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AFFIRMS BEEF CASE

United States Supreme Court Holds Against Combing of Packers.

OPINION DELIVERED BY JUSTICE HOLMES

He Says That While Evidence Is Not Sufficient It Is Insufficient.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CONSPIRACY

Court Finds That an Agreement Exists to Fix Prices.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE WILL GO UP

Several Important Causes, Including Denver Election Contest, Are Before Highest Tribunal of the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the case of the United States against Swift and Company, known as the Beef trust case, charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices on fresh meats, etc. The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes and affirmed the decision of the court below, which was against the packers.

In his opinion Justice Holmes discussed at length the various contentions of the packers and disposed of them individually. He admitted that some of the charges were less specific than desirable, but said this was necessarily true on account of the vast extent of the field covered. He added that sufficient evidence had been shown to prove continuance of offenses and an offense of that nature to justify the proceeding. The opinion continues and affirms the injunction granted against the packers under the Sherman anti-trust law by the lower courts. The opinion was concurred in by all the members of the court.

Extracts from Opinion.

Summarizing the bills, Justice Holmes said: This charges a combination of a dominant portion of the dealers in fresh meat throughout the United States not to bid against each other for the stock of meat for a few days in order to induce the cattlemen to sell at prices which will sell, and to fix prices at which they will sell, and to that end to restrict shipments of meat where necessary to maintain uniform price of credit to dealers and to keep a blacklist, to make a common market, to get less than lawful rates from the railroads, to the exclusion of competitors.

Referring to the allegation of lack of continuity in the charges, he said: Whatever may be thought concerning the proper construction of the statute, a bill which is not to be read in its entirety, but as an indictment would have been read and construed 30 years ago, but it is to be taken to mean what it fairly conveys to a dispassionate reader by a fairly exact use of the English speech.

He disposed of the charge of "multifariousness" in the following language: The scheme as a whole seems to us to be within reach of the law. It is not to be read as a whole, but as an indictment would have been read and construed 30 years ago, but it is to be taken to mean what it fairly conveys to a dispassionate reader by a fairly exact use of the English speech.

As to interstate commerce. With reference to the allegation that no interstate commerce is involved in the sale of meats by the packers the opinion says: The allegations of the second act, even if they import a technical passing of title at the slaughtering place, also import that the sale is to be made fairly and honestly, and that the shipments to other states apart from the original packages of meat, are made by the packers or their agents.

As to the effect of the injunction. The general words of the injunction, or by any other method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce and interstate commerce, are sufficiently broad to be so construed.

Would modify injunction. The general words of the injunction, or by any other method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce and interstate commerce, are sufficiently broad to be so construed.

The Supreme Court of the United States today granted the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of E. H. Harriman and others against the Northern Securities company, growing out of the former decision of the court relative to the distribution of the stock of the securities company.

The effect of granting the writ is to bring the case to the supreme court for review. The argument is set for February 20, after other cases on the calendar that day.

Postal conspirators lose. The supreme court of the United States today denied the application of Maxham, Lorenz and Groff for a writ of certiorari in the case against their charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the Postoffice department irregularities. The effect is to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia finding them guilty as charged. Maxham, Lorenz and the Groff were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000 each.

Attorneys for Maxham and the Groff (Continued - Second Page.)

JUDGE KEILEY IS KILLED

Man Whose Appointment Caused Friction with Austria Is Run Over in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Consul General Gowdy has been informed by the authorities that a train recently was over an accident on the Place de la Concorde has been identified as former Chief Justice Keiley of the International court of appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London.

Anthony M. Keiley first came into national prominence through his nomination by President Cleveland in 1885 as minister to Italy. His appointment was cancelled on account of the objections of the Italian government. He was then accredited by President Cleveland as minister to Vienna, but the Austrian government also declared Mr. Keiley to be persona non grata, the first objection being that he held ultramontane views that were offensive to a friendly government. This ground was not satisfactory to an influential circle in Austria, and it was then alleged that his catholicism was lax, from which charge he was warmly defended by the administration at Washington. Secretary Bayard addressed a note to the Austrian government in which he commented on the unreasonable attitude of the Austrian government. The secretary even went so far as to say that the appointment would be allowed to stand, even though it resulted in a cessation of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria. To relieve the situation the president ordered the secretary to resign. Mr. Keiley resigned and later was appointed to the international court at Cairo. He resigned in April, 1902, owing, it was understood, to the death of his wife. His record in Cairo was distinguished by ability.

His wife, Mrs. Keiley, was for a time editor of the Norfolk Virginian and the Index and News of Petersburg. He was mayor of Richmond for one term and was afterward chosen district attorney of that city. For twelve years Mr. Keiley was president of the National Catholic Bureau of Education. His brother is Bishop Benjamin Keiley of the diocese of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Keiley was about 70 years old.

DISCUSSES EFFECT OF HAY'S NOTE

Newspaper Sees Chance of Belligerents Losing Fruit of Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The Novosti says Secretary Hay's note on the subject of China will be interpreted in different ways. "We cannot say," the paper adds, "that it promises the belligerents agreeable prospects. If other cabinets come to an agreement with Washington it may happen that neither Russia nor Japan will get the slightest advantage from the war. Other powers are preparing to set judicial claims in case peace is declared. These powers have suddenly conceived a desire to preserve China's integrity and neutrality under any circumstances. Their solicitude comes a little late."

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Russian government's reply to China's declaration that it has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so is a reassertion that it has done so. The Russian note which was communicated to the powers Saturday afternoon, says that Russia has not violated neutrality, but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further. It is learned here that Russia found that all the powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

SWEDISH SAILORS ASK TO TESTIFY

British Agent Asserts He Has Found Cause of Firing in North Sea.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The international commission inquiring into the North sea incident, at its session today, heard two Swedish witnesses, Captain Johnson and Mr. Stromberg, of the cargo boat Alderboon. They both testified that a few hours preceding the firing on the British trawlers by the Russian squadron trawler was attacked in the North sea by a strange warship, which fired many shots which did not do it serious damage. The stranger then disappeared.

Counsel for Russia protested that this testimony was not directly connected with the North sea incident, but Admiral Fourrier, president of the commission, ruled that the testimony was admissible. Hugh O'Boone, the British agent, said the strange vessel was the Russian transport Kamotchatka, which mistook the Swedish trawler for a torpedo boat. Mr. O'Boone further declared that the Kamotchatka was a transport vessel, not a warship.

Admiral Rojstevsky notifying him that he had been attacked by a torpedo boat, and Rojstevsky thereupon ordered his squadron to be on the lookout for torpedo boats, which Mr. O'Boone asserted, caused the North sea incident.

SUSPENDS HABEAS CORPUS RIT

Marital Law Is Practically Established in Two Provinces in Luzon.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—Habeas corpus has been suspended in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas. Major General Corbin is heartily co-operating with Governor Wright and is giving him every possible aid in suppressing the insurrection.

Federal troops, consisting of detachments of picked sharpshooters, work in conjunction with the native scouts and the constabulary. Federal troops garrison the towns and martial law has practically been established.

The present situation in the two provinces is partially due to idleness and to disaffection, fostered by the opponents of the internal revenue law.

The force of the bandit lardness is estimated at 500. The bandits have intimidated peacefully inclined natives, who have been forced to assist them.

The lardness who captured the wife and two children of former Governor Trias in the attack on San Francisco de Malabon on the night of January 24, now demand a ransom of 20,000 pesos for their release.

Entertain German Admiral. MANILA, Jan. 30.—Rear Admiral von Frittwitz of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, who arrived here January 18 on the steamer the Pacific Blomsk, called today. During the admiral's stay in Manila he was entertained on an elaborate scale by the army, the navy and the civil government. Major General Corbin, Rear Admiral Stirling and Governor Wright taking an active and prominent part in all the festivities.

China Has New Province. SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—A new province called Kipghau has been formed from part of the province of Kiangsu, north of the Yangtze River. This will divide China into 16 provinces. Enshun has been appointed governor of the new province under Chou Pu, the new viceroy at Nankin.

REPORT RATE BILL TO HOUSE

Committee Agrees on Measure Extending Powers of Commerce Commission.

CREATES COURT OF TRANSPORTATION

In Race of Discrimination Commission Can Fix Rates and New Tribunal Authorized to Review Finding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by a party vote today authorized a favorable report to the house on a bill extending authority to the Interstate Commerce commission to fix rates, increasing the size of the commission from five to seven members and creating a court of transportation.

The bill is a combination of the Each-Townsend measure, with amendments taken from the Hepburn bill. The action of the committee was reached after sessions lasting practically all day. At 10 o'clock the eleven republican members of the committee met for the purpose of agreeing on a bill. Eight of them were in favor of reporting the Hepburn bill, lacking one vote of being a majority. Messrs. Townsend, Each and Lovington were in favor of the Each-Townsend proposition. Finally Chairman Hepburn moved to report the Each-Townsend measure with amendments.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill as reported contains twenty-two sections. Sections 1 and 2 extend authority to the Interstate Commerce commission to fix rates, and it is declared any existing rate for the transportation of persons or property, or any regulation or practice whatsoever affecting the transportation of persons or property to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory declared void and of no effect.

Section 3 makes all proceedings before the commission, including the record of evidence, findings and records of the commission a part of the record in the case to be sent to the court of transportation within ten days after notice for review has been given. All proceedings before the court are to be conducted by the attorney general. The commission, however, may employ special counsel, with the approval of the attorney general and moreover is given full power, even during proceedings, to modify, suspend or annul its former order, ruling or requirement.

Section 4 imposes a penalty of a fine of \$100 a day for each day parties violate the rulings of the commission made under sections 1 and 2 of the bill.

Section 5 defines the word person to include corporations.

Section 6 increases the membership of the commission to seven and makes the salary of each \$10,000 a year. Not more than four commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party.

Court of Transportation.

Section 7 establishes the court of transportation to be composed of five circuit judges of the United States, no two of whom shall be from the same circuit. They shall be designated by the president for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from April 1, 1906, and as their terms expire the president shall from the circuit judges designate their successors for terms of five years each.

Section 8 provides that this court shall hold four regular sessions annually in Washington, beginning on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December. The president is authorized to appoint five additional circuit court judges, which no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, to exercise the authority and powers and perform the duties now required by law of a circuit judge.

Section 9 grants a court of transportation exclusive jurisdiction in all cases brought under the provisions of the bill and also the interstate commerce act.

Section 11 extends to the court of transportation all the powers of a circuit court of the United States so far as the same may be applicable.

The court of transportation is given power to summon before it all parties named as defendants or respondents in proceedings before it, and its subpoenas for witnesses may run into any judicial district or any territory or possession of the United States.

Order of Proceedings.

Section 14 declares the court of transportation always open for the filing of pleadings, motions and other papers. Section 15 provides for appeals to the United States supreme court from the court of transportation, provided it is taken within thirty days of the date of entry of the order or decree of the court of transportation.

The supreme court shall give precedence to the hearing and decision of such appeal over all other cases except criminal cases.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CHICAGO

Lumber Wagon Drivers Are Out and Planning Mill Employees May Quit Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Nine hundred lumber wagon drivers struck here today. Operations of firms comprising the Lumbermen's association—concerns that control the supply of lumber for building, the flooring mills and the sash, door and blind and box factories of the city—were affected. One hundred firms are members of the association, and they assert that they will stand together in opposing the demands of the drivers.

The drivers affected belong to the Lumber Box and Shaving Teamster local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Since last December they have been seeking an increase of wages for drivers of two-horse wagons from \$13 to \$14 a week. No increase is asked for single drivers, who have been getting \$12. The employers would concede no advance.

A strike of 500 planing mill employes also is said to be impending. The Lumbermen's association offers the planing mill a new agreement practically providing for the "open shop," has been rejected.

PRESIDENT VISITS ANNAPOLIS

Goes to Naval Academy to Participate in Graduating Exercises.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Before a host of friends and relatives who came from all parts of the country to witness their graduating, the 114 members of the first class at the naval academy today completed their four-years' course and received their diplomas at the hands of President Roosevelt. Shortly after the president and his family arrived, the graduates who entered the academy. The president was introduced by Superintendent Brownson of the academy, who said: "I have the honor and it is a pleasure, of presenting to you the president, who will deliver to you your diplomas. Mr. President, these are the graduates of the naval academy."

Addressing them as "Fellow midshipmen," the president began by saying that he was unable to see how a good American could fall to be a better American after coming to Annapolis and seeing what the navy was and was soon to be of.

More than any other people in the country," he said, "except the men of your master service, you owe a peculiar care for your interests on the part of the representatives of the people."

Of all the "bravest armies" in the country the president said that the army of the militia was the most foolish and most baseless.

"No nation is as free from the danger of a growth of militarism as we are," he said. "The danger is that we do not take sufficient thought to prepare our men and material."

"If this country intends to do its duty on the side of law and order then it must see to it that it is able to make good, should the necessity arise." Referring to the arbitration treaty now pending before the senate the president said every friend of peace should join heartily in seeing that these treaties become a part of the supreme law of the land.

"So much," said the president, "for the members of the graduating class, reminding them that one of their great duties was to see that your ship is in the line of the engagements of modern times, the president said, the defeated belligerents were defeated through no lack of bravery, but through lack of preparation or defective material. In conclusion he said: "If you will but keep to the path of peace, you will keep and maintain the proud fame of the American naval officer."

At the conclusion of his address the president presented to the seven successful midshipmen the sword and medals won for proficiency in the oratorical and practical gunnery.

PRESIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA

Chief Executive Makes an Address at Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor and principal speaker tonight at the forty-second anniversary banquet of the Union League. The first trophy, Philadelphia city-savvy, acted as the president's escort while he remained in the city.

President Roosevelt occupied a seat in the center of the guest table with President Stoberry of the Union league on his right and United States Senator Penrose on his left. Seated at the same table were former Postmaster General Charles Joseph Smith, Congressman Bingham, Surgeon General Rixey, Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, Governor Lea of Delaware, Governor Stokes of New Jersey and Mayor Weaver of this city.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was introduced and could not attend. Former Postmaster General Smith was also one of the speakers of the evening. His address was devoted to a history of the Union league.

President Roosevelt arose to make his address. He was greeted with long continued applause. Then the entire assembly stood and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the First regiment.

Letters of regret were read from Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house, and Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania.

President Roosevelt for Washington at 12:19 a. m. on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. The train will run through the night and will reach Washington about daylight.

GOVERNMENT GETS MINTYRE

Man Wanted in South Omaha in Hands of New York Federal Authorities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Philip McIntyre, who was arrested last Saturday upon the arrival of passing from Vera Cruz on a bank in the City of Mexico, according to the police, is wanted in more than a score of cities in various parts of the United States on the charges of swindling.

McIntyre is wanted by the federal government on charges of swindling. He has been turned over to the federal government, according to the Detroit Deadwood, S. D., and South Omaha, Neb. According to the detectives, McIntyre's method was to represent himself as the attorney for a Tennessee coal company and also as a former prosecuting attorney of the state of Texas.

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SAN PEDRO LINE COMPLETED

Last Rail on Road Projected by Senator Clark Laid in Nevada.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30.—The last rail of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway was laid today near George Springs, Nev. There were no ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the last stretch of steel which connects Salt Lake City today directly with Los Angeles and with San Pedro harbor, but the event will be fittingly commemorated on a date yet to be selected, in which the officials of the road and the commercial bodies of Salt Lake and Los Angeles will participate. This is the railroad which was organized by Senator Clark about three years ago.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT FAILS

Attempt to Outflank Oyama's Army Ends With a Retreat.

JAPANESE THEN TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

They Are Unable to Advance Far and Fighting for the Present Seems to Be Over.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—11:50 p. m.—General Kuropatkin's attempt to break through the Japanese left wing and outflank Field Marshal Oyama's position on the Shakhoe river seems to have failed entirely. Few details, however, are available beyond the information in the official dispatches. Field Marshal Oyama appears to have answered the Russian advance with a counter offensive movement, but no great disposition was shown to carry the warfare into the territory held by the Russians.

General Gripenberg has notified the emperor he has discontinued the offensive. General Mitenko and General Kondratovich, while not seriously injured, have been obliged to relinquish their commands. The war office gives no estimate of the Russian losses, but it is believed to be heavy.

General Gripenberg also telegraphs to Emperor Nicholas that the Russians have occupied Santatise (Samtsets). He also reports that Generals Mitenko and Kondratovich are wounded.

Japanese Account of Fighting.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—(10:30 a. m.)—Russian activity on the Shakhoe river seems to have ceased after the fighting at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood here, but it is suggested that the Russians either intend to turn the Japanese left and move a heavy force down west of the Liao river, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese right.

It is reported that the weather is warmer since January 28, but it is still extremely cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night.

The Tokio press expresses the opinion that General Kuropatkin either ordered the movement to divert attention from the direction of Nelyukovo, which he had planned to make a fight before Field Marshal Oyama had been heavily reinforced.

Manchurian army headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says: "There has been no great change in the direction of the fight, and center armies since the night of January 23, except countering the Japanese advance by a heavy force down west of the Liao river, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese right."

The details of the fighting at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai seems to have retreated in the direction of Nelyukovo, which is two miles west of Changtan and Sabangal. Russian cavalry had been defeated, and the enemy left many dead.

The casualties during the fighting at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai are estimated at 8,000 on the side of the Japanese and 10,000 on the Russian side.

Russians Drive Back.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 29 (7 p. m.) Via Fusan.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Two divisions of Japanese troops attacked Petrovsk and drove forward divisions of the Russians across the Hun river. Six hundred Russians were captured. The Russians are making a stand across the river.

One Russian division made several attacks on Santanpu to the east, but was driven back with a loss of over 4,000. The Japanese bombarded the entire Russian line. The Russians replied feebly, showing little activity.

Japanese Note on Neutrality. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Japanese government has made verbal denial to the state department here, and it is understood to other governments, of the Russian charges of violation of Chinese neutrality during the present war. The Japanese statement, just made public, is couched in strong language. It says that while it is not Japan's duty to defend China in this case, yet so far as the good faith and loyalty of Japan are called in question the government of that country feels bound to reply the charges.

The statement is supported by a detailed statement under eight heads, intended to show where Russia on her part has violated Chinese neutrality.

BALLOTS ARE TAMPERED WITH

Interesting Testimony in Election Cases in the City of Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 30.—In the trial of Peter Miller, an election judge who served in precinct of ward 7, on the charge of fraud in connection with his conduct of the election, the ballot box was brought into the West Side criminal court and opened today. The contents showed nineteen scratched tickets and 215 straight democratic tickets. This corresponded with the returns made to the election commission. During the day, however, sixty-two persons went on the stand and swore that they were residents of the precinct and that they voted the straight republican ticket on November 8. Miller is at present serving sentence in the county jail for contempt of the supreme court election injunction order. The ballot box opened today was not used in evidence in the contempt proceedings for the reason that attorneys for the defense objected.

CAROLINA REFUSES PAYMENT

Senate Tables Resolution Concerning South Dakota's Claim.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—The senate of North Carolina today by an almost unanimous vote decided to table a resolution providing for the investigation of the South Dakota claims against North Carolina. It was stated by the author of the resolution to table that the democratic party in a convention at Greensboro had voiced the sentiment of the state not to open the South Dakota bond case. As the matter now stands the general assembly will decline to take any action regarding the judgment held against the state by South Dakota.

CASHIER RECTOR SURRENDERS

Missing Bank Official Returns to Chicago and Gives Himself Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cashier W. S. Rector, indicted in connection with the failure of the Pan American bank, has surrendered to the sheriff.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Tuesday; Warmer in Northwest Portion; Wednesday Fair.

Table with 3 columns: Temperature, Dew, Hour. Rows for 5 a.m., 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m.

SITUATION IN CZAR'S DOMAIN

Conditions at Warsaw Go from Bad to Worse—Good Order at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

While there seems to have been a complete restoration of order in St. Petersburg and Moscow, conditions at Warsaw continue to go from bad to worse. Estimates of the killed and wounded in consequence of collisions between mobs and soldiers place the number at 10.

The bakers being on strike, bread is at famine prices in Warsaw, and attempts to break into stores there have caused numerous collisions with the military. The finding of revolvers of uniform make on many of the rioters arrested affords confirmation of reports that revolutionary agitators have been smuggling arms in anticipation of an outbreak.

It is asserted that the official tale of the death through the recent conflict between the strikers and troops at Riga is far short of the actuality, many having perished in an attempt to cross the river on the ice when the soldiers opened fire, the ice breaking and the water engulfing the fugitives.

BOMB THROWN AT PARIS OFFICIALS

Two Guards Are Injured and Many Windows Broken.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A meeting was held in the Trochu, Versailles, to protest against Russian atrocity. It was under the auspices of the revolutionary socialist groups and 4,000 persons were present. Deputies Jaures, Vaillant and Depressne spoke. The police were present in strong forces. During the exit of the audience into the Avenue de La Bastille, a bomb was thrown into the center of the group of police and republican guards in which stood Prefet Lepine and other high officials. None of these was hurt, but two guards were wounded and many windows broken.

The bomb was loaded with big lead bullets and was fired from a building across the street. One of the police officers, who was believed to be the author of the crime, was arrested.

The police early today discovered a supposed bomb with a tube attached, containing a lighted fuse, in front of the house of Prince Troubetzkoy, an attaché of the Russian embassy here. The policemen extinguished the fuse and informed the authorities, who are investigating the affair.

The bomb was bottle-shaped and of small dimensions. It was filled with a green powder. These were two tubes in the center, one of metal and the other of glass, containing acid. Owing to faulty construction the acid could not mix with the powder and it is believed the bomb could not have done great damage.

HOCH CAPTURED IN NEW YORK

Much Wanted Man Arrested and Admits He Is Person Sought.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Johann Hoch, charged with bigamy in Chicago and who, it is alleged, married twenty women, was arrested at a boarding house in West Forty-seventh street tonight by central office detectives. He admitted his identity, although he first attempted to deny the name of Henry Hartels.

At the Forty-seventh street station, where he was taken, he said: "I'm Hoch and a much abused man."

"How abused?" He was asked. He had nothing more to say.

He gave his name as John Joseph Adolph Hoch, said he was 45 years old, a machinist, living at 630 Union avenue, Chicago. Hoch is known under the names of Alfred Hoch, Albert Busenberg, Joseph Hoch, Joseph Hoch and Adolph Brumm.

Hoch stated that he had not been married twenty times. He said that he had been married only twice and that his first wife is still alive.

YAUQU UPRIISING IS SERIOUS

Many Small Parties Are on the Ramp and Twenty Murders Are Reported.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Dr. Levk, coroner's physician, who made a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Marie Weiker, who was killed in the Yauqu uprising, today announced that according to all microscopic tests the woman apparently died of natural causes. No traces of poison were found. However, chemical analysis will yet be tried. The doctor said that the powder found in the Hoch home are ordinary headache powders.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 30.—W. V. Daly, a prominent mining engineer and mine owner, has returned from Minas Prietas, says that the Yauqu uprising in Mexico is very serious. There are probably 800 Yauqu out, divided into from twelve to eighteen bands.

Depredations so far have been confined to the Cochaco district. The Indians are armed and are killing Americans and Mexicans without discrimination. Twenty people, Daly says, four of whom are Americans, have been killed in the district within the last week.

General Torres and Governor Yezbel, with Mexican troops, are pursuing the renegades. Torres is considered the best Indian fighter in the Mexican army. Advances at Prietas Sunday were to the effect that Torres had surrounded a large band of Indians in the Uvaluma canyon in the Mazatlan mountains. This is the same place where a year ago Mexican soldiers surprised a band of Yauqus and slew many of them.

Movements of German Vessels Jan. 30. At New York—Arrived: Helder, from Copenhagen; Kronlund, from Antwerp and Dover; Princess Victoria Louise, from St. Thomas, etc. Sailed: Kronlund, from Genoa