No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Goes Into the Homes
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

IRISH HOME RULE

King's Speech in Opening Parliament Puts This Question to the Front.

CHAMBERLAIN HEADS THE OPPOSITION

Protectionist Throws Down Gauntlet in Brilliant and Sarcastic Speech.

KING DRIVES IN STATE TO HALL

Queen is Absent, Being at Copenhagen to Attend Father's Funeral.

BRIEF REFERENCE TO MOROCCAN MEETING

President of United States Mentioned as Being Responsible for Conclusion of War Between Russia and Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The pointed reference to Ireland contained in King Edward's speech to Parliament today, coupled with the announcement of the determination to grant constitutional government to the Transvaal, brought these two questions to the forefront in the debate in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the motions on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In the former house the debate was almost perfunctory, except where Lord Lansdowne, assuming his new role of leader of the opposition in the upper house, pointed out certain dangers connected with the proposed changes and incidentally commented on the Algeciras conference and the situation in Macedonia, warning the government of possible difficulties arising in the near east until Great Britain maintained a firm attitude.

Chamberlain's Brilliant Speech.

It was in the House of Commons that the debate on the address became interesting, when Joseph Chamberlain, in the absence of former Premier Balfour, took the place of the leader of the opposition and in brilliant and lengthy speech attacked the government on all points, especially on its South African policy. He threw down the gauntlet regarding home rule for Ireland. Regarding tariff reform Mr. Chamberlain promised to give the government several had quarter hours.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech undoubtedly was the feature of the first day of the House of Commons. The small coterie of unionists took heart under his spirited leadership and his brilliant thrusts and sarcasm were greeted with the heartiest cheers. Even some of Mr. Chamberlain's opponents could not refrain from according him the meed of acclaim for his remarkable attack.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman's reply was lengthy and perfectly good-humored, the speaker assuming that his position was one of such strength that he could afford to be generous.

Attitude of Nationalists.

The reference to Ireland in the king's speech is received with mingled feelings and some degree of doubt. The nationalists are noncommittal and decline to accept as more than a possibility these seeming steps toward home rule. John Redmond, who followed Premier Campbell-Bannerman at the night session, boldly announced that the nationalists would not be satisfied with anything short of complete self government. On the other hand, some of the less radical Irish members do not hesitate to say that the clause in the king's speech means a modified form of home rule and intimate that Mr. Redmond would be satisfied with such a step, as it would surely guarantee home rule in the future. The liberals profess themselves well pleased with the clauses in the king's speech affcting their special interests.

Speech from the Throne.

King Edward opened the second Parliament of his reign this afternoon with the customary ceremonial. The weather was cloudy, but rain held off and all the points of vantage along the troop-lined route followed by the royal progress were well occupied by cheering crowds.

For the first time since early in the reign of the late Queen Victoria only a single chair occupied the dais in consequence of the absence from England of Queen Alexandra. The king, arrayed in robes of crimson silk and velvet, edged with gold lace and surmounted by a heavy cape of ermine, having seated himself on the throne, commanded the presence of the commons to hear his speech.

The speech contained no surprises. The usual reference to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers was followed by a paragraph rejoicing over the fact that the Russo-Japanese war has "been brought to an end by the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations commenced in August and due to the initiative of the president of the United States which had resulted in an honorable peace."

Referring to the Moroccan conference, the king remarked: "It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of these negotiations may be conductive to the maintenance of peace among all nations."

Colorless mention was made of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden and the condition of Macedonia, "which has continued to give cause for anxiety."

The speech closed with a mention of prospective legislation.

Home Rule for Ireland.

An important paragraph devoted to Ireland was as follows:

My ministers have under consideration a plan for improving and effecting the economies in the system of government for Ireland and for introducing therein means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs. It is my desire that the government of the country, in reliance upon the ordinary law, should be carried on so far as existing circumstances permit in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people, and I trust that this may conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity and good feeling between the different classes of the community.

It was noticeable that the king is still suffering from the injury to his knee. He walked haltingly, aided by a stick.

Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid were among those present at the ceremony.

Petition from Suffragists.

When the members of the House of Commons arrived at the house this afternoon to commence the business of the session they found a motley crowd of women outside, who were eager to enlist the legislators in support of the women's suffrage bill. The reception which they received was mixed, but the attitude of the new house is undoubtedly more friendly to the movement than heretofore.

Balfour Begins His Campaign.

The liberals of the city of London have changed ground since Sunday, and after several conferences with Thomas Gibson Bowles, late free trade member for Kingsto-

(Continued on Second Page.)

TROOPS DISSOLVE THE DIET

Soldiers Read Rescript Closing Hungarian Parliament and Clear the Hall.

BUDA PEST, Feb. 19.—The Hungarian Parliament was dissolved this morning with the use of force. The floor and corridors of the house were cleared by the police. There was no resistance and no disorder. The members of the coalition party declared that the dissolution was unconstitutional and illegal and that they will hold a meeting Wednesday in the Parliament building, unless prevented by troops, in which event the meeting will be held elsewhere.

The session opened at 11 o'clock sharp. The vice president read a rescript from General Nyiri, the royal commissioner, and Herr Justh, president of the lower house, and declared that the royal rescript dissolving Parliament, forwarded by General Nyiri, was unconstitutional and illegal, and energetically protested against it. The vice president proposed that the house ignore the rescript and return it to the emperor-king. The house immediately accepted the proposal with prolonged cheers. Thereafter the minutes of the meeting were adopted, the members were notified to reassemble on Wednesday and the house adjourned. The royal rescript dissolving Parliament was left unopened on the president's desk and the members left the house singing the Kossuth hymn.

The floor was almost cleared when a captain of Hungarian militia at the head of five soldiers with fixed bayonets, and a large number of policemen who had previously entered by a side door, entered the house. The captain and soldiers mounted the president's tribune and the policemen occupied the floor. The captain opened and read the rescript amid constant interruptions from the galleries and some of the deputies, who returned to the floor, and all present united in singing the Kossuth hymn, with the result that not a word of the rescript could be heard. The policemen escorted several noisy members from the floor and then slowly cleared the galleries and corridors. A large crowd of cheering deputies escorted Francis Kossuth, Count Albert Apponyi and other leaders from the house, which was surrounded by five squadrons of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, a battalion of militia and 1,000 policemen.

GERMANY REJECTS OVERTURE

Proposal for French and Spanish Control of Moroccan Police Unacceptable to Kaiser.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 19.—The German delegates to the Moroccan conference received from Berlin tonight Germany's reply to the proposition regarding the policing of Morocco. The reply is a rejection of the French proposition that the officers of the proposed police system shall be French and Spanish. Germany declares that the French proposal is contrary to the principle of internationalization and equality of all the powers in Morocco.

The effect of the German reply on the subject of the policing of Morocco has had a bad effect on the neutral delegates, who were disposed to regard the French proposal as a moderate one and who expected some acknowledgment in that regard from Germany. They do not, however, consider the case as desperate as it has been hitherto. Their guarded noninterference now will be transformed into a strong pressure upon Germany, whose unyielding attitude is regarded as possibly threatening the world's peace.

ASSETS WERE TRANSFERRED

Boston Receivers of Colorado Concern Find They Have Nothing to Administer.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—Albert S. Hall of Boston, one of the receivers of the defunct Provident Securities and Banking company, arrived here today for the purpose of taking possession of the assets of the Shenandoah Irrigation and Land company, whose securities are held by the Provident company, but found that all the properties of the Shenandoah company had been transferred to the Naturita Canal and Reservoir company, by order of Judge Peter L. Palmer of the district court.

The Provident company failed on January 3 last and its chief assets consisted of the holdings of the Shenandoah company. A petition was made by C. D. and R. A. Gurley of this city that if the Provident company would release the securities of the Shenandoah company they would pay 10 per cent of the amount owed depositors at once and agree to pay up in full in from two to four years. This proposition was rejected by the receivers of the Provident company and the Gurleys then took measures to place all their holdings beyond the reach of the Provident company. The Naturita company was organized by the Gurleys twenty years ago, being the original organization formed for the development of the Shenandoah valley in Montrose county. The judgment rendered by Judge Parker turns all the property back to the old company, the reason for this being that it was claimed by the Naturita company that the property was conveyed to the Shenandoah company without consideration.

FILIBUSTERERS ARE UNDER FIRE

Moroccan Warship Bombards Factory of Frenchmen, Destroying a Portion of Works.

MALAGA, Spain, Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Melilla, Morocco, dated yesterday, announce that the Moroccan warship Sidi el Turki bombarded the factories belonging to the French filibusterers at Marchica, destroying a portion of the works. The Moroccan rebel forces responded to the warship's attack without result.

This a renewal of the recent incident between the French and Moroccan warships, which it is feared may complicate the situation at Algeciras, as the Germans assert that the rebels are co-operating with the French filibusterers against the maintenance of Moroccan authority.

ANTI JEWISH RIOT AT VIETKA

Trouble Results in Large Part of Town Being Destroyed by Fire.

KIEFF, Russia, Feb. 19.—The excesses at Vietka, near Goma, where an anti-Jewish riot broke out yesterday, resulting in a large part of the town being burned, have been checked.

A detachment of dragoons made a forced march from Goma to the scene of the disturbance and suppressed the rioting without loss of life. Among the burned buildings were two large warehouses owned by Jews.

HARRY ORCHARD CONFESSES

Says Miners' Federation Plotted to Kill Peabody and Colorado Chief Justice.

PLANTED BOMB AT JUDGE GABBERT'S GATE

It Failed to Explode When He Pulled the String—Light Thrown on Number of Crimes.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19.—Orchard's alleged confession purports to give details of the plot to assassinate former Governor Steunenberg from its inception. It gives the names of other men alleged to be implicated. Since the confession was secured more than two weeks ago the detectives have verified many of the details.

One of the statements in this confession is that Orchard was selected to assassinate one of the justices of the supreme court of Colorado a year ago. He says he buried a bomb at the judge's gate, but when he pulled the string the contrivance failed to explode. He took the string away and gave up the attempt. Detective James McParland of Denver has, it is claimed, since dug up the bomb.

In his alleged confession Orchard says he was alone in the actual execution of the Caldwell plot, that he had first planned to shoot Steunenberg with buckshot and went to the house on Christmas eve for that purpose, intending to shoot through the window, but abandoned the plan and hid a number of cartridges under the sidewalk. The cartridges, it is claimed, have since been found by the officers.

Orchard has, it is claimed, told of the workings of an "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, maintained in Denver; gives details of a plot that led to the killing of a number of men in the Telluride district in Colorado, and information about various outrages at Cripple Creek. He implicated Jack Simpson and a man named Adams in the Steunenberg conspiracy. Officers are searching for these men. They are supposed to be in the vicinity of Haines.

Detective McParland claims to have secured the confession by appealing to Orchard's memory of his home teachings. He says he made it plain to Orchard that the state had a perfect case against him and that the best thing he could do would be to make preparations for a future world.

The confession was committed to writing and was signed by Orchard in the presence of witnesses.

Moyer Charged with Murder.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—Publication was made here today of the complaints on which Governor Gooding of Idaho asked requisitions for Charles H. Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer, of the Western Federation of Miners, and G. A. Pettibone, a former member of the executive committee of that labor organization.

From this it appears the men who were secretly arrested here Saturday night and hurriedly removed to Idaho were charged directly with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenburg of Idaho, and not merely with being accessories to the crime. The complaints and requisitions in the three cases are identical and charge the accused men with having discharged the bomb by means of which Steunenberg was killed at Caldwell, Idaho, December 30, 1905. The specific charge of murder was made, it is explained, in order to forestall habeaus corpus on behalf of the accused men, but no attempt will be made to show that they were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime. It is alleged, however, that they conspired with others to murder Steunenburg and furnished funds to carry out the plot. The atrocious murders committed during the labor troubles in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts in this state, which have been shrouded in mystery; the earlier Coeur D'Alene murders and the more recent Steunenburg assassination form a chain of crimes with which efforts are being made to connect the officers of the Western Federation through the confession said to have been made by Harry Orchard, who is charged with the Steunenburg murder.

Plot Against Peabody.

This confession, it is asserted, disclosed a plot to kill former Governor James Peabody of Colorado, William Gabbert, chief Justice of the Colorado supreme court, and John Campbell, former chief justice. Orchard is said to have confessed that wholesale assassinations were planned at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, chiefly by refugees from the camps at Cripple Creek and Telluride. It is also said that Orchard's confession gives a history of the explosion at the Independence station near Cripple Creek on June 6, 1904, which killed fourteen men and injured many others.

Governor McDonald, who issued the necessary papers for the extradition of the Federation officers to Idaho, said today that he had read a copy of Orchard's confession, but was not at liberty to divulge its contents.

James McParland, head of a detective agency which was employed by the Idaho authorities in the Steunenburg case, declared today that the evidence against the men who have so far been arrested is very strong and that more arrests are yet to be made. He would not state the nature of his evidence or how it was obtained.

Vincent St. John, who was arrested in Burke, Idaho, last night, was president of the miners' union at Telluride, Colo., at the time of the assassination of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine at that camp. He was arrested and charged with complicity in that murder, but was never brought to trial.

Bombs Dug Up in Denver.

It develops that Orchard's confession, according to the best authority, stated that bombs had been placed in the gateways of the residences of two members of the Colorado supreme court and that more than a dozen attempts had been made to assassinate former Governor James H. Peabody. An investigation since the alleged confession was made disclosed the presence of bombs in exactly the spots indicated. The man who unearthed the bombs, a prominent member of the Colorado National Guard, is now in Idaho, having accompanied the party that returned with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He will appear as a witness in the Orchard trial, it is said, to prove the truth of the alleged confession.

Information reached here tonight from Cripple Creek that Edward Green, a federation man, had been arrested on a warrant forwarded by the Idaho authorities charging him with connection in the Steunenberg assassination. Two other warrants are in the hands of Cripple Creek officers for service.

Father Leary's Condition Serious.

CHAPMAN, Kan., Feb. 19.—Father J. F. Leary, national chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, continues in a serious condition. A hemorrhage last night further weakened him.

LONGWORTHS START FOR CUBA

Leave Washington Country House This Morning on Trip to the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth started on their honeymoon trip from Alexandria, Va., this morning at 11:18 o'clock over the Southern railway. They will go to Tampa and from there take a boat for Havana, which point they expect to reach Thursday morning. They will make the trip to Tampa in the private car Elysian, which was awaiting them in the yards of the Southern railway at Alexandria, about half a mile from the station.

The bride and bridegroom made the trip from "Friendship," near Washington, this morning in an open automobile, accompanied by Mrs. Longworth's maid and a chauffeur. The machine went at an easy gait and they arrived at the little station at Spring Garden, which is the Southern's station in the suburbs of Alexandria, at 10:20 o'clock. Mr. Longworth got out of the automobile, lit a cigar and spent some time chatting with his wife, who remained in the automobile.

Mrs. Longworth wore a tan-colored broadcloth suit, with handsome sable furs, and a tan hat trimmed with pink plumes. After they had been there for about half an hour a little girl, the daughter of one of the railway employes, asked the bride if she would give her her autograph.

"Certainly I will; where is your pencil?" replied Mrs. Longworth.

Pencil and paper were quickly produced and Mrs. Longworth wrote her autograph, "Alice Lee Longworth."

"Now get his," she said, pointing to her husband. Beneath the name of his wife Mr. Longworth wrote his signature and the date. The little girl thanked them both and went away happy.

She spread the news to the few people at the station as to the identity of the couple, but they were not bothered by a curious crowd, as there were not more than a dozen people in and about the station.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Thomas Stone, the chief usher of the White House, arrived from Washington and received a cordial greeting from Mrs. Longworth. He brought a note from the president, which she quickly opened and read, and, calling for a pencil, wrote a reply as she sat in the automobile.

The baggage had been taken from Washington, but several pieces were brought along in the automobile. Five minutes before the train arrived Mr. Longworth helped his wife out of the machine and they walked to the siding. Mrs. Longworth graciously acknowledged the respectful greeting of the employes about the station and as the train pulled in hurried down to the last car, which was a private one, into which she was assisted by Mr. Longworth and Mr. Stone. Mr. Longworth would not let the servants carry his suit case or that of Mrs. Longworth and had his hands full walking the length of the train with two suit cases, a cane and an umbrella. As they got on the car a number of newspaper men alighted from the day coach of the train, but the bride and bridegroom were safely in their car before they could be overtaken. The train pulled out of the station into the yards, where the private car Elysian was attached.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth passed through Lynchburg on the Jacksonville limited on the Southern railway at 3:34 o'clock this afternoon. A crowd numbering about 800 persons gathered at the station, but no one had a glimpse of the couple. Mr. Longworth was on the rear platform of the Pullman when the train stopped in the yards, but he immediately entered the coach. A telegram was delivered him here.

DIVORCE CONGRESS IN SESSION

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania is Elected to Preside Over the Meetings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was chosen president of the congress on uniform divorce laws which convened here today. Governor Pennypacker outlined the objects of the congress.

Amasa M. Eaton, Rhode Island; C. La Rue, Munson, Pa.; R. T. Barton, Virginia, and Albert R. Dabney, California, were elected vice presidents. William H. Staake, Pennsylvania, was elected secretary.

The resolution committee includes Walter G. Smith, Pennsylvania, chairman; J. F. Ailshee, Idaho; Bishop Stanley, North Dakota; Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Tennessee; Otto J. Kraemer, Oregon; I. N. Gillett, California, and G. W. Case, South Dakota.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draw up a uniform marriage license.

The delegates called on President Roosevelt this afternoon, being introduced by Governor Pennypacker. The president wished them Godspeed in their work. He made, however, no formal remarks.

MITCHELL REFUSES TO RUN

Democrats of Peoria, Ill., District Ask Miners' President to Make Race for Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, today received a telegram from Peoria, Ill., in which he was offered the democratic nomination for congress to represent that district. Mr. Mitchell immediately replied to the convention, then in session in Peoria, declining the nomination. He stated that he would not accept any political office while head of the Mine Workers. Mr. Mitchell lives at Spring Valley, Ill. Later in the afternoon Mr. Mitchell left for Pittsburg.

David Wilcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad and a member of the operators' committee of seven, said today after the demands of the miners had been submitted to the committee, the operators would take time to draft a reply and that after this reply had been received by the miners' committee a joint conference of the two committees would be arranged.

DAVID B. HENDERSON BLIND

General Condition of Former Speaker Worse and End of Life is Near.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson has suffered another paralytic stroke which has deprived him of his sight. His wife is the only person he recognizes. His general condition is worse. It is believed the end is near.

Colonel Henderson is resting more easily tonight following his second stroke of paralysis. The entire left side of his body is affected.

Physicians are not yet able to say whether Colonel Henderson's sight is permanently affected.

COAL RATE CASE DECIDED

Supreme Court Rules on Right of Railroads to Deal in Commodities.

DECISION IS AGAINST CARRIERS

Any Deal Whereby Profit to Company is Less Than Published Freight Tariffs is Illegal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Justice White today delivered the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the cases of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company against the Interstate Commerce commission and the Interstate Commerce commission against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad company, affirming the decision of the United States circuit court for the western district of Virginia. The cases involved the question of discrimination in freight rates on coal by the Chesapeake & Ohio in favor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road as against other shippers. The decision was against the railroad company.

The decision dealt with the question of discrimination by railroad companies and it was apparent that it was intended to have a general application to questions receiving attention at the hands of the public. Justice White said that to permit a carrier to become a dealer in the commodities carried by it would be to supply a means for the perpetuation of evils which the Interstate Commerce commission is intended to remedy.

Contract for Delivery of Coal.

These cases involved a charge of discrimination in favor of the New Haven road by the Chesapeake & Ohio. The cases grew out of complications existing in connection with a contract made between the two railroad companies in 1896 in accordance with which the Chesapeake & Ohio road agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to the New Haven road between the first of July, 1897, and the first of July, 1902. The delivery in the last year covered by the contract fell short to the extent of 60,000 tons on account of a strike in the coal fields which rendered it impossible to supply the coal. The New Haven road purchased coal elsewhere and presented a bill to the Chesapeake & Ohio company for $163,000, representing the difference in cost. Instead of paying the money the Chesapeake & Ohio company delivered the 60,000 tons of coal, notwithstanding the price of coal and of transportation had advanced so that it is claimed the Chesapeake & Ohio lost more than $1 per ton on its shipments.

The case was brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce commission and the charge made that the transaction constituted a preference in the matter of freight rates in favor of the New Haven road. The company contended that it was acting in the capacity of a vendor and not as a carrier and that it was merely supplying the coal to pay a debt.

Practice is Discriminative.

Putting aside for the time all other questions, Justice White took up the case as it appears under the interstate commerce law and stated the question to be decided to be the following:

Has a carrier engaged in interstate commerce the power to contract to sell and transport in completion of the contract the commodity sold, when the price stipulated in the contract does not pay the cost of purchase, the cost of delivery and the published freight rates?

Justice White said there were practically no previous decisions of the court to quote as precedents because heretofore the features of the interstate commerce law dealing with discriminations, rebates and favoritism have not been involved in cases in the court. He then said:

It cannot be challenged that the great purpose of the act to regulate commerce, while seeking to prevent unjust and unreasonable rates, was to secure equality of rates to all and destroy favoritism. Now, in view of the positive command of the second section of the act, that no departure from the published rate shall be made, "directly or indirectly," how can it in reason be held that a carrier may take itself from out the statute in every case by simply electing to be a dealer and transport a commodity in that character? For, of course, if a carrier has a right to disregard the published rates by resorting to a particular form of dealing, it must follow that there is no obligation on the part of a carrier to adhere to the rates, because doing so is merely voluntary. The all-embracing prohibition against either, directly or indirectly, charging less than the published rates shows that the purpose of the statute was to make prohibition applicable to every method of dealing by a carrier by which the forbidden result could be brought about.

Proceeding, he declared the purpose of the act to be "to compel the carrier as a public agent to give equal treatment to all."

Profit Less Than Freight.

Coming to the consideration of the case at issue, Justice White said:

It is apparent that the deliveries under the contract came under the prohibition of the statute whenever for any cause, such as the enhanced cost of the coal at the mines, an increase in the cost of the ocean carriage, etc., the gross sum realized was not sufficient to net the Chesapeake & Ohio its published tariff of rates. This must be the case in order to give vitality to the prohibitions of the interstate commerce act against the acceptance at any time by a carrier of less than its published rates.

Even if the result of applying the prohibitions as we have interpreted them will be practically to render it difficult, if not impossible, for a carrier to deal in commodities, this affords no ground for relieving us of the plain duty of enforcing the provision of the statute as they exist.

In conclusion Justice White upheld the decision of the court below in declaring that both the contracts made by the Chesapeake & Ohio with the New Haven were contrary to public policy and void because in conflict with the prohibitions of the act to regulate commerce.

The cross-appeal of the Interstate Commerce commission was then considered briefly and the general conclusion reached "that the injunction below should be modified and enlarged by perpetually enjoining the Chesapeake & Ohio from taking less than the rates fixed in its published tariff of freight rates, by means of dealing in the purchase and sale of coal. And, as thus modified, the decree below is affirmed."

SHOTS FOR GENERAL REYES

Attempt is Made to Assassinate President of the Republic of Colombia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—News has reached Washington that on the morning of February 19 an attempt was made to assassinate the president of the Republic of Colombia. Eight shots were fired at him, five of which struck his carriage, but he escaped uninjured.

Northwestern Increases Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company today authorized the issuance of additional common stock to the amount of $16,267,400, which amounts to 20 per cent of the total preferred and common stock now outstanding. The new stock will be offered at par to stockholders of record April 2 next.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Rain in East, Rain or Snow in West Portion Tuesday; Colder, Wednesday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36	1 p. m.	44
6 a. m.	36	2 p. m.	48
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	50
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	51
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	54
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	52
11 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	50
12 m.	43	8 p. m.	48
		9 p. m.	47

EXPLOSION IN COLORADO MINE

Sixteen Men Reported Killed in Victor Coal Company's Shaft Near Maitland.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Feb. 19.—An explosion this morning in the Victor Fuel company's Maitland mine caused the death of at least thirteen miners and perhaps sixteen.

Following is a list of the dead so far as known:

ARCHIE MILLER, fire boss.
BILLY MORAN of Maitland.
JAMES W. TITTERS of Kansas.
BATTISTA EOBERA.
CORONA COSTA of Sopris, Colo.
JOE COSTA.
NICK YOCKIBETZU.

Shortly before 8 o'clock there was an explosion in the part of the Maitland known as the Sunshine, which caused the earth to tremble for miles around. Soon afterward a man ran out and reported that the mine was on fire. The explosion caused a fall of rock from the roof and until this is cleared away it will not be known positively just how many more are yet in the mine. It is certain, however, that any found there will be past help. The explosion was caused by gas and the deaths were caused by the gas and afterdamp. It is supposed that the explosion occurred on account of open lamps in use, as most of the men in that part of the mine used open lamps. General Superintendent Murray arrived tonight and has taken charge.

TRAGEDY IN DENVER THEATER

Mrs. C. A. Weilder Walks from Her Box to Center of Stage and Shoots Herself.

DENVER, Feb. 19.—Leaving her seat in one of the boxes in the Crystal theater a few minutes after the opening of this afternoon's performance, Mrs. C. A. Weilder, said to be a resident of this city, made her way to the stage, and after flourishing a revolver for a moment in full view of the audience, discharged the weapon at her own person, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The woman fell gasping to the floor, but those in the audience who had not observed her movements prior to her approach to the stage thought the shooting was part of a burlesque act and made no outcry. A moment later, however, the screams of the performers in the wings brought a realization upon the audience that a real tragedy had been enacted. When the woman was picked up by the stage attendants she was unconscious and one hand still held the weapon, while in the other a picture, said to be that of her 7-year-old son, was tightly clutched. An ambulance was summoned and the dying woman was removed to the emergency hospital. Quiet was restored in the theater in a short while and the performance was resumed.

SUITS AGAINST M'CURDYS

Former Mutual Life Officials Asked to Pay Back Overcharges for Services.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance society, authorized the statement that civil suits have been begun in the supreme court against Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life; Robert H. McCurdy, former general manager; Colonel Charles H. Raymond and Louis A. Thebaud, constituting the firm of Charles A. Raymond & Co., late general metropolitan agents of the Mutual.

Mr. Peabody acted upon the oral advice given a week ago by Joseph H. Choate, of whom the board of trustees had requested an opinion on the recommendations made by the Truesdale investigating committee that such suits be instituted. Counsel for the several defendants entered an appearance and formally accepted service today.

TWO CENTS A MILE FOR ALL

Ohio Railroads Will Withdraw All Forms of Mileage, Special and Charity Tickets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—All forms of transportation except the regular 2-cent rate provided by law will be cut off by the railroads in Ohio. This decision was reached at a conference today of passenger representatives of all railroads with lines in that state.

It was agreed that by eliminating everything except 2-cent fares the roads could in a measure recompense themselves for the loss caused by the new rate law.

The action contemplated will deprive Ohioans of all reduced transportation for conventions, of the 1,000-mile book, of all charity business and of all round trip rates and clergymen's rates.

GIRL STANDS BY BURBANK

Leavenworth Sweetheart of Convicted Officer Will Marry Him When He is Released.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 19.—It was announced officially today that First Lieutenant Sidney S. Burbank, Sixth infantry, convicted in the Philippines by court-martial of embezzling funds of his company and also of conduct unbecoming an officer in his relations with his Filipino wife, would be confined in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. Burbank will arrive from Manila six weeks from date. The Leavenworth society young woman who was engaged to him at the time the Filipino woman sued Lieutenant Burbank stated today that she would marry him upon his release from prison.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 19.

At New York—Arrived: La Bretagne, from Havre.
At Naples—Arrived: Prinz Adelbert, from New York; Republic, from Alexandria.
At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.
At Genoa—Arrived: Moltke, from New York.
At Boulogne—Sailed: Pennsylvania, for New York.
At Glasgow—Arrived: Columbia, from New York; Carthagenian, from Philadelphia. Sailed: Astoria, for New York.
At Gibraltar—Sailed: Prinzess Irene, for New York.
At Rotterdam—Arrived: Noordam, from New York.
At Bremen—Sailed: Chemnitz, for New York.
At Hamburg—Arrived: Patricia, from New York.

LEASE BILL FIGHT ON

President and Secretary Hitchcock Favor Some Measure of This Kind.

MUCH OPPOSITION TO IT IN CONGRESS

Senator Millard Announces He Will Vot Against the Measure.

PREFERS TO SELL THE LAND OUTRIGHT

Congressman Norris Also Favors Selling the Grazing Lands.

KINKAID SUPPORTS LEASE MEASURE

Conference Committee Agrees on Appropriation Asked by Secretary Wilson for Meat Inspection.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—A determined effort is to be made at this session of congress to enact some sort of a land-leasing bill. Already the forces in favor of such a measure are gathering in Washington and they come from all sections of the west. Today C. H. Cornell of Valentine and W. H. Reynolds of Chadron, representatives of the Cattle Growers' Association of Nebraska, were introduced to the president by Congressman Kinkaid. According to Mr. Cornell, the president stated he was in favor of some kind of a land-leasing bill, but suggested that the delegation see Secretary Hitchcock with a view of ascertaining his disposition in the matter. Thereupon the gentlemen mentioned saw Mr. Hitchcock and he, too, sides with the land leasers.

This is as far as a direct appeal to the powers that be has gone, but it is only the beginning, and those who realize the tremendous interests which are back of this movement appreciate the power of combination when it begins its work. Decided opposition exists in both the senate and house against land leases. Senator Millard today said that he was opposed to this legislation. He believed the people of Nebraska also were opposed to the contemplated legislation and for one he would vote for a bill to sell the land outright in order that the state might receive some benefit from the lands thus sold in the way of taxes; that a land-leasing bill to satisfy all interests was impossible of passage and he did not believe legislation of the kind desired by the cattle interests could be enacted at this time.

Norris Favors Sale.

Congressman Norris, occupying an entirely different position from his colleague, Kinkaid of the Sixth district, so far as a land-leasing bill goes, said today that while he had no theory on a lease law he had very grave doubts if that the man lived who could frame a law that would be absolutely just to all interests. If made in the interests of the lease holders it would necessarily shut out the homesteaders, and if made in the interest of intending homesteaders the lease holder would always be under the fear that his property would be taken over at any time. Judge Norris suggested as a remedy for the demand for a leasing bill that after it has been determined that the lands are not fit for farming purposes, or, in other words, for homestead purposes, then the lands should be sold at public auction and the state thereby secure the benefit of the lands thus sold in the way of taxes on the land and improvements.

Two bills that seem to command the most attention from the cattle interests of the country are now pending in the house committee on public lands—the Lacey bill, whose author is the chairman of the public lands committee of the house, and the Kinkaid bill, which was introduced by the representative from the Sixth Nebraska district by request, the author of which is C. H. Cornell of Valentine, now in Washington. Under the Cornell bill half the proceeds of the lease is to go to the state, while under the Lacey bill the proceeds are placed in the reclamation fund.

Cash for Meat Inspection.

The conference committee on the deficiency bill has agreed to give $50,000 to the secretary of agriculture for the purpose of meat inspection. Congressmen Kennedy and Pollard made a stubborn fight in the house when the deficiency bill was under consideration to make the appropriation $125,000, the amount asked for by Secretary Wilson in order to meet the increased inspection required by the packing houses to meet the demand of German importers. The appropriation committee, however, gave the secretary in the deficiency bill but $50,000, and so small was this amount that both Kennedy and Pollard, although young at legislation, determined to go after an increase. They failed to secure the amount desired by Secretary Wilson, but instead of being disheartened began a systematic campaign on the agricultural committee of the senate, aided, of course, by Secretary Wilson. Senator Warren of Wyoming, being a member of the committee on agriculture and also a member of the appropriations committee, assumed active charge of the legislation desired, with the result that when the deficiency bill was reported to the senate it carried an appropriation of $125,000 for inspection purposes. When the bill finally reached the conference stage the conferees today agreed upon $90,000 for inspection purposes on the ground that the German government had relaxed its crusade against American meats and that Secretary Wilson had informed the conference committee that amount would be sufficient to take care of all demands until the next fiscal year.

Howes' Salary Not Cut.

Congressman Kennedy took up with the foreign relations committee of the house today that portion of the Lodge consular bill which has passed the senate, reducing Antwerp from a consul generalship to a consular position and thereby affecting the present consul general, Church Howe. Mr. Kennedy learned that the bill was based on the department's estimates and that the change was in the interest of simplicity and better relation to conditions; that while Antwerp was reduced to a consular position the same was true of Munich and several other European ports, the reason for this reduction being that the words "consul general" carried with it supervision over other consulates, and this was not true either of Antwerp or Munich. That the department had in mind the subordination of consulships except in China and some South American countries where the name consulate general was desired. Under the old system the salary of Church Howe at Antwerp is $3,500, which with the fees amounts to $4,264.20. The present bill just passed by the senate revising the consular service gives Mr. Howe a salary of $5,000 and makes him a consul