THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1903—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

COURT STOPS STRIKE

Judge Adams Issues Injunction Against Wabash Employes.

PROHIBITS ORDER OR ADVICE TO QUIT

Makes Obedience to Men's Vote Contempt on Part of Leaders.

UNIONS DECIDE TO OBEY AND FIGHT

Will Seek to Show Cause Why Writ Should Be Vacated at Once.

RAMSEY MOVES DURING TIME ALLOWANCE

Obtains Five Hours' Grace and Uses It to Persuade Jurist to Prohibit Proposed Stoppage on Railroad Lines.

ST LOUIS, March 3.—An injunction issued by Judge Adams in the United States district court today stopped the Wabash strike temporarily, at least.

By the poll taken last week the firemen and trainmen authorized their committees to declare a strike at once should Mr. Ramsey refuse to grant the demands for an increase east of the Mississippi. It was to prevent this order being issued that the Wabash officials applied for a restraining rule and it is this order which the injunction is designed to prevent. The men, though flabbergasted at the judge's action, immediately decided to obey the order, but to make speedy arrangements for a fight in the courts, hoping thereby to have the order at once rescinded.

Ramsey Obtains Truce.

The strike was to have been declared at noon today, but at Mr. Ramsey's request he was given till 5 o'clock in the evening to make a final reply. Shortly before the expiration of the allotted time his answer came in the form of peremptory command of the court enjoining the officers of the men's unions from "ordering, inducing or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly" a strike on the Wabash system.

Two hours later Mr. Ramsey followed this up with a note practically refusing point blank to further consider the demands made upon him. Then he went home, telling waiting reporters that there would be no strike.

Excitement among the railway men and in St. Louis labor circles ran high tonight and there was much talk of ignoring the meaning if not the letter of the injunction and striking anyway. The men were wild and ready for almost anything, but the officials restrained them, pointing out both by manifesto and by word of mouth the neccessity for calm deliberation and the advisability of obeying the injunction, which was at all events issued by a duly appointed court and as such entitled to respect. At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the injunction was of necessity merely temporary and the union had the right to show cause why it should not be made permanent. Consequently it was decided to employ counsel to argue the case and endeavor to have the order vacated.

The statements insofar as they refer to the action of the court are conservative and impartial, but when at the end Mr. Ramsey's action is commented upon the officials spare no words in expressing their opinion of the railroad president. He is declared an open and avowed foe of labor organizations, who, finding he cannot operate the road without the aid of union labor, has taken refuge behind an order of the court, which the men must obey without protest or go to jail.

Injunction is Sweeping.

The injunction, after reciting that it has been represented, that defendants are conspiring to order a strike with the object of stopping the business of the Wabash as a common carrier, goes on:

We therefore do strictly command you and each and every one of you individually and as representatives of the Order of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, you, and said, organizations, representatives, clerks, agents and attorneys, and all others who may be aiding and abetting you or them, or acting in concert with you or them and under your, or their direction, and until the further order of the court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employes of the said the Wabash Railway company, engaged in or the operation of its trains within the United States as brakemen, switchmen or locomotive firemen, to strike or quit the service of said company, and from, in any way, molesting or interfering with said railroad company's said employes, or with the operation of its trains, of the conduct of its business as a common carrier, and from molesting or interfering with said railroad company, its officers, agents or representatives, in respect to the operation of its trains or employment of men for or in connection therewith, and from preventing or interfering with said railroad company with its employes and its contracts with shippers for the transportation of property, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company from offering reasonable proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between its lines of railroad and other lines of railway connecting therewith, and the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers and property to and from its lines of railroad with other railroads connecting with such lines, and making a continuous carriage of freight from place of shipment to the place of destination, and from preventing or interfering with said railroad company's connecting lines and their employes in the like interchange of traffic and facilities with said complainant railroad company and from ordering advising or otherwise influencing employes of said connecting lines to refuse to interchange traffic and afford facilities therefor as aforesaid, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company and its connecting lines from complying with the requirements of the interstate commerce act of the United States and with their agreements with each other respecting said facilities for the interchange of traffic, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company in the carrying of the mails in accordance with its contracts with the United States and the laws relating thereto to the end that by any of the acts or means aforesaid, the said defendants, their agents or servants shall not interfere with said railroad company from discharging its duties and obligations with respect to interstate commerce or prevent it from performing any or all its duties or obligations imposed by the act of congress approved February 4, 1887, and amendments thereto in relation to interstate commerce.

Hereof fail not, under the penalty of what the law directs.

The injunction is witnessed by Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the supreme court.

The injunction is directed against the following persons by name in addition to all other officers of the two unions:

John J. Hannahan, Fred Borkhardt, A. H. Martin, James Sell, F. H. Hecox, W. F. Rowe, W. G. Lee, B. W. Schafer, William McKay, J. R. Courtney, George W. Bradley, R. McManus, Charles A. Lewton, Charles P. Angur, H. C. Niemeyer, P. C. White, F. C. Shepard, E. E. Dodge, E. W. Arnold, A. E. Jordan, P. H. Morrissey and C. H. Wilkins.

Immediately after receiving the writ a meeting of union leaders was held, where

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRANCIS NOW GOES TO SPAIN

President of St. Louis Fair Doing Good Work in Behalf of the Exposition.

PARIS, March 3.—President Francis of the St. Louis exposition, started for Madrid today, after devoting the morning to a further exchange of visits. He also went to the Chamber of Commerce and to the bourse.

Shortly before the day's operations began Mr. Francis held an informal levee of several hundred leaders of the financial commercial world crowding around him, while M. La Grave, the commissioner of France to the exposition, presented the leading officials of the various chambers. All those present had something good to say of the exposition.

M. Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, was among the callers at the hotel, while Mr. Francis was out, so that they did not have an opportunity for a personal conference.

During the ball last night President Loubet separated himself from the presidential group in order to confer with Mr. Francis on the subject of the exposition and American affairs in general.

The French president referred with special kindness and warmth to President Roosevelt.

LONDON, March 3.—"The government has accepted the invitation of the United States government to participate in the St. Louis exposition," said Premier Balfour in the House of Commons today, replying to a question of Henry Newman, liberal, regarding the steps being taken to insure the United Kingdom being adequately represented.

"The extent to which the country will participate," continued the premier, "and the exact modus operandi are now under consideration."

LADY COOK RATES COURT

Loses Libel Action and Then Raises Her Voice in Violent Protest.

LONDON, March 3.—J. H. Wallace, formerly secretary of the late Sir Francis Cook, today obtained a verdict for $3,250 damages for libel against Lady Cook, formerly Tennessee Claflin of New York. The latter was charged with accusing Wallace of conspiracy to circulate rumors that Sir Francis died an unnatural death.

On hearing the verdict Lady Cook sprang from her seat and, waving a bundle of papers, shouted: "Lord Alverston, I am an American and I want you to listen to me. This has cost me thousands of pounds and I have trusted myself in the hands of an English judge and an English jury. I have witnesses from America. I can bring hundreds of witnesses. I want to go in the witness box myself."

The lord chief justice tried to stem the torrent and asked Lady Cook to leave the court, but she continued to protest in loud tones until the ushers removed her.

"Oh, don't pull me out," she shouted. "I will walk out. I ought not to have trusted, but I am a weak woman. I have done more for England and America than anyone else."

SHIP TRUST AIDS BRITAIN

Vessels Being American Can Supply Food in Time of War.

LONODN, March 3.—In his presidential address at the forty-third annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce Lord Avebury was inclined to be congratulatory over the formation of the International Mercantile Marine company and especially in connection with the British food supply in war times.

He pointed out that the United States would never permit the ship of an American company to be interfered with on the high seas.

The meeting unanimously resolved to urge the appointment of a British minister of commerce. Lord Brassey said business circles here would certainly be grateful to the government if through the creation of the proposed ministry it could remove some of those ungenerous tariffs which British commerce encountered in every quarter.

JUDGES REFUSE TO TRY CASE

Peculiar Situation is Said to Exist in the Town of Abo, Finland.

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The Aftonbladet has a dispatch from Abo, Finland, stating that the judges of the Abo high court are resigning wholesale, and that the police are forcibly preventing the hearing of witnesses in the action brought against General Kaigorodoff, the governor of Helsingfors, by the persons who were injured in the riots at Helsingfors last spring.

The riots at Helsingfors last spring arose out of a demonstration by recruits against the army edict. General Kaigorodoff ordered out the Cossacks, who charged the crowd, knouting and knocking down indiscriminately. A large number on both sides were injured.

BOSTON FIRM CLOSES DOORS

Tight Money Responsible for Failure of Prominent Brokers in that City.

BOSTON, March 3.—The failure of A. B. Turner & Brother of this city was announced on the stock exchange today. The firm was largely interested in Massachusetts Consolidated Mining and in Western railway projects. The failure is attributed to the stringency of the money market.

ONE KILLED AND TWO HURT

Passenger Train on Chesapeake & Ohio Runs Into Rear End of Freight.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 3.—Passenger train No. 3 on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad crashed into the rear of a freight train near Russell today.

Freight Brakeman Charles Miller of Russell was killed. Captain Davis of Russell, on the freight train, and John Rose, fireman, were probably fatally injured.

KANSAS AIDS HUNGRY SWEDES

Governor Issues Proclamation Appealing for Funds with Which to Feed Starving.

TOPEKA, March 3.—Governor Bailey today issued a proclamation calling on the people of Kansas to aid the famine sufferers in Sweden.

A general committee of which Dr. Carl Swensen of Lindsborg is chairman, has been appointed to take charge of the relief work.

OBSERVE PAPAL JUBILEE

Regal Pageant Marks the Anniversary of Pontiff's Crowning.

LEO STANDS STRAIN REMARKABLY WELL

Surrounded by Multi-Hued Cardinals and Soldiers His Pale Face and White Robes Give Unearthly Impression.

ROME, March 3.—From sunrise to daylight Rome was on the alert and showing almost unusual animation and interest in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. This movement was especially noticeable at the large hotels which were illuminated as though for a ball.

The crowds which gathered before the first cordon of troops were impatient as they stood dripping under the persistent rain. There was a great clashing of umbrellas and general feeling of discomfort among the waiting sightseers, who included very many women in most varied attire, comprising foreigners of all nationalities and Italians from all parts of the country, the uniformity of the crowd being pleasantly broken by groups of sisters in the different gowns of their orders, Catholic students and picturesquely attired friars.

When finally the doors of St. Peters were opened an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations, not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken. A period of comparative calm succeeded the great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the guilded throne near the high altar, and to the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations.

Family of Pope Present.

In a special tribune was the pope's family, the diplomatic corps and the members of the order of Malta, all in full uniform.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, the forty cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most imposing characteristic and picturesque group.

At 1 o'clock the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal, which was followed by the ringing of the bells of about forty churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterward, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the pontiff appeared.

The people held their breath for a moment and then all the pent up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome. From his elevation on the new sedia gestatoria, carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade flanked by the famous flabelli (spreading feather fans) and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin hands moving slowly in benediction.

Long Live Pope Leo.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the Sistine choir sang "Tues Petrus" thousands of voices shouted "Long live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly, while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the pope arrived at the throne the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the falda and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

At the moment of the elevation of the pope a profound silence fell in the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets giving the idea of heavenly music.

The pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for restoratives, prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peters.

Aerogram from America.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The following telegram has been sent to the pope by Cardinal Gibbons, transmission having been made by the Marconi wireless system:

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Pope Leo XIII, Rome, Italy: American heirarchy, clergy and laity send congratulations on your jubilee. (Signed)

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.

GOVERNOR CALLS OUT TROOPS

Colorado Executive Sends Soldiers to Protect Property at Colorado City.

DENVER, March 3.—At the request of Sheriff Gilbert of El Paso county and the United States Reduction company, operating at Colorado City, Governor Peabody at noon today called out the state troops to proceed to Colorado City and protect the reduction company's plant from strikers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 3.—The owners of the Elkton and other mines at Cripple Creek were notified to discontinue shipping ore to the reduction mills at Colorado City which are having strike troubles with the labor unions on and after March 8. This introduces the strike into the Cripple Creek district, as the Elkton company says it will continue to run, employing union and nonunion men, as can be secured.

ROCKEFELLER IS GOING WEST

He Spends Four Hours in Kansas City and Then Leaves for Denver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by his wife, son and a physician, arrived here today from the east enroute to California, where he goes to take a two months' rest.

During a four hours' stop here the party spent some time driving about the city and departed at 1:30 this afternoon for Denver on a special train over the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to be interviewed. He appeared to be well.

APPROPRIATIONS GROUND OUT

Combination to Keep Them Down Unable to Withstand the Assaults on It.

PIERRE, S. D., March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Today was appropriations day in both houses. The combinations formed early in the session to hold down the specials going completely to pieces. The senate passed house bills for $10,000 at the blind asylum at Gary; $2,252 deficiency at the reform school; $35,000 for the Aberdeen normal; $25,000 for the School of Mines at Rapid City; $20,000 for the penitentiary, and the bill for Redfield insane hospital, and for the armory at Vermilion.

The senate appropriations passed by the senate were to import broad-tailed sheep for the Agricultural college experiment station and a number of bills which were duplicates of house bills passed yesterday and today.

A bill was introduced in the senate authorizing the state to make a deficiency levy of 1 mill on the dollar.

In the forenoon session of the house the speaker was voted his chair and gavel. The house passed senate bills fixing fees for filing articles of incorporation and providing rules for the governing of corporations formed in this state. The house bill to create a state revenue commission was killed on committee report, as was the bill to tax the products of mines.

At the afternoon session the house rapidly ground through house bills up to the time of special orders and passed bills giving sheriffs $5 per day custodian fees for holding stocks of goods taken under execution; requiring counties to pay half values for horses killed on account of glanders; submitting to the electors of Butte and Lawrence counties the matter of boundary; providing for extra compensation for assessors in large counties, and several small deficiency appropriation bills, besides an appropriation of $20,000 for improvements at the penitentiary.

Then started the fight on the special appropriations for Spearfish, Springfield and Madison, which failed yesterday and the work was a repetition of the scenes in the senate two years ago under similar conditions. It was a matter of bringing up the bills again and again until they finally pulled through, the Spearfish bill coming first and passed, 63 to 1. Longstaff fought the bill to a finish, but was defeated in his every effort in one of which he took the first appeal from the decision of the chair which has been made this session, but failed to make his point. The Madison bill was next and failed, after which Longstreet declared it an his belief that as one had passed the other two should go through. Springfield came next and again went down for lack of two-thirds. Allen then moved reconsideration of the Madison bill, which passed, followed by reconsideration and passage of the Springfield bill. The senate bill appropriating $1,00 annually for firemen's tournaments came up and after considerable opposition went to the judiciary committee to pass upon its constitutionality. The house general appropriations bill and the bill for $30,000 appropriations for buildings on the fair grounds at Huron were introduced by the appropriations committee.

KATY CLAIMS INDIAN LAND

Files Application for Alternate Sections Through Cherokee Nation with Davis Commission.

VINITA, Kan., March 3.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway has filed with the Dawes commission a claim to every alternate section on each side of its line through the Cherokeen nation.

This claim is based upon an act of congress passed in 1866, and involves 500 square miles of fine agricultural land.

The Cherokee nation will insist upon the United States reimbursing the Indians in case the railroad should sustain its claim. Chief Buffington claims that the land in question was given to the Indians in 1835 by President Martin Van Buren, who said: "This shall be your home forever."

The Cherokees formerly owned Georgia and South Carolina, Alabama and West Virginia, in whole or in part. It is thought the government will ignore the claim.

DEAD CATTLE DOT PRAIRIE

Colorado Steers Succumb by Wholesale to Severe Blizzards and Deep Snow.

DENVER, March 3.—Thousands of cattle, dead or dying, in the snow can be seen from every railroad car throughout the range country.

The storms of the last two weeks wrought havoc among the herds. Trainmen arriving from the east report from six to twenty inches of snow on the Kansas line. One train crew on the Missouri Pacific road counted more than 1,000 dead cattle between the Kansas line and Pueblo. Rock Island trainmen estimate a similar number lying within sight of that line.

GOULD SYSTEM GETS BIRD

Milwaukee Official is to Become Traffic Manager of All Lines.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The Evening Wisconsin today says: Within the next thirty days A. C. Bird, third vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will become traffic manager of the entire Gould system. His general headquarters will probably be in Chicago. President A. J. Earling of the St. Paul road, practically confirmed the report and Mr. Bird did not deny it.

OHIO RIVER AGAIN RISING

Danger Line is Expected to Be Reached Today and Much Damage May Follow.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Ohio river at 9 a. m. had reached the stage of 49.4 feet and is rising at the rate of two-tenths of a foot an hour. At this rate the danger line, fifty feet, will be reached at noon.

Indications are that possibly four feet more may come, which will cause much inconvenience in the lower portions of the city by the flooding of cellars.

KANSAS SEEKS NEW FOREST

Asks President to Set Aside Seventy-Five Thousand Acres in Finney County.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—President Roosevelt will be asked to set aside 75,000 acres in Finney county as a forest reserve. If the president grants the request pine trees will be planted.

The Kansas congressional delegation in Washington will lay the matter before the president this week.

FIND MRS. LILLIE GUILTY

Fix the Penalty at Imprisonment in Penitentiary for Life.

DEFENDANT TAKES VERDICT COOLLY

Remanded to the Custody of the Sheriff and Now Occupies the Woman's Cell in Butler County Jail.

DAVID CITY, Neb., March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—"We, the jury in the above entitled case, being duly impaneled and sworn, do find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and recommend that she be imprisoned for life.

"(Signed) A. C. POOLE, Foreman."

This was the verdict rendered by the jury in the Lillie murder case at precisely 3 o'clock this afternoon. As soon as the jury had agreed upon their verdict the news spread rapidly and in a few moments people were seen running from all directions toward the courthouse and before the defendant arrived the large district courtroom was completely packed with humanity. A large portion of the crowd was men, not to exceed twenty women being present. Each person as they entered the courtroom door wore an anxious look and loudly whispered, "What is the verdict?"

Mrs. Lillie, accompanied by her father, brother, Mrs. Grisinger, her sister, and Sam Lillie, brother of the murdered man, arrived at 3:23. They all took their usual seats in the courtroom. While Mrs. Lillie looked bright and pleasant she had the appearance of anxiety as to what the verdict of the twelve men was. As they marched in she looked at each one very carefully.

When Clerk Straka read the verdict Mrs. Lillie sat motionless and when the word "guilty" was pronounced not even a quiver of the lip was noticeable.

Counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled. Clerk Straka called the name of each individual juror and when he arose propounded the question:

"Was this and is this your verdict?" and the jurors individually responded in clear and distinct tones, "Yes, sir."

Judge Good thanked the jurymen for their patience during the trial of the case and then excused them without further service.

Mrs. Lillie was remanded to the custody of the sheriff and she now occupies the woman's cell at the county jail. The verdict as rendered was expected by those who heard all of the testimony and followed the case closely.

The instructions of Judge Good to the jury were lengthy and on the whole considered to be eminently fair, especially on the points of previous good character of the accused and motive for the commission of the crime. The jury was charged yesterday evening and deliberated practically all night.

BODY IS PARTLY IDENTIFIED

Remains of Woman Found in River Probably Victim of Knapp.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., March 3.—Although Edward K. King today failed to positively identify the body of the woman found in the river here as that of his wife's sister and a wife of Alfred Knapp, the impression is strong that the body is that of Knapp's victim. The matter of identification is extremely difficult, owing to the long immersion.

It is believed, however, that the body is that of Hannah Goddard Knapp and that it was put in a rough box, thrown into the Miami river at Hamilton, O., December 22, floated on out of the Miami and into the Ohio and down past Louisville, where it rose to the surface and was discovered.

The identification of the body was made almost certain last night by a minute description telegraphed by the authorities of Hamilton. In her ears were found gold wire earrings and on the third finger of the left hand was an embossed ring with three little birds and an owl. In every particular the body was found to tally with the minute description given by Knapp in his confession.

After being removed to an undertaking establishment the body was embalmed. Mr. King examined minutely the earrings and ring, and it is believed that before the day is over he will declare the body to be that of Hannah Goddard Knapp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—A telegraph message just received from New Albany, Ind., says: Edward F. King of Cincinnati and Charles Goddard of Hamilton, O., brother-in-law and brother of Hannah Goddard Knapp, have positively identified the body found floating in the Ohio late yesterday afternoon as that of Hannah Goddard Knapp, wife of Alfred Knapp, now under arrest in Hamilton. The statement was made that the jewelry found on the person was the same known to have been worn by the young woman before she became the wife of Knapp, and that there is not the slightest doubt of her identity. The remains will be sent to Hamilton this afternoon.

HAMILTON, O., March 3.—While talking about the finding of the body of Hannah Goddard today Knapp confessed another assault.

He was hoboing in Missouri in the summer of 1886, when he stopped at a farmhouse and a 16-year-old girl gave him bread and milk. When he found she was alone he assaulted her. As he was leaving the room he saw a loaded Winchester and grabbed it.

Soon after he was pursued by sixteen armed men, whom he held at bay and finally escaped to the river, where at the point of his Winchester he made a man take him across in a skiff. After emptying the Winchester he gave the rifle to the man with the skiff and then escaped as rapidly as possible through another state.

As he concluded his narrative he asked with a sort of puzzled air: "What will they do with me?"

"Don't know," replied the questioner. "Some say you are crazy."

"Well, I'm not," responded Knapp with sudden heat, "I only get these killing spells at times, that's all."

DEATH OF BANKER A MYSTERY

Indications Point to Opium Poison and an Autopsy Will Be Held.

GUTHRIE, Okl., March 3.—An autopsy held on the body of Horace H. Hagan, a widely known politician and banker, who died suddenly yesterday, supposedly from heart disease, indicates opium poisoning.

It is supposed that Mr. Hagan took an overdose of the drug to allay pain. The stomach will be removed and examined. Mr. Hagan carried heavy life insurance, said to aggregate $100,000, the last $20,000 of which was secured ten days ago.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Wednesday and Probably Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	32	1 p. m.	37
6 a. m.	33	2 p. m.	37
7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	38
8 a. m.	33	4 p. m.	37
9 a. m.	34	5 p. m.	36
10 a. m.	35	6 p. m.	35
11 a. m.	36	7 p. m.	34
12 m.	36	8 p. m.	34
		9 p. m.	33

PLEAD GUILTY AND ARE FINED

Three Men Indicted for Conspiracy in Connection with Indian Land Sales.

Nick Fritz, Matthias Williams and John McKeegan were each fined $200 in the United States district court yesterday afternoon, having pleaded guilty to a charge of combining with other persons to interfere with the free sale of government land at auction.

The action was based on two indictments returned by the last grand jury, in which these defendants, together with John A. Harmon of O'Neill, A. J. West and William Tigh, were accused in six different counts of conspiring to defraud the United States, of conspiring to interfere with the sale of public land and of interfering with such sale. All of the other indictments and counts against the three prisoners at the bar yesterday were dismissed by the district attorney, and the defendants were given ten days in which to pay the fine and costs.

These cases grew out of a recent sale of land in Thurston and Cuming counties, which sale was held at O'Neill. In the statement of the attorney of the defendants to the court it was said that the parties had paid $2,100 to persons to cause them to refrain from bidding, but that it was done because the parties threatened to bid much more than the land was worth and then fail to comply with the terms of sale, so that the land would revert to the government, which would be to the interest of the men who received the money, as some of them were then occupying the land.

This statement was admitted as true by the assistant district attorney, and he recommended that the pleas be accepted and the other counts in the indictments be dismissed.

MAIL CARRIER IS MISSING

R. C. Davis, No. 1 of the Force, Has Unaccountably Disappeared from View.

R. C. Davis, one of the pioneer letter carriers of the Omaha postal service, is missing. He was carrier No. 1, has been in the service twenty years, and was regarded as one of the most trustworthy of the force.

Davis is about 60 years of age and, with his wife, boarded at 1901 California street. Mrs. Davis is his second wife, he being also her second husband. Their domestic relations were amicable, and Mrs. Davis is at a loss to account for his disappearance.

Mr. Davis has been missing since Friday evening last. When he went home off duty that evening he changed his carrier's uniform for civilian clothes, and gave his wife receipts for a number of small bills that he had paid, including the receipt for his life insurance, which was not yet due, and left unpaid some bills that were really more pressing. On leaving the boarding house he told his wife he was going to visit a sick fellow letter carrier, and that is the last she has seen of him.

Officials of the Letter Carrier's association called upon Mrs. Davis on hearing of her husband's disappearance and will assist in the endeavor of locating him.

It was at first thought that Davis might have gone to California to visit his stepson, who lived at Los Angeles. Mrs. Davis is not of that opinion, and is inclined to think that he will turn up again soon all right. His affairs with the postoffice department are all right, and the cause of his disappearance is yet unexplained.

GAS INSPECTORS ON STRIKE

New Men Employed by Chicago Gas Company Under Police Protection.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The strike of the inspectors in the employ of the People's Light and Coke company, which was endorsed Sunday by the Chicago Federation of Labor and ordered yesterday, was actively inaugurated today, nineteen inspectors sent out by the company having left their work at the request of the members of the Gas Inspectors' union, who had been discharged.

The company executed a shrewd move by ordering the inspectors not to report at the office today, but to go directly to work from their homes. In spite of the warning twenty men reported at the office.

Police protection was asked for and under the protection of the officers the squad boarded a street car to make their daily rounds. Several members of the union also boarded the cars and soon prevailed upon all but one of the men to join in the strike.

NEW TERMINAL IN 'FRISCO

Better Than the Santa Fe or Southern Pacific, but Costs Million Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The Examiner says: Representatives of the San Francisco Railroad, Terminal and Ferry company have just secured a freight terminal in San Francisco at a cost of $1,000,000, which will provide greater facilities than either the Santa Fe or the Southern Pacific controls.

The new terminal is located in the Potero, just north of Islais creek, and comprises between sixty and seventy full blocks, containing more than seventy-six acres.

The greater part of this property is now submerged by the tides and it will cost $2,000,000 to improve it.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 3.

At New York—Arrived: Seeland, from Antwerp; Lahn, from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar. Sailed: Pulatia, for Naples and Genoa.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Kronprinz Wilhelm, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Neckar, from New York.

At Brow Head—Passed: Ultonia, from Boston for Liverpool.

At Prawl Point—Passed: Pennland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Rhyndam, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived: Kronprinz Wilhelm, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Vaderland, from New York.

At Alexandria—Arrived: Commonwealth, from Boston, via Genoa, etc.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Ultonia, from Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).

OPEN THE CIGAR BOX

That is the Mandate of a Resolution Introduced in the House by Knox.

BARTLEY AND HIS FRIENDS TO FIGHT

Former State Treasurer Meserve May Also Have an Investigation.

FATE OF THE RESOLUTION UNCERTAIN

Railroads Win a Signal Victory on Terminal Taxation.

H. R. 330 INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Representatives of Counties Which Would Have Been Direct Beneficiaries Vote Against Measure.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—(Special.)—Whereas, There is an effort being made to relieve the official bondsmen of Joseph S. Bartley, and,

Whereas, It being of common report that there is or has been in existence a much-mooted cigar box containing information as to why it has become necessary for his official bondsmen to ask for legislative relief, therefore, be it

Resolved, by this house, That it be required that the aforesaid cigar box, together with its contents, be produced before this body for official investigation, and that this house appoint a committee of five members of this body to prosecute this investigation and be empowered to call for all papers and compel the appearance of all persons required to carry this investigation to its successful termination; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee be also empowered to investigate the official conduct of ex-State Treasurer John M. Meserve regarding his alleged acceptance and retention of interest collected upon money belonging to the state which, it is alleged, he had loaned and deposited in certain banks in this state.

In spite of all the influences brought to bear by Bartley beneficiaries and others to prevent any move by this legislature looking to an investigation of the Bartley cigar box scandal, this resolution was introduced in the house today, as was predicted in The Bee this morning. Knox of Buffalo county is its author. Mr. Knox says he has introduced the resolution only after a careful study of all the circumstances surrounding this complicated and mysterious affair and as the result of due consultation with friends. He declares that he is prepared to push it vigorously, contending that it embodies a most urgent demand of the people of Nebraska. Mr. Knox admit that he has been importuned by various individuals to drop the resolution. One element has sought to stall off the action by trying to make him believe it would be an unwise step from a republican standpoint, Mr. Knox being a republican, but all such appeals, entreaties and advice have fallen upon deaf ears.

Sentiment is Growing.

That there is a live and enthusiastic sentiment in the legislature for a thorough investigation of this entire scandal and mystery cannot be denied. It was apparent at the outset of the session; it has become evident since the recent declamations of Bartley in his interview with a correspondent of The Bee, in which he defiantly told the people of Nebraska it is none of their business what he has done with the $500,000 of state money embezzled. Then, too, the introduction in the senate by Hall of Douglas county of a resolution to release the Bartley bondsmen from their official obligation to the state, stimulated this desire for an honest investigation. This is apparent from the first clause of the above resolution. The members who want to see this affair cleared up have taken the position that if the legislature is to go about freeing these men from their obligation to Nebraska it should free Nebraska, if possible, from the burden that rests upon it by partial reason of the veil which is held tightly around this cigar box said to contain so many valuable I. O. U's.

As was indicated in The Bee this morning and set forth in the resolution, the plan of investigation contemplates an inquiry into the official conduct of ex-State Treasurer Meserve, the populist official who succeeded Bartley and whose name has been connected somewhat with matters incidental to this mystery. Also, as was forecasted by The Bee, steps will be taken if the resolution is passed to have Governor Savage and any others who may be able to throw light upon this question testify before the committee.

Bartley's Friends Active.

What the facts of the resolution will be cannot be predicted. It has been referred to the judicial committee of the house, composed of Nelson, Morsman, Ten Eyck and Kennedy of Douglas, Loomis of Dodge, Sweezy of Adams, Douglas of Rock, Thompson of Merrick, Spurlock of Cass and Perry of Furnas. These men are all leaders in the house. They are all republicans, save two, Loomis and Kennedy. It is not possible to obtain an expression from the committee at this time, however. One of the members pointed out this afternoon that there was a lack of harmony in the committee.

That every possible effort will be made by the Bartley people and those who for obvious reasons do not want to see any additional light shed upon this affair to obstruct the investigation, is a foregone conclusion. Since the opening of the session this element has been represented in the legislature by official lobbyists to see that this thing was not stirred up. This lobby is still at work. One of the engineers of this movement had the temerity to say yesterday in the course of his work among a little group in one of the anti-rooms of the house:

"They talk so much about the money that Joe Bartley and his bondsmen owe the state! Why, do you know it's a fact that Bartley has actually paid back to the state over $200,000? And if they had given him a chance when he was out on parole he would have paid back more. He asked for further time, but it was refused him."

Railroads Evade Taxation.

The house this morning by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-eight voted to indefinitely postpone H. R. 330, the bill taxing railroad terminals for municipal purposes. The vote came on the reports of the committee on cities and towns. The majority of that committee, Roberts of Dodge, Ferrar of Hall, Cropsey of Jefferson, McClay of Lancaster and Cassell of Otoe, all representing cities having railroad terminals and demanding the rights contained in this measure, voted to indefinitely postpone the bill, while the minority, Gilbert and Nelson of Douglas, Sweezy of Adams and Becher of Platte, also containing cities having railroad terminals and favoring the passage of the bill, voted to recommend the bill for passage. The former report was sustained.

This is the first direct test that has been made in the house on this question of railroad terminal taxation. As a matter