NEW LOCATION
THE BEE BUSINESS OFFICE
Ground Floor Corner
The Bee Building - 17th and Farnam

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NEW LOCATION
THE BEE BUSINESS OFFICE
Ground Floor Corner
The Bee Building - 17th and Farnam

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

AFTER THE RAILWAYS

Mr. Cockrell Outlines Plans for Oil and Coal Investigation.

OWNERSHIP OF LINES TO BE ASCERTAINED

Presidents of Transportation and Fuel Companies to Be Summoned.

WILL CALL FOR STOCK RECORDS

Relation of Common Carriers to Producers to Be Ascertained.

HEARING AT KANSAS CITY AN END

Indications that Commission Will Order a Lower Rate on Fuel Oil from Kansas and Indian Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—The Interstate Commerce commission today completed its investigations here into the methods of the Standard Oil company and the railroads in dealing with the independent oil producers of Kansas. The commission adjourned to meet again at a time and place to be designated by it. It will probably resume the investigation in Washington and may summon before it the presidents of the different railroads and coal companies. These men may be ordered to show their companies' records and to show the stock and bond ownership of all affiliated coal companies and manufacturing interests and the methods by which the transportation departments of different railroads prevent other coal companies from operating in Kansas.

Many who heard the testimony and watched the investigation here concluded that the commission would probably grant a lower freight rate upon fuel oil. In the hearing Mr. Prouty of the commission asked a great many questions of railroad traffic men about what would be the principal effect of a lower freight rate upon fuel oil.

Ex-Senator Cockrell of the commission said tonight:

"This is just a start. We will go to Washington and investigate the oil and oil business. We must get a great deal of information from the railroads. The question of ownership of the railroads must be settled; the trouble will come when we undertake to learn the ownership of all these concerns. We must try to give everyone a fair chance."

Pipe Line Along Railroad.

Half a dozen witnesses were still to be examined when the commission resumed its hearing today.

J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, the first witness, was asked by Mr. Marchand, attorney for the commission:

"Are the pipe lines of the Standard Oil company upon the right-of-way of the Santa Fe railway?"

"Yes, sir; they are for a distance east of Sugar creek (Kansas City) to a point somewhere in Illinois, where they branch off. West of Sugar creek the pipe line is upon the right-of-way of the southern Kansas division of the Santa Fe for a considerable distance."

"How did the Standard Oil company get this right-of-way?"

"I do not know. That is a matter with which I do not come in contact."

Mr. Koontz was questioned about the meeting of traffic managers of different railroads in St. Louis in June, 1904, at which the oil rate east from Kansas points was raised from 10 cents to 17 cents a hundred pounds. He said that he was at the meeting. He did not know who called it.

No Records of Meeting.

"I was notified by Mr. Gorman our freight traffic manager," continued Mr. Koontz, "to represent the Santa Fe at that meeting."

"Did he give you any instructions?"

"None at all."

Mr. Koontz said that Mr. Bogardus, traffic manager of the Standard Oil company, was at the meeting.

"Who invited Mr. Bogardus?" was asked.

"I do not know."

"Was any record kept of the proceedings of that meeting?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Koontz, cross-examined by Thomas R. Morrow, attorney for the Santa Fe railway, was asked:

"Are the oil freight rates established by the Kansas legislature compensatory?"

"I do not so consider them."

"How do the railroads look upon them?"

"As arbitrarily established without the railroads having been given a chance to be heard. It was an effort on the part of the legislature to meet the scale in force in Texas with this difference, that while the Kansas rate is the same as the Texas rate upon crude and fuel oil, it is much lower than the Texas rate upon all products of petroleum, such as kerosene and gasoline."

Public Sentiment Effective.

"Why has there been no assault by the railroads upon the Kansas rate?" Mr. Koontz was asked.

"Largely in deference to public sentiment," replied the witness. "The officials of the Santa Fe and, I think of other Kansas roads, think that the Kansas rates would have been contested long before this, but in view of the agitation and inflamed condition of the public mind the policy of the railroads has been to submit quietly to the unreasonable rates forced upon them by the legislature of Kansas."

"There has, has there not," asked Mr Morrow, "been a great deal of agitation, both in the press, at political meetings, and in one way and another?"

"Yes, and because of this the railroads decided to submit for the present."

Mr. Koontz said that the raising of the rate at the St. Louis meeting was made necessary by trade conditions and the action was not taken to harrass anyone or at the behest of any one interest or another, to benefit one interest to the detriment of any other.

Effect of Raise in Rates.

Marcus A. Low, general solicitor of the Rock Island railway, asked Mr. Koontz:

"Was it to the advantage of the Standard Oil company that you raised the rates as you did in the St. Louis meeting?"

"No, it was to their disadvantage. They had to pay a higher rate upon crude oil from Neodesha to St. Louis."

Mr. Prouty of the commission interrupted and said:

"But that was the very thing of which Mr. Webster, an independent refiner of Kansas, complained. He said the increase in freight to St. Louis caused him to lose large contracts for fuel oil in St. Louis because he could not send by rail at that rate in competition with the Standard

(Continued from First Page.)

POLICY OF FRENCH CABINET

New Ministry Presents Itself to Chamber of Deputies and Outlines Intentions.

PARIS, March 14.—The new ministry presented itself to the Chamber of Deputies today and outlined its policy, as follows:

The government intends to carry out the church and state separation law with inflexible firmness and establish the responsibility for resistance to the taking of inventories.

Concerning Morocco, we intend to follow the policy of the preceding ministry, hoping that the [illegible] and dignity of our position will perm[illegible]rly and satisfactory solution.

The cab[illegible]proves of the French-Russian allia[illegible]

The min[illegible]ld its first council at the Elysee pa[illegible]day. Minister of the Interior Cle[illegible] presented a dispatch announcing [illegible] peasants had attacked a detachmen[illegible]oops engaged in maneuvering near [illegible]s, Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, u[illegible] misapprehension that the troops ca[illegible]ake inventories of church property. [illegible]he church and state separation la[illegible]captain, a lieutenant and ten soldiers were injured and the detachment retired precipitately. The minister of justice was ordered to prosecute the offenders.

The Chamber, by a vote of 305 to 197, approved the ministerial statement.

GERMAN SWINDLER CAPTURED

Marriage Broker Wanted for Many Crimes Is Taken After Running Fight.

BERLIN, March 14.—Hennig, a marriage broker whose swindling, murders and other acts of violence and his bold escapes have given the Germans many thrills during the last three months, was captured at Stettin today after he had shot a policeman.

The capture was made by a butcher who will be made well-to-do owing to the aggregate of the rewards offered for Hennig's capture. Hennig is accused, among other alleged crimes, of having decoyed a bartender named Giernoth to the forest of Gruenewald near Berlin and there murdered him. Afterward he is alleged to have impersonated Giernoth and hypothecated his property. Hennig also is charged with having shot a Berlin policeman. When arrested today he was fleeing over housetops while being chased by the police and others who were trying to capture him for attempting to swindle a wealthy landowner, Baron Zitzwitz, in a railroad car. He shot the baron six times without killing him, however, and escaped from the moving train.

ALGECIRAS DELEGATES WAIT

Men at Conference Are Unable to Settle Questions Presented to Them.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 14.—Moroccan conference has reached a peculiar stage. It is completely helpless to solve the deadlock which has arisen over the remaining details of the police and bank questions. The sessions are temporarily suspended without knowing when they will resume. The French and German delegates are bound by their instructions and therefore are unable to make any further concessions and the conference not having judicial or legislative powers cannot settle the difference by a majority.

The neutral delegates who have heretofore sought to secure an agreement between the parties which the conference could unanimously confirm now recognize that if the conference is left to itself it is incapable of getting out of the present difficulty and it remains for the governments themselves to intervene for the purpose of reaching an agreement.

NELSON MANUSCRIPT SOLD

General Memorandum on Plan of Battle at Trafalgar Brings $18,000.

LONDON, March 14.—The original draft in Lord Nelson's handwriting of the historical "general memorandum" to his captains at the battle of Trafalgar was sold at auction at Christie's today for $18,000. The purchaser was a bookseller who was reported to be acting in behalf of an American collector, but the bookseller denied so doing and said he thought the document ought to remain in England, adding that he was ready to hand it over to the British museum for $18,000. Otherwise he intended to sell it to the highest bidder. The competition was very brisk. The first offer was $1,250, after which the bidding rose $500 or $1,000 on each bid.

Duel Follows Assault.

MADRID, March 14.—Colonel Primo-Rivera, nephew of the general of that name who formerly commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, has arranged to fight a duel with Deputy Sogiano, who yesterday was savagely assaulted by the colonel for criticising acts of the Spanish generals in Cuba and the Philippines.

Funeral of Former President.

BUENOS AYRES, March 14.—The funeral of Dr. Manuel Quintana, president of the Argentine republic, took place today. The pallbearers were President Alcorta and the cabinet ministers. Mourning emblems were displayed throughout the city and all the stores were closed.

Chinese Rebels Beheaded.

CANTON, March 14.—The leader of the rebels of Kuang Si province and three others who were implicated in the attack on the house of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, the American missionary at Fati, in February, were beheaded March 12.

Chinese Bonds in Demand.

CANTON, March 14.—The rush of applicants for shares of the Canton-Hankow railway issued today was so great that the streets were blocked with Chinese and soldiers were called out to maintain order.

JOHN H. TENNENT ARRESTED

President of Defunct Shoe Company is Charged with Getting Money Illegally.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—John H. Tennent, sr., president of the defunct Tennent Shoe company, was arrested today on a bench warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant did not state any sum of money.

The warrant was issued at the request of the grand jury. Mr. Tennent was arrested at his home.

The charge which caused the issuance of the bench warrant is that a year ago Tennent borrowed $75,000 from the Franklin bank, giving the officials of the bank what purported to be a statement of the financial condition of the Tennent firm. This statement, it is charged, was incorrect in essential details. Tennent was released on $5,000 bonds.

RAYNOR TALKS ON RATE BILL

Senator from Maryland Vigorously Supports the Hepburn-Dolliver Measure.

LODGE AND FORAKER AROUSED

Senators Take Exceptions to Reference to Their Attitude Toward Measure—Hot Shot for the Railway Magnates.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The railroad rate bill today reached the controversial stage in the senate. The question came up in the regular order of business shortly before 2 o'clock and held the floor until the doors were closed for a brief executive session a few minutes after 5 o'clock. Mr. Rayner was the chief speaker of the day and the debate that took place was provoked by some of his utterances. Among the senators who were aroused by him were Messrs. Foraker, Lodge and Dolliver.

Both the Ohio senator and the Massachusetts senator took exceptions to Mr. Rayner's contention that the railroads have interfered in the framing of the bill and Mr. Foraker also expressed himself as dissatisfied with the intimation that the railroads are represented on the floor of the senate. Mr. Dolliver expressed displeasure with the plea for amendment and went so far as to say that the help of such friends as Mr. Rayner could very well be dispensed with. Other senators who participated in the debate were Messrs. Aldrich, Tillman and Knox.

Mr. Knox freely expressed his opinion that the bill would be unconstitutional without a provision for the review of the commission's finding by the court.

Mr. Tillman reiterated his objection to the bill and indulged in some characteristic phrases in stating his position, concluding with the remark that he believed that the bill could be so amended as to make it acceptable.

The argument of Mr. Rayner was directed in favor of the general proposition that congress has the right to fix rates, but the bill should be so amended as to dispense with the suspension provision. He also advocated other amendments.

Warren on Live Stock Law.

Mr. Warren addressed the senate on the bill extending from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours the time during which live stock in transit on railroad trains may be confined without change, saying that the measure was in the interests of humanitarianism and should be passed. He said that the extension of time was to be made only upon the request of shippers and that it would not work a hardship on either owners or their stock.

The bill was reported by the committee on agriculture and a number of senators made objection that it should have been considered by the committee on interstate commerce. Mr. Elkins expressed the opinion that the bill would have been reported favorably if the Interstate Commerce committee had the consideration of it. Mr. Tillman contended that to keep cattle confined for more than twenty-eight hours would cause a feverish condition rendering the stock unfit for butchering.

Mr. Warren contended that the result would be the opposite of that indicated by the South Carolina senator.

After further discussion of the measure by Messrs. Carter, Lodge, Heyburn, Gallinger and Spooner the bill was laid aside and a resolution authorizing teachers in Alaska to assign their salaries to others was passed.

Senator Rayner Talks.

Mr. Rayner then addressed the senate in support of the railroad rate bill.

Mr. Rayner announced his adherance to the rate bill as it passed the house. After stating that the power to regulate commerce among the states is the greatest power conferred upon congress by the constitution. Mr. Raynor entered immediately upon the consideration of the various branches of his subject. He expressed the opinion that discrimination is the real issue, saying:

If, an accurate railroad discrimination map of the United States were published today there is hardly anyone who could be made to believe that it truly represents the actual situation. We know, for instance, that the rate on certain lines of merchandise from Chicago to Denver is nearly three times as much as the rate on precisely the same line of merchandise from New York to San Francisco. We know that it costs less to ship goods the entire distance across the continent than it does to ship the same goods one-third the distance and that when goods are destined from Boston to Salt Lake City they are carried to California and back again to Salt Lake City in order to obtain the cheap rate, and knowing these things we must realize that such a condition of affairs at least requires supervision on the part of some tribunal outside of and beyond the railroad that are simply building up their own territory to increase their own revenue and profits.

Common Sense Needed.

Admitting the difficulty of dealing with this subject, because of the effect of water competition, Mr. Rayner said:

What we require is a little common sense upon this subject. We cannot pass a law that will convert the towns and hamlets of Iowa immediately into great manufacturing centers, but what we can do is to take a broad view of the whole field and ascertain if we cannot endow a tribunal with adequate power whenever cases occur where unnecessary discrimination is practiced to apply a remedy without inflicting any injury upon the railroad.

Discussing what he declared to be the impotency of the Interstate Commerce commission under the present law to enforce rate-making decrees, Mr. Rayner said:

We may scheme and forge and fashion, but it is not within the realm of human ingenuity to formulate any plan except the rate-making power that will remedy the defect and supply the omission.

Mr. Rayner replied seriatim to Mr. Foraker's points. Complimenting his antagonist in high terms, he said:

"I have never known a hopeless cause to be managed with such consummate and matchless skill."

Power of Commission.

In reply to the contention that congress has not the power to blend the judicial and legislative powers in a body like the Interstate Commerce commission, Mr. Rayner argued that there is no such blending. He continued:

I will not for a moment admit, as the senator from Ohio claims, that the commission in fixing rates is either exercising a judicial or a legislative power. I will admit that when, upon complaint and answer and testimony taken, it declares a rate to be unreasonable it is in the exercise of a judicial function; but this is by no means investing it with the powers of a court, because it can pass no order and execute no process that is effective to carry its ruling into execution. So far as the exercise of a legislative function is concerned, when it fixes a new rate in place of the rate that has been challenged, in every case that I have examined upon the subject, including each one of the cases cited by the senator from Ohio, this function is spoken of as an administrative and not a legislative function.

The speaker ridiculed the objection that under the rate bill the interstate commerce commission would have the right to change all the railroad rates throughout the country, saying that the fact that the bill provides that no change can be made ex-

(Continued on Second Page.)

GOMPERS DENOUNCES A BILL

Says President Must Have Approved Gilbert Measure Without Understanding Its Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and A. Furuseth, president of the Seamens' union, caused a furore today before the house committee on judiciary during the hearing on anti-injunction bills by denouncing the Gilbert anti-injunction bill, which is said to have been drawn by Mr. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations, and to have the endorsement of President Roosevelt.

On the president's reported endorsement of the Gilbert bill Mr. Furuseth said: "If he understands this bill and then gives it his endorsement, he is an enemy to honest labor, struggling under adverse conditions for a better life. Nay, he would be an enemy to human liberty. We do not believe, we will not believe it."

The Gilbert bill grants courts sitting in equity absolute jurisdiction in all cases growing out of labor troubles. The equity process in labor suits is violently opposed by the labor leaders.

Mr. Gompers, when asked if he shared Mr. Furuseth's views on the Gilbert bill, said he does to a large degree. He urged that any bill to prevent injunctions injurious to the labor interests, must forbid orders preventing combinations of men from doing what individuals may do legally, and he declared injunctions against crimes were unnecessary, as existing law reaches the case.

The Gilbert bill provides that restraining orders or injunctions in labor cases cannot be granted without first giving due notice to the opposite party.

H. R. Fuller, who spoke for the various brotherhoods of railway employes, said this is a concession he is willing to accept as a first step in the direction of anti-injunction legislation wholly acceptable to the labor organizations.

Mr. Gompers, however, did not so regard the bill.

James A. Emery of New York, representing the Citizens Industrial association, and T. J. Mahoney of Omaha, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, spoke in opposition to all anti-injunction measures and said the issuance of injunctions against labor organizations are necessary to protect property.

The hearing will continue tomorrow.

BRITISH VESSEL FOUNDERS

Phoenix Line Steamer Goes Down Sunday with Twenty-Seven of Its Men.

BOSTON, March 14.—Suffering, mental and physical, and numerous acts of heroism in saving life rarely equalled in the record of tragedies of the sea, attended the loss of the Phoenix line steamer British King, which on Sunday last, in a raging Atlantic storm, foundered about 150 miles south of Sable island and carried to death twenty-seven members of the crew. Thirteen men were rescued from the sinking vessel by the Leyland line steamer Bostonian, bound from Manchester to Boston, and eleven by the German tank steamer Mannheim, from Rotterdam for New York. Five others who had been drawn down in the vortex into which the British King was engulfed, were picked up by the Bostonian from a frail bit of wreckage which they had grasped after a desperate struggle for life in the whirlpool. The Bostonian arrived here this afternoon and the details of the disaster became known.

Captain James O'Hagan of the British King died on board the Bostonian from the effects of terrible injuries sustained in trying to save his ship.

The rescued who were brought here today include James Flanigan, second officer; J. D. Crawford, chief engineer; Adolphus Beck, fourth engineer, and William J. Curry, steward. The others were coal passers and sailors, mostly Belgians, and one stowaway, Henry Purkotch of New York.

TALK ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

Secretary of the American Asiatic Association and Others See the President.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—John Foord, secretary of the American Asiatic association, and representatives of commercial interests in prominent cities appeared before the house committee on foreign affairs in support of the Foster bill to amend the Chinese exclusion act in such a manner that high class Chinese may be admitted with less inconvenience. Mr. Foord discussed the section of the president's message recommending modification of the Chinese exclusion act.

"There is nothing radical about the changes the president proposes," said Mr. Foord. "The president's remedy simply is to define the excluded class of Chinamen and let all others enter after due consideration by the consular officers of the United States at the port of departure in China and bearing certificates duly vized by these officers."

D. A. Thompkins of Charlotte, N. C., representing the National Association of Manufacturers, said his association had no desire to admit Chinese coolies. He said class distinctions were made in China and must be recognized by the United States. The coolie was so easily recognized that it was desirable for this country to say that all Chinese but the coolies may enter our ports. He urged that there was no desire among manufacturers to bring Chinese laborers here to compete with American labor, for, he said, intelligent labor, using improved machinery, excels cheap labor.

PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE

Virginian Accused of Killing Woman Ends Life Rather Than Face Trial.

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—Louis Brown, 29 years old, awaiting trial Friday for the murder of Flossie Reese, at whom he threw a lighted lamp, which exploded, fatally burning the woman, committed suicide in his cell in the Norfolk jail early today by cutting his throat with a sharp penknife which he had in some unknown manner smuggled into the jail. Borwn's act was not discovered until a prisoner occupying a cell below heard a gurgling noise and, jumping from his cot, found himself bespattered with blood, which had run through the floor of the cell above. When Brown's cell was opened the man was dead with the knife clinched tightly in his hand.

Brown was formerly prominent in Portsmouth, Va. He was without friends or money, his family having abandoned him, and he grew despondent as the day of his trial approached.

During the recent jail fire here he escaped, but surrendered a few hours later.

CHANGE SENATORIAL BILL

Congressman Norris Eliminates Presidential Question from Measure.

LAND LEASING BILL IS LAID TO REST

Kinkaid Announces as His Constituents Oppose It He Will Not Support a Bill of that Character in the House.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(Special.)—Congressman Norris today reintroduced his bill providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and extending the terms of members of the house to four years. A hearing was had on Judge Norris' original bill, which attracted a great deal of interest, representatives from all parts of the country being heard in advocacy of certain features of the bill. It was finally agreed the clause in relation to the election of president be eliminated, and the bill simplified so as to include only the election of senators by direct vote of the people, leaving their term the same as now, six years, but increasing the length of the term of members of the lower house to four years. Judge Norris will write a report on the amended bill, which will have the unanimous vote of the committee in its favor when reported out.

Lease Bill Killed.

A leasehold bill for Nebraska was quietly laid to rest last night, the obsequies being attended by members of the lower house from Nebraska who were the guests of Judge McCarthy, together with former Senator Reynolds. It developed during the course of the talk had on matters in which the state is interested, and which come up at the weekly meetings of the delegation, that the sentiment of the Sixth district was opposed to a land leasing measure. Judge Kinkaid, who has received a vast number of letters on the subject, said that as the sentiment of the district was against the leasehold proposition he would be compelled to antagonize the measure, even though some of the members of the delegation were in favor of some specific measure like the Cornell bill, introduced early in the session. The members of the delegation, realizing Judge Kinkaid was the best qualified to judge as to the merits of such a bill, decided not to antagonize their colleague by saddling onto his district a measure that was not wanted by the people.

Third Term for Hacker.

Judge Norris today recommended the reappointment of T. E. Hacker as postmaster at Red Cloud. This will be Mr. Hacker's third term.

Statehood Bill as a Club.

Interest in the republican conference tomorrow called for the purpose of deciding whether the house will concur or not in the senate amendments to the statehood bill is intense. Throughout today conferences were going on between the speaker's forces and the insurgents. Some of the repersentatives have decided to remain away from the conference, but a great majority of the republican side will be present and under the direction of Speaker Cannon will vote to nonconcur in the senate amendments. This will send the bill to conference, where it is expected to slumber until the railroad rate regulation bill is out of the way. In other words, the statehood bill is to be used as a club on the part of the house to bring the senate into line for a rate regulation bill that will be acceptable to the president and the great bulk of the American people. Tired of the arrogance of the senate, Speaker Cannon proposes to use all the forces at his command to hold up all matters in which the senate is interested until the senate shows a disposition to be fair in its treatment of the house measures.

It is safe to say the sentiment of the house is clearly with the senate amendment in admitting only one state at this time, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, permitting Arizona and New Mexico to work out their destiny at some future time. But they realize that in a fight with the senate the house must have something to give, and the politics in the situation seems to hold every senate measure on the calendar until the railroad rate legislation is out of the way, for that seems to be the burning issue of the hour.

Minor Matters at Capital.

Congressman Kennedy, after unceasing efforts with the committee on invalid pensions, today received a favorable report on his bill increasing the pension of John P. Wishart of Blair, Neb., from $12 to $30 per month. Wishart, according to report, is helpless and destitute as a result of three years' honorable service in the civil war.

Francis La Flesche of Bancroft, Neb., who has been a clerk in the Indian office for twenty-five years, secured a marriage license yesterday afternoon in this city for himself and Miss Rosa Bourassa of Pinconning, Mich. The couple are full-blooded Indians. The wedding will take place Thursday evening. Miss Bourassa, who is a member of the Chippewa tribe, recently came to this city.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Eddyville, Dawson county; Gertrude Irvin, vice A. La Rue, removed. South Dakota—Cascade Springs, Fall River county; William P. Hamelstrom, vice L. L. Hawn, resigned.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Albion, route 3; Claude Wilber, carrier; Abner Wilber, substitute. Iowa—Homestead, route 1; William P. Branch, carrier; Henry P. Branch, substitute.

W. C. Crawford of Stamford, F. M. Crawford of South Omaha and E. E. Treaster of Omaha, Neb., have been appointed railway mail clerks.

Senate Confirms Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Nevada—N. Stranahan, collector of customs; James S. Clarkson, surveyor of customs; Frederick J. H. Kracke, naval officer of customs district of New York, N. Y.

Postmasters: Iowa—D. E. Pond, Monticello; W. G. Agnew, Osceola. Kansas—C. O. Smith, Burlington; A. Barron, Kirwin; W. E. Hogueland, Yates Center. Missouri—A. Goodson, Carrollton; M. V. Robinson, Fairfax; W. H. Garsuffo, New Madrid.

Parsons Ends Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Prof. William Barclay Parsons today concluded his testimony before the senate commitee on interoceanic canals in support of the majority report of the board of consulting engineers, which advocates the construction of a sea level canal. Alfred Noble, one of the signers of the minority report, will testify tomorrow.

Fatal Accident at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—By the falling of a derrick today at the new addition being erected to the Hotel Raleigh one man was killed, one man was fatally injured and two others were injured.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Thursday and Friday, with Slowly Rising Temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	12	1 p. m.	16
6 a. m.	13	2 p. m.	15
7 a. m.	12	3 p. m.	17
8 a. m.	12	4 p. m.	16
9 a. m.	12	5 p. m.	16
10 a. m.	13	6 p. m.	16
11 a. m.	14	7 p. m.	16
12 m.	15	8 p. m.	15
		9 p. m.	13

FUNERAL OF MISS ANTHONY

Body Will Lie in State from 11 to 1 O'clock Today in Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 14.—The funeral of Susan B. Anthony will be held from Central Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock tomorrow. From 11 to 1 the body will lie in state in the church, which will be then closed for an hour to all but the relatives of the dead woman and her coworkers for the cause to which she had devoted her life. These will surround the coffin to pay their meed of tribute.

At 2 o'clock the church will be reopened for the funeral services. These will consist of hymns, scripture reading by Dr. Albertson, pastor of Central Presbyterian church; a brief address and prayer by Dr. Gonnett, who was Miss Anthony's pastor, and a eulogy by William Lloyd Garrison of Lawrence, Mass. In behalf of the negro, whose advocate Miss Anthony always had been, Mrs. R. Jerome Jeffrey will deliver an address. The body bearers will be Daniel R. Anthony, jr., of Leavenworth, Kan., Wendell P. Mosher of Minneapolis and the four trustees of the Unitarian church.

In recognition of one of the last achievements of Miss Anthony, that of securing co-educational privileges in the University of Rochester, the honorary bearers have been chosen from the young women students of that institution. The burial will be in the Anthony family plot in Mount Hope cemetery.

INDIAN HUNT CONTINUES

Fifteen Fullblood Cherokees Arrested on Charge of Assisting the Wickliffes.

VINITA, I. T., March 14.—Marshal W. H. Darrough reached Vinita this afternoon from Spavinaw and said that the reports of the trouble with the Cherokee Indians had been exaggerated. Darrough arrested fifteen fullblood Indians on the charge of harboring and assisting the Wickliffe boys. These Indians were brought to Vinita late today and will be lodged in the territorial federal jail. The Wickliffes had not been come up with when Darrough left Spavinaw early today.

Marshal Darrough said that while the Indians are favorable to the Wickliffes there is no danger of an uprising. A battle is expected with the Wickliffes before they are captured, but the greater part of the Indian population, he said, if not in sympathy with the officers at least will offer no open resistance. The fifteen Indians arrested were taken without difficulty.

While at Spavinaw, Darrough and his men ascertained the general direction taken by the Wickliffes and says the officers took the trail and will stay with it until the men are found. The men at the front have been organized under Byron Kirkpatrick, an experienced deputy marshal. Marshal Darrough will remain in Vinita and direct the general movements of the officers from here.

SLUMP IN STREET CAR STOCKS

Shares of Chicago Traction Lines Decline Several Points During the Day.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Local street car stocks suffered again in the Chicago Stock exchange today. There were no sales of Union Traction, but North Chicago, West Chicago and Chicago City railway all declined heavily.

North Chicago opened at 50 and the next sale was at 40. From that point the stock declined anywhere from $2 to $3 at each successive sale until it touched 25, when it rose in sales to 35, where it closed, 50 points below its price when the decision of the supreme court was announced. West Chicago opened at 30, where it closed last night, and rose to 33 just before the close. There were not more than half a dozen deals in the stock. The decline in this stock has been 27 points.

The Chicago City Railway company closed at 170 last night and sold at 160 today, there being but one sale of the stock registered. The last figure quoted on the stock prior to the decision was 175½, but this was some weeks ago.

LICENSE FOR CAR COMPANIES

Chicago City Council Will Make Changes in Present Rapid Transit System.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Immediate steps will be taken by the city of Chicago to license the street railway companies upon lines which the United States supreme court has declared are existing without a franchise. It is declared by the city officials that the city is now in a position to license the street car companies by ordinance, since the ninety-nine year contentions of the companies have been removed.

At a conference held today between Mayor Dunne and the attorneys of the street car companies it was decided to issue permits as soon as possible, permitting the companies to use electricity on the present cable lines. It was also decided that the tunnels which extend under the surface of the Chicago river, connecting the south with the north and west sides of the city shall be removed early next month. The tunnels have long embarrassed navigation of the river.

PECULIAR CAUSE OF DEATH

Revolver Falling from Trunk Is Discharged and Kills Man in Bed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—George Payne Burnap, a son of the late Captain George Burnap, U. S. N., died today as the result of a most unusual accident. Mr. Burnap arrived yesterday from his son's home in Santa Cruz, Cal., to attend the funeral of his father.

About midnight he went, with his brother, Arthur, to his room. As he lay upon the bed smoking a pipe his brother picked up a newspaper from a trunk which stood in a corner of the room. In lifting the paper Arthur dislodged a revolver which had been placed on the trunk. The weapon fell to the floor and was discharged. The bullet penetrated the mattress and entered George Burnap's left side, near the heart.

HOLDUP MEN CONFESS

Mrs. Warren, Wife of One of Suspects, Gives Officers, First Conclusive Proof.

ADMITS HAVING MADE ALL THE MASKS

Tells Where the Revolvers Used by the Trio Were Concealed.

GATHRIGHT BREAKS DOWN COMPLETELY

Gives Detailed Story of the Shooting of Edward Flury.

CLARK AND WARREN HANDLE THE GUNS

Three Were Concealed So as to Completely Surround the Car When it Turned at the "Y."

The South Omaha police cleared up the entire robbery and shooting mystery of last Wednesday night by securing the unqualified confessions of Clarence Gathright, one of the trio of robbers, and of Mrs. Flossie Wain, or Warren, the wife of the mysterious tall man. Gathright was the last to be connected with the crime, but he was the first to confess his connection with it. He made his confession in the city jail at 11 o'clock last night and will reduce the whole to a written and sworn statement today.

The South Omaha police, who have solved so successfully one of the most mysterious cases while the chief man among those attacked was lying at the point of death in St. Joseph hospital and unable to aid them, wore the most positively joyful countenances at the close of their long search that have been seen about the city in many a day.

Detective Elsfelder said: "I can go home tonight and sleep just like I had earned my salary, a sleep I haven't been able to get for so long that I've forgotten what a bed is like."

"Yes," said the chief, "I guess we all will."

Gradually Clearing Up.

It is expected that Chief Briggs and his officers will bring the three negroes who shot Conductor Flury a week ago to South Omaha some time during the day. Since the capture of "Pinky" Gathright the case has cleared up to an astonishing degree. Gathright is of a different temperament than the two other members of the gang and he has divulged, while doing his best to conceal it, a great deal of valuable information. Chief Briggs declared last night that there were no longer any surmises in the case, but that he knew that they had the right men and all three of them. He declared that they had enough evidence to convict the entire three, even if the unfortunate conductor should not recover. When the men are brought down tomorrow they will be confronted by the saloon men who were their victims before the street car was held up. It will then be seen whether their evidence will be positive and will co-operate with the work of the detectives on the outside. Another woman was found in Omaha who knew more about the inside history of the crime than any previous woman in the case, and she is said to have told this to the officers. Her name was not revealed, but it will be placed on the list with the others.

Wife of Warren Confesses.

The South Omaha police arrested the wife of Cal Warren, alias Waln, and she is being held as an accomplice at the city jail. She is charged with having made the masks which the three men used. After the chief had given her a severe questioning she confessed her connection with the affair. She said she had made masks for their faces and a kind of hood to put over their hair, something after the pattern of a baby's hood. This was so no one could see the kinks of their hair and know positively they were negroes. Besides confessing to the making of the hoods and the masks, she revealed other features of the crime which closed the evidence against the three bandits lik a vice. As soon as she had been returned to the jail after the confession Chief Briggs and Captain Shields, acting on the information they had secured from her, set out at once on another search. They were directed by a colored boy whom the woman designated, and the result was most gratifying. They found the small nickel-plated revolver which they have been looking for so persistently for the last week. The Colt had all the chambers empty, but the small gun had three shells loaded and two which had been discharged still in the cylinder. A box of cartridges was found for the smaller gun. The officers had to crawl back under the floor of the house where Warren, or Waln, lived, to get the guns. This is at Mrs. Ewing's house at Twenty-third and R streets.

Chief Briggs, Captain Shields and Detective Elsfelder were all engaged in the search and had to dig about under the floor of the house for nearly an hour before they found the weapons. They had been wrapped in some old newspapers and buried under the dirt and rubbish.

Tels All She Knows.

When the officers returned to the police station after the discovery, with the find they took the woman to the chief's office, where she made a full confession of her part in the matter. She allowed the chief to take down her words, and afterward, in the presence of the officers as witnesses, she signed the paper. In this statement she declared that she lived at 183 South Twenty-third street, South Omaha, and that on the night of March 7 she had seen Harry Clark, Clarence Gathright and her husband Warren (or Wain, which is the right name) leave her house at about 10:30 in company. They all had masks, which she minutely described, with the hoods, which they wore to cover the back of their heads. She declared that she knew their intention was to hold up people. They all had guns and Harry Clark carried the long blue Colt. It was Clark, she said, who hit the saloonkeeper at King's saloon over the head and strained his gun by the blow. Clark also tore the telephone wires down before they left.

She said Clark and Gathright came back to her house at about 1:30 a. m. of March 8 and asked her if her husband had got home yet. When she told them that he had not Gathright said:

"That was a hell of a shooting scrape we got into down there."

Her husband, she declared, came home about twenty minutes afterward and gave her $4, of which there were seven quarters, four halves, four nickels and a dime.

After making the full confession Mrs. Warren was allowed to go, but was warned to be on hand in case she was wanted as a witness.

Early in the evening Captain Shields had

(Continued on Second Page.)