THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1903—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

MINERS WIN MUCH

Coal Strike Commission Findings Are Foretold in Detail.

TEN PER CENT WAGE RAISE IS GRANTED

Payment by Weight When Practicable Will Also Increase Pay.

NINE-HOUR-DAY GIVEN SOME EMPLOYES

Per Diem Men Are to Receive Same Salary for Less Work.

UNION PARTIALLY RECOGNIZED BY BOARD

Causes of Recent Dispute Are Analyzed and Blame is Largely Placed to Coal Barons' Account.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Herald prints the following as a summary of the findings of the coal strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt, which, it is expected, will be handed to the president within a week.

There will undoubtedly be at least a 10 per cent advance in the pay for mining, to take effect from the time the miners returned to work last October. The per diem employes will not have their wages increased, but will be recommended for the same pay of a day of nine hours.

The system of pay will be regulated. Wherever practicable the operators will be required to pay by weight, instead of by the car, and elsewhere by the lineal yard. The miners will have checking representatives at their own expense. This will practically amount to a second increase in wages.

There will be indirect recognition of the union, which will come when the findings are submitted by President Roosevelt to John Mitchell, as president of the miners' union.

The causes of the strike as found by the commission will not be comforting to the coal mining companies.

The boycott will be condemned and the principle will be laid down that a miner has a right to work without molestation, even though he does not belong to the union.

The terms of the verdict are to hold good for three years, and recommendations are to be made for settlements of other questions at the end of that period.

In local disputes the operators will be advised to treat with committees of the miners and there may be a suggestion for a local board of arbitration.

TRUSTED MAN GOES WRONG

Draws Cash on Seven Thousand Dollar Check and Cannot Now Be Found.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Charles T. Maloney, general superintendent of the Philadelphia Warehousing and Safety Deposit company, cashed what is said to be a forged check for $7,000 on the Girard National on Saturday last.

The check bore the names of A. M. Bright, treasurer of the Pennsylvania company, and William Rommel, secretary of the company. The check was made payable to "Cash," which is the customary form used by the warehousing company. It was presented in person by Maloney, it is said, to Paying Teller William Johns of the Girard bank, who paid the money without question.

The board of directors of the bank met today and the matter of the check and claim of the warehousing company were fully considered. At the conclusion of the meeting a director of the bank said that the $7,000 had not been refunded to the company, although he admitted that the bank was "legally responsible for the sum."

Mr. Maloney, who lived with his wife and child at Woodbury, N. J., has not been seen either here or in Woodbury since Wednesday. On Monday he telephoned to his office that he was not well.

According to Maloney's neighbors, the furniture was taken from his home last Wednesday in a van. Maloney is under bond to the Pennsylvania company for $10,000.

CORNELL STARTS PENSIONS

Retiring Professors Will Each Receive $1,500 Yearly from General Fund.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Announcement was made today of a scheme to pension Cornell university professors who will be retired after attaining the age of 70.

A fund of $150,000 has been given the university for this purpose and this amount will be invested at compound interest until 1914, when it will amount to $250,000. Each professor retired will receive an annual pension of $1,500, three-fourths of which will be paid from the pension fund and one-fourth be contributed by the professors.

It is expected, however, that professors who reach the age limit before 1914 will also receive the benefits of the pension scheme.

ROBS POOR MEN OF BEER

Tiffany Glass Company Refuses Right to Fetch Drink and Thus Causes Strike.

NEW YORK, March 6.—About 2,500 employes of Tiffany's Glass company are on strike because the daily supply of beer has been cut off by the firm.

The men say the water is unfit to drink and that three days ago the company ordered that no more beer be allowed in the place.

One of the foremen said that all day long there was a procession of beer cans to and from the saloons. The firm did not object to the men having beer at lunch, but it was not thought that a man who drank beer during working hours could do his best work.

OFFER PLACE TO OMAHA MAN

Milwaukee Park Board Wants Services of Charles G. Carpenter.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—At the meeting of the park commissioners this afternoon it was decided to write to Charles G. Carpenter of Omaha, who is an applicant for the position of superintendent of the city parks, and ask him to state the amount of compensation he would ask for his services. The board seems inclined to give the position to Mr. Carpenter, provided his terms are satisfactory. The board set aside $15,000 for the improvement of Mitchell park.

MAKES BUDGET A SECRET

Much Mystery About that Portion Relating to Requirements of German Navy.

BERLIN, March [illegible]—The German Navy department make[illegible]derable mystery out of some portion[illegible]udget requirements. Herr Richter, [illegible]ical leader, complained in the budge[illegible]ee today that the committee is sin[illegible]g for lump sums for the mainten[illegible] the fleet and has not even specified [illegible] or stations on which money is to b[illegible]

He affirmed that the Reichstag has [illegible] right to have detailed information on the subject.

Admiralty Secretary Von Tirpitz replied that the information supplied by the Navy department was adequate. Administrative discretion required some reserve. The increased maintenance expenses were largely for vessels on foreign service. As a matter of fact, Germany's battleships were rather behind than in advance of the naval program.

Herr Richter again asked for a list of the ships already equipped for the service and for orders of the cabinet officer directing the ships to be put into commission.

Secretary von Tirpitz declined to furnish the latter, but said he would hand Herr Richter personally a list of the ships ready for service.

The strong German force sent to east Asiatic waters, Secretary von Tirpitz explained, were assigned to that station at the request of the foreign conferences.

BIG PAY AIDS AMERICA

Drives German Goods from Market and Sends German Clerks to Competitors' Stores.

BERLIN, March 6.—Export, a trade paper devoted to extending German foreign trade, publishes a series of articles on the methods by which American goods are supplanting German goods in foreign markets. The articles consist largely of letters from Germans living in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Australia.

The writers explain that German houses are being beaten because they are unwilling to guarantee agents fixed salaries, as Americans do, and also because they depend on sending out catalogues, whereas Americans keep stocks of goods in established agencies, where buyers are able to purchase after seeing the goods. German agents, it is added, are largely taking service with American houses because of the better terms offered them.

Export urges the German manufacturers to abandon their "penny-wise, pound foolish policy" and give their agents decent fixed salaries so as to enable them to withstand the flattering offers of the American competitors, adding:

This is all the more important since American competition in the world's market will evidently grow keener during the next ten years.

NO BOUNTY FOR GERMAN SUGAR

Government Refuses to Copy Austria and Run Risk of United States' Action.

BERLIN, March 6.—The sugar producers of Germany want the government to introduce the Austrian system of allotting to refineries and raw factories the amount of sugar they may produce yearly.

Count von Camman interpellated the government in the Reichstag today on what it intends to do for the sugar industry in view of Austria's action. He said Austrian sugar would enjoy an advantage in the American and British markets unless Germany adopted the allotment system. Treasurer-Secretary von Thielmann, in announcing that the government did not approve the allotment plan, said it was highly probable that the United States customs authorities would carefully examine the new status of Austrian sugar after September and decide that it enjoys an indirect bounty under the double allotment system, as in the case of Russia's indirect bounty.

CASTRO SLAYS GOLDEN GOOSE

Recent Boost in Export Duties Stops More Trade than Allies' Blockade.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, March 6.—The steamship wharved today from Maracaibo, Venezuela, carried only one-third of its usual cargo and no coffee. The merchants of Maracaibo say they cannot pay the present export duties, which they declare more ruinous than the recent blockade.

Advices received here from revolutionary sources in Venezuela say the revolutionists have gathered their forces around Caracas, that all the eastern part of Venezuela, except the city of Cumana, is held by them and that President Castro has been unable to call a session of congress because of the lack of a quorum.

BOLTING HORSE UNSEATS THUG

Bandits Rob Customs Officers in Johannesburg, Throwing Cash to Mounted Man.

JOHANNESBURG, March 6.—A desperate attempt at highway robbery in the center of Johannesburg was made today. A couple of men attacked two customs officers conveying $35,000 to the bank and, throwing pepper in their eyes, secured the money bags, which they threw to a horseman, who galloped off.

The horseman in his flight knocked down a man, who was fatally injured. Subsequently the horse bolted, unseated its rider and enabled the police to arrest him and recover the money.

MEXICANS PRAY IN STREETS

Fall to Knees When Volcano Resumes Activity, Driving Tuxpam Citizens to Hills.

COLIMA, Mexico, March 6.—At 10 this forenoon the volcano was again in action, the eruption being the most violent yet. The people of Tuxpam are in consternation.

According to advices from that point the eruption was accompanied by showers of ashes and dense clouds, darkening the sky. Some of the people have fled to neighboring hills and the people have in their fright knelt in the streets to pray.

Many houses and stores have been closed.

Pope is Recovering.

ROME, March 6.—Although the pope is not restored to his normal condition, he is better today than he was yesterday, so much so that he gave his usual audience to Cardinal Rampolla and later had a conference with the secretary of state. He has been sitting up all day and his cold has almost entirely disappeared.

UNIONS COUNSEL PATIENCE

Issue Manifesto to Wabash Men Deprecating Hasty Action.

RAMSEY PUTS BLAME ON MEN'S LEADERS

Says He Would Have Temporarily Withheld Injunction Had Letter He Wrote Been Answered in Time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—The general officers of the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainment tonight issued a manifesto addressed to their members on the Wabash.

An all-day conference was held in the Southern hotel by Grand Masters Hannahan and Morrissey of the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainment with their attorneys, discussing the application for a dissolution of the injunction. This answer, with affidavits, will be filed tomorrow or on Monday.

Union Manifesto Conciliatory.

The union manifesto is as follows:

The general committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reconvened at St. Louis on March 2, 1903. The vote on the proposition to strike unless a settlement of the grievances satisfactory to the committee and officers of the organizations could be effected was canvassed, and it was found that the required majority of each of the organizations had voted in favor of a strike under such circumstances.

A letter was sent to President Ramsey, communicating to him the fact that unless he recoded from his former position within a certain time the members of the organizations would quit the service of the company. This letter was answered by Mr. Ramsey, who requested a statement from the committees of the exact points in difference between himself and the men, so that if a strike occurred he might know the reason on which the action was based.

About the time this statement was being delivered at his office the officers of the organizations and the members of the committees were served with a writ of injunction issued by Judge E. G. Adams of the United States court for the eastern district of Missouri, which has been published in full.

It will be seen by this that to have sanctioned a strike under the circumstances might have been construed as a violation of the order of the court. The order of the court, had a strike been declared, might also have been construed as prohibiting the prosecution of the same on the part of the organizations or any of its representatives.

The writ of injunction was granted upon a bill of complaint filed by the Wabash Railroad company, alleging an unlawful and malicious conspiracy on the part of the organizations and other allegations equally unfounded and untrue.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to protect our reports and we believe we can furnish the court ample facts and sufficient reference for vacating the order. Until this has been done these organizations will respect the order of the court. We advise our officers and members, not only on the Wabash system, but elsewhere, to do likewise. Fraternally,

JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen by Charles A. Lewton, chairman.
General grievance committee, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, by J. R. Courtney, Chairman.
Approved:
JOHN J. HANNAHAN,
Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
B. G. LEE,
First Vice Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Ramsey Makes Reply.

This statement was shown to President Ramsey and Colonel W. H. Blodgett, counsel for the Wabash, who both expressed the opinion that the notice to Wabash employes to continue working would be pleasant news to most of them.

Regarding the probabilities of a strike, President Ramsey said:

"In case the injunction is dissolved, I think a strike is quite likely. In case of the dissolution it will probably be ordered at once by the leaders. The Wabash employes will not go out until ordered to do so.

"A strike may inconvenience the Wabash for some time, but it will not tie up the system to any serious extent unless a boycott is ordered at the different terminal and junction points."

Mr. Ramsey then discussed the action of last Monday, when the injunction was served on the employes' officials. He said:

"On Monday afternoon I received formal notice from the committee of the brotherhood that the vote of the trainmen and firemen had been in favor of declaring a strike in the event that their demands were not granted, and I was given until noon on Tuesday to answer it, failing to answer, a strike would be declared.

"I replied to this communication and my reply was delivered at the Laclede hotel to the committee at 6 p. m. Monday. As this reply required the committee to furnish me their ultimatum, covering the points which must be conceded in order to prevent a strike, waited for a reply until 12:15 p. m. Tuesday, or fifteen minutes after the hour fixed by the committee itself. Failing to get a reply I had the injunction served.

Delay Causes Injunction.

"At 12:38 p. m. I received a letter in answer to mine of Monday, giving the information desired.

"Had this letter reached me by 12:15 the injunction would not have been served at that time, but would have been held back in the hope that further conferences would have prevented the necessity of its service. Even after the injunction was served, I replied in full to the letter received from the committee, being of the opinion that the service of the injunction did not relieve them or the committee from doing all in our power to arrive at an amicable settlement, and prevent the necessity of any strike, and I am of this opinion still.

"My reply was delivered to the committee at 4:45 p. m. Tuesday or fifteen minutes before the time fixed by them for a reply.

"The policy of the Wabash is unchanged. It claims it is now paying as good wages and has as equitable rules as any of its competitors. If it is not doing this, it stands ready, injunction or no injunction, to carry out its pledge, given to its employes, to advance its wages or change its rules when it is shown to be out of line with its competitors."

Messrs Morrissey and Hannahan are looking forward to the visit of George Gould, the head of the Gould lines, including the Wabash, to St. Louis.

Mr. Gould and his traffic manager, A. C. Bird, are now in Chicago and have announced that they will be in St. Louis on Sunday and make a thorough inspection of the lines. The leaders here are of the opinion that Mr. Gould is coming this way on a special errand to inquire into the situation between the Wabash and its employes.

Gould Postpones Trip.

At the headquarters of the Gould systems it was stated tonight that George J. Gould has indefinitely postponed his trip over the southwestern and western Gould lines.

It was emphatically denied that Mr. Gould's proposed trip to St. Louis was for the purpose of investigating the Wabash trouble. It was stated that Mr. Gould has from the first referred these matters to the officials of the various systems and has paid no attention to notifications which he has received from the railway organizations.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Treasury Department Preparing to Act on the Public Building Bills.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The Treasury department today received an official copy of the so-called omnibus public building bill. John Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, said today that he would at once put the machinery into operation to carry out the provisions of the bill.

A great per cent of the provisions of the public building bill passed by the congress just closed provides for projects under way. There are, however, quite a number of cities where appropriations have been made to acquire sites upon which to erect new postoffices. Architect Taylor said today that in cases where authorizations were made to purchase a site for federal buildings his office would prepare the usual advertisement and it will be ready for general promulgation within the next two weeks.

Mr. Bowen, who went to Brooklyn to attend the funeral of his mother, returned to Washington tonight. He will resume immediately negotiations with the remaining Venezuelan claimants.

The protocol with Belgium is now ready for signature and will be signed by Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, and Mr. Bowen tomorrow. It will follow mainly the lines of the protocol of the United States. When Belgium's agreement has been signed five of the eight protocols will have been completed. The protocols with the blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, for reference to The Hague arbitration tribunal of the question of preferential treatment in the payment of the claims of the citizens of those countries also will be taken up immediately.

These Iowa rural free delivery mail carriers were appointed today: Crawfordsville, David C. Griffith and W. E. Logan, regulars; Howard Grimm, substitute. Mount Hamill, T. K. Holland, regular; Mary A. Holland, substitute.

Frank Tompkins of Stuart has been awarded the contract for carrying mail from Stuart to Greenfield, Ia.

The postoffices at Big Mound, Lebanon, Pierceville, Pittsburg, Upton and Winchester, Ia., have been ordered discontinued.

The name of the postoffice at Competine, Wapello county, Ia., is ordered changed to Falson and David H. Thompson commissioned postmaster.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—Benjamin F. Rossell, Thompson, Jefferson county, vice N. S. Batten, resigned.

Iowa—A. N. Nash, Toronto station, Mitchell county.

WILL NOT RECALL TROOPS

Colorado Officers Left in Charge Refuse Union Right to Picket Houses.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 6.—Brigadier General John E. Chase, in command of the troops at Colorado City, returned tonight, after conferring with Governor Peabody in Denver, and stated that the executive left it with him and Colonel J. H. Brown, legal adviser and representative of the governor, how long the troops should stay here.

"We will not move a single man," said General Chase, "until the situation in Cripple Creek is cleared. Should there be trouble following the refusal of the mine operators to accede to the request of the Western Federation of Miners not to ship ore to the Colorado City mills we are in a position to put 1,200 to 1,400 men in the field."

An attempt to replace pickets on the part of the strikers today was met with an order from the military authorities that this must not be done. The Federation of Labor men were also warned not to place pickets around the houses of employes of the mills.

President Meyer of the federation went to Denver today to the headquarters of the federation, saying before he left that if necessity arose a strike would be called in Cripple Creek on March 9, the limit named in the demand on the mine owners not to ship ore to the Colorado City mills.

RUINED AFTER MANY YEARS

Indiana Backers Who Lost in Real Estate Deal Finally Assign to Creditors.

GREEN CASTLE, Ind., March 6.—A sensation has developed in business circles here in connection with the assignment of individual properties of Thomas S. Hammond and Jerome Allen, who were until last month president and cashier of the First National bank, having held the respective offices forty years each.

The assignments were caused by their inability to meet a note for $5,000 held by Alfred Hirt, the new president of the bank. Since the assignments indebtedness aggregating $148,000 has been found, for which Hammond is either principal or security, jointly or singly. The two men were in a camp of five men which lost heavily in Indianapolis real estate thirty years ago and all have now been ruined.

NAVAL COURT STARTS PROBE

Investigates Alleged Neglect of Officer in Charge of Massachusetts Firing Party.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 5.—The court-martial on Ensign Ward K. Wortman for alleged neglect of duty resulting in the death of eight men on the battleship Massachusetts, convened at the navy yard, with Rear Admiral William C. Wise as president and Lieutenant Commander Cameron Winslow of the bureau of navigation as judge advocate. Ensign Wortman pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications.

Lieutenant Commander B. A. Fiske said on the day of the explosion Massachusetts was engaged in target practice off Culebra. As the gun crew had been properly drilled he did not think it necessary for the turret officers to witness the loading.

JUDGE QUASHES SCHOOL WRIT

Cancels Injunction Admitting Unvaccinated Children to Indiana Classes.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 6.—A temporary restraining order granted by Judge Stimson to prevent the health board from excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools was dissolved today.

While the order was in force all the city public schools were closed. They will be reopened Monday, with the vaccination order still in force.

A hearing of the suit brought by the anti-vaccinationists comes up on Monday. The case will be carried to the supreme court to establish the power of the health board.

CONVENTION IS STAMPEDED

Seven Rival Candidates Contend for Michigan Judicial Nomination.

REPUBLICANS REAFFIRM FAITH OF PAST

Praise Roosevelt, State Courts and University, Then Fight Over Man to Head Bench, Finally Selecting Hooker.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—Judge Frank A. Hooker of Charlotte was tonight renominated for justice of the supreme court of this state for a term of ten years. The nomination followed the stormiest republican state convention held in this state since the Grand Rapids convention that nominated Governor Bliss in 1898.

Seven candidates were in the field against Judge Hooker. The convention was stampeded during the sixth ballot in the interest of Judge Edward E. Kinney of Ann Arbor, but the seventh ballot gave a large majority to Judge Hooker.

For regents of the University of Michigan the convention nominated Peter W. White of Marquette and Loyal E. Knappen of Grand Rapids.

Reaffirm Old Principles.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the republicans of Michigan, in judicial convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles and policies of the republican party. We cordially endorse the patriotic, courageous and wise policy of the president, Theodore Roosevelt, and hereby renew our pledge and support and our expression of confidence in him and his administration. We congratulate the people of Michigan on the election of the entire republican state ticket last fall and on the economic administration of state affairs under Governor Aaron T. Bliss.

We glory in the national fame of Michigan's supreme court and in the continued strength and probity. We commend our great state university to the continued support, confidence and esteem of the people.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a general primary election law should be enacted for the entire state of Michigan.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor was selected as temporary chairman of the convention.

He said in part:

I believe I have a right to assume that the people of this state still have faith in the principles and purposes and men of the republican party. And I know that the people of the entire union have an abiding faith in the courage, the firmness, the robust Americanism of the present and our next chief executive, Theodore Roosevelt.

Since he took the presidential chair there has been a steady continuation of the prosperity that followed the re-enactment of republican policies during the administration of the martyred McKinley.

Not an Uncertain Policy.

Prosperity and uncertainty don't walk hand in hand. There has been no uncertainty as to the nation's policy, either under William McKinley or his worthy successor. It has been throughout a truly American policy, one which has opened silent factories, advanced farm values, developed new industries and increased our manufactures and exports to a degree that was not anticipated by even the most ardent supporters of republican policies.

The republican party has created these conditions. And in the great campaign of 1896 it decided once for all that not only must all labor be free labor, not only must it be protected against competition with cheaper paid women across the sea, but it must be paid in money that shall everywhere be as good as gold.

There is a disposition on the part of some to belittle the legislation passed by the republican congress on the subject of trusts. But I believe the value of this legislation will be clearly shown by the history of the next few months. The republican party, which has solved the problems of the past, may be depended on to solve this problem also and in such a way as to do injustice to no man and to no interest, but to do equal and exact justice to all.

Prominent Men on Platform.

Two United States senators and one former senator had seats on the platform during the greater part of the morning session. Senator Alger was called upon for a speech at the conclusion of the address of Temporary Chairman Wedemeyer. He spoke briefly, thanking the delegates for their warm welcome and immediately introducing Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is here to make an address at the annual banquet of the Michigan club tonight.

Senator Gallinger spoke highly of General Alger's services to his country and declared himself proud to have been Senator Alger's friend through adversity as well as through his hours of triumph. Former Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who is also here to speak at tonight's banquet, addressed the convention after Senator Gallinger, closing his remarks with an eloquent eulogy of the late President McKinley that created a tumult of applause.

Chicago Republicans Choose Stewart.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Graem Stewart, president of the republican committee from Illinois, secured a majority of the delegates at the mayoralty primaries today.

The total number of delegates is 940; necessary to a choice, 471. Of these Stewart had 531, with five wards to hear from, and John M. Harlan, his only competitor, 266, and twenty-one delegates are uninstructed.

Stewart and Harlan both resided in the Twenty-first ward and from it Stewart secured every delegate.

BLIND MUTE PLEADS FOR BILL

Asks Massachusetts Education Committee to Aid Measure for Sightless.

BOSTON, March 6.—Miss Helen Keller, who, although deaf, dumb and blind, is a student at Radcliffe college, addressed, through an attendant, a legislative committee on education today in behalf of a bill for the relief of the adult blind.

Her message was a feeling one. She said the blind did not need higher education, but did require help in order to take their places in the industrial world.

Many prominent people also favored the bill and the hearing was closed.

KANSAS VOTES SILVER PLATE

State Legislature Proposes to Give Service to New Battleship.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—The state senate passed resolutions today providing that a $1,500 silver service should be purchased for the new battleship Kansas.

The house will concur in the resolution.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 6.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Merion, from Boston; Noordland, from Philadelphia; Lancastrial, from New York; Cedric, from New York. Sailed—Georgic, for New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Champagne, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Arcadian, from Boston; Carthagenian, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Menominee, from New York.

At Kinsale Head—Passed—Devonian, from Boston, for Liverpool.

At Naples—Arrived—Neckar, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, and proceeded.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Bulgaria, from New York; Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At Moville—Sailed—Parisian, from Liverpool, for Halifax and St. John.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

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

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	42
6 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	44
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	37	4 p. m.	46
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	44
10 a. m.	39	6 p. m.	43
11 a. m.	40	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	41	8 p. m.	41
		9 p. m.	39

CALLS IT FROZEN COUNTRY

J. H. Lovering Writes Letter Pertaining to Immigration Into Canada.

Transmissouri railroads are up in arms over the systematic canvassing of this section of the country by Dominion of Canada agents in the interests of the colonization of Alberta, Assiniboia, Manitoba and other Canadian districts. They say that men of any class, agricultural or stock raising, who leave this country for that frigid northland will be disappointed sadly, as they will not get what they expect up there. A recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press contained a startling story two columns wide, a special from Omaha, purporting to give facts and figures about great migrations of wealthy citizens of Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas to Canadian lands. J. H. Lovering of South Bend, Wash., saw the story and in a letter to a land agent of a prominent Nebraska railroad sheds a little light on this "bonanza" proposition from the basis of his own experience in the identical matter. He writes:

In enclose a clipping from the Winnipeg Free Press that I wish to call your attention to. In think there ought to be a stop put to this allowing Canadian land agents to canvass our country and induce prosperous citizens to sell out and move to that "frozen country." Now, I speak from experience and know what I am talking about. In 1894 I sold out in Nebraska and moved to Edmonton, Alberta, and lived there till 1898. Then I sold my stock and left my ranch with all my buildings, fences, fields and such and came back to the United States a wiser but not a wealthier man. It is no country for a man who has been raised in the United States. The people are clannish and will boycott an American to the bitter end. The climate is uncertain as to raising crops and the winters are long and tedious. The summers are short and the air is laden with mosquitoes. The mosquitoes and flies will drive stock wild. The market is poor. The Canadian Pacific railway has the key to the situation, and it holds the country in an iron grasp. Its holdings, lands, roadbed, rolling stock and other property are exempt from taxation forever.

Now this letter may be wholly uncalled for, but I wish to hear from you on the subject. If I can be of any use in stopping this exodus please let me knew.

CALLS FOR POWER ORDINANCE

Omaha View Improvement Club Wants Council to Give Voters an Opportunity.

Following the example of the other improvement clubs of the city the Omaha View Improvement club last evening endorsed the Rosewater power canal ordinance, after a discussion over the merits of the measure. The resolution, offered by Simeon Robinson, was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Omaha View Improvement club urgently request the city council to pass the ordinance known as the Andrew Rosewater ordinance, submitting the question of granting a franchise to Andrew Rosewater, his successors and assigns, to build the proper power canal, so the proposition can be submitted at the spring election without additional cost to the people; and we further request our ward councilman, Mr. Karr, to work for and do all in his power for the passage of said power canal ordinance.

Councilman Karr, being present, was requested to state his views on the proposition. During the course of his remarks he said the question had been before the council for some time, where it had been freely discussed, and he did not desire to state his position at this time.

"A great many people," said he, "consulted me concerning this ordinance and requested the 'open door' amendment, that other parties might come in from other cities in the state and have a chance at the proposition, and that is why I favored the open door amendment—because the people whom I represented wanted it that way."

The club voted that the fire and police committee should attend the meeting of the Fire and Police Commissioners next Monday evening and request that some action be taken on the Robinson resolution objecting to the police protection afforded the Union Pacific railroad at the expense of the city. It was reported to the club that the fire escapes for the Omaha View school house would be placed in position at once.

SOUTH SIDE IMPROVERS WAKE

Club Reorganizes After a Sleep of Two Years and Outlines a Campaign.

The South Side Improvement club, which has been hibernating for two years, awoke at a meeting yesterday evening at Tenth and Hickory streets, and will hereafter hold regular meetings, the next of these being set for Tuesday, March 17. In the absence of John Power, who is president of the club and is out of the city, David Cole took the chair. Messrs. Ernest Stuht, R. E. Patrick, David Cole and Dr. W. H. Hanchett made remarks appropriate to the occasion and indicated many improvements which are needed in the southern part of the city. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the South Side Improvement club urgently request the city council to permit the people of Omaha to vote upon the question of granting a franchise for an electric power company as proposed by Andrew Rosewater, as this question can be voted upon at this spring election at no additional expense to the city.

"I rise," said Mr. Stuht, "to say that I think it time that our improvement club should be reorganized for work. We were the first to have an improvement club in the city and in the past we did good work in securing for our section many much needed improvements. There are now a number of things which should be done to make our beautiful neighborhood better. An active club can do much to secure these."

Among other improvements mentioned as being necessary, were the repair and extension of sidewalks and crossings; the erection of a good hall at Tenth and Hickory streets, this corner being near the center of the ward; the construction of an extension of the Tenth street car line into Riverside park from Bancroft street; for Eleventh street to be opened up south of Bancroft; for the boulevards to be completed; the Eleventh street viaduct to be refloored; Hickory street, which is the only street open to the river, to be cut through to Sixteenth street; additional land on the bottom adjoining the park to be added thereto, and Tenth street, south from Hickory, to be repaved in asphalt.

FIGURE UP EXPENSES

Appropriations for Next Two Years Likely to Be Under Four Millions.

INCREASE OF ABOUT MILLION DOLLARS

General Appropriation Bill as Ready for House Calls for $3,485,880.

SECRETARY MARSH IS PUT ON THE SPIT

Senate Committee Brings in a Tart Report on Supply Contracts.

CHARGES MANY OF THEM ARE EXCESSIVE

Secretary Denies This and Says Whole Matter is Instigated by the Printing Combine Out of Spite.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 6.—(Special.)—The principal appropriation bills that have been introduced aggregate $3,485,880. This does not represent all the appropriations asked for, as there are several other bills carrying smaller amounts for various purposes. It is safe to say, however, that the grand total will be within the $4,000,000 mark by a good margin. Last session the grand total was $2,875,289.51. One bill was introduced today by Thorpe of Garfield appropriating $200,000 for the installation of a twine plant at the state penitentiary, but this bill is not included in the list, as there is little prospect of its passage.

One remarkable feature of the deficiency bill, which, however, is among the less extensive ones, is that only three items reach the $1,000 mark. The largest and principal item is $2,000 for the Collins-Woodruff Printing company of Lincoln, and the other two larger ones are $1,000 bills for the State Journal company.

The items and amounts of the eight principal bills are these:

General appropriations	$1,640,880
Salaries	260,000
Buildings	350,000
Deficiencies	75,000
Claims	62,700
Legislative salaries	85,000
Legislative expenses	28,000
Additional university	265,000
Total	$3,485,880

The general appropriations bill gives $239,000 to the university, a special bill contemplates $100,000, the amount estimated from the government fund and collected at the university is $165,000 and that contained in the salaries bill is $300,000, making a grand total of $804,000.

Out of this amount the state will furnish from the 1-mill tax only $365,000, approximately, and if the special bill calling for $100,000 is passed, that much more, so that about half of the total amount will come from the government fund and sale of lands and what is collected at the university.

Increase in Expense Bill.

The general expense appropriation bill introduced today by the house finance ways and means committee shows an increase in the total over that of the appropriation bill of 1901, after being passed on by Governor Dietrich, of $311,958. The total for the bill which went in today is $1,640,880. The heaviest increase is in the appropriation for the Hastings insane asylum, it being over $150,000 greater than the appropriation allowed two years ago. The State university gets $110,000 more this year than in 1901 and the penitentiary nearly $90,000 more. The allowance for the Board of Public Lands and Buildings is materially increased, as $17,000 has been set aside for the improvements on the capital pavements ordered in the resolution adopted the other day. The Grand Island Soldiers' home and the Lincoln insane asylum are given large increases. The bill contains a proposed appropriation for the payment of the premium on the bond of the state treasurer for 1903 and 1904, which brings the allowance for this office up from $1,500 to $9,800.

Two points to be observed in comparing the appropriations proposed in this bill and those made in the bill of two years ago are these: The former measure contained an appropriation of $10,000 for the Buffalo exposition. If there is to be an appropriation this year for the St. Louis fair it will be made by separate bill. There is no appropriation this year for the Norfolk asylum, which was burned, although there is a demand for $107,400 for that institution.

The total miscellaneous appropriations this year is $4,750 less than two years ago.

The claims bill this year totals up $62,000. The largest item of this is the wolf bounty claim, amounting to $40,000. It is, therefore, nearly as great as the remainder of the bill, which consists of minor claims. The sugar bounty claim of $48,000 is contained in a separate bill, also introduced by the claims committee.

Comparative Statement.

Following is a comparative statement of the proposed appropriations for 1903 and the appropriations for 1901:

	1903.	1901.
Governor	$ 9,000	$ 9,575
Board of Public Lands and Buildings	43,125	29,500
Board of Educational Lands and Funds	5,000	5,000
Board of Purchase and Supplies	500	400
Land commissioner	2,100	2,300
Library commission	4,000	4,000
Lincoln insane hospital	155,000	142,000
Secretary of state	2,600	2,750
Auditor	7,150	6,800
Attorney general	2,800	2,800
Treasurer	9,800	1,500
Board of Irrigation	2,800	3,100
Commissioner of labor	2,800	2,700
Superintendent of public instruction	11,000	10,000
Banking board	1,300	1,300
Supreme court	3,500	3,700
State library	10,000	10,000
Hastings insane asylum	329,235	199,500
Girls' industrial school	25,680	23,775
Milford Soldiers' Home	24,290	13,400
Grand Island Soldiers' Home	105,500	85,850
Nebraska State Industrial Home	11,300	12,500
Kearney Industrial Home	68,800	74,700
Home for Friendless	24,000	26,000
Nebraska City Institute for Blind	28,000	27,775
Beatrice Institute for Feeble Minded Youth	85,450	82,300
Omaha Institute for Deaf and Dumb	44,650	43,750
State penitentiary	265,550	116,072
State university	220,500	220,500
Normal schools	12,100	13,400
Nebraska National Guard	3,600	35,600
Board of Charities	4,000	5,000
Fish commissioner	7,700	9,100
State Historical society	10,000	10,000
Board of Health	4,200	4,200
Food commissioner	3,200	2,000
Sidewalks of capital	17,000	.....
Miscellaneous	71,600	76,350
Totals	$1,640,880	$1,328,922

Secretary of State Marsh is arraigned in a report filed today in the senate by the committee on accounts and expenditures for discrepancies said to have been found in certain transactions made by Mr. Marsh in the purchase of supplies for the state. The committee alleges the discovery of three bills certified to by the secretary to the amount of $2,411.84, which it says he had no