NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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BOERS STAND ALOOF

Native Whites Are an Unknown Political Factor in British South Africa.

SERIES OF MEETINGS SOON TO BE HELD

Result May Show What Burghers Will Do for Their Country.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS DISCUSSED

Not So Much Demand for Responsible Government as Formerly.

CHINESE SATISFACTORY TO EMPLOYERS

Asiatics in Rand Mines Said to Have Justified the Action of Government in Permitting Their Importation.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Although six months have elapsed since the announcement in the king's speech that representative government would be granted this year to the Transvaal, the colony itself has only just realized that some expression of public opinion there regarding the principles of the new constitution may be expected by the home government. It is useless to look for any such expression from the Boers, for they have kept themselves aloof from the political life of the colony. On the other hand, the British community finds itself divided at the outset into two camps by the insidious agitation for responsible government. Consequently, at the present moment there is some fear lest representations from the colony should be robbed of their due weight and not receive the careful consideration to which they are entitled at the hands of those preparing the new constitution. There is little doubt, however, that there is a tendency for the two parties to come together and to leave only a few discredited malcontents still clamoring for responsible government.

Request is Useless.

A public meeting held this week in the market square in favor of immediate self-government did not collect more than 1,000 comparatively apathetic listeners, while signs of weakening are evident in the ranks of the responsible government association itself. Many of those who joined this organization hastily are realizing now the uselessness of their request. Gradually the practical difficulties in the way of an immediate grant of self-government are being understood. These are the very difficulties which have always in the history of the British empire made it necessary that responsible government should be preceded by representative institutions. These practical difficulties, and not so much distrust of the Boer, make an immediate grant of responsible government impossible.

As regards the Boers, Great Britain simply is not in a position to trust or distrust them for the good reason that they have absolutely refused hitherto to play any part in the political life of the colony which might evoke one or the other of these feelings. The Boer remains an unknown quantity; until he declares himself he must be left out of the calculation. It is true that a series of Boer meetings is announced to be held throughout the country during the next four weeks; possibly these may teach the representatives of the government something.

In the meantime it seems necessary that there should be no undue haste in promulgating the order in council containing the new constitution of the Transvaal. The people of the colony are only just beginning to find themselves able to realize the difference between side issues and the fundamental principle.

Pleased with Chinese.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—With reference to the statement made by Lord Teynham, the chairman of the Rand Victoria Mines (Ltd.), at the annual meeting of that company, Lord Harris, the chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (Ltd.), has made the following statement this week:

"The importation of Chinese for manual labor on the mines was originally always discussed as an experiment; if I recollect rightly, Mr. Chamberlain used the expression in one or more of his speeches in the House of Commons, and I have no doubt that Lord Teynham had that in his mind in his speech recently, and very naturally, having regard for what has taken place since, he desired to impress upon the government, in the event of their still regarding the introduction of Chinese as an experiment, that it was impossible any longer to do so. What has taken place is this: The Chinese have shown themselves extremely adaptable, they have undertaken migration to South Africa very readily, they are showing themselves admirable workmen, they are spending their money in South Africa very freely, and though there have been a few disputes and disturbances, they are really of a very unimportant character and no more important than very similar occurrences when only Kaffirs were employed on the mines.

"Having regard for all these circumstances it is not surprising that the anti-Chinese party in Johannesburg has quite recently expressed its acknowledgment that it was originally mistaken in opposing the introduction and acknowledge that the people are now satisfied with the experiment, and having regard for the fact that the Transvaal is shortly to be given a considerable measure of representative government, it is obviously impossible any longer for the British government to treat the introduction of Chinese as an experiment. The people of the Transvaal, according to the opinion of one of the leaders of the anti-Chinese party, are satisfied with the arrangement, and, knowing as we do how entirely dependent the Transvaal is upon the progress of the mines, it is inconceivable that they would view with satisfaction any suggestion that the introduction of Chinese is to be any way checked.

DUKE'S VISIT CAUSES TALK

Prince of House of Savoy Said to Have Had Meeting with the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The question of the alleged visit of the duke of Genoa, brother of Queen Margherita, to the pope has roused a storm of polemics in the Italian press. The Patria, the organ of the Free Masons, attacks most vehemently all those who dare to believe that a prince of the house of Savoy would go incognito to the pope, thus humiliating not only himself but the whole of Italy.

The democratic Messagero states that such a visit would only be possible after an explicit invitation on the part of the Vatican, in which case it should take place not secretly, but in full pomp in the presence of the whole Italian people, which is the supreme judge in the contest between the church and the state. The Corriere Della Sera thinks the visit may be the first step leading to something more important. The Gazette de Benizia hints that it can scarcely be called a visit, but an accidental meeting, which followed the visit of the duke of Genoa to the Vatican museum, although a special understanding may have preceded it.

BURNS AGAINST PROTECTION

Labor Leader in House of Commons Says Depression is Due to Waste.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—John Burns, M. P., speaking before the Ebden club this week, said that the fiscal fallacies, economic nostrums and political illusions—fair trade, retaliation and protection—had been in that hall opposed by a well directed stream of facts, the effect of which was that Mr. Chamberlain's bogus agitation had collapsed. In 1903, when, according to Mr. Chamberlain, the empire was in bankruptcy, Lancashire had the brokers in and Yorkshire had a heavy mortgage upon it, Great Britain had a record oversea trade. It was true that there was distress through want of employment, but it was not in the region of oversea trade. The buoyancy of Great Britain's foreign trade proved that the depression from which the people were suffering was not due to lack of tariffs, but to the domestic waste, colonial wantonness and high taxation of the government. Money which ought to have gone to build up trade had to go for imperial fireworks in South Africa. Those who "Mafficked" had now to starve, and he was sure that occasional depression was not worth having if the people were thereby taught the folly of expansion. Dear money, high taxation, heavy rates and discouragement of public and private enterprise were some of the fruits of the uncertainty which Mr. Chamberlain had created. It was monstrous that the authors of the present distress should attribute to free trade what was due to their own muddle, waste and extravagance. For a paltry £10,000,000 spread over the whole empire the people were asked to revolutionize a fiscal system under which Great Britain had prospered, and which had created a greater abundance of things for the poor man to do than he ever had in the palmy days of protection. There was no evidence that the colonies were in favor of the change. If Germany was Elysium, how was it that 250,000 miners were there properly demanding a bare subsistance? Russia had protection, cruel, brutal, merciless, and also conscription, which was the half-brother of protection. It also had corruption, low wages, dear food, and at this moment a row. Nothing contributed more to political, industrial shackles and economic fetters than the things which Mr. Chamberlain was asking Britons to adopt in their country.

VISIT IS CAUSING COMMENT

English Princesses May in Time Be Queen of Spain and Portugal.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The recent visit of the duke and duchess of Connaught to Lisbon is being widely discussed in connection with the rumored betrothal of the Princesses Victoria and Margaret to the Portuguese crown prince and the king of Spain.

The correspondent of the Imparcial, one of the most important newspapers in Spain, says the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs told him in an interview that nothing has been settled in regard to the Princess Victoria, but the betrothal may possibly take place. The newspapers here all state that the two princesses are shortly to visit Rome, where they will be received into the Roman Catholic church.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—King Alfonso will leave Madrid for his forthcoming tour toward the end of April. According to the arrangements made he will first visit Paris, probably arriving there on May 1. After a ten or twelve days' stay in the French capital his majesty will visit Kiel and Berlin and attend the German military manuvers.

From Germany the young king will travel to London, where he will be the guest of King Edward for about a week. During his stay in England he will visit Liverpool, where he will inspect the docks and shipyards and other points of interest.

After leaving England the king will proceed on a visit to Amsterdam and thence to Brussels, from which city he will return direct to Spain. The royal tour will occupy altogether about two months.

REPAIRING THE CAMPANILE

Engineers Report Progress on Work of Saving Great Monument at Venice.

MILAN, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The committee of engineers to whom was intrusted the task of rebuilding the St. Marks campanile at Venice has issued a report on the progress of the work.

The ancient foundations were found in a decomposed state, so they were surrounded with 3,576 beams, each four meters in length, which were driven in so as to make a compact mass. The timbers were then covered with a special cement. The exterior of the ancient foundation is being renewed with blocks of marble, and it is expected that the rebuilding of the masonry will begin in the spring. So far the expenses attending the work of reconstruction amount to £4,500.

EASIER RULE FOR SOLDIERS

German Court Reduces Sentence of Privates and Increases that of Sergeant.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Judgment has been passed in the appeal case of the two soldiers—Gunther and Voigt—who were sentenced at Dessau some weeks ago to five years' penal servitude for mutinous conduct for attacking a sergeant named Heine. The case caused considerable excitement throughout Germany. The superior court has now reduced this monstrous sentence to thirteen months' ordinary imprisonment, from which three months are to be deducted for the time already spent in jail. Heine, the sergeant in question, who was sentenced at Dessau to six months' imprisonment for illegally using his side arms, had degradation to the ranks added to his punishment.

OPENS SCHOOL OF DUELLING

Paris House Where Men Can Become Accustomed to Serve as Targets.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A school for duelling has been established at the Le Fevre gymnasium in the Rue du Oblisee, in Paris, under the management of Dr. DeVillers. The pupils, dressed in long black blouses and wearing masks to protect their eyes and faces, stand up at thirty paces apart and fire at each other with duelling pistols, loaded with pellets coated with felt. The pellets are dangerous at ten paces, but at twenty-five to thirty paces the greatest harm they can do is to make a bruise.

The object of the school is to accustom men to the preparation for a duel and to enable them to stand up before a pistol without feeling nervous.

IRISH UNIONIST IS BITTER

Member of Parliament Accuses Irish Executive of Playing Fast and Loose.

SAYS HE IS CATERING TO NATIONALISTS

Sees Attempt to Make Good Reputation by Sacrificing His Friends.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ARE DECEIVED

Such Are Allegations of Speaker at Meeting at Glenroy.

DUNRAVEN'S PARTY IS COLDLY RECEIVED

Neither Unionists Nor Nationalists Will Give Aid or Comfort to the New Irish Reform Association.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—C. C. Craig, M. P., replying to a vote of confidence passed at a unionist meeting held at Glenray this week, said, to his mind, there were only two explanations of the reasons which weighed with the present executive when they aided and abetted the nationalists; the first was the chief secretary knew full well that it was of vital importance to his career as a politician and a statesman that when he relinquished office he should do so with the reputation of having left Ireland in a state of profound peace and contentment after a rule characterized by justice and firmness. To make sure of that reputation he had determined, at all cost and at whatever sacrifice of innocent loyalists in the south and west, that nothing in the shape of nationalist dissatisfaction or disorder should be allowed to show itself if it could possibly be avoided. The chief secretary apparently never thought it possible that this discontent and dissatisfaction would be expressed by the long-suffering Ulstermen. Acting, therefore, on this assumption, he thought the easiest way of attaining his object was by giving the nationalists all they asked for. It must be their duty to show Mr. Wyndham in his true light to the unionists of England. The second explanation was that the cabinet had deliberately taken up this line of action. They had poured out public money on the nationalists, while neglecting the unionists, for the purposes of obtaining the support of the nationalists at the approaching election.

If this was correct they were in a position of great peril, for the nationalists could only be kept in a state of benevolent neutrality or of active support by bribes, each one of which was pretty sure to be something adversely affecting the interests of unionists. While this state of affairs lasted they were between the devil and the deep sea, and the sooner they got themselves out of that uncomfortable position the better.

A period in opposition might purchase a salutary effect on the leaders of the unionist party. He believed the mass of unionists in England and Scotland were just as strong friends to them today as they were during the long years of the home rule struggle; but they have been kept in the dark as to the true state of affairs in Ireland. When they had awakened to the fact that their unionist brethren in Ireland were being betrayed by a government of their own making, they would see to it that matters were righted. It must be their duty to enlighten them. What course the Ulster unionist party was to take when Parliament met was not yet settled. It was hard to break away from old traditions, but the strain on the bonds which bound them to the present government was quickly nearing the breaking point.

Reformers Coldly Received.

The report of the "first general meeting" of the Irish Reform association has attracted very little attention. The newspapers have devoted leading articles to it, but, so far as one can observe, the general public does not talk or think about it at all. People are interested in the association's brief, suspicious and stormy past, but not in its future, which seems likely to be harmless and uneventful. The Irish Times, in a dispassionate article, gives Lord Dunraven and his friends two morning of advice: "Don't have anything to do with Dublin Castle" and "Don't have anything to do with the United Irish league." On the former it is not necessary to comment. The latter is suggested by the fact that the Reform association has given its official approval to the views on the laborers' question of the "Land and Labor association." This is a sort of offshoot and ally of the United Irish league, and advocates a conference on the laborers' question between the Ulster members and the league. "This," says the Irish Times, "is a mistake in tactics, because for a body like the Irish Reform association to recognize in any way a body like the United Irish league must inevitably destroy the confidence of unionists, while in no way attracting the support of the nationalists."

The Freeman's Journal does not relax in any way its attitude of cold suspicion toward the reformers. Their policy is still of a "hybrid character" and of an "ambiguity" which "suggests an adroitness that is, perhaps, excessive." The Freeman sneers at the proposed conference on the laborer's question. Its final word on the main policy of the Reform association is that "any association that makes 'the maintenance of the Legislative union' a cardinal article of its constitution cannot expect support or countenance from any body or organization of Irish nationalists or home rulers."

Politicians Are Talking.

Speaking here this week on the prospects of a general election, Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., said that the result of the next election might be the return of a large liberal majority, independent of both the Irish and the conservatives and not prepared to entertain a home rule bill, but determined to put in force a liberal policy for Ireland. What was the policy of such a government to be? For one thing, it would mean a large reduction in the public expenditure of Ireland. Give him such an administration and he would undertake to have the expenditure £2,000,000 less, and no one would be the worse and everybody the better for the change.

In an article in the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Russell says that the agrarian question in Connaught can only be settled by compulsion. He assures Mr. Redmond that in their efforts to this end the Irish party will have the hearty co-operation of all whom he can influence in Ulster.

In a letter which is published this week, Mr. Michael Davitt strongly opposes the agitation which is being organized in the interest of Irish farmers against the removal of the English embargo on Canadian live stock. He is surprised that many leading nationalists do not remember that Canada is one of the best friends of the home rule cause, and that in opposing Ca-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PLAN OF NAVAL MANEUVERS

Great Ocean Tournament to Test Strategic Efficiency of Distribution of Fleets.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The admiralty has issued a "general idea" of this summer's naval maneuvers, which will be a prelude to those of 1906.

The aim of the great ocean tournament is to test the strategic efficiency of the new distribution of fleets, which formed the essential part of the recent reorganization scheme.

A state of war as wide in its area as the whole of the stations of the British fleet will be developed after a preparatory period of "strained relations," and it will rest with the main battle fleets and their affiliated cruiser squadrons to demonstrate how far they can maintain dominion of the sea in the face of a mobile and elusive enemy.

The strategic proposition laid down by the admiralty clearly recognizes the principle that any naval war, to be successful, must be one of prompt aggression by Great Britain.

The following is the admiralty's outline of the operations:

"It is intended, during the summer of 1905, to carry out a series of maneuvers to represent the condition of affairs which might exist at a period when the relations of Great Britain with some hypothetical power or powers had become so seriously strained that an outbreak of hostilities was possible at any moment.

"During such a period, although no general mobilization, including the calling out of the reserves, might as yet have taken place, it would still be the duty of all British squadrons in commission to keep in touch with the ships or squadrons of the hypothetical enemy, ready to act at a moment's notice.

"This touch should usually be maintained by cruisers, which would transmit their information to the battle fleets by whatever means of communication were available, the battleships themselves remaining in the vicinity of central strategic position. To carry out this idea three specially formed skeleton squadrons and certain single detached ships will represent the hypothetical enemy under the title of the Red Side.

"Two of these squadrons will carry out a series of movements in European waters or the west Atlantic, while the third probably will make for a more or less distant destination. The single ships will move independently near the trade routes.

"All British ships in commission, with the exception of the vessels detailed to the Red Side, will form the Blue Side, and on receipt of telegraphic orders from the admiralty will immediately make themselves acquainted with the whereabouts of the Red squadrons, and take the necessary steps for keeping in touch with them and for effectively dealing with them should war at any moment be assumed to have broken out.

"The maneuvers will extend to all stations abroad as well as to those near home, and they will continue on these lines until directed to cease by telegraphic orders from the admiralty.

"It is intended that the maneuvers of 1906 shall be a continuation of the above idea, and that they shall reproduce as closely as practicable the strategy and tactics which would be employed after war with the hypothetical enemy had actually broken out."

CAREER OF PAUL DOUMER

New President of French Chamber of Deputies is a Former Writer.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—M. Paul Doumer, whose election as president of the French Chamber of Deputies is almost the certain precursor of the fall of the Combes ministry, is universally recognized as France's coming man. Today he is president of the chamber, next month he may be premier, next year president of the republic.

M. Doumer was born in Aurollac forty-eight years ago. The son of poor parents he was brought up as a locksmith. Out of his earnings as a workman he paid for his own education and, eventually graduating, followed the usual course of the poor and ambitious young Frenchman, becoming a journalist.

But the ambitious young Frenchman does not remain a journalist long. "Journalism," said M. Doumer, "leads to everything, provided one does not stick to it too long," a remark very similar to one made in England by Mr. Asquith.

Paul Doumer came to Paris to edit the Voltaire and was elected to the chamber as radical deputy for the Aisne in 1888. Early in the '90's he began to be recognized for his political abilities and his immense industry, and in 1895 he became finance minister to the bourgeois cabinet, his term of office being marked by the first proposal to impose an income tax.

When Meline, the leader of the moderate republicans, came into power, M. Doumer was one of his most active and caustic opponents, and it is said that it was largely to be rid of so powerful an opponent that M. Doumer was offered the post of governor general of Indo-China. The state of his finances mainly induced him to expatriate himself, and he served the full five-year term of his office.

DALAI LAMA IS IN MONGOLIA

Report is Received that He May Eventually Go to St. Petersburg.

WARSAW, Feb. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A correspondent of the Gazette, writing from Urga, the capital of Mongolia, says that the Dalai Lama of Thibet has arrived there with a suite of several thousand persons. His baggage and that of his suite was carried by 200 camels.

The people of Urga had long been expecting his arrival, and, notwithstanding the severe frost, the Chinese troops and 200,000 citizens went out of town for several miles to meet him. His arrival was announced to the rest of the population by a salvo of artillery, and he took up his quarters in a palace specially prepared for him, where all the holy men and teachers of Urga usually hold their meetings, and which contains the most famous Buddhist temples. Many thousand of pilgrims are arriving from all parts of Mongolia from the country beyond Lake Baikal and from the Astrakhan steppes to do him homage. Among them is Erettuyeff, the chief lama of eastern Siberia, who had obtained the permission of the Russian authorities to join the pilgrims. Although the etiquette of the Dalai Lama's court forbids him to receive Europeans, he has given a long audience to the Russian official sent to him by the consul.

Various reports are current among the Mongols and Buryats as to the Dalai Lama's plans for the future. Some say that he will proceed to the Goose Lake, where is the chief temple of the Lamas in the Trans-Baikal, others that he is going to St. Petersburg.

STORM IS GENERAL

Weather Bureau Reports Prevalence of Worst Conditions in Six Years.

BLIZZARD RAGING IN WESTERN NEBRASKA

Snow Blocks the Tracks and Local Trains Are Abandoned.

BLINDING SNOW IN HAWKEYE STATE

Thermometer Below Zero and Street Car Traffic is Impeded.

FROM PACIFIC COAST TO MISSISSIPPI

Northwest Reports a Blizzard Which is Interfering with Traffic and Southwest Expects Rough Weather Soon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The weather bureau reports that the third general snow storm within the last ten days has set in over Kansas and Nebraska and the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. The storms, accompanied by considerable snow and extreme cold, continued in the middle Rocky mountain region, the nearest approach to the present conditions there having occurred in February, 1899. The first cold wave of the season has overspread Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. The forecasts today announce that the temperatures will moderate slowly in the northern districts.

A ridge of high pressure extends this morning from the North Pacific coast states eastward to the upper Mississippi valley and southeast from there to the middle Atlantic coast.

Local Trains Are Abandoned.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—This has been the worst day of the winter for handling trains. The branches out of here on the Union Pacific are practically abandoned, especially the Spalding-Albion line. Two freight trains were sent out this morning, but only got about three miles from town and stalled and had to be pulled back by a switch engine. The snow plows got ready to clear the branches, but were called into service on the main line, which is fast being blocked between here and Grand Island.

The snow has been drifting all day and is packing hard, and unless the lines are opened tomorrow they will probably be closed for several days. Two engines pulling three coaches stalled on the main line here today in less than fifteen inches of hard-packed snow. The Lincoln passenger on the Burlington went out this morning, but is not reported at Lincoln yet, and it is doubtful if it returns before Monday. If it can be spared from the main line, a rotary plow will take a shot at the branch lines tomorrow.

There is no sign of a let up in the storm tonight.

LINCOLN, Feb. 11.—Zero temperature and a heavy fall of snow, which has continued uninterruptedly throughout the day, form a weather combination tonight in Lincoln and southeast Nebraska probably the worst experienced this winter. At no time today has the temperature been above zero and at times the storm had the proportions of a blizzard. Street car schedules are abandoned and cars run with difficulty. Steam railroad trains are from one to seven hours late. On nearly all lines of the Burlington passenger trains are preceded by snowplows. Traffic on the Union Pacific branch from Valley to Lincoln is blocked by the wrecking of a freight train near Yutan. The train struck a snow drift and seven cars and the caboose were thrown from the track. No one was injured.

The storm is increasing in violence in Lincoln tonight and the temperature is falling.

Division Superintendent Bignell of the Burlington said tonight that the past twenty-four hours had been the worst on his line since the winter of 1881. No freight trains whatever are moving, and no passenger trains except on the main line, and these are moving with difficulty, preceded in every instance by snow plows.

Not a train on the Rock Island has reached Lincoln since 5 o'clock this morning and tonight orders were given to tie up trains of every description. The through Denver Limited on the Rock Island is being held at the town of Plymouth.

Conditions on the Lincoln branch of the Northwestern are about as bad.

Blizzard is Reported.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 11.—Reports show that the northwest is in the grip of a worse blizzard than that of Thursday and trains are stuck.

LEAD, S. D., Feb. 11.—The coldest weather of the year is prevalent in the Black Hills. The thermometer registered the following number of degrees below zero last night: Lead, 28; Sturgis, 23; Deadwood, 25; Spearfish, 28; Bellfourche, 25; Galena, 26; Terraville, 30; Terry, 32; Rapid City, 24; Portland, 27.

AUBURN, Neb., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The weather continues to be very cold. A sweeping northwest wind prevailed all day yesterday, drifting the snow badly and making the north and south roads almost impassible. Trains were greatly delayed as a result. The mercury registered 15 below zero this morning.

STURGIS, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Otto White, a member of the Sixth Cavalry band at Fort Meade, had his feet, hands and ears frozen near here during the night. The hands swelled and bursted. He was taken to the post hospital in a critical condition and amputation of his fingers may be necessary.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 11.—This was the coldest day of the year in Butte. Thermometers registered 29 below zero in the heart of the city today. It was 50 degrees below zero on the flats south of town and in the hill suburbs.

At Anaconda 38 degrees below zero was registered.

Blinding Snow in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Feb. 11.—A blinding snow storm prevailed throughout central Iowa today, with the thermometer down to zero. Street car traffic here is seriously impeded.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—A snow storm general throughout western Missouri and in Kansas prevailed today, with the temperature for this part of the southwest averaging about zero. It is predicted that the storm will move south into Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The worst blizzard of the season is raging here tonight and the temperature has fallen to 10 degrees below zero. The snow is drifting badly and traffic on the railroads is practically suspended. The Burlington passenger train from Holdrege has been abandoned and no trains have been operated through here today on the Rock Island. The Burlington got a train through from Lincoln and one from Nebraska City. In places cuts are drifted full of snow and it is impossible to get trains

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday; Warmer Monday.

NEWS SECTION—
1 Boers Are Holding Aloof.
Unionist Members Are Bitter.
Storm One of Worst in Years.
Fear More Strikes in Russia.
2 Czar in Favor of Zemsky Zeabor.
Mitchell's Partner Confesses.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
State Fares Well in Building Bill.
Less Money for Common Schools.
4 Argument on Railroad Tax Case.
Snow Expensive for the City.
5 Sporting News of the Day.
Day's Proceedings of Congress.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
Woman in Club and Charity.
7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
Peace Hangs on Russia's Attitude.
8 Nelson Stirs Up the City Council.
Affairs at South Omaha.
Cleaning Up the Criminal List.

EDITORIAL SECTION—
9 Junkin's Bill is Not Liked.
Work of Ungraded Schools.
Yards Are Blockaded with Corn.
10 Editorial.
11 Some Facts About Water Works.
15 Financial and Commercial.
14 Senate Amends the Treaties.
News from the Army Posts.
16 Lesser Set Free by the Court.

HALF-TONE SECTION—
1 New President of Commercial Club
Stories About Prominent People.
Messages of St. Valentine's Day.
Some Tersely Told Tales.
2 Plays, Players and Playhouses.
Music and Musicians.
3 Story by Conan Doyle.
4 Press Club Benefit Illustrated.
Stories for the Little People.
5 Cold Weather Scenes on Streets.
Something About Cotton Industry.
6 In the Domain of Woman.
7 Sporting Gossip of the Week.

COLOR SECTION—
1 Buster Brown's Valentine.
2 Hearts as Love Tokens.
From Near and Far.
3 Champion Marriage Promoter.
4 Latest in Valentines.
Divorcees Outnumber Divorced.
5 Wm. Waldorf Astor's Daughter.
Mothers Cling to Children.
6 Possibilities of a Deer Farm.
7 Top o' the Mornin'.
8 Career of Cholly Cashcaller.
Alice Sends a Valentine.
9 The Schoolmaster and Felicia.
"Locoed" Horse No Joke.
New Ideas for Women.
10 Beauties of the Stage.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	—2	1 p. m.	0
6 a. m.	—1	2 p. m.	1
7 a. m.	—1	3 p. m.	1
8 a. m.	—2	4 p. m.	0
9 a. m.	—2	5 p. m.	—2
10 a. m.	—2	6 p. m.	—4
11 a. m.	—1	7 p. m.	—4
12 m.	—1		

—Indicates below zero.

FURNITURE OWNED BY OTHERS

Counters Used by the Pan-American Bank at Chicago Were Borrowed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A public sale of furniture supposed to be the property of the Pan-American bank, was to have taken place today as a means of raising funds to satisfy part of the claims against the defunct institution, but the sale has been postponed by Judge Dunne, he having learned that the bank did not even own the mahogany and marble counters and the safe, which had given the institution an air of prosperity.

The safe and lock company showed that the safe belonged to them, the bank having secured the safe on the installment plan. Attorneys for John S. Level, formerly a private banker here, told the court that the mahogany and marble trimmed furniture was borrowed from Level. A restraining order was prepared at once and the sale of the fixtures forbidden. Receiver Day expressed the hope that there would be enough left to cover the amount of $200, which he paid in order to free the bank from entanglement of a justice court judgment. The president of the bank, W. H. Hunt, is still fighting extradition in New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Governor Higgins has refused to authorize the extradition from this state of William Hunt at the requisition of the governor of Illinois, upon which a hearing was held before him yesterday. He said today he had refused the extradition upon the ground that the papers accompanying the requisition were insufficient to justify action by him.

Hunt is wanted in Chicago upon an indictment charging him with complicity in the acceptance of a deposit by the Pan-American bank after the bank was known to be insolvent.

OHIO REPUBLICANS IN ROW

Forces of Herrick and Forsker Clash at Meeting of Republican Clubs.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 11.—The annual convention of the Ohio League of Republican clubs which was held here today resulted in a split between the forces of Governor Herrrick and those of Senator Foraker and the election of two setes of officers, one headed by Senator Archer of Bellaire, representing the Foraker faction, and the other one headed by Congressman-elect Grant Mauser of Marion, representing the Herrick forces.

The split took place shortly after the convention was called to order. The Foraker forces wanted Senator Archer, president of the league, to name the committee on credentials, while the Herrick forces wanted one delegate from each club represented on the floor to compose the committee. The chairman refused to entertain the motion and the Herrick people withdrew, adjourning until afternoon. The Foraker people then proceeded to elect the old officers and adjourned sine die.

This afternoon the Herrick forces held a convention and elected Mr. Mauser president.

OKLAHOMA FARMER MURDERER

Kills Wife and Daughter, Sets Fire to House and Commits Suicide.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 11.—While temporarily insane James Estes, a farmer, at their home at Marshall, a small town near here, early today murdered his wife and daughter, Maude Estes, attempted to kill his son, Lawrence, who escaped, set fire to the house and literally blew his own head off with a shotgun. The house was destroyed and the bodies burned to a crisp before neighbors could arrive. Lawrence Estes says he was awakened by his father attempting to attack him. He escaped and ran from the house. Mrs. Estes and her daughter had been killed with a club. Miss Estes, who was 20 years old, was a school teacher.

FEAR MORE TROUBLE

St. Petersburg Strike is Spreading and Outbreak May Occur at Any Time.

DEMONSTRATION MAY BE MADE TODAY

Another Regiment of Cavalry Posted in the Wiborg District.

GOVERNOR OF LODZ BLAMES STRIKERS

Alleges that Assault of Workmen on Officer Caused Shooting at Sosnovice.

OFFICIAL REPORT IS THIRTY-THREE KILLED

Thirty-Six Were Wounded, Eighteen Seriously, in Conflict Which Followed Attempt of Men to Stop Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers in the Wiborg quarter of this city the authorities today brought in from Peterhoff additional cavalry which was posted about the Viborg district.

The Society of Russian Iron Masters, representing $500,000,000 of capital, has memorialized M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, on the labor question, pointing out that the attitude of the people is a warning "that no repressive measures will end the deeply-rooted movement of the Russian people."

The iron masters further declare that normal relations between the workmen and their employers are only possible with a system of government based on justice and with the participation of both employers and employes in legislation, equality for all before the law, inviolability of domicile, the right to hold meetings and strike protection for workers against the attacks of strikers, freedom of speech and press and universal compulsory education.

The strike extended today to Lessner's, Tielman's and a number of other works. The men remain quiet and determined and declare they will not yield until they win the fight for an eight-hour day. A large number of troops are posted about the Viborg and Newsky quarters.

7 p. m.—The day passed quietly, without any collisions between the troops and strikers, though a number of arrests were made after a big meeting at the Moscow gate this morning. The police and Cossacks did not interfere with the assembly itself, at which there was only the reading of papers and a desultory discussion, following the men when the meeting broke up and preventing them marching in large bodies to intimidate other workmen. A long drive through the disturbed parts of the city showed the presence of cavalry, infantry and police everywhere. In the industrial quarters most of the establishments were closed at 2 p. m., the regular Saturday half holiday releasing practically the entire industrial population of St. Petersburg and making it very difficult to verify the host of rumors. But it was evident that there had been no general extension of the strike, as feared. The strikers apparently have no plans for making demonstrations tomorrow, but it is impossible to predict what may develop.

Dispatches received here from Warsaw are to the effect that a serious situation there is apprehended. In fact, the situation throughout Poland is causing grave fears.

Governor of Lodz Blames Strikers.

LODZ, Feb. 11.—The governor, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press today, said:

My official reports from Sosnovice show that thirty-three persons were killed and thirty-six wounded, eighteen of whom were seriously hurt, in the conflict at the Katherinen iron works on Thursday. The trouble began when a large body of striking miners tried to force the furnace men of the iron works to put out the fires and join the strike. The mob became violent, broke down a fence and forced an entrance into the works, which were guarded by two companies of infantry. The officers ordered the crowd to leave, but they refused. Suddenly a striker drew a large knife and rushed at an officer. The soldiers then fired on the mob, which immediately fled, leaving the dead and wounded.

The governor added that no other shooting had been reported and that quiet had been restored in the city. There are 50,000 men on strike in the Sosnovice district.

Strike at Kharkoff.

KHARKOFF, Feb. 11—Four thousand employes of the railway engine works here have struck. The authorities are negotiating with the men, who will make known their demands on Monday next.

Troubetskoy Refuses Place.

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—Prince Troubetskoy, president of the Moscow zemstvo, has informed the assembly of nobles that he declines re-election as provincial marshal of the nobility. Addressing a meeting of the nobles, Prince Troubetskoy declared that throughout his tenancy of office he had always striven to maintain harmony amog the nobility of Moscow and throughout Russia, but as a split had manifested itself during the debate on the recent address to the emperor, he had decided not to seek re-election.

The assembly tried to induce Prince Troubetskoy to reconsider his decision, but he refused to do so. All the former provincial and district marshals of the nobility whose names were proposed likewise declined the post. The deadlock ultimately was temporarily solved by Prince Troubetskoy consenting to remain in office until his successor is found.

Condition Serious at Batoum.

BATOUM, Caucasia, Feb. 11.—The question of provisioning Batoum is becoming acute owing to the continuance of the strike. No supplies are arriving, as traffic on the railroads is completely suspended. The government kerosene supply is exhausted and the high school is closed. The strikers murdered an engine driver who attempted to continue work.

Warsaw Workmen Quit.

WARSAW, Feb. 11.—Work has again been suspended in all the factories here.

CELEBRATES DYNASTIC EVENT

Japan Generally Observes the Anniversary of Coronation of Its First Emperor.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—(2 p. m.)—Today, the anniversary of the coronation of the first emperor of Japan, is being generally celebrated throughout the empire, the war successes giving additional zest to the celebration. Tokio and all the principal cities are decorated. The emperor received at lunch a party, including the nobles, officers and diplomatic corps, numbering in all 600. The emperor toasted the powers represented at the luncheon, and Baron D'Anethan, ambassador from Belgium and head of the diplomatic corps, responded on behalf of the foreign representatives. Count Katsura, premier of the empire, responded for the Japanese government.