NEWS SECTION.
Pages 1 to 8.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1906—FIVE SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

REFORM IN BALLOT

New Measure Introduced by Austrian Government Step in that Direction.

PEOPLE GIVEN WIDER RANGE OF POWER

Voting Under New Plan Will Be Direct by All Voters.

CURIA SYSTEM IS TOTALLY ABOLISHED

Only Bar to Manhood Representation Provision for Racial Differences.

GERMANS WILL BE IN THE MINORITY

Slavs Will Have Majority, but Farmers of All Classes Are Dissatisfied, as Cities Are Favored.

VIENNA, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The government's position on the franchise bill, which provides for general, equal and direct suffrage for Austria, which was introduced several weeks ago and which is now going through the throes of parliamentary travail, is not generally understood either here or abroad.

The fundamental Austrian law on parliamentary representation was enacted on December 21, 1867. It was amended in 1868 and again in 1872, the principle remaining unchanged that the Chamber of Deputies should be recruited from the members of the provincial Diets. The deputies numbered 203. In April, 1873, a radical change of principle was effected by severing the connection between the Reichsrath and the provincial Diets and by constituting four categories of reichsrath electors. These categories were: First, the big landlords; second, the cities; third, the chambers of commerce and industry, and fourth, the rural communes. To each category a certain number of seats or legislative mandates were assigned. The number of deputies was increased to 353. In 1882 the franchise in all the cities and rural communes was extended to all male citizens assessed at $2 for direct taxation. In 1896 Count Badeni reduced this qualification to $1.50 when carrying out his great franchise reform. He held fast to the category or curia system, but created a curia of universal suffrage, to which he assigned seventy-two new seats. This expedient introduced the principle of universal suffrage, but allowed it to affect barely one-sixth of the chamber and checked its operation by allowing all the voters of the other categories to vote over again in the category of universal suffrage.

Curia System Abolished.

The present reform proposes to sweep away the whole category or curia system and to place all elections on the same footing except where racial considerations necessitate special arrangements. The number of seats is raised from 425 to 455, the new seats, together with many of the old, being redistributed according to population, taxation and to some extent educational acquirements.

The chief changes are in lower Austria, including Vienna, which gains nine seats; in Bohemia, which gains eight seats, and in Galicia, which gains ten seats. The Germans keep the 205 seats they have hitherto possessed, whereas the Czechs gain eleven of the new seats, besides nineteen of the seats hitherto held by the Bohemian conservative landed proprietors. The Poles gain two seats in Austrian Silesia and together with the Ruthenians ten seats in Galicia. The Italians and Roumanians lose one seat each, while the southern Slavs gain six. In a new chamber, elected according to the proposed reform, there would be 205 Germans and ninety-nine Czechs.

Altogether, according to the bill, the house will seat 280 Slavs, so that the Germans, even reckoning in the sixteen Italians and four Roumanians, will always remain in a minority. All the agrarians of whatever party are dissatisfied with the new allotment, claiming that the towns have been favored at the expense of the agricultural districts.

Every male citizen who has completed his twenty-fourth year and is not under any legal disability is entitled to be registered as a voter after having resided for one year in an electoral district. Every male who has possessed Austrian citizenship for at least three years and has completed the thirtieth year of his age, is eligible for election as deputy. Voting is direct in all the provinces.

Minority Representative.

In Galicia, however, there are to be two deputies for every constitutency, so as to permit of the representation of racial minorities. A voter can vote for only one of these deputies. In Moravia, where the Germans and the Czechs recently agreed to divide the electorate according to race the constituencies will be constructed upon this principle of separation, and the same principle will be introduced into other provinces as soon as the local parties have come to an agreement.

In connection with the franchise reform bill, Baron Gautsch also presented bills to assure the freedom, purity and secrecy of the ballot; to amend the existing provisions concerning the immunity of deputies, and to modify the standing orders of the Chamber in such a manner as to protect urgent government measures against wanton obstruction.

The pan-Germans alone are showing the real opposition to the bills. It is believed, however, that other parties will join them. The Poles are in reality hostile, for universal suffrage threatens the privileges of Polish gentlemen, and the number of new mandates offered to them is considered insufficient. The Christian socialists are displeased on account of the distribution in Vienna, where, after many years, the German liberals have again a prospect of winning seats. They also disapprove of the clause allowing a vote after one year's continued residence. Further grounds of discontent among the Christian socialists are provisions in the bill ordering stricter control over the elections and also an exact examination of the electoral list.

The newspapers, commenting upon the bill, say that its most interesting feature is that it marks another great step in the transformation of the Austrian empire from a German to a Slav state.

Moroccan Pretender Busy.

ORAN, Algeria, March 17.—The forces of the pretender to the throne of Morocco have had another skirmish with the Moroccan troops, the former losing two men killed and seven wounded. It is reported that the pretender is preparing to make an attack upon Fez, the capital.

Military Trains Develop Speed.

KIEL, March 17.—The trials here of a military train armed with machine gun and quick-firers and intended for use in punitive expeditions are said to have developed a speed of a 100 miles per hour.

IRISH PARTY SELF-DENYING

Asks No Favors from Government and Only Support from the People.

DUBLIN, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The relations between the Irish party and the country may be said to be in a condition at the present time where they are creditable to both. The Irish party has often been aspersed by its opponents, but though much maligned, any thoughtful person who looks into the subject must admit that of all parties that were or are in the House of Commons the Irish are the most self-denying. By a self-denying ordinance they bar themselves out of all places of emolument under the government. They even forswear the suggesting of others for posts. They ask from their own people, not reward but support. That their services are not entirely unappreciated is demonstrated by the fact that the country has always tried to make fair provisions for their support, for, as is well known, a member of the House of Commons receives no salary. This year the response promises to be more generous than ever before, and it is expected that considerable will be realized from entertainments, etc., undertaken in connection with St. Patrick's day celebrations.

The landlord's executive has again had under serious consideration the "serious loss" entailed on the landlords by the delay in paying out the purchase money under the act of 1903. We have never yet had explained where this loss comes in. The landlords are selling at an average of twenty-three years' purchase of all classes of rent. Usually the tenant contracts to pay 3½ per cent and often more on the purchase money. The minimum rate gives the landlords 80 per cent of their gross rental, while at the same time they are relieved of all the cost and losses of estate management. The interest is more than equivalent in the vast majority of cases of the net rental of the estates sold. Where then is "the loss?" is a question that has been asked over and over again. Mr. Long explained that a profit could be made by clearing their mortgages, and that the delay in immediately realizing the profit is what is meant by "loss"—a new meaning for the word in Ireland. The delay cannot be expected to extend beyond a couple of years, while to pay them all immediately would impose a burden on the Irish taxpayer for sixty-eight and one-half years.

It is argued that a little patience might be shown in consideration of the fact that the Irish taxpayer is providing a sum of $75,000,000—when the discount on the land stock is included—as a reward for the generosity of the vendors in accepting twenty-six and three-quarter years' purchase of a rental worth only 17½. The direct gifts to the landlords when they are all payable will amount to $5,000,000 a year under the various acts passed by the late conservative government. It is the equivalent of an income tax of 10 pence on the pound on the Irish net assessment. That would suffice any ordinary class of men, but the Irish landlord class are not an ordinary class of men.

CHINESE STUDENTS ACTIVE

Awakening of Nation Shown in New Style of Sports in Schools.

CANTON, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A new phase of China's awakening was shown a few days ago in the first great athletic meeting in this country. Forty-seven schools or about 3,000 students competed in various kinds of races and sports. The great event took place in the suburbs of this place and caused much excitement.

A booth on the field was devoted to the use of the hospital corps, which was composed of seventeen young Chinese doctors, all wearing the Red Cross badge on their arms. This corps had not a little work to do in reviving boys who were overcome by the unwonted exertions of the contests. The unusual number of such cases showed clearly enough that the Chinese boys have not been used to such violent games.

The runners from one school were stripped to thin shirts, short running breeches and rubber soled shoes, and their hardened muscles showed vigorous training. There were bugles, a drum corps and a military band. The latter announced the beginning of each event by playing either "Go Tell Aunt Nancy," or other airs equally lively. It was remarked that the entire scene showed a marked contrast to the long finger-nailed, languid-aired students of a generation ago.

TURKEY AND PERSIA ANGRY

War May Follow Dispute as to Power of the Two Countries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—War is threatened between Turkey and Persia over what is known as the Turko-Persian frontier dispute.

The chief cause of the trouble appears to be that the Turks have not begun to recall their troops from places which are indisputably within the Persian frontier. These troops are certainly stationed east of the broad zone marked out by the Anglo-Russian commission, and it is claimed that fresh troops have been dispatched to support them. The nervousness with which the Persians regard the situation is increased by the state of anarchy in the Caucasus and by the fact that though most Persians are Shiites, a considerable minority of Sunites regard the sultan of Turkey as their khalif. Moreover, the Persian government has been considerably shaken by the revolutionary movement. The movement has been suppressed, at any rate for the present, by timely concessions to the moolahs who took the most active part, but there can be no doubt of the existence of a strong feeling of discontent, especially among the trading classes, in consequence of the corruption and inefficiency of the government.

BRITISH BOYCOTT AT END

India Decides that It Will Buy Goods Despite Action of Ruler.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement to the effect that the boycott of British manufactures in connection with the agitation against the partition of Bengal is apparently at an end.

The claim is made that matters have resumed their normal aspect and it is hoped that the business difficulties will soon be at an end. The report mentions that considerable hardship has been caused to the poorer purchasing classes owing to the boycott, and the claim is made that while the beginning of the boycott had its rise in sentimental considerations economic considerations forced its suspension.

CANADA THE JEWEL

Dominion Declared to Be Brightest Gem in Crown of British Empire.

TRAVELERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER COLONY

Declare that the Rich Resources Are All Still Practically Untouched.

GREAT FIELD FOR NATIONAL GROWTH

British Manufacturers Are Advised to Go After Colonial Trade.

UNITED STATES GREATEST BENEFICIARY

At Present America is Getting Cream of the Business and is Making Heavy Investments in Dominion.

LONDON, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Among all of the colonies Canada would appear to be the subject uppermost in the minds of the people of the United Kingdom just at the present time. For instance, there is A. Mosely, who has recently been making a tour of the dominion and who this week in an interview described the situation:

"Personally, I look upon Canada as the jewel of the empire, and I want our people to take the advice of the prince of Wales and 'wake up' to the great opportunities it offers. Countless millions of acres of some of the best land in the world are to be had almost for the asking; enormous markets are open, with ever increasing population, and our manufacturers, if they will but rouse themselves, can step in and do the trade by providing what the Canadians want—not necessarily what we think ought to suit the market. Here again lies another complaint made to me that the British manufacturer does not sufficiently study the market or find out what is wanted and supply that want.

"The assets of Canada are simply stupendous; the country reeks with undeveloped riches—agricultural soil, timber, minerals, water powers, navigable lakes and rivers, fisheries, a healthy and invigorating climate and has also excellent free public schools and universities—in fact, everything that goes to make a great country, waiting only for capital and the energy of man to develop it.

America Reaps Advantage.

"Speaking of capital, let me point out that so far it is principally the United States that has reaped the advantage, over $100,000,000 having been quite lately invested in Canada in large manufacturing plants with the object of supplying the Canadian market and ultimately, if possible, England and the colonies also. I do not think it an exaggeration if I say that the great expansion and prosperity one now sees in Canada is almost entirely due to the American having realized the possibilities of the situation, stepping in and developing the country. I ask, 'What are we thinking of to let others thus capture Britain's heritage?'"

It was Alfred Mosely, whose public spirit and enterprise have been made familiar to his fellow countrymen by his munificent gift of a hospital ship at the time of the South African war and more recently by the educational and workingmen's commissions of inquiry which he conducted to the United States.

Speaking of Canadian emigration Mary R. Haig said: "I have lately gathered a number of interesting experiences in a small private effort of my own to place upon farms in the province of Ontario a number of workingmen, most of whom have been unable to obtain anything but the most intermittent employment for a considerable period previous to their departure. These twenty-six men represent all classes of the deserving unemployed and average from 20 to 30 years. Most of them were unable to contribute either toward their equipment with passage money or the necessary clothing. The only two undertakings verbally entered into were that they would return the money advanced to them by installments as soon as they could and that they would correspond with me as to their conditions and prospects, and the outlook for others as to the employment on the farms round about them.

Money Coming Back.

"Both of these honorable engagements are being carried out and the money is coming back to me, accompanied by the most interesting and encouraging letters. Nothing could be more complete and ample than the lodging and food which are provided for by the good farmer folk of Ontario for these men, and in every case the young men are housed and treated as members of the family. All my work has been done independently of any of the emigration societies and I have depended entirely on the wise counsel of the Canadian government commissioner of emigration here, Mr. Preston, conjointly with the help of the government agents in Toronto."

George Gerring having stated that it cost at least $2,500 to "dump" a family in Canada, W. Carlile, the honorary chief secretary of the Church Army, explains:

"We are prepared to place individuals in good situations in Canada for $50 per head or $150 for a small family. In our experiences the widely different conditions governing the immediate replacing of families on the land in this country render the cost prohibitive. The management of the Church Army does not press emigration as a panacea or an ideal remedy, but we do maintain that it is alike beneficial to the individual emigrant and to the empire."

The Self-Help Emigration society, of which Lord Aberdeen is president and E. Wilson Gates secretary, has just issued its annual report. The report shows that 860 emigrants went out last year under the auspices of the society—twelve going to New Zealand, one to South Africa and 847 to Canada. Of the year's expenditures, approximately $30,000, about $27,000 was contributed by emigrants and by those personally interested in the emigrants. The number of emigrants aided by the society has now reached 3,803 and $355,000 has been spent for ocean and railway fares, $210,000 having been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. The past year, the report says, has been one of success on account of the character as well as the number of emigrants helped. "The unfit and undesirable, from Canada's point of view, are not encouraged to emigrate. A very large number of applications are declined because the applicants lack the qualities essential to success."

Copyright Conference Busy.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The copyright conference which has been in session here will prepare a copyright bill and submit to the organizations which participated in the conference. When approved by them the bill will be introduced in congress.

DISCOVERIES IN OLD EGYPT

Cow Goddess of Superb Workmanship is Found in Remains of Shrine.

CAIRO, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Monsieur E. Naville and C. T. Currelly have just made a joint report, interesting because it gives an insight into the latest discoveries made by the representatives of the Egypt exploration fund. Says this joint report:

"On the north side of a court, over the enclosure of the old temple, we have just found remains of a shrine of the eighteenth dynasty of the great king Thotmes III. This building, made of big blocks of sandstone, did not cover a very large area. A first encouragement was a fine statue of a scribe who lived at the end of the nineteenth dynasty. As this statue was quite perfect it seemed to us that it could not be alone. In this respect our hopes were deceived; we found no other statues, but suddenly the removal of a few stones revealed to us a chapel covered with sculptures, the colors of which are absolutely fresh. It is about ten feet long and five feet wide. The roof is vaulted, painted in blue with yellow stars. This chapel is dedicated to Hathor, and the goddess has not left her sanctuary. In the chapel is a beautiful cow of life size, in painted limestone, reddish brown with black spots. The head, horns and flanks have evidently been overlaid with gold. The neck is adorned with papyrus stems and flowers, as if she were coming out of the water. She is suckling a little boy, who is again represented as a grown man under her neck. The cartouche behind the head is that of Amenophis II., the son of Thothmes III., whose sculptures cover the walls. This is the first time that a goddess has been found undisturbed in her sanctuary. Besides, no cow has ever been found of such size and superb workmanship. The modeling of the animal is exquisite and the distinctive characters of the Egyptian cattle of the present day are reproduced."

SWEDISH FRANCHISE BILL

New Law Grants Right to Vote to All Citizens Who Are Self-Supporting.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Sweden, like Austria, is in the midst of a franchise reform agitation. The new reform bill practically establishes universal suffrage in the place of the present restricted franchise, recognizing the right of every male citizen who has attained the age of 24, with the sole exception of those who are under legal tutelage or in a state of bankruptcy, who are in receipt of assistance from the rates and who have failed in the course of three preceding years to pay such rates and taxes as they may be liable to pay or to fulfil their military obligations and perform their period of training in the army or navy.

The bill provides that of the 230 members of the second Chamber 165 shall be elected by the country districts and sixty-five by the towns, so long as the united population of the towns does not exceed 65-230ths of the total population of the kingdom. The delimitation of the electoral districts is to be revised every nine years. One member is to be elected in each district; the town and country districts are to be equally divided into one-member districts so far as practicable on the basis of the present parish divisions, but with special reference to geographical conditions and the number of the electorate; the members to be elected must obtain an absolute majority of the votes registered, and where such a majority has not been attained a second ballot will take place on the system of the French ballot.

Thus the principles advocated in the conservative bill, which was rejected last session, as a check upon the absolutism of the masses have been completely abandoned and their place taken by a new system more in harmony with the views of the liberal party now in power.

EGYPTIANS SHOW JEALOUSY

Presence of Belgian Post on the Frontier Displeasing to the Natives.

ALEXANDRIA, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There has been considerable feeling with respect to the establishment of a Belgian post in the territory on the upper Nile.

Just the nature of the post appears to have been a subject of dispute.

It is an undoubted fact that Congolese native troops appeared at Inyolo in 1904, and that a mission of some kind, ostensibly scientific, has occupied the post ever since. The Egyptian government did not welcome this prolonged sojourn, particularly as the members of the mission and the natives failed to agree.

As a pacific means of exerting pressure to induce the departure of the visitors it was resolved about three months ago to stop the Belgian transport and post services on the Nile, but up to the present the Congolese mission has apparently procured sufficient supplies from its Congo base to withstand the inconvenience involved. The British and Egyptian governments are on good terms with the Belgian government, and there seems to be every hope that the mission will shortly be withdrawn from territory within the sphere of British and Egyptian jurisdiction without imposing the necessity of resorting to stronger measures than those already in operation. It is to be presumed that the cessation of the transport and post services is being continued by the Soudan administration by way of reprisal. The situation is, however, complicated in many ways and it is difficult to even venture a guess as to the final outcome.

MYSTERIOUS GERMAN SAUSAGE

Composition of Food Product Causes Makers at Munich to Be Fined.

MUNICH, March 17.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The German sausage continues to give trouble to the sausage makers as well as to the sausage consumers. At the trial of the proprietors of sausage factories, just ended, fourteen days' imprisonment with $250 fines were imposed. Some of the manufacturers, it is admitted, supplied the German army and other public institutions with their products.

One of the most peculiar things in connection with all of the trials was the defense sought to be established. According to the prosecution, it was shown that large quantities of spoiled hams, decaying sides of pork, sausage skins that had been used before, the intestines of cattle and scraps of meat which had been intended for dogs were converted into sausages and sold as of good quality.

Evidence was given for the defense that the use of some of these substances was customary in sausage manufacture.

ASLEEP AT HIS POST

Cause of Wreck in Colorado Fixed by Admission of Telegrapher.

STATED THAT HE WAS OVERWORKED

This is Denied by Railway Officials at Denver.

SEVEN MORE BODIES ARE IDENTIFIED

Latest Estimate Places Dead at Twenty-Two and Injured at Same Number.

PRISONER CHAINED TO THE SEAT

E. C. Whitney, Who Was Being Taken to Penitentiary by Deputy Sheriff, Had No Chance to Escape.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 17.—Twenty-two dead and twenty-two injured is the best estimate of the casualties in the wreck of the two Denver & Rio Grande passenger trains which collided on a curve at a point twenty-five miles west of this city early Friday morning. Only seven of the dead bodies can be identified, and only one of these retains sufficient of the outline of the features to be readily recognizable. The remainder are known from the fact that the location where the charred bones were found were the places where they would naturally have been when the collision happened.

Two telegraph operators are held in the public mind to be responsible for the awful disaster, although no formal indictment has gone out against them. Both have been ordered discharged from the service of the road. A coroner's jury has been empaneled and will begin investigation of the cause of the accident on Monday next at Canon City. In addition to this the railroad company has directed its officials to locate the blame through an examination of trainmen and operators, who will be asked to gather together in the future and tell what they know of the deplorable affair. R. C. Whitney, who was being taken to the penitentiary by Deputy Sheriff Ed E. Baird, had been chained to his seat and when the fire broke out in the wreckage he had no chance whatever to escape. By the irony of fate his guard perished with him. The Colorado laws have a provision making it a crime to fasten prisoners to car seats in transportation.

E. F. Lively, one of the operators whose failure to deliver the train order that resulted in the collision, says of his failure to deliver the train order:

"I was asleep; that's all." It is asserted that Lively had worked for several days without sleep.

Additional Names of Dead.

The following names have been added to the list of identified dead:

PATRICK MURPHY, Florence, Colo., an oil well driller.
RAY FIELDS, aged 10, Keystone, Wyo.
MRS. BELLE WEBB, Keystone, Wyo.
MRS. GRACE CROWLEY'S BABY, Emporia, Kan.

Murphy yesterday was reported among the seriously injured. He had dragged two passengers out of a burning car. When he returned to rescue a third a gas explosion occurred and he was burned to death.

Mrs. William Burnside and her daughter and grandchild, said to be from some Kansas town, were erroneously included in the death list last night.

All the injured, it is believed, will recover. It is not likely that the bodies of any of the other victims can be identified.

All the injured are improving rapidly and most of them will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

The wreck is being cleared away and trains will be running on schedule time tonight.

A coroner's jury will meet at Canon City Monday next to fix the responsibility for the collision.

It developed today that S. F. Lively, who was the regular day operator at Swallows, had besides performing his own duties worked on Thursday night for William Vandeusen, the night operator, Vandeusen is said to have absented himself from the station on Thursday night without getting the approval of his superiors.

Both men have been discharged by the railway officials.

Officials Blame Operators.

DENVER, March 17.—At the office of the general manager of the Denver & Rio Grand today the announcement was officially made that E. L. Lively, night operator at Swallows, was wholly responsible for the collision at Adobe yesterday. He was asleep at his post, it is said, when train No. 3, to which he was to have delivered an order went by, and later he reported to the train dispatcher at Pueblo that No. 3 had not passed Swallows.

Two operators are employed at Swallows. Lively's regular shift was from 7 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock in the morning, when he was regularly relieved by the day operator. Officials of the Rio Grand deny that Lively had been required to work overtime and say if he had done so the action was voluntary on his part.

Surgeon Makes Report.

NEW YORK, March 17.—President Jeffrey of the Denver & Rio Grande today received the following official statement from A. G. Ridgeway, general manager of the company:

Dr. O'Connor, our chief surgeon, reports to me of eighteen bodies being recovered from the wreck. He thinks there is a possibility the number of fatalities reached will be twenty. Six were injured seriously. Other injuries slight. All of the injured will get well. No. 3, leaving Pueblo, had orders to meet No. 16 at Adobe. Dispatcher had "O. K." from Florence and Swallows, operator at Swallows stating that No. 3 had not gone by. He had been asleep, beyond question, and did not hear No. 3 go by, and "O. K." dispatchers' order, and is the sole cause of the collision. This was the day operator and he was doing duty for the night man, as the night man had gone to Pueblo to cash pay checks without asking permission from the Pueblo office. Our standing rule is that day operators are not to relieve night operators and work overtime unless permission is asked and granted by the chief dispatcher.

AMERICAN SHIP IS AGROUND

Old Vessel from Oregon to Boston Loses Anchors and Strikes Beach.

PUNTA ARENAS, Chili, March 17.—The news reached here today that the American steamer Olympian, from Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, for Boston, which passed here March 10, carried away its anchor chains and went ashore in Possession bay March 13 and is now embedded three feet in the gravel beach.

The Olympian is an old sidewheel seamer of 1,062 tons. It left Portland in tow of the American steamer Zealandia and was destined for use as an excursion boat running out of Boston.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in East. Snow in West Portion Sunday. Monday Snow.

NEWS SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Reform in Austrian Ballot Law. Canada Jewel in Britain's Crown. Operator Asleep Causes Wreck. Jury Says O'Hearn Must Hang.
2 More Pay for the Postal Clerks. Miners Sidetrack Ryan Resolution.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Sheldon Candidate for Governor. Combine Against United States. Cannon Entertains Newspaper Men
5 Real Estate Men at Banquet Board. Big, New Furniture Store Opening. Thomas Comes Out for Benson.
6 Parker Urges the South to Lead. Affairs at South Omaha.
7 Mountains Defy Man's Strength. Paper Patterns Set the Pace.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Workhouse Needed for the City.
2 Past Week in Omaha Society.
3 No Silver Dollars Mined Last Year.
4 Editorial.
5 Jurors Have a Most Trying Time.
8 Sporting Events of the Day.
7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
8 City and Water Works Get Divide.

WANT AD SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Discretion Lodged with Executive. Question of Exclusive Listing. Live Topics for Realty Men.
2 Wheat Lands in Canada.
3 Want Ads.
4 Want Ads.
5 Want Ads.
6 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
7 Financial and Commercial.
8 Queer Combination in Nevada.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Bryan Describes Some Chinese Customs. Translating Indian Geographical Names.
2 Omaha as a Grain Center. Some Tersely Told Tales.
3 Plays, Players and Playhouses. Musicians and Musical Matters.
4 Graphic Description of Warsaw Massacre. Great Canadian Irrigation Project.
5 Every-Day Horse Show on Omaha Streets. Little Stories for Little People.
6 Woman: Her Ways and Her World.
7 Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

COLOR SECTION—Four Pages.
1 Buster Brown Springs a Surprise.
2 Trunk Line Across Three Continents. Skilled National Guardsmen. Costly Typographical Errors.
3 Odds and Ends from Far and Near.
4 Herr Spiegelberger Meets a Waterloo. Sambo and His Funny Noises.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	1	1 p. m.	20
6 a. m.	1	2 p. m.	24
7 a. m.	1	3 p. m.	25
8 a. m.	2	4 p. m.	25
9 a. m.	3	5 p. m.	24
10 a. m.	7	6 p. m.	23
11 a. m.	1	7 p. m.	23
12 m.	17		

WILL PUT THE MONEY BACK

New York Life Trustees to Reimburse Company for Campaign Contributions.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The World tomorrow will say: At a conference in the office of a downtown lawyer yesterday, it was agreed that the trustees of the New York Life Insurance company who were members of the finance committee during the presidential campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1904 and were cognizant of the political contributions made by the New York Life should reimburse the company to the extent of $148,000. This is the total of the political contributions made by the company. Each trustee will go into his own private funds to make the payment. In all there are fifteen trustees involved and under the agreement each man will have to contribute a trifle less than $10,000.

It was originally planned to hold the estate of John A. McCall responsible for all of the political contributions and to bring legal actions against it to obtain reimbursements. Abandonment of this plan is involved in the decision reached at yesterday's conference.

LYMAN J. GAGE TO RETIRE

Former Secretary of Treasury to Resign Presidency of New York Trust Company.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Herald tomorrow will say that it became known in Wall street yesterday that Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, has decided to resign as president of the United States Trust company, to which position he was elected after his resignation from President McKinley's cabinet a few years ago. The cause of his resignation is failing health.

Mr. Gage was president of the First National bank of Chicago prior to entering President McKinley's cabinet as secretary of the treasury. When he left Washington he decided to make his home in New York and accepted the presidency of the United States Trust company. For the last five years he has been the directing head of the institution.

Recently he has on more than one occasion expressed a wish to his fellow directors to be relieved of his duties.

SUICIDE AT ZION CITY, ILL.

Mrs. T. J. Tanner Throws Herself and Infant Child in Front of Fast Train.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Mrs. T. J. Tanner of Zion City, a member of Zion church, killed herself and her infant child today by throwing herself with her child in her arms before a fast Chicago & Northwestern railroad train. The mother and child were killed instantly. The woman is believed to have been demented. Before taking the fatal step she had wandered about the streets of the religious community for hours in the cold.

WILL OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Property of Woman's Leader is Left to Cause of Woman's Suffrage.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The will of the late Susan B. Anthony will be offered for probate next week, Monday. It is understood that Miss Anthony left her entire estate to the suffrage cause after providing for a life annuity for her sister Mary.

Eagles Change Meeting Date.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The grand trustees of the fraternal Order of Eagles, in session in this city, has changed the time for holding the grand serie in Milwaukee from the second to the third week of August next.

DEATH FOR JAY O'HEARN

Jury Finds Him Guilty and Assesses Extreme Penalty.

MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING NELS LAUSTEN

Less Than Three Hours Needed to Reach Conclusion by Jurors.

PRISONER LISTENS IN STOLID SILENCE

Hears Fate in Court Room Without Sign of Feeling or Emotion.

WIFE EXCLUDED FROM THE COURT ROOM

Faithful Woman Misses Seeing Husband at Supreme Moment.

VERDICT SEEMS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC

Sentiment Expressed at Hearing News Generally in Favor of the Result Reached by the Trial Jury.

After deliberating less than three hours, the jury in the O'Hearn murder case brought in a verdict at 7 o'clock last night finding him guilty of the murder of Nels Lausten on the night of January 20 and fixing the penalty at death. Every precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent a demonstration, and when the verdict was read only O'Hearn, his guards and the court officials were present. The outer doors of the courthouse were locked, and no one was admitted until after O'Hearn had been escorted to a cab, which was in waiting on the west side of the courthouse.

O'Hearn took the verdict with the same stolid indifference that marked his conduct throughout the trial. His nerve did not desert him even while the verdict of death was being read, and while he kept his gaze fixed on the jurors he did not wince when the fatal words were spoken by Clerk Broadwell, who read the verdict.

His young wife, who sat with him throughout the trial, was not present when the verdict was read. She tried to get in at the south door of the courthouse, but it was locked and she was not admitted. She then went around the building to try another door, and while she was gone the officers took her husband out of the door and down the driveway to where the cab was waiting. Mrs. O'Hearn went around to the north door again after the cab had been driven away. She did not see her husband. She went up stairs to Judge Sutton's court room and learned the verdict. She was sobbing convulsively as she went down stairs and left the building alone. O'Hearn's mother, who was a constant attendant at the trial, went home at 5 o'clock after waiting an hour for a verdict, and did not return to Omaha.

Bailiffs Fool the Crowd.

The bailiffs in Judge Sutton's court played a ruse on the public to prevent the possibility of trouble when the verdict was read. It was announced at 5 o'clock that the jury would be taken to supper and would not be brought back to the court house until 7:30. The court room was cleared and even the corridors of the building vacated before the outer doors were locked. This precaution was taken because of rumors which persisted all day to the effect that in case a penalty less than death was returned an attempt would be made by the crowd to deal out summary justice to the defendant.

The jury did not go to supper at all, but remained in the jury room until a few minutes before 7 o'clock, when notice was sent out that a verdict had been reached. O'Hearn, who had been taken back to the jail, was returned to Judge Redick's court room on the second floor, where it was decided to hear the verdict, as this room is more conveniently located than Judge Sutton's room on the third floor. He was in charge of Sheriff McDonald, Deputies Haze and Stryker and Captain Mostyn of the police force. These, with Judge Sutton, District Clerk Broadwell and Attorneys Slabaugh and English, were the only ones beside the jury in the court room. Detectives Patullo and Horne and Sergeant Vanous were held at the office of the jail for an emergency.

O'Hearn Listens Stolidly.

O'Hearn sat between his attorney, J. P. English, and Deputy Sheriff Haze and was not handcuffed. While the formality of handing in the verdict was going on he fixed his eyes on the jury and glanced from them to District Clerk Broadwell, who read the verdict. Not the slightest trace of emotion was visible on his face. After the verdict was read, Mr. English demanded a poll of the jurors. As each juryman was asked the question whether or not the verdict read was his verdict, O'Hearn carefully scrutinized the juror's face.

Judge Sutton then thanked the jury for its service and the court adjourned, the entire proceeding taking less than ten minutes. O'Hearn, surrounded by policemen, was taken out of the south door of the court house to the cab which was waiting and was driven away. He was later taken under direction of Judge Sutton to Lincoln, where he will be confined in the penitentiary until the time comes to argue the motion for a new trial. He was accompanied by Sheriff McDonald and Deputy Haze.

While the jury was deliberating O'Hearn was in his cell at the county jail, where he was taken as soon as it was found an immediate verdict would not be returned. Here he did not show any trace of feeling, and, as usual, did not talk much to those about him. He ate a hearty supper before going back to the court house, and the fact a jury was then deliberating on whether or not to hang him did not appear to affect his appetite in the least.

Time for Any Motions.

The defense has three days in which to make this motion and will be given forty days from the end of the present term to prepare a bill of exceptions and file it in the supreme court.

Just when the argument on the motion for a new trial will be heard and the sentences formally imposed no one connected with the case could say last night. H. B. Fleharty, one of the attorneys for O'Hearn, said an appeal would be made to the governor for a lowering of the sentence to life imprisonment. As Governor Mickey's views on his duty in this respect are well known, little hope of action on his part is held, and an appeal to the supreme court for a new trial will be taken. Mr. Fleharty said he believed the