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BRISTOW UNDER FIRE

Testifies Before the House Committee Regarding Postoffice Report.

IS NOT FAMILIAR WITH ITS CONTENTS

Says He Has No Proof of Any Congressional Dishonesty.

KEPT BRISTOW BUSY WATCHING BEAVERS

Says He Had Suspected Beavers for Several Years.

WAS SECRET SCHEDULE FOR CLERK HIRE

Witness Testifies that Beavers Made Allowances for Clerk Hire to Suit His Own Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The McCall committee today continued consideration of the report from the Postoffice department concerning members of congress. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow continued his testimony. Mr. Burton asked Mr. Bristow if the clerk hire allowances were not made according to secret regulations in the Postoffice department.

"There is a schedule, I understand," replied Mr. Bristow, "in the first assistant's office, that is confidential, upon which these allowances are based. I would not want to say that Mr. Beavers, in the administration of the office, made these allowances in accordance with those regulations. I think he made them according to his own pleasure."

Mr. McCall asked if any congressman knew what the secret rule was.

"I don't know anything about that," was Mr. Bristow's response. "It is not in my bureau and I could not say. I was informed by the first assistant Friday that it was accessible to members of congress."

Mr. Bristow did not know whether in actual practice members of congress had been informed about this secret schedule. He suggested that the first assistant would be able to give a more satisfactory answer.

Rent of fourth-class offices, it was explained by Mr. Bristow, was limited by law to a maximum of $400 a year, and an allowance of $60 for fuel and light.

Was After Beavers.

Mr. Bartlett then read to Mr. Bristow a number of questions to ascertain the identity of the persons who had prepared the report, first asking with reference to that part of the report referring to clerk hire.

"Do you say," said Mr. Burton, "that in this report to the postoffice committee concerning members of congress, there is no proof of improper conduct on the part of any member of the present congress? First I will ask in reference to clerk hire."

"Well, I could not say. I have not been able to go over it and examine it."

The lease section on the report was referred to and the same question asked with reference to criticism of members of congress. Mr Bristow said he had not in mind any cases outside the three cases he had prepared. Continuing, Mr. Bristow said:

"What I was endeavoring to investigate was Mr. Beavers. That report refers to the methods of his administration, and in discussing that it necessitated bringing in instances where members of congress had made recommendations that he had allowed where I considered such allowance improper. I did not consider it incumbent on me to state whether a member of congress had done anything improper or not."

Continuing his testimony, Mr. Bristow remarked:

"The responsibility of these allowances I placed entirely on the department. If a member of congress purposely or inadvertently make a recommendation the responsibility is in the department. There seems to be a misapprehension that I have made an assault on members of congress," continued Mr. Bristow.

"That includes both houses?" interjected Mr. McCall.

"Well, I certainly never have," concluded Mr. Bristow, "used any language that could be construed that way."

Not Familiar with Leases.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Burton, "of any case in this report of improper conduct with reference to the making of leases on the part of congressmen?"

"I don't know of any, but I am not familiar with that report, so I don't see that I can satisfactorily express myself with reference to it."

Mr. Bartlett called Mr. Bristow's attention to this language in his own report: "Congressmen frequently ask executive officers to do things which they themselves would refuse to do if the responsibility for the action was upon them. The traditions of American politics afford many instances of this kind."

"I take it that was merely a rhetorical flourish," commented Mr. Bartlett.

"I think that members of congress frequently recommend things or ask things which, if the responsibility was on them to decide, they would refuse what they had recommended."

Mr. Bartlett called Mr. Bristow's attention to a statement in the original Bristow report, as follows: "The foregoing cases refer to clerk hire in third and fourth class offices. A hundred other similar cases could be cited. The millions that have been appointed for that purpose during the last four years have been used by Beaver largely as an official perquisite for the benefit of his personal and political friends."

"Does the 'hundred other cases' refer to congressmen?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"There may have been congressmen in that large number of cases I had in mind," answered Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow was asked to submit the hundred other cases.

"When did you first suspect Mr. Beavers of maladministration?" demanded Mr. McDermott.

"Well, a number of years ago I thought Mr. Beavers was not just the kind of an officer I would want for a subordinate, but I had no specific information regarding his conduct. I do not know that I suspected his integrity. After the investigation began I became very clearly convinced that he was dishonest."

After some further questioning Mr. McDermott commented as follows:

"My judgment is that your whole postal system is rotten, and I think there are instances in your department." Mr. McDermott then added: "If you were suspicious, why did you not investigate Beavers?"

"Because I would have been promptly told that I had no business to investigate into another man's department. I could do that only if instructed to do so."

The committee adjourned for the day after discussing for two hours behind closed doors that part of the report relating to clerk hire with First Assistant Wynne, Superintendent Waters and Clerk Granfield.

OPPOSED TO CHINESE LABOR

Liberal Leader in House of Parliament Moves Vote of Censure on Ministers.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons today the liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, moved his vote of censure presented March 16, to the effect that "this house disapproves the conduct of his majesty's government in advising the crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal."

Sir Henry said nothing the government had done since the close of the South Africa war has so sorely tried the people of this country as its sanction of the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. If the new departure was not checked it would be a source of future weakness, not only to the Transvaal, but to the whole of South Africa. It was impossible to conceive a greater departure from the principles by which Great Britain had hitherto made its way in the world than the importation of aliens as the bondsmen of mining speculators.

The Europeans in South Africa, Sir Henry declared, were by a large majority opposed to yellow labor, and the object of his motion was to stop the government's policy in its earliest stage.

The liberal leader thought nothing but averting a positive catastrophe could justify the Chinese labor ordinance. At the time of the war the government declared it was waged in the interests of white labor, but the British workman was now being snuffed out by the Chinese. It was the biggest scheme for human dumping since the "middle passage" was abolished.

Sir Henry concluded with dissecting the ordinance, laying special stress on the provision to the effect that anyone harboring a deserting Chinaman would be treated as a receiver of stolen goods. If this did not constitute slavery, he said, the difference was indistinguishable.

Colonial Secretary Lyttleton, replying, indignantly repelled the allegation that the government was favoring slavery. The government, he asserted, has been guided by the overwhelming sentiment in the Transvaal in favor of Chinese labor and the economic necessity therefore. The ministry had adopted the only alternative to bridge the transition period until the blacks had increased sufficiently to fill the demand for unskilled labor. The government was well aware that the policy would be unpopular and that it was open to misrepresentations, but it hardly expected such gross misrepresentation, injustice and exaggregation as the opposition had indulged in.

Continuing, Mr. Lyttleton, referring to the opinion expressed on the subject by the Australian government, pointed out that in 1890 Queensland passed an act to bring indentured labor from the Pacific islands, and the late Lord Kimberley, when colonial secretary, sanctioned this act in 1880. Mr. Lyttleton further said the agitation on the part of the opposition was merely for party purposes, but possibly the statesmen of 1880 were wiser than the distinguished gentleman now occupying the front opposition benches.

Defending Chinamen against the charge of immorality, Mr. Lyttleton read a letter from the bishop of British Columbia, saying that the Chinamen were in no way debauched as a community, but lived quietly and soberly. There was no evidence that they had imported new or despicable vices. The policy of the government in South Africa, the secretary explained, was one of development. A fair portion of the product of the mines would be used in maintaining the educational institutions, the judiciary and the civil service at the highest standard.

The prosperity of British Columbia and California, Mr. Lyttleton asserted, was based on gold mines won by Asiatic labor. In conclusion, the secretary warmly defended High Commissioner Milner against the charges of pandering to the mine owners, and said he hoped the government's policy would have the support of the house.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

One Seriously Damaged, While Other Escapes Injury.

HOLYHEAD, Wales, March 21.—The British steamers Merion and Clan Grant put into the harbor today, having been in collision off this place during a dense fog. Both ships were injured. The Clan Grant was struck amidships and its fore part is full of water. It has a large hole in its starboard side and was obliged to go on the beach to prevent sinking. The damage to the Merion is evidently slight, as it subsequently proceeded to Liverpool. It sailed from Philadelphia March 9. The Clan Grant was last reported as having arrived in the Clyde March 6, from Antwerp.

The collision occurred off Tuscar, on the Irish coast, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Merion stood by the Clan Grant and accompanied it to safety and then proceeded for its destination.

The Merion subsequently arrived in the Mersey and its passengers were landed by means of a tender.

It appears that the Merion was not damaged. There was much excitement among its eighty passengers at the time of the collision.

LADRONES ATTACK SURVEYORS.

One Wounded and Member of the Constabulary is Killed.

MANILA, March 21.—Ladrones attacked a surveying party yesterday ten miles north of Calamba. A. S. Perkins, who was in charge of the surveying party, was wounded in the battle and one private of the constabulary was killed and another wounded.

The Datto Hassan, who wounded Major H. L. Scott during an engagement, has been captured by pursuing troops. All the other dattos aided the troops in locating Hassen. Everything is peaceful now, with no opposition of any kind to the American rule on the island of Jolo.

LEGAL ADVISER ARRIVES IN SIAM.

Harvard Professor of International Law Reaches Bangkok.

BANGKOK, Siam, March 21.—Prof. Edward H. Strobel, general adviser to the government of Siam, has arrived here.

Prof. Strobel is Bemis professor of international law at Harvard and was formerly secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, United States minister to Chile, third assistant secretary of state, United States minister to Ecuador and arbitrator in the Freraut claim between France and Chile. He is on leave of absence of two years from Harvard.

GREAT BRITAIN AFTER GOLD MINES.

Reason Given by Russian Paper for Thibetan Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The Novoste declares that the real secret of the British Thibetan expedition is the discovery of immensely rich gold deposits, Thibet being in fact a second California.

VIOLENT STORM IN MISSOURI

Fifty Buildings Unroofed in One Town and Many Injured.

HIGGINSVILLE IS IN TOTAL DARKNESS

Hailstones of the Proverbial Size Smash 2,000 Windows, Property Destroyed and Man Fatally Injured.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—A special to the Times from Higginsville, Mo., says: Fifty buildings are partly wrecked, one man is mortally wounded and several others hurt, while the town and the streets are strewn with debris as the result of a tornado and hailstorm, which struck this place at 4:45 this afternoon. The hail on the street was a foot deep five minutes after the storm began, and some of the stones were as large as hens' eggs.

Dozens of trees in the town were blown down and several horses were killed on the street. The storm came without warning. The wind and hail came first and were followed with a terrific downpour of rain, which flooded nearly every cellar in the town. The storm came from the west, traveling eastward. It kept within a narrow path, at least in the tornado portion, only about two blocks of the business portion of this place being damaged.

Two other towns in this section were in the path of the storm and both are said to be considerably damaged. They are Corder and Alma, both having populations of 500 or 600. According to the meager reports which came here tonight, several houses in both places have been wrecked, but the exact extent of the damage is not known. The grocery store of J. W. Ensley, in the business part of this place, was wrecked by the storm. John Holsen, a clerk, was mortally injured and probably will not live through the night. One leg is broken in two places and he is internally injured.

It is estimated that 2,000 windows were broken by the force of the storm. More than fifty houses have been unroofed. Owing to the fact that the electric light wires are all down and the light plant damaged the town will be in darkness all of tonight and probably tomorrow night. Little progress can be made in the darkness and the damage may be greater than at first supposed. The most careful estimate of the financial loss is $40,000.

PERUVIANS VISIT CRUISER

President of Republic Given Reception by Officers of the New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—President Candamo has visited the American cruiser New York, says a Herald dispatch from Lima, Peru. He was accompanied by United States Minister Dudley, members of the cabinet, Secretary Neill and several well known Americans, Englishmen and Peruvians.

The batteries of Callao and the cruiser Constitution saluted and the Peruvian ensign was displayed on the New York when President Candamo reached the vessel. The band of the warship played the Peruvian national anthem and the crew manned the yards and gave three cheers for Peru and three for the United States. President Candamo inspected the New York with great interest and expressed great satisfaction at his reception.

A dinner was given to the officers of the battleships at the Callao club later.

RUSSIA CABLES FOR SPACE

Will Use Departments at World's Fair Reserved for Fine Arts and Liberal Arts.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Prof. Edward Grunwaldt, counselor of commerce, cabled to the World's fair officials from St. Petersburg today asking that the space originally assigned to Russia in the Fine Arts, Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments be reserved. He stated that exhibits were being arranged for those departments under the direction of General Krupski, Prince Trubezky and himself. The cablegram referred the exposition officials to Thomas Cridler and to Consul General Hallewat as references.

MAY POSTPONE BURTON CASE

Important Witnesses, Including General Payne, Unable to Attend St. Louis Boodle Trial.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—It is anticipated that when the trial of United States Senator Burton of Kansas, accused of having accepted money for the use of his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities company, is called in the United States district court tomorrow the defense will ask for a continuance. The assumption is based on the belief that certain important witnesses, among them Postmaster General Payne, who is ill, will not be present when the trial is called.

ITALIANS FIGHT OVER WOMAN

New York Police Wound Several in Attempt to Arrest the Murderer.

NEW YORK, March 21.—During a riot in an Italian settlement at One hundred and Fourteenth street and First avenue one man has been killed and several were wounded by the police in a drawn battle which lasted half an hour. They succeeded in arresting three men suspected of complicity in the murder.

The trouble started when Alexander Fico and Vincensino Maresco got into a fight over a woman. Fico was shot and killed.

ALLEGE WORDS ARE CHANGED

Grand Jury Investigating Charges of Irregularities in the Sale of Government Site.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 21.—The federal grand jury today began an investigation into the charges of alleged irregularities in the sale of the postoffice sites to the government at Columbia, Mo. One charge is that the name of William T. Hoge was fraudulently attached to the abstract of title of the Stewart property, which was sold to the government for $6,000 for a postoffice site. It is also claimed by the government officials that several important words in the deed have been changed.

Brazilian Commissioner Arrives.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Tennyson from Rio Janeiro was Jose Carlos Carvalho, Brazilian commissioner to the St. Louis exposition. He brings a large consignment of exhibits, which, he says, will exceed in value that of any other South American republic.

WILL FIGHT LABOR UNIONS

New York Man Collects a Dollar Per Head from Men Who Help.

NEW YORK, March 21.—To make the St. Louis exposition a strictly nonunion affair and after it is over to throw the gauge of battle down to the unions in that city itself is the declared purpose of a concern that has contracted to furnish employment at the exposition to more than 1,000 persons from this city.

The intention of the company was disclosed today, when J. D. McGregor, the manager, was summoned before Gaetano Damato, who is in charge of Mayor McClellan's bureau of licenses. Mr. Damato had received more than 1,000 complaints against the concern from persons who had paid $1 each for a position which they had been promised on April 25 and who became suspicious and demanded that their money be returned. The demands were not complied with, the concern maintaining that it will find employment for thousands from which it admits having received money, and at Mr. Damato's request Manager McGregor gave a bond for $1,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—When shown a dispatch from New York today to the effect that a concern, managed by J. D. McGregor, proposed to furnish a large number of nonunion persons to fill employment contracts with the world's fair, Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the Exposition company, said:

"The Exposition company has no knowledge of McGregor and his plans. There is no agreement between contractors and the world's fair as to the employment of labor, union or otherwise. Everyone doing business on The Pike is at liberty to employ whom he pleases, the same as any exhibitor."

TALL BUILDINGS ARE SHAKEN

Massachusetts and Vermont Feel the Effects of Earthquake This Morning.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 21.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in this city early today. Tall buildings were shaken quite perceptibly. The shock traveled from east to west.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 21.—An earthquake shock was felt here early today. People were aroused by a distinct jar of their homes and a rumbling noise.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—An earthquake shock was felt shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Houses shook and telephone receivers were observed to swing on their hooks. In Ansonia and Rockville, also, the shock was plainly felt. Windows were rattled and furniture moved.

BOSTON, March 21.—Reports received from various parts of New England indicate today's earthquake shock was felt in nearly all sections of New England and the maritime provinces. The extent and severity of the disturbance is said by astronomers to show that it was the most remarkable in twenty years. Calais, Me., reported that buildings were rocked so as to shake pictures from the walls. From this point to Hartford, Conn., including all parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, as well as Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the trembling of the earth was noted.

CANDY POISONING CASE

Important Evidence at the Second Trial of Mrs. Botkin on Charge of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The second trial of Mrs. Cordelia L. Botkin, charged with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, at Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy, was resumed today. Judge Cook ordered from the room all children and minors. Lewis F. Byington then made the opening statement of the prosecution. Miss Elizabeth L. Kemp, a clerk in the postoffice at Dover, Del., was the first witness called. She testified to taking the package of candy addressed to Mrs. Dunning from the mail pouch and calling Postmaster Gooden's attention to it. She displayed the wrapper, which was one of the exhibits in court. Harry C. Pennington, a nephew of Mrs. Dunning, testified to getting the package at the postoffice and giving it to his aunt.

Harry C. Pennington identified the box that had contained the candy and the wrapper around it. Miss Josephine Bateman said Mrs. Dunning gave her some of the candy. Miss Bateman took several pieces in her mouth and detected some particles of gritty substance which caused her to throw the candy away. She subsequently learned that the hard substance was lump arsenic.

PEOPLE FORGET PRINCIPLES

President Schurman of Cornell Talks of Lawlessness in the United States.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In an address at New Rochelle President Schurman of Cornell university has discussed what he considers the true elements of national greatness and expressed the truth that so far as physical power is concerned our nation leaves almost nothing to be desired. In referring to our respect for law and our regard for the rights of others, however, he said:

There has been in the last few years more lawlessness than those living in the present generation can remember. Lynching seems to go on apace. There are reasons given for this, as a matter of course. Some say it is because our children are not taught religion in the schools; others that it is due to the great immigration to our shores. To me there seems to be an entirely different reason for it. It is, I think, due to a certain amount of race depreciation—I will not say race hatred, which somehow seems to be still very potent in our blood. We still talk a great deal of the superiority of the white race. With an excess of passion, we still talk of the inferiority of the people with dark skins. It appears that the tiger is still in our blood and woe to the man who stirs him up.

We seem already to have forgotten some of the great principles for which our fathers died and we have become compelled to hear in the last few years derisive remarks about the constitution.

MINE SCALE FINALLY SIGNED

Agreement as to Wages and Conditions Extends Over Two-Year Period.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—The meeting of the sub-scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the central competitive field, comprising Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was held here today.

The new scale, embracing a contract for two years, provided for a reduction in wages of 5.55 per cent, roughly speaking, or a general reduction equivalent to one-half of the last increase in wages.

Late this afternoon the scale was signed by the joint subscale committee consisting of two miners and two operators of each of the four states forming the central competitive district. No change was made from the original proposition of the operators which was voted upon by the miners. The next joint conference will be held at Indianapolis January 25, 1905.

CLOSES DIETRICH INQUIRY

U. S. Rohrer Denies Having Had Conversation as Alleged with Dutton.

ANDREWS DISCUSSES HIS CANDIDACY

Indian Appropriation Bill, as Reported to the Senate, Provides for Payment of Money to the Omaha Indians.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The special committee of the senate appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Dietrich finished the taking of testimony this afternoon.

U. S. Rohrer of Hastings, who refused to come to Washington on telegraphic request, came on subpoena, however. Before Mr. Rohrer was put on the stand the committee returned to read over the statement prepared by District Attorney Summers as to the evidence, which Rohrer would give. On returning to the room, Senator Hoar stated that the majority of the committee had decided to admit Mr. Rohrer's testimony, although under all the laws of evidence it could not be held as competent, should Mr. Rohrer testify as outlined he would, by the district attorney.

Mr. Rohrer was then sworn and asked by Chairman Hoar if the witness had ever had a conversation with William M. Dutton, regarding the appointment of Haman as deputy postmaster at Hastings and in that conversation Dutton replied that if he (Rohrer) was in a position to put up $500 for Haman, he might be appointed, otherwise some other man would be named.

Rohrer stated that while he had a conversation with Dutton before the appointment of Jacob Fisher became public property, that no intimation as to money was made. He said that his talk with Dutton was of a confidential character, no one knowing of it's nature save his wife, whom he had told some little time ago. He asked whether he would be compelled to make this talk public. He said the talk had no reference to the suggestion of money on the part of Dutton. He was told that he need not divulge it's character. He was then excused.

Talk with Fairbanks.

Senator Dietrich said he had intended to call Senator Fairbanks to testify to the fact that in the fall of 1900, when Mr. Fairbanks was in Nebraska, that he (Dietrich) had requested Fairbanks as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the senate to help in securing an appropriation for a public building at Hastings, so that Dietrich would be relieved of the lease of the Dietrich building, held by the Postoffice department; that he could not call Senator Fairbanks, who was interested in legislation then pending in the senate. The committee stated that Senator Dietrich might incorporate what he expected to prove by Senator Fairbanks in his statement.

Mr. Dietrich then offered two affidavits, that of W. H. Dillon and Jacob Bernhardt, in evidence to show that these affiants were familiar with the fact that the Dietrich building was to be deeded to Miss Dietrich upon it's completion; that in fact they knew of the contemplated action on the part of Senator Dietrich even before the foundation was begun.

This ended testimony and hearing was adjourned without delay.

The committee held a short executive session to decide upon the admissibility of certain evidence and also to go over the testimony furnished by the Postoffice department in the case. No conclusion was reached. Senator Hoar stating that as Senator Pettus would attend the funeral of the late Representative Thompson of Alabama nothing final would be done in the case until his return, which will be the last of the week.

Andrews Talks of Candidacy.

William E. Andrews of Hastings, auditor for the Treasury department, has, through his friends of the Fifth Nebraska district, announced his candidacy for the United States senate, subject to the will of the republicans of the state. In making the announcement, Mr. Andrews said he was largely impelled thereto by many friends whom he met while in Nebraska recently. "But it must not be understood that my friends are solely responsible for my determination," said Auditor Andrews tonight, "to be a candidate for the senate. After canvassing the situation in Adams county, and believing that a somewhat similar situation existed in other counties of the district, I told my friends to go ahead.

"Those who have followed the ups and downs of politics in that portion of our state know how slender some of our majorities are on the legislative seats, so that to be successful we must have absolute harmony in the party. In order to aid in making harmony sure I told my friends if they believed that my candidacy for the senate would help them, to present my name."

Asked if he expected to go before the convention, Mr. Andrews replied that he was a candidate for the senate and should the convention indorse another than himself then he would be found working just as hard as ever for the success of the republican ticket.

Mr. Andrews refused to discuss the advisibility of the convention indorsing a candidate for the senate in view of his announcement. He did say, however, that the question of the nomination rested solely with the convention and that conditions might arise whereby it would be thought best not to nominate.

It is learned that Mr. Andrews has been considered for some time past, not only in his own county of Adams, but in other counties in that section of the state, and that the formal announcement of his candidacy marks the beginning of an open campaign for delegates to the state convention in his behalf.

Select Congressional Committee.

At a meeting of the republican members of congress tonight to elect the national congressional committee the following were elected by the various state delegations: Nebraska, J. J. McCarthy; Iowa, J. A. T. Hull; South Dakota, Charles H. Burke.

Owing to the continued illness of his daughter, Representative Burkett will be unable to attend his district convention tomorrow.

Representative Kinkaid today recommended B. R. Ashley for postmaster at Hyannis, Neb.

Payments to Omaha Indians.

The Indian appropriation bill, which was reported to the senate today, instructs the secretary of the interior to pay per capita to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska money now to their credit in the treasury of the United States. It also provides $10,000 for an Indian warehouse at Omaha.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska, Maynard, Cass county, Mrs. Minnie Cox, vice A. L. Cox, resigned; Rokeby, Lancaster county, Gilbert Bunnell, vice Frank A. Martin, resigned. Iowa, Carbon, Adams county, L. Franklin, vice M. E. Jackson, resigned.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Tuesday and Colder in North and East Portions; Wednesday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	41	1 p. m.	48
6 a. m.	42	2 p. m.	47
7 a. m.	42	3 p. m.	47
8 a. m.	41	4 p. m.	46
9 a. m.	40	5 p. m.	45
10 a. m.	41	6 p. m.	45
11 a. m.	43	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	45	8 p. m.	43
		9 p. m.	44

NOTHING NEW FROM ORIENT

Movements of Troops Proceeding in a Most Satisfactory Manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—2 p. m.—Beyond the movement of troops to the far east, which is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with Russian plans, the government's advices indicate little change in the situation. No official telegrams announcing collisions with the enemy had been received up to noon. The government had no information to substantiate the reported capture of 1,800 Japanese north of the Yalu river and it is assumed that it would immediately have been reported if true.

Vladivostok papers which have just arrived here say that a member of the Japanese consulate declared on the eve of his departure that it was Japan's ambition to drive the Russians across the Amur, restore Manchuria to China and annex Corea.

The Vladivostok editors find it almost impossible to get out their papers. The supply of paper is practically exhausted; they cannot get up steam in the press boilers because the horses which carted the water have gone; most of the reporters and compositors have either been called to the colors or have bolted, and no advertisements are being received.

The Novoe Vremya publishes prominently a Paris dispatch declaring it is believed there that a triple alliance between Japan, China and Corea has been formed, which was the real object of Marquis Ito's visit to Seoul.

DAY OF RECKONING FOR ENGLAND.

Henry Norman Believes Flames of Hostility Are Visible.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Under the title of "The War and After" Henry Norman, M. P., discusses the probable after effects of the Russian-Japanese war in the forthcoming number of the World's Work. He says that it is most important that one fact should be clearly realized, that "it is a fight for the control of China. Corea and Manchuria are subordinate or indirect issues. The real object is predominant influence in Peking, bringing with it the ultimate domination of the far east and in the future the headship of Asiatic races."

He points out the probability of war in the near east and England's peril from such an event, and says:

Already the flames of hostility to England are visible almost everywhere in Europe, a manifestation which is not at all surprising in view of the language of so much of the London press. From the highest to the lowest moderation of language, respect for the feelings of other nations and a sense of responsibility appear to have vanished from many newspaper offices. Denunciation of Russia as extravagant laudation of Japan is exaggerated, and both are making England a host of fresh enemies every week. For all of this a day of reckoning will surely come, for the passion roused against England will have reached its climax.

When this happens and Russia has practically evacuated Manchuria, and Japan, unable to continue a ruinous struggle of indefinite duration, requests the powers to recognize the retrocession of Manchuria to China and to decree the end of the war, then England is likely to learn the result of its Asiatic alliance, for it is the universal conviction that it was the Anglo-Japanese treaty which rendered war in the far east both possible and probable.

In conclusion, I will venture upon one prophesy, namely, that the result of this war will be for Russia a blessing in disguise. The policy of expansion everywhere, at any cost and by any method, whether of arms or of diplomacy, together with its authors and upholders will be discredited. The canker at the heart of Russia, the corruption of its bureaucracy, will be cut out. The statesmen who desire to curtail military expenditure and to encourage Russian production and commerce will come back to power. The czar will brush aside opposition to humanity and peace that he cherishes.

CHARGES AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

Accused of Firing on Red Cross and Using Poisonous Missiles.

(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—It appears that during the bombardment of the islands in front of Dalny, the Japanese seriously damaged a Red Cross building. The Russian government protests against this as a breach of civilized methods of warfare.

One of the highest officials of the Foreign office today said:

"Without any doubt, according to reports received, the Japanese have made use of missiles giving off poisonous gases. It is not an idle assertion."

He also expressed the satisfaction felt at the more favorable turn in American sentiment toward Russia.

The Grand Duke Boris has passed through Irkutsk. As a sign of the times M. Savourine, proprietor of the Vremya, was sent for by the minister of the interior, M. Plehve, and asked to moderate the tone of the articles in his newspaper concerning England.

THREATENS TO KEEP MANCHURIA.

Russian Ambassador at Peking Uses Plain Language.

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HANGHAI, March 21.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Russian consul general, when interviewed concerning the report of Russia bringing pressure to bear on China to assist in patrolling Manchuria and suppressing brigandage, said he could neither deny nor affirm the report.

A high Chinese official informs me that M. Lessar has said that knowing the Chinese cannot, at this critical time, suppress the Manchurian bandits alone and desiring Russo-Chinese action, he has assured Prince Ching that unless the depredations ceased, not only would neutrality be disregarded, but any hope of the eventual restoration of Manchuria would be futile.

GERMAN CONSUL GIVES COUNSEL

Says People Remaining at New Chwang Do So at Risk.

YIN KOW, March 21.—The German consul from Tien Tsin, at a meeting of German citizens held here yesterday, counselled all residents of that nationality that they remained at New Chwang at their own risk and that in event of loss of property recovery was doubtful; also that in the event that Russia was defeated the recovery of losses, if possible, would only be after a long time, but if Japan was defeated recovery would be sooner. The British residents propose to protest against the indefinite absence of a warship from New Chwang.

ATTACK PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Paper Hos it the Russian Stronghold Has Been Occupied.

TROOPS LAND IN THE REAR OF THE CITY

Fleet at the Same Time Opens Furious Bombardment of Place.

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED NEAR YIN KOW

Firing Heard, but Haze Veils Objects at Sea.

TRANSPORTS UNLOAD AT CHINAMPHO

Occupation of Towns of Anju and Ping Yang by the Japanese Infantry and Artillery is Confirmed.

(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

TOKIO, March 21.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A Tokio newspaper publishes a report this afternoon to the effect that a Japanese division was landed on the Liao Tung peninsula on March 19 and engaged the Russian troops in the rear of Port Arthur.

Simultaneously the fleet bombarded the town and harbor.

The action began at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 19 and continued until 10 o'clock on the morning of March 20.

Sixteen ships were engaged in the attack and the result is reported to have been the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

No further details are given and the report remains so far unconfirmed.

Firing Heard at Sea.

YIN KOW, March 22.—Firing was heard off the coast, apparently about six miles to the southward, fourteen shots having been heard between 7 and 7:30 this morning. The morning was hazy and it was impossible to distinguish objects at sea. A creditable report has reached here that two cruisers and five gunboats were off Kin Chow yesterday.

Ping Yang Occupied.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The following official dispatch, dated Mukden, March 20, was received today:

General Zhilinski reports as follows:

The troops are in good spirits and there is no sickness.

According to reports received from the frontier guards on the Eastern Chinese railway everything is in order there. At Udyin station Captain Uksemoff, with seventy cavalrymen, has driven off a band of 100 Chinese bandits.

The occupation of the towns of Anju and Ping Yang by the enemy's infantry and artillery is confirmed. An increased movement of troops and transport on the road between Ping Yang and Anju is noticeable.

Thirteen of the enemy's transports recently unloaded at Chinnampho. According to reports there have been no preparations for landing on the coast of Corea or opposite Kin Chow.

All reports appearing in foreign newspapers of the landing of Japanese troops at different points on the coast are inventions.

MUST CONCEDE TO OPPOSITION

Japanese Government Will Alter Its Present Plan of Taxation.

TOKIO, March 21.—As a result of the series of conferences between the party leaders it seems certain that government will abandon its attempt to create a salt monopoly, place a tax on silk, and also make a smaller increase in the land tax than originally proposed.

The members of the cabinet are holding a series of conferences with the party leaders, who have been explaining how the interests of the people they represent are affected by the war taxes. The cabinet is endeavoring to frame measures which will prove satisfactory to the people.

There is a growing feeling that the government should not attempt the immediate payment of a large part of the cost of war by taxation, but that it should issue bonds and extend the payments over a series of years.

A vote of thanks to the navy for its victories off Port Arthur, which will be moved in the house of representatives tomorrow, will praise the valor and heroism of the officers and men and express the gratitude of the nation to them.

JAPANESE STOP GENERAL ALLEN.

Will Not Permit American to Proceed on Way to the Front.

SEOUL, March 21—2 p. m.—The Japanese stopped Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, formerly chief of the Philippine constabulary, and United States military observer with the Japanese army at Ping Yang, requesting him not to proceed from their outposts.

Marquis Ito has been decorated with the Order of the Plum Blossom, usually given only to royalties. United States Minister Allen and Japanese Minister Hayashi have received decorations of the first class of Pal Kuk. Minister Allen's decoration was conferred in recognition of his valuable counsel and long intimacy with the emperor.

Marquis Ito, in an audience with the emperor, urged the gradual adoption of Corean reform measures, thus avoiding the confusion due to the precipitate measures of 1895.

MANY RUSSIANS COMMIT SUICIDE

Several Officers at Port Arthur Succumb to Strain of Bombardment.

NEW YORK, March 21.—News has been received from Port Arthur that several officers of the garrison, under the strain caused by the bombardment, have committed suicide, says a World dispatch from Shanghai. The total number of casualties in the town to date is 265.

Marquis Ito has held a large reception, which was attended by the foreign legation officials, cables the Seoul correspondent of the Times. He expressed the belief that under Japanese guidance Corea will advance commercially and intellectually. It being Japan's intention so to use its influence that the Coreans will never regret their connection with it. The marquis will return to Japan March 25.

RUSSIA GAINS BY NEW PLAN.

Decision to Meet Japanese Near Mukden Strengthens Position.

PARIS, March 21.—Foreign Minister Delcasse has received a copy of Secretary Hay's dispatch, from United States Minister Conger, at Peking, containing China's assurances of the unprovocative action to be taken by it against either of the belligerents.

The authorities here have no doubt that China is ready to give assurances, but