir Alfred Jones announced that the United States had applied to Prof. Ross for advice and that he was going to America shortly.

NEW SYSTEM IS NECESSARY

Present Plan of Selecting Indian Agents Certain to Breed Scandal.

MANY OFFICIALS ARE TOTALLY UNFIT

Indian Reform Association Calls Attention to the Record of Crookedness in the Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Indian Reform association has written the following letter to the president calling attention to the necessity of a change in the method of selecting Indian agents:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—To the President, the White House, Washington, D. C.—Sir: It was a great satisfaction to us to read your recent announcement regarding the government in dealing with the Indians, that "A particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary."

We heartily commend the high standard you have taken in this matter. At the same time will you permit us to call your attention to certain facts in connection with the deplorable results incident to the present method of selecting Indian agents which show beyond question the importance of a distinct change in the plan now in vogue for appointing them—a change that, in our opinion, cannot be made too soon for the good of the Indian service.

A careful examination of the changes of agents in the Indian service from July 6, 1892, to November 1, 1902, period covering a little more than three years is sufficient corroboration of this assertion. There were fifty-five Indian agencies on the July 6, 1892. Up to November 1, 1902, the number had been reduced to thirty-nine, by placing the Indians at sixteen agencies under the care of local superintendents of schools, in some instances these changes were made because the agents in question were notoriously unfit; in others, because the Indians were so far advanced in civilization that an agent was no longer needed. Omitting the latter, it leaves forty-three agencies as a basis for comparison. During the three years in question, twenty-one agents (about 50 per cent of the entire number) were either dismissed from the service by the department or allowed to resign, or refused reappointment for cause. In many instances the official record of these men was very bad and must have exerted a most pernicious influence on the Indians under their care.

Too Much Politics. Of those so removed, one is now serving a term in the penitentiary for defalcation, another is under indictment by the United States grand jury for fraudulent practices and will doubtless be tried at an early date. His predecessor in office, guilty of similar offenses, upon learning what accusations had been made, committed suicide. Of the others displaced, it may be said that two were removed for immorality, nine for dishonesty and collusion with traders or "unfit" or "worthless."

In addition to the twenty-one cases there are seven agents still in the service against whom serious charges have been preferred, who are wholly unfit for the responsible positions they occupy. Several of these agencies are now being investigated. We desire to express our approval of the earnest efforts the present commissioner of Indian affairs, Hon. W. A. Jones, has almost invariably put forth to purge the service of improper or unfit agents. In some instances, however, he has been prevented from taking the proper action where charges were made, owing to a lack of inspectors who could be detailed to make the necessary investigations.

Five years ago a statement prepared by the National Civil Service Reform league showed that a large number of agents made in the Indian agents was due almost entirely to political reasons. The changes made during the last three years, however, show a commendable effort on the part of the Indian office to get rid of unfit or dishonest agents, whose appointment was a rule, were obtained through political influence. It need scarcely be added that had the question of fitness been the determining factor in the selection of those agents, the Indian office would doubtless have been spared this dark page on its records. We are glad to note that during the three years in question there is but one instance where the removal of a good agent before the expiration of his term was due to political pressure, and in that case the Indian office vainly sought to have the man retained, in view of his proved fitness.

Scandals Sure to Come. The Indian office unquestionably desires to elevate the personnel of its agents and keep the service free from scandal, but this is a seriously impossible task where the present system obtains of permitting the appointment of men to these important positions for purely political reasons.

It would be a great improvement, we believe, if the executive were to insist that none be recommended to him for the position of Indian agent by members of congress or others should be subject to some form of examination analogous to those under the civil service commission to ascertain their qualifications before they should be eligible. Even this, while it would be preferable to the present system, would be far short, we believe, of what ought to be done. If the position of Indian agent could be brought within the classified service the problem would be simplified, but since that would require congressional action it is doubtful whether it could be accomplished. The authority conferred upon the executive to place bonded school superintendents in charge of agencies, when such a step is deemed advisable, affords a certain measure of relief. If the plan is followed wherever possible, it promises well for the future.

These superintendents of Indian schools are usually men of intelligence and high character, and before they are appointed must pass a rigid civil service examination to prove their fitness mentally and morally. That the plan is sound in practice as well as in theory is evident from the fact that although more than one-third of the Indian agencies are now in charge of school superintendents, not a single instance of defalcation in office has occurred. On the other hand, as has been shown, one-half of the Indian agents appointed during a period of three years have been retired from the service by reason of unfitness or malfeasance in office.

The plan of placing Indian agencies under the control of school superintendents also has the effect of breaking up large reservations, and to a certain extent diminishing tribal fealty—a potent factor in superstitious Indian civilization. The superintendent, coming into close relations with

APPROVE ALASKAN TREATY

British Papers See Renewed Proof of English and American Friendship.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The signature of the Alaskan boundary treaty has given great satisfaction to the English press on the ground that it provides, at a critical moment in the Venezuelan trouble, an undoubted proof of the uninterrupted friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States. This point, which is elaborated in all the editorials on the subject almost to the exclusion of discussion of the intrinsic merits of the arrangement concluded.

Little doubt is entertained here that the United States will accept the treaty and that the commission will ultimately meet in London, but regret is expressed that no provision is made for the appointment of an umpire, because in the event of the commission being equally divided it is said the controversy will be little nearer a settlement.

One paper thinks in this event the dispute will be referred to The Hague tribunal. The Times rejoices at the constitution of the proposed commission, which, it says, "implies a high degree of confidence in the equity of the other side. The commission becomes virtually an arbitration court. Although arbitration is a good thing in its way it is not nearly so good as direct negotiation, merely because it does not imply so much confidence and good will."

Mr. Wolcott declares that Lieutenant Governor Haggott, when he withdrew from the senate chamber and with less than a dozen senators whose seats were undisturbed, organized another senate was assured of support by his associates in the state government, which support "fell away from him," however. Continuing, Mr. Wolcott said:

There were three joint sessions of the senate assembly. At the last one fifty-one democrats voted for Teller. No other joint session had been held and no republican vote was taken. It is a crime against the republicanism party and against justice. Mr. Wolcott declares that Lieutenant Governor Haggott, when he withdrew from the senate chamber and with less than a dozen senators whose seats were undisturbed, organized another senate was assured of support by his associates in the state government, which support "fell away from him," however. Continuing, Mr. Wolcott said:

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WOLCOTT ACCEPTS TELLER

Complains of Republican Treachery, but Urges Close of Senatorial War.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The climax in the senatorial fight in Colorado came tonight when Senator Wolcott, the candidate of the so-called "staunch" wing of the republican party, announced his practical withdrawal from any further contest, and urged the people of Colorado to accept the election of Senator Henry M. Teller.

Republicans Are Treacherous. The announcement was made in a signed statement, in which Mr. Wolcott charges certain republican leaders and anti-Wolcott forces in the republican ranks with treachery, deliberate and continuous, although he disposes of others of the anti-Wolcott crowd by characterizing them as "dupes" of the main conspirators. He refers to the refusal of the anti-Wolcotts in the house to unseat the democrat members from Arapahoe county and calls it "a crime against the republicanism party and against justice."

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Rain and Colder Monday; Tuesday Fair.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temp., Wind, Clouds. Rows for 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

SORE OVER BAR ELECTION

Some Members of Omaha Association Are Lightly Bruised by Saturday Night's Contests.

It develops that the transactions at Saturday night's meeting of the Omaha Bar association were of such nature and of such result that the association's career during the coming year will be interesting to observe. The fact is that the executive forces of the association are of different factions and a trial of strength may result.

Before the meeting was called to order at the Commercial clubrooms it had become generally known that F. Brogan and a following was to be pitted against John L. Kennedy and a following. The Kennedy faction had made the charge that the Brogan faction is trying to run the association and the Brogan faction answered that it has had to run it hitherto because others were not willing to do anything requiring so much work.

This preliminary discussion brought to the meeting more than 100 of the 150 members and the contest extended clear along the line, the Brogan faction declining to give in after Kennedy had won in the presidential election. The vice president is chosen by the executive committee, but for secretary A. G. Ellick, the successful candidate, had to beat E. C. Hodder and O. S. Edwin, and for treasurer Clarence St. Clair had to beat Hodder, who bobbed up in both places.

The division of honors came when the executive committee were chosen. Here the Brogan faction got W. D. McHugh, James H. McIntosh and W. F. Gurley seated, with Warren Switzer and John H. Hagan as the Kennedy minority. Brogan asserts that with this majority on the board their faction "will be able to run things, just the same." Others who were in the race for a place on the committee were J. B. Sheehan, Arthur Smith, B. G. Burbank and P. A. Wolfe of South Omaha.

After the election there was a luncheon and general good time, but it is conceded that some rather sore spots remain. The transportation committee of the Commercial club and the grain dealers of the city will meet at the Commercial club rooms Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the question of grain rates to Omaha. The transportation committee will thus be the first of the regular committees of the club since the reorganization to take up regular business, and it is said by members of the committee that the matter will be kept at work in this matter until the rates desired by the grain dealers are secured.

The membership committee of the club expects to have a report to make at the meeting of the executive committee Tuesday at noon which will show an increase in membership of the organization of fifty since the last meeting. With the change in the policy of the management of the clubrooms it is said that the membership committee finds a larger number of persons anxious to enroll their names upon the rolls of the club than when all persons irrespective of membership were permitted to have the freedom of the rooms.

CREIGHTON COURT CEREMONY

Officers of Catholic Order of Foresters for Ensuing Year Are Installed.

Creighton court No. 1310, Catholic Order of Foresters, held its second annual installation of officers at Arlington hall Sunday afternoon. This ceremony, coming as it did two weeks after the consolidation of the Creighton court with St. Philomena's court, was in a way commemorative of that absorption. The new court now has a membership of seventy-five.

J. B. Kennedy, installing officer, was in charge of the ceremony, and the officials installed were: Chief ranger, James W. Martin; vice chief ranger, M. N. Greeley; past chief ranger, N. P. Plant; recording secretary, A. E. Kennedy; financial secretary, J. H. Callahan; treasurer, W. J. Cullen; senior conductor, John Pinau; junior conductor, T. S. Kennedy; inside sentinel, J. B. Foley; outside sentinel, Ed Daughton; trustees, P. X. Kennedy, P. J. Brennan, Anton Linneman.

UNUSUAL FUNERAL GATHERING

Two Hundred and Fifty Vehicles Followed Jeane Containing Peter Glantz's Body.

The funeral of Peter Glantz took place yesterday afternoon at the family residence near Bennington and friends came by team from many miles away to pay a last tribute to the deceased. The services were conducted by the pastor of the German Lutheran church at Millard and St. Paul barracks were Chris Bull, Joseph Bull, C. Rowner, Emil Hansen, Henry Kuhl and Henry Bock. The interment was at Allen cemetery. 250 vehicles followed the hearse to the burial place. Many believe it to have been the most largely attended funeral in Douglas county's history.

HANGS SELF WITH CLOTHING

Indiana Murderer Commits Suicide in Jail While Awaiting Trial.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 25.—A man of the name of Shafer shot and killed Richard Smith at Vevah last night and when lodged in jail today cut his clothing into strings and hanged himself.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 25. At New York—Arrived: Ethiopia, from Glasgow and Montreal; Etruria, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Hannover, from Bremen. At Liverpool—Arrived: Georgia, from New York. At Queenstown—Arrived: Ivernia, from New York; Liverpool, and proceeded; Mackintosh, for Liverpool; New York, and proceeded. At Cherbourg—Sailed: St. Paul, from Southampton, for New York. At Moville—Sailed: Anchora, from Glasgow, for New York.

ALLIES SETTLE WAR

Reports Reach Europe that Settlement Will Come This Week.

AMERICA TO COLLECT CUSTOMS DUES

Washington to Appoint Commission to Administer the Port Office.

BLOCKADE OF COASTS WILL END TODAY

European Powers Decide to Remove Ships from Southern Waters.

CONFIRM BOWEN'S GUARDED STATEMENT

Berlin and Rome Father Rumors of Pending End to Embargo Which Lately Threatened Peace of World.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Berlin says an agreement on the Venezuelan question will be reached next week and that a commission appointed by the United States government will be charged with the administration of all the maritime customs offices in Venezuela. Taken in conjunction with the statement issued by Mr. Bowen yesterday this is believed to be authoritative.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Patria asserts that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised tomorrow. The German press discusses calmly the bombardment of San Carlos. The leading newspapers here and in the provincial cities take the position that if the United States government will place of Germany's government will be the commander of Panther, unless the blockade were to become a dead letter, was obliged to enter the lagoon of Maracaibo, and that the action with the fort and the subsequent cooperation of Vineta with Panther were inevitable consequences.

The newspapers attach some importance to President Castro's throwing ridicule on the blockade and his remark that he could render the blockade useless through the Maracaibo lagoon.

Bowen Not Communicative

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Bowen feels optimistic tonight over the future in the Venezuelan matter. He adheres to the belief expressed by him in the statement given out last night that the case would be settled soon, and satisfactorily. His latest proposition, the important feature of which is the matter of guaranty as a preliminary to the raising of the blockade, will be in the hands of all the allies by tomorrow afternoon, and Mr. Bowen thinks an answer might be received in Washington possibly by Tuesday.

Mr. Bowen declined tonight to discuss the announcement that a