and Probably Monday.

Stoessel Defends Surrender.

Unusual Weather Conditions.

Gas Tank Explodes, Wrecks Conch

5 Corn Rate is at a Standstill. Local Poor Being Well Cared For

Woman in Club and Charity. Rosebud Settlers Cet More Time.

1 Stories Told of Men of Note. Portraits of Omaha Railroad Men

J. N. H. Patrick, the Pioneer.

2 Plays, Players and Playhouses.

4 Cold Fires in Omaha's History.

7 Sporting Review of the Week.

S Problems of War Department.

Ruins of Last Sunday's Big Blaze

5 Glimpses of Nebraska Legislators

Musical News and Notes.

3 Fentures of Life in Mexico.

6 In the Domain of Woman

2 0dd Work for Women

4 Cupid's Ablest Ally.

7 Top o' the Mornin'.

9 A Jealous Wife.

Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. -16

6 a. m -16

7 a. m -16

8 a. m..... -16

9 s. m.... -16

10 a. m -14

12 m - 4

From Far and Near.

A Filipino Pocahontas.

3 Comfe Opera in Real Life.

5 Dogs on the Police Force.

How Foreign Women Toil,

6 Museum of Human Passions.

8 Career of Chelly Cashenller.

Romance of a Picture Postal.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

Quiet Again Reigns Within the Zone

of Bostilities in Mau-

General Linevitch is not confirmed.

Will Carry Corn to New York

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-The Chicago Great

Western today announced the lowest

freight rates ever made from Omaha to

rates have thus decreased 50 per cent.

There is no sign of a weakening on either

side, and further reductions are expected

Detectives.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4 .- (Special Tele-

man in the employ of the Western Mer-

cantile Manufacturing company of Omaha,

BOY SETS FIRE TO HOTEL

Discharged Employe Confesses that

He Set Fire to St. Louis

Hostelry.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.-Gilbert Betz, 17

years old, today confessed to Assistant

Chief of Detectives Keeley that he set

fire to the Epworth hotel in January, en-

dangering the lives of 100 persons and

Betz told the chief that he had been dis-

causing damage estimated at \$2,000.

As the Epworth hotel is located

cade Their Houses Against

the Strikers.

consequence of the attitude of the strikers. I time it has just one-third as many men to

he set on fire.

the county authorities.

ing a forged draft for \$25.

early next week.

for Thirteen Cents.

Hour.

1 p. m

2 p. m

4 p. m

6 p. m.

Alice's Toboggan Slide.

10 Bevy of Stage Beauty.

1 Buster Brown.

Progress in the Electrical Field. Some Tersely Told Tales.

6 Past Week in Omaha Society.

7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

S Control of the Railroads.

Doings of the Legislators,

VEWS SECTION-

BUSTER BROWN'S VALEN-TINE-NEXT SUNDAY'S BEE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1905-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

Members of British Cabinet Intimate Fear of Losing the General Election.

STRONG MINORITY PARTY IS DESIRED

Speakers Say Liberals Should Not Be

Given Too Large Majority.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE PREMIER

Ridicules the Expressions of Prime Minister in Several Speeches.

AUSTRALIAN TALKS OF TRADE AGREEMENT

Colonies May Not Be Prepared to Accept Preferential Policy on Pinn Laid Down by Chamberlain,

The Bee.)-Two cabinet ministers, obviously of the west. Could anyone imagine that speaking with the idea of an early dissolution of Parliament in their minds, expressed agitation of its own seeking, in which the opinion this week that the general elec- must take so many different peoples of tion will bring the liberals into power. Mr. Arnold-Foster, the secretary for war.

who will be the unionist candidate for Croydon at the general election, at the more, one would have to realize what Japan Conservative club on Thursday said a hard fight was inevitable at the general election, attempt such an enterprise in the face of and even then he was not sure that the conservatives would win. He was inclined Such a union of interests and strength it would be a swing of the pendulum, and that for a time the present opposition would be in power.

He did not think that a reverse at the next general election would do much harm. In fact, he thought it would do some good in the long run, because it would show the amount of faith the present opposition had

in their cause. The one thing that he would impress upon the minority as large as possible. If they inquired of any of England's enemies they would find that the desire was that the liberals should reign. That in itself was sufficient for them to make the fight as fierce as possible in order that, if the opposition went into power, their majority should be a small one.

Mr. Walter Long, the president of the Board of Trade, is of the same opinion. He said, at Weston-Super Mare, that whether the policy was popular or unpopular, the conservatives had deliberately committed themselves to the revision of the fiscal system and to a measure dealing with

It was possible, he said, that the country might temporarily select a government from the other side, but, if that were so, only a passing check must be given to the development of those great imperial ideas which he believed animated the majority of the people.

Mr. Parker Smith told his constituents at the Davison club that the general election was not far off.

Winston Churchill Talks. A house dinner of the Manchester Reform Churchill, M. P., was the principal guest. Problems of Geography," says: Responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Churchill said the nation had a right to guidance from the prime minister. He was not merely a party leader; he was the first minister of the crown, and he ought to tell the country plainly what his opinion was on the grave and tangled controversy that had been raised. His conduct was in comprehensible. When he became prime minister he declared that there should be no change in the policy of the conservative When the fiscal question was first raised he said he had no settled convictions. When the cabinet crisis occurred he succeeded, by questionable tactics, in getting rid of all free trade ministers and filling their places with protectionists. At Sheffield he pronounced for a fundamental reversal of the fiscal traditions. At Edinburgh a year later, when it was evident that protection was not going to sweep the country, he explained that he could never lead a protectionist party. At Southampton he declared that all his utterances on the fiscal question arose from no settled body of doctrine, and only persons wilfully blind could misunderstand them; and lastly, at Glasgow he professed himself bored with the whole subject. It was intolerable that earnest men on either side should be the sport of such opportunism. and that Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie should be driven out of public life,

the convenience of party worshipers. Had there ever been a government quite like this before? All the men with whose names and records the country was familiar, who had represented definite principles, had abandoned it. The great offices of state were filled by a number of persons unknown before their surprising elevation Small men dealing with great forces had muddled and meddled. Scarcely any sphere of politics and escaped their fertile incapacity. The indictment against the government was three-fold. First, administrative incompetency, proved by the utter chaos to which, regardless of expense, they had reduced the British army, proved by the costly and purposeless expeditions to Somaliand and Tibet, proved most patently of all by that wonderful sugar convention, which they were so justly proved.

Increase of Public Burdens. The second count in that indictment was profligate finance, proved by the immense increase of public burdens, by a decline in public credit, by the confused presentation of national accounts and of the increasing laxity of financial practice, and proved, most of all, by the suffering and unemploy ment which existed in Great Britain owing to the shrinkage in the consuming power of the people. And the third count in that indictment was the gravest count of all. He would call it "constitutional misdemeanor." It was proved by their want of candor and might almost say want of honesty in failing to set before the nation plainly and squarely the fiscal principles on which they were prepared to stand, by repeated atto restrict liberty of debate in the House of Commons, by the increasing arrogance of the executive toward the repre sentative assembly, and their increasing servility toward the vested interests. all the pretensions of the government, the most astonishing and, if he might say so, the most impudent, was that they had reformed the army. The record of the last four years of army administration was a repord of wild extravagance, of flagrant incapacity. He admitted that Mr. Bulfour had reformed the army more often and had spent more money in reforming it so often than any other minister England had ever had: but what was the result of all these schemes? The militia had been "mur-That was the word employed by the secretary of state himself. The volun-

teers the great bulwark against conscrip tion-were broken-hearted. Thousands had (Continued on Second Page.)

OF JAPA" Barn Suyematsu Talke

ASPIRATIONS the Dest

LONDON, Feb. 4 - (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Baron Suyematsu, the well known Japanese statesman, in the course of a paper entitled "Chinese Expansio Historically Reviewed," read this week be fore the Central Asian society, took occasion to describe the absurdity of the yellow peril bogey. There had been lately much talk, he said, about the yellow peril or the possibility of a Pan-Asiatic combination. That was nothing more than senseless, mischlevous agitation. How could China rise up alone and become a source of peril to the rest of mankind? The very basic principles of Chinese civilization was essen tially pacific. Distant expeditions had com to be regarded by the Chinese as a curse of empire. There were some who accuse Japan as the organizer of the Pan-Asiatic peril. Peace loving as the Japanese were. the characteristics, notions and feelings of the Japanese and Chinese were so different that there was no possibility of their com plete amalgamation in one common cause Japan aspired, moreover, to elevate herself to the same place and to press onward LONDON, Feb. 4 .- (Special Cablegram to in the path of civilization as the countries Japan would like to organize a Pan-Asiatic Asia into its confidence-peoples with whom it had no confidence or sympathy, or community of thought or feeling? would have at stake were it to dare to the most powerful nations of the earth.

rather to take Mr. Chamberlain's view that even in Europe, where some states were well advanced and some were rather backward, would be quite impossible. How, then, could it be expected that the various peoples of the east with their varying degrees of intelligence, their conflicting interests, their old standing feuds and jealousies, would have cohesion to range themselves against the power of the occident? If they could do so, was it to be imagined that Japan would enter into so Quixotic the electors was that they should make an enterprise as to place itself at the head of so unmanageable a mob? Japan took up the cudgels in the present war with no other motive than the defense

of its own interests. Whenever it might come to a conclusion it would, as heretofore, seek to establish peace on sure and sound foundations, having no object in view which was not consisten, with a pacific policy. No matter in what way the present contest might terminate, Japan could hardly expect that circumstances would permit of it entering upon hostilities clare, in the name of Japan, that when the policy of peace.

DESIRES COMPLETE British Scientist Says All Countries

Should Secure Thorough Geographical Information.

The Bee.)-Dr. Hugh Robert Mills, one of the figure 12 on the clock face, whereas the chiefs of the British Rainfall associa- the same plumb line showed that the ball tion, writing in the current number of and cross were tilted away toward the was held this week, at which Mr. Winston the Geographical Journal on the Present east or northeast.

Problems of Geography," says:

The map of the world ought to be completed, and it is the duty and I believe the interest of every country to complete at least that portion which includes its own territory. An imperial policy which ignores such an imperial responsibility is a thing of words and not of deeds. Unsurveyed and unmapped territory is a danger, as well as a disgrace, to the country possessing it, and it would hardly be too much to say that boundary disputes would be unknown if new lands were mapped before their mineral wealth is discovered.

The degree of detail required in any survey depends upon the importance of the region. The desideratum is not a large scale map of every uninhabited island, but a map of the whole carth's surface on the same scale, which for the present may be a small one and might very well be that of one-millioneth proposed by Prof. Penck and now being carried into effect for the surveyed portions of the land. Such a map, when completed, would form a soild basis for the full discussion of many problems which at present can only be touched upon in a detached and unsatisfactory manner. When a map of the whole surface of the earth on this scale is completed we may consider the residual problems as solved.

The ultimate problem of geography may

The ultimate problem of geography may The ultimate problem of geography may perhaps be taken as the determination of the influence of the surface forms of the earth on the mental processes of its inhabitants. But a host of minor problems must be solved in cutting the steps by which that culmination may be reached. Let us first find, if possible, what is the true relation between the elevation, slope and exposure of land and climate; then the exact influence of elevation, slope, soil, exposure and climate on vegetation; then the relation between all these and agriculture, mining, manufactures, trade, transport. relation between all these and agricuit mining, manufactures, trade, transp the sites of towns, the political association peoples and the prosperity of national accountry of the possible to reduce to a formula, or eto a proposition, the relation between poetry or the religion of a people and the physical surroundings. not for the sake of public causes, but for

ARBITRATORS ARE New Zealand Miners Refuse to Abide by Decision of the Court.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 3 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Another illustration of the anomalous position to which state arbitration has been reduced is afforded by the present situation at the Newcastle collieries, New South Wales, where 4,000 men are idle through a strike of coal

The New South Wales arbitration court last week ordered all men affected by the previous award of the court to return to arbitration court to prosecute those who

disobeyed the order. Later the Employes' Federation of the Northern Collieries obtained in chambers & rule nist, prohibiting the arbitration court from enforcing its order to the men to return to work. The applicants' contention was that the order referred only to skilled

If a rule absolute is granted, compulsory arbitration is killed. "At any rate," says the leader of the strike, "they cannot put the whole countryside in jall."

FOOTPADS BUSY IN SPAIN Large Sum is Secured by Bandits Who Rob an Andalusian

Stage. MADRID, Feb. 4 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-The diligence running between the railway station at Marchena, in Andalusia, and the village of Paradas was held up by armed brigands this week and the

passengers robbed. As the diligence was passing along lonely part of the road six armed men sprang out and called upon the driver to They then ordered out the pas sengers, four in number, and made them lle on their faces on the road until the baggage was overhauled. A sum of £500 was secured by the brigands, who then made off.

Such Report Excites People of London Who Fear a Catastrophe.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IS THREATENED

Experts Urgently Insist that an Investigatien Should Soon Be Made.

TUNNELS ARE NOW SOURCE OF DANGER

Colebrated London Clay Said to Be Giving

Bank of England Building and Other Large Structures Have Recently Been Further Secured by Inderpinning.

LONDON, Feb. 4.-(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Much alarm was spread broughout the city this week by a report that London is being slowly undermined and that there is danger of a fright-

quently about the conditions of St. Paul's athedral. These have as frequently bean lenled by the catheuras authorities, but the experts remain insistent. Now, it is declared, the danger has become serious and urgently calls for investigation.

The foundations are said to be sinking as a natural and inevitable consequence of the pumping which accompanies work of driving the various tunnels that have been constructed and others which are still in progress in the immediate vi-The experts go further still. This in-

cessant tunneling which is proceeding in all parts of London is undermining the metropolis. The Bank of England and several other buildings have had to be supported by underpinning.

tunneling of the last year or so was undertaken ominous fissures have been discovered in the fabric of St. Paul's. These are especially noticeable in the stone work of the southern transcept, where one wall in particular has recoded some inches from

evident in the deliberate opinion of experts who have conducted an examination within the last few days. The cross in other directions. He could positively de- and ball which surmount the dome are now stated to be three feet out of the present struggle reached its conclusion it perpendicular. This is the conclusion ar-would honestly and faithfully pursue a rived at by Mr. Frederick Hovenden, secretary of the London institution, after spending two years in finding a plumb ine among the adjacent buildings in or der to gauge the deviation.

college in Queen Victoria street as a plumb line, he pointed out that the line of the side of the college building, cut straight through the center of the top of the ca-LONDON, Feb. 4.—(Special Cablegram to thedral clock tower and exactly through

Using the side of the civil service stores,

Mr. Hovenden asserts that the cross and ball must be at least three feet out of plumb. "If the Nelson column were as much out of perpendicular," he says, "It would soon be in the street, and, for that matter, I view with dread the tunnelings which are incessantly going on around it.' How do the various burrowings cause these subsidences and consequent danger

don clay, the danger has been caused by being withdrawn.

The moisture in the gravel bed has been drawn off by pumping for the various tunnels which run in the vicinity and also by perculation through the brick work of the arge sewer which runs about thirty yards on the south side of the cathedral. But all over London, Mr. Hovenden as

pumping has had to be kept up night and day to enable the work to proceed uninter-

Lower water courses have been formed in every direction in which tube railways penetrate, the water sinking through the rotten clay beside the vertical shafts and running alongside the tubes themselves at a depth of eighty to 100 feet. At one or two points the water finds an outlet into the porus bed at the bottom of the London clay and at other points runs into the porus

bed underneath the Thames. to the clay hermetically by pumping thin work. The order has been defied, and the Portland cement through holes in the iron attorney general obtained leave from the left for the purpose, but this has been unavailing because the cement had to be mixed so thin in order to pump it that it was precipitated and left all the water at

the surface. geologists call "eroding." When disturbed parts even the London clay is sinking.

dermined to every part, whether near a tube or not, for the thousands of tons of water which, falling upon the northern and southern heights, formerly flowed into the gravel bed upon the London clay, must find a lower level, and is doing so every day, with the consequence that there was never so much underpinning of buildings in the metropolis as is now necessitated in all

pinned, and the front of a large building in the city road at the corner of Cowper street, which was erected four years ago, was found to be an inch out of plumb twe years later. This also had to be under-

Further proof that this water has with drawn lies in the fact that numerous shalow wells which studded the city a few cars ago have now run dry. One of these was in a building at the bottom of Cheapside, another at the northeast corner of the Bank of England, which was in use

VOTERS IDENTIFY BALLOTS

Cast Doebts on Exactness of Evidence of Experts.

DENVER, Feb. 4.-In the Peahody-Adams gubernatorial contest today a number of witnesses, both democrats and republicans, today identified as their ballots those which experts had declared to be fraudulent. Attorney P. J. E. Robinson identified his bulamong forty republican ballots which an expert had declared were written by the erme person. He also identified his initials under the numbers on the ballot and declared they were all ballots which were ust in his precinct on election day. Then, said Attorney John A. Rush, "when Expert Fleury says these forty republican ballots are in one handwriting he is somewhat of a failure as an experi?

"Absolutely," gald the witness. The witness declared that it was impossible that these ballots had been switched. In examining the list of fifty democratic and forty republican names corresponding to the ballots which the expert declared were in one handwriting, the witness declared that he was personally acquainted with forty-five of the democrats and thirtyfive of the republicans and knew that they voted. The other ten he testified were le gally registered, but be did not know them personally

Depositions of voters whose ballots have been declared illegal by the experts were taken before twelve notaries public. At enst 30 depositions have been secured.

Mrs. Kate Hogan stated that although democrat she had acted as a republican fraud in her precinct she made a personal ; ould not find, and she understood they had moved.

The names of the affected fraudulent voters were read to Mrs. Hogan, and with one exception she stated they were bonafide residents and voters.

Thirteen witnesses in all were examined today with a view of having them identify said: their ballots from among those which the ommittee considered prima facle fraudulent on the reports of the experts. In every case the witness was to able to identify his ballot and in some cases his wife's ballot as well.

The committee will resume its hearings on Monday afternoon.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST No Trains in or Out of Los Angeles or Phoenix Yesterday-Damage is Heavy.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 4 .- Although he rain had ceased in Los Angeles early today, reports from other points in southern California show a continued downpour and further damage from the floods. All railroads out of Los Angeles are tied up and there were no trains on either of the transcontinental lines in or out of the city today. The damage to the streets of the city

by the floods will reach about \$20,000. PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 4.-Phoenix and surrounding country are again excited the flood conditions. Today the Salt river was very high and fears are being expressed for the safety of the Gila river ridge on the Maricopa & Phoenix railroad. The flood waters today swept across the country from a point where the Cave creek mouth is lost in the desert, by Glendale across irrigation canals as it did in the flood three weeks ago, over farms, leaving the water three feet deep in some houses and across Capitol addition in the wes end of Phoenix. Many residents there have been forced to leave tents and temporary abiding places. Water surrounds the territorial capitol building a few inches in depth. A Santa Fe train started out today, but got only a few miles and had to return, as the cross-desert flood runs against its grade, which forms a dam that turns the water toward Phoenix. News from Globe says that the Gila valley, Globe & Northern railroad near Bowie is badly washed out.

FATAL FIGHT IN MISSOURI Row Following a School Exhibition at Huntsville Results in Death of Two Men.

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 4 .- J. B. Stamper of College Mound shot and killed Deed Michael and mortally wounded Wib Michael at a school exhibition in Chariton township of Randolph county last night. John Murray, a 16-year-old boy, who was present but not in the trouble, also died this morning as the result of two wounds

he received. The directors of the school had asked Mr. Stamper, who was a deputy sheriff of Macon county for many years, to be present and keep order, as there are some disorderly persons in the neighborhood During the exhibition the two Michaels and a cousin named Bill Acrey raised ; disturbance and Stamper went to them and asked them to keep quiet.

After the entertainment the three boys started after Stamper, announcing their ntentions of killing him. Acrey had a dangerous knife open and approached him from the front and the two Michaels on either side. As Deed grabbed for Stamper the latter shot him through the heart and he fell dead. Stamper then turned and shot Wib twice, once in the head and once in the body. Stamper was cut through the coat and a checkbook in his pocket was cut almost in two. He came here and surrendered to the sheriff and is now out on \$10,000 bond.

CHICAGO MEN ARE INDICTED President of Tunnel Company and Former City Officials Charged with Forgery.

CHICAGO, Febl 4 .- Albert G. Wheeler. president of the Illinois Tunnel company ormer City Clerk William Loeffer and Assistant City Clerk Edward Erhorn were today indicted by the grand jury on a charge of forgery in connection with the franchise for the underground railroad system in this city.

Alderman Edward Novak and John Higgins, a printer, were indicted in the same connection on charges of perjury as well ne forgery.

Among the witnesses heard by the grand jury were Ernest McGaffee, secretary to tunnel ordinance by the city. The charge tunnels and the accusations of perjury grow

General Stoessel Defends His Course in Surrendering Port Arthur.

GARRISON AND AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED

suited in Useless Loss of Life.

DENIES PEKING CORRESPONDENT'S STORY

that Men Were in Fighting Trim.

Russian Attacks Near the Center Friday Morning-Kouropatkin May He Relieved.

Stocssel, the forme, commander of Port Archur, and the Russian others and others ecompanying him, arrived here today from Japan by way of Shanghai, on board the French line steamer Australien.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press the general denied Colonel Reiss, who was among the nego-

tlators of the surrender of the fortress,

Colonel Reiss further declared that the

Japanese were "admirable soldiers, but poor in the use of the bayonet, compared | 11 a. m 9 with the Russians and French.' General Stoessel and others of his party will tranship at Port Said for Odessa.

Report from the Front. TOKIO, Feb. 4.-(1 p. m.)-Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing under date of

On Thursday, February 2, the enemy's artillery bombarded from several points our right wing. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. In the direction of our center at 12:30 Friday morning, February 3, one company of the enemy's infantry attacked our outposts from the Mukden raad, and later another section was attacked in the neighborhood of Wanchiayuantantzu. Both attacks were repulsed.

Kouropatkin Reports. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.-General Kouropatkin, telegraphing under date of February 3, to Emperor Nicholas, said: February 3, to Emperor Nicholas, said:

The village of Chautanhenau has been completely occupied by our troops after a fight at 5 o'clock this morning. We reconnoitered the villages of Fangshen and Poudzova, occupied by the enemy, and after several volleys the sharpshooters entered Fanshan and shot and bayonetted many Japanese. The latter were reinforced and attacked the snarpshooters, who retired, carrying off their dead and wounded. On our right flank the Japanese left 100 orpses, of which number we buried

Kouropatkin May Quit. 5 p. m .- Rumors of General Kouropatkin 111/2 cents to Baltimore and 13 cents to handing over his command to General New York. When the war began between Linevitch (commander of the First army) the lines leading from Omaha to the have been current in St. Petersburg since Gulf of Mexico and the lines from Omaha the announcement that General Grippen- to the Atlantic seaboard via Chicago, the berg had been relieved of his command of rates were 24 cents to Baltimore and 25% the Second army. The Associated Press is cents to New York. During the fortnight unable to obtain any confirmation of the that the roads have been fighting over reports. The War office declares they are the export traffic in corn from the west, improbable, but is unable to deny them. A distinguished general told the Assoclated Press that evidently there had been friction between General Kouropatkin and General Grippenberg, and added: "I have heard a great deal of talk about

There are two conflicting versions of the incident. According to one of them, General Grippenberg complained to the emperor that General Kouropatkin had refused to support his fianking movement, in view of which Grippenberg asked to be relieved. The emperor, it is added, then telegraphed to Kouropatkin asking for an explanation, in reply to which Kouropatkin wired that his health was shattered and requested per- of John Letton, manager of the Metropoli-

eral Linevitch. According to the second and more commonly credited version of the affair, Kouro- Twelfth and Main streets. He ran south on patkin complained to the emperor that Main street to Tenth street and then Grippenberg undertook the flanking move- turned east. The detectives and Mr. Letment in defiance of orders and demanded ton followed him and yelled to several men the general's dismissal.

The hope is generally expressed that the none obeyed. Letton overtook Thomas at incident will be satisfactorily adjusted, as Tenth and Walnut streets and held him it is realized on all sides that Kouropatkin's until the officers arrived. departure from the front would prove severe blow to hopes of victory in the near

tinue to hold their positions around Sandepas. Denies Story of a Conference. LONDON, Feb. 4 .- The Foreign office de-

clares there is no foundation for the report that conferences have taken place at Berlin between Chancellor von Buelow and the British ambassador, Sir Frank Lasche, with the object of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. The officials here know nothing of any proposals from either Germany, Great Britain or else where suggesting an effort, joint or otherwise, to stop the war, BERLIN, Feb. 4 .- The London report that

Emperor William considers this an opportune mement for Great Britain and Germany to join in an effort for peace in the far east is treated by the Foreign vise or suggest peace without an invitation powers from offering to mediate as they

THE BEE BULLETIN. Porecast for Nebraska-Snow Sunday

Jackson and Windham Pitted Against Each Other on the Measure.

1 British Cabl et Expects Defeat. City of London is Undermined. SECOND CONTEST ON THIS SUBJECT 2 President Approves School Plan.

3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Committee of the Whole Votes Against President Will Sign Resebud Bill. Making Favorable Report, 1 Large Spot on Pace of the Sun. V. M. C. A. Making Building Plans

SAVED FROM UNTIMELY DEATH BY BURNS

Progress to Be Reported and Committee to

Consider it Again.

FEW MEMBERS ATTEND THE SESSION Only Fifty-Three Members Vote on

the Question, Many Having Gone Home and Others on Junketing Trips.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Feb. 4 .- (Special Telegram.)-After devoting the forenoon to a spirited iebate on Jackson's bill to parole first and second degree murderers serving life terms in the penitentiary at the expiration of ten years, the house at 12:10 adjourned una til 10 a. m. Monday. The senate held no Saturday session, as usual, having adjourned for the week Friday. The attendance in the house was small, many mem-

bers being off on junketing trips and others

having gone to their homes. Soon after convening, at 10 o'clock, the house went into committee of the whole and took up H. R. 65, the Jackson bill. Warner of Lancaster was in the chair. After a prolonged debate Jackson made the motion that when the committee arise it report the bill back for passage with one immaterial amendment tacked on. This motion was voted down, 21 to 32. Under ordinary circumstances an opponent of the bill would have moved that it then be recommended for indefinite postponement, but this was lost sight of in the rush and anxiety to adjourn, together with the exultation of those against the bill, and Burns of Lancaster, who had spoken for the measure, got in a motion that when the committee arise it report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again. This motion carried before Windham, who had made such an effective fight to kill the bill, realized what had been done. Jackson, therefore, may be able to save his pet measure after all, for it is possible that with a larger attendance greater favor may be shown for the bill.

Pentures of the Bill.

The essential features of this bill are that whenever any criminal convicted of murder in the first or second degree and sent to the penitentiary for life shall have served ten years of his time he shall be subject to parole at the hands of the governor, but it does not make his parole mandatory. The present law fixes this

limit at twenty-five years. This is the second notable fight in the ouse on this bill. On both occasions of the severity of the weather. The Rus-Jackson has insisted that he was actuated slans have brought in 200 Japanese prisby humane motives in drawing up and inoners who were poorly clothed and suffertroducing the bill. This morning he took ecasion emphatically to deny that the The reported intention of General Kourobill was in the interest of any perso patkin to hand over his command to now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. It had been charged that it No disorders arising from the strikes sought to benefit George Washington Davis. were reported in Russia yesterday. At

the Rock Island train wrecker. Moscow the assembly of nobles voted to Windham urged the members that this was a bill on which every man should vote as his conscience approved and not one n which any trading should be done. This led Jackson to remark that he had not GRAIN RATES CUT IN TWO asked for or solicited the vote of a single member on this bill. Windham hastened to assure his colleague that he meant to

> convey no such impression. Burns and Burgess of Lancaster, in speaking for the bill, brought up the Lillie case and avowed their faith in the innocence of the woman convicted and sentenced for life for the murder of her band. They thought in such cases the

the Atlantic seaboard. The new tariff is Jackson bill would be a good one. These bills were introduced in the houses H. R. 212, by Warner of Lincoln—An act to increase the salary of the secretary of the state Board of Equalization from \$1,600 a \$1,800 a year.

H. R. 213, by Burgess of Lancaster—An act to create a warehouse lien law. Requires filing of contracts with county clerk and provides for foreclosing under a chattel

mortgage.

H. R. 220, by Fitle of Douglas-An act defining property in news and providing for its protection by equitable relief and also y suit at law. H. R. 321, by Muxen of Douglas—Relating ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED

Man Traveling for Omaha Concern is

Taken by Kansas City

Board of health.

H. R. 222, by Clarke of Douglas—An act to amend section 897, title xxix, of the code of civil procedure of the compiled statutes of Nebraska and to repeal said section and to provide for the proof of qualification of sureties on undertakings, bonds and recognizations.

sureties on undertakings, bonds and recognizances.

H. R. 223. by Perry of Furnas, an act to enable the husband or wife to sell joint property where one or the other is insane.

H. R. 224. by Peabody of Nemaha—An act for the organization and government of drainage districts; for the reclamation and protection of swamps, overflowed or submerged lands, to provide for the acquirement of right-of-way and all other property necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; to prescribe a penalty for the wilful and malicious injury, obstruction or interference with the rights, ditches or property of said districts; to provide for said drainage districts, to issue bonds for the purposes of construction. gram.)-George Thomas, a traveling suleswas arrested by Detectives O'Hare and Sullivan at the Century hotel on complaint Thomas tried to escape in a crowd at poses of construction. H. R. 225, by Windham of Cass—An act to allow district judges sitting in hear and determine motions and demurrers. H. R. 126, by Hogrefe of Richardson—An act defining "bucket shops," and prohibiting the keeping, maintaining and operating of on the street to catch the fugitive, but

the same.

H. R. 227, by Pacon of Dawson—An act determining the location of government section and half section corners, and making the record of the county surveyor conclusive as to such location.

H. R. 228, by Burgess of Lancaster—A Lincoln charter bill, approved by the city attempt and other city officials.

H. R. 229, by Parker of Otoe—An act to prohibit a county board from granting a license for the sale of liquors within 400 feet of a public school.

H. R. 230, by Parker of Otoe—An act prohibiting city authorities from granting the same sort of license.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE SENATE

do considerable work and this opportunit WARSAW, Feb. 4.-Reports from Cassio- nothing to do but kill house bills. In this crowa, Russian Poland, say that city is in connection it should be borne in mind that state of panic. The inhabitants are the senate has just as many committees to barricading their doors and windows in look after as the house, while at the same

Large Number of Bills on the Gens eral File. (From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.-(Special.)-When

charged by the hotel management, and in the senate convenes Monday afternoon is desire to get even had climbed into the will have on general file twenty-seven bills. attle and piled papers in two places, which By holding only morning sessions the senate committees have had an opportunity to Louis county Betz was turned over to has been taken advantage of. This morning the various committees had nine bill ready to report back to the general file, POLISH TOWN IN A PANIC Some objections have been made to the Inhabitants of Czestochowa Barri- action of the senate holding only morning sessions and for adjourning yesterday until Monday, by some members of the house, who seem to think that their work will be finished and then the senate will have

Way in Places.

MANY HOUSES ARE BEING PROTECTED

ful catastrophe. Alarming statements have been made fre-

From time to time since the first of the

the perpendicular. That far greater danger is imminent is

Taking the west wing of the Herald's

of the side of the Messrs. Fletcher's premises as a plumb line, the cross and ball appear just as much out of plumb. From the southern end of Blackfriars' railway bridge the towers appear relatively quite vertical; but the stone work and its gilded burden on the top of the dome appear distinctly out of the perpendicular.

to London buildings? In the case of St. Paul's, which is built upon a foundation of pot earth, under which is a bed of water-bearing gravel and sand and beneath which, again, is the Lon-

the gravel bed sinking, owing to its mois

serts, the water in the gravel bed on the top of the London clay is being drawn off. The hitherto impervious London clay, disturbed by the sinking of shafts and tunnelling, has been "rotted" and large quantities water have fallen from the gravel-sand strata beside the iron tubes to a lower level. In the building of these underground lines

ruptedly.

The engineers have tried to seal the tubes

The clay itself is liable to a process which it is soluable in water, and consequently in London is therefore in reality being un-

The Bank of England was recently under

Further Resistance Would Have Only Re-

Subordinate Officer Indignantly Repudiates

FURTHER FIGHTING AT THE FRONT EDITORIAL SECTION-

O Needs of Omaha Fire Department to Editorial. Japanese Report the Repulse of Two 13 Financial and Commercial. 14 Condition of Omaha's Trade. HALF-TONE SECTION-

COLOMBO, Cerlon, Feb. 4-General

the statements published to the effect that watcher in the Pourteenth precinct of the Port Arthur was surrendered prematurely, Sixth ward. In that precinct Expert W. B. He was especially indignant at the state-Prouts had testified eighty-three demo- ments made by a London newspaper Jancratic and twenty-two republican votes | mary 15 in a dispatch from Peking that there were in the same handwriting. Mrs. Hogan | were at the time of the surrender 25,000 stated that when she read of charges of able bodied men in Port Arthur capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers, all canvass and out of the 350 people who well nourished, picuty of ammunition, the roted, she cheeked up 347. The others she largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof, and that there was an ample supply of food for three months, even if no fresh supplies were received. The general characterized these statements as unjustified and not supported by facts.

> The garrison could not have held out a moment longer. It would have been murder. Only 15 roubles remained in the military treasury out of 1,500,000 at the commencement of the siege. Four hundred men were dying daily at the hospitals, principally from woul sand scurvy. General Kondratenko was the hero of the sage. Hour.

February 3, says:

borhood of Wanchiayuantantzu. Both attacks were repuised.

In the direction of our left the enemy has been attacking in the neighborhood of Liutinokou since the morning of February 2. The force, which consisted of the First and Fifth Rifle brigades, was driven back toward Changtan. The enemy's losses are estimated at 700. We witnessed the removal of over 300 dead. The Russian dead already interred after the battle of Heikoutal, in the neighborhood of Sumpao alone, number 900.

send two addresses to the emperor on the subject of political freedom for the Great Western Announces that it

Kouropatkin's asking to be relieved, but nothing positive can be said on the subject at present."

mission to turn over his command to Gen- tan hotel, who charges Thomas with pass-

Grippenberg's withdrawal has not changed the situation. The Russians con-

Mayor Harrison and reading clerk for the office here as being merely a variation of souncil; City Clerk Fred C. Bender, J. C. an old phantasy, quite without semblance Hutchins and E. J. Judd. The indictments of foundation. Russia has given no intimacover 200 typewritten pages and embrace, tion that it desires peace and it is deemed it is said, the story of the granting of the here impossible that Germany should adof forgery is based on the alloged changing from both belligerents. The realities of the of a council report as to the size of the situation now preclude the European up to four years ago; another in Old street out of testimony given at the preliminary did in the case of President Roosevolt two and still another in Finsbury square.

DEBATE PAROLE BILL

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.