THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FOREST RESERVE LAW

Mr. Heyburn Makes Bitter Speech in Senate Attacking Its Administration.

SAYS ITS OPERATION IS VICIOUS

Anything that Would Destroy it Would Be Welcome.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ARE CHARGED

Largest Land Grabber Said to Be Vice President of Forestry Association.

NEWLANDS DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATION

Nevada Senator Says Land Laws Should Be Amended to Meet All Valid Objections and Western Men Should Organize.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The senate occupied the first two hours of its session today in perfecting the house bill permitting the government to take an appeal on points of law in criminal cases. The bill is intended to [illegible] cases similar to that against the [illegible]ers.

The bill was [illegible] to permit further discussion of [illegible]ter's resolution aimed at the recess [illegible] the secretary of the interior prevent[illegible] issuance of land patents to entry[illegible] after an examination on the gro[illegible] special agent. Mr. Heyburn conclu[illegible] remarks he began several days ago and Senator Newlands followed in defense of the secretary.

Mr. Bacon made a brief statement intended to show that Senator Beveridge had been in error in regard to the operation of the child labor law in Georgia. Mr. Beveridge had said that there had been 2,000 applications for child labor permits in Fulton county, Georgia, under the new state law and that all of them had been granted. Mr. Bacon said he had ascertained that but ten applications had been granted.

Heyburn Continues Speech.

Continuing his speech today in the senate in criticism of the administration of the public land laws, Senator Heyburn said there was no necessity for and no likelihood that congress would loan the forestry bureau $5,000,000 as asked by the president. He said the last report of the bureau showed $275,000 to the credit of this bureau, "and yet the proposition is to pawn the forests of the government to the government for $5,000,000. These gentlemen seem to treat these forests as their own private enterprise."

Mr. Heyburn said the government had gone into his home county in Idaho and taken 80 per cent of the county as a forest reserve. The county had previously made public improvements, but these all had been lost to the county and acquired by the government.

Senator Depew asked if the senator's contention would destroy the whole system of forest reserves.

"The system of forest reserves as now operated," responded Mr. Heyburn, "is so vicious that anything that would destroy it would be welcome."

Mr. Depew asked if it was not true that combinations of eastern capital had gone into the west and grabbed up large timber holdings.

Largest Land Grabber.

"The largest land grabber is one of the vice presidents of the National Forest Reserve association of the United States," answered Mr. Heyburn. "He owns more land the title to which was illegally obtained than any other man or all other men in the United States, and he is one of the vice presidents of the forestry association, the president of which is our worthy secretary of agriculture. I read in the papers that this vice president is going to build in the neighboring county to which I live the largest mill in the world for the purpose of working up these vast areas of timber that have been wrongfully obtained in the state of Idaho."

"Were not these lands acquired by the vice president spoken of before the reserves were created?" asked Mr. Smoot.

"No, a number of them were acquired while we sat here in the vain supposition that we were heading off these land grabs, while in another branch of the government contracts were being rushed through with all speed that the ink might be dried on them before we passed the act which shut out the exchange of lands," answered Mr. Heyburn.

"One of the greatest points for criticism," said Mr. Heyburn, "was that two acres of grazing land in one of timber had been withdrawn as forest reserves."

The remedy, he said, was to take the administration of the public land laws from the Interior department and put it in the hands of a special land court, provision for which he had made in a special bill now pending.

When Mr. Heyburn had concluded Mr. Newlands secured the floor to address himself to the same subject.

Before he proceeded Mr. Hale remarked that the secretary of the interior had been very sharply censured all through the debate. "My impression about that official," he continued, "is that he is a capable and honest public servant and that whatever mistakes he may have made do not in any way touch his integrity or his capacity as an administrator. But over and above all, the jurisdiction which he exercises is the control of these matters by the president. I want to ask senators whether these matters have been laid before the president?"

Mr. Heyburn said at once, that he did not think either the secretary of the interior or the president was or could be guilty of doing a wrong act, but they had been misinformed or were uninformed as to the facts and had thus been led into doing the things he had suggested were harmful. Answering a further suggestion of Mr. Hale as to whether he had talked these matters over with the president, Mr. Heyburn said he had discussed the forestry matters, but that he had no intimation that the president contemplated preventing the issuance of patents to settlers on the public lands until the message had come to congress that he had taken this action.

Newlands Defends Hitchcock.

Mr. Newlands defended the secretary of the interior. The secretary, he said, was patriotic and a friend of the west.

Senator Newlands insisted that the proper remedy was for amendments to the public land laws and that western senators should meet the situation by getting together on the terms of a revision. Senator Carter remarked that the Lumber trust was the result of the administration of the lieu land laws by the present secretary of the interior. He said that railroads were allowed to exchange large hold-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Tuesday, February 5, 1907.

1907	FEBRUARY					1907
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Snow Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

FORECAST FOR IOWA—Snow and not quite so cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Nebraska senate passes bill making levy to reimburse school fund for the Bartley defalcation. **Page 2**

Two-cent fare bill is reported back by subcomittee to joint committee of house and senate at Lincoln and will be soon presented to the legislature. **Page 1**

Two drastic bills in Iowa legislature dealing with railroads. One is intended to prevent watering of stock and the other reduces freight rates. **Page 9**

Joint committee of Nebraska legislature votes 10 to 4 to draft a state-wide primary bill and report it to both houses. **Page 1**

DOMESTIC.

Seven coal miners killed by wreck of coal train near Des Moines. **Page 1**

Secretary Shaw denies the report that favored financial interests have profited by advance tips of department's action. **Page 1**

Thaw's attorneys in opening statement announce that the defense will be hereditary insanity. Prosecution closes its case in two hours. **Page 1**

Cold weather and deep snows prevail throughout west and northwest. There is much suffering among people and live stock and railway traffic is delayed or abandoned. **Page 6**

Interstate Commerce commission takes testimony at Kansas City, Wichita and Muskogee regarding alleged discrimination in freight charges. **Page 2**

WASHINGTON.

Senator Heyburn in a sensational speech in the senate denounces forest reserve system as vicious and says it should be destroyed. **Page 1**

NEBRASKA.

Aged couple who have lived by themselves in Fremont for many years found dead in their home as a result of escaping coal gas. **Page 3**

LOCAL.

Mayor Dahlman vetoes the Brucker gas tank ordinance, saying that tanks should not be built in residence sections. **Page 5**

Omaha Commercial club is arranging a banquet in honor of Senator-elect Brown. **Page 8**

Iowa railroads may advance all proportional grain rates, thus giving Chicago an advantage over Omaha. **Page 10**

Trial of "Coal trust" cases is postponed pending hearing of the Bassett divorce case. **Page 10**

Hugh Murphy purchases the old Boss Stout stone quarry at Louisville **Page 5**

The Women's clubs of the Second district of the Nebraska Federation have fixed on Thursday, February 21, as the date and Omaha as the place for holding their annual meeting. **Page 6**

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Omaha grain market.	**Page 7**
Omaha live stock market.	**Page 7**
Omaha general market.	**Page 7**
New York stocks and bonds.	**Page 7**

NEW LAW FOR NETHERLANDS

State Commission Reports in Favor of Change in Law of Succession.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 4.—In its report just issued the state commission appointed to revise the constitution of Holland recommended the exclusion from succession to the throne children born after the abdication of the sovereign and authorization for the States General to provide for the succession or alter it in case of emergency.

The commission also proposes to make the approval of the States General essential for the conclusion of treaties; recommends proportional representation and eligibility of women for election to the States General; that the qualifications of candidates be the same in the case of both chambers, and that the first chamber be granted the right to amend as well as approve or reject bills, except in the case of the budget.

MILITANT CATHOLICS BLAMED

Republican Press Advises French to Respect the Religious Opinions of Others.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The republican press reproaches the militant Catholics with exhibiting a spirit of intolerance toward Archbishop Villatte yesterday on the occasion of the inauguration of the services of the new French Apostolic Catholic church at the Church of the Holy Apostles, considering it to be bad policy and adding:

"Now, when a state religion no longer exists in France, it is advisable that all prudent people respect the opinions of others if they expect their own to be respected."

Aid for Avalanche Sufferers.

TARBES, Feb. 4.—Relief parties have been sent to the village of Bareges, near Lourdes, France, where the casino and twenty houses were destroyed February 2 by an avalanche of snow. Details just received show that several persons were buried by the avalanche.

PACKERS LEAVE ARKANSAS

Companies Fined for Violating Anti-Trust Law Decide to Quit the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 4.—Certificates were filed today with the secretary of state showing the withdrawal from the state of the Hammond Packing company and Morris & Co. of Chicago.

Judgment was recently entered against the Hammond Packing company for $10,000 for violation of the Arkansas anti-trust law and suits are now pending against Morris & Co. and four other firms on the same charge.

INSANITY THAW'S DEFENSE

Attorney Says He Thought He Was Agent of Providence in Killing White.

STATE PRESENTS CASE IN TWO HOURS

Prosecution is Reserving Its Efforts for Rebuttal—Thaw's Wife and Mother to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The state laid its case against Harry K. Thaw today—a plain unemotional story of the shooting on the Madison Square garden roof. The defense replied with a plea of hereditary insanity. It was asserted that Thaw in slaying Stanford White believed he was acting as an agent of providence; that real or fancied wrongs committed against him by the architect and former friend of his wife had caused the impulse to kill. When the deed was done Thaw made no move to escape its consequences, but holding the fatal revolver aloft he stood as if mutely proclaiming to the world. "The deed is done, it was right, it was not wrong." Thus Thaw's counsel outlined the case to the jury this afternoon after the prosecution had occupied less than two hours of the morning sitting of the court in relating through eye witnesses the narrative of the tragedy. Tomorrow morning the first witnesses in Thaw's behalf will be heard.

"You will hear the story of this man's insanity," Attorney John B. Gleason for the defense promised the jury, "from his mother, from his wife, from his relatives and from his physicians. You will judge him by his acts, by heredity and by stress which entered into his madness and when you come to judge him you will say to yourself that his act may have been one of insanity, but it was not one of crime."

Wife and Mother to Testify.

That Thaw's wife is to be one of his most important witnesses has long been known; that his mother, Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg, was to take the stand only became known today when the court announced the rule excluding from the court room all witnesses save experts. Thaw's mother, his wife and May MacKenzie left at the word of command. Thaw seemed dejected at this. Many times last week during the dull days of jury selection he turned to his wife for comfort and found her ever ready with a quick responsive smile. Now that the serious work of the trial was to begin he was to be denied her presence.

During the opening address by Mr. Gleason, Thaw seldom looked up, just a fleeting glance now and then at the man who was making the initial plea for his life and freedom.

At one other time during the session Thaw did not look up. This was when Lawrence White, the 19-year-old son of Stanford White occupied the stand as the first witness for the prosecution.

Young White, who is a Harvard student, said he was with his father at dinner the evening of the tragedy, but left him before he went to Madison Square Garden.

Sensation Hinted At.

Thaw's counsel told the story of the prisoner's love for the girl he was to make his wife. He met Evelyn Nesbit in 1901 and there then began in him an honorable love and regard for the girl. He told her mother of his love. The girl was in a precarious condition, following a serious operation in a sanitarium, and Thaw suggested to the mother that she take Evelyn abroad to recuperate. It was arranged that Thaw should accompany the two as the open and avowed suitor of the daughter. In 1903 he asked her to marry him and she refused.

"The reason for this refusal you will hear from her lips," announced Mr. Gleason. "Suffice it to say the reason had to do with an incident in her life with reference to Stanford White."

Thus laying the ground for the plea of insanity, Mr. Gleason declared brain disease had laid hold of Thaw three or four years ago. It was claimed there have been many cases where a person has been pronounced insane upon one subject only. He cited instances of temporary insanity, based upon a single act.

"We will not base our plea, however, upon a single act," he added.

Insanity is Hereditary.

"It will be shown that there was insanity on both sides of this defendant's family. Our case is far removed from the much discussed defense of emotional insanity. You must disabuse your minds of all you have read in the newspapers and especially of the idea that has gone abroad that we are to rely on some higher or unwritten law. We rely upon the constitution and the laws of the imperial state of New York and upon them alone.

"You will understand this man's insanity. It will not require experts to tell you of it. It is within you to judge him and you will say from the evidence that when he killed Stanford White he was an insane man."

It was announced that Thaw labored under the delusion that his life was always in danger when he was in New York. This accounted for the fact that since January, 1904, he had carried a pistol. He had placed it in his overcoat pocket the night he went to the Madison Square roof garden. There he turned suddenly and saw what he thought was a demon glowering at him. The impulse came. He felt that to kill White would be an act of providence and so believing he set deliberately about his task.

Counsel told the story of Thaw's defense in a conversational way, as if he were taking every juror of the twelve into his confidence. They listened carefully. Mr. Gleason was twice interrupted by District Attorney Jerome on the ground that he was arguing the case from the evidence instead of plainly stating what the evidence was to be.

Prosecution is Brief.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan opened for the prosecution at the beginning of the session. The rumor that there were to be further changes in the jury box would not down until Mr. Garvan began his address. It was said that District Attorney Jerome had brought all the pressure and persuasion at his command to gain consent to the removal of one or two of the men, but Thaw's counsel held out against all pleading for a further revision of the trial panel.

Mr. Garvan, in telling the story of the alleged murder, occupied less than ten minutes and the prosecution's entire case was kept within two hours. With the exception of young White and the coroner's physician, who performed the autopsy, the only persons called to the stand by the state were five eye witnesses. They were cross-examined briefly by Attorney Delmas for the defense, who thus appeared actively in the proceedings for the first time. The witnesses related the deliberate manner in which Thaw fired at White. They repeated Thaw's assertion: "He ruined my wife," and Mrs. Thaw's remark to her husband: "Yes, but look what a fix you are in now."

(Continued on Second Page.)

BROWNSVILLE HEARING OPENS

Sergeant Harris Says None of the Men of Company D Are Implicated in Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The investigation by the senate committee on military affairs of the Brownsville, Tex., affray began today. A score of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry who were discharged without honor were present, but only a limited number were permitted to sit in the committee room during the proceedings.

Attorneys were barred from the hearing, the negro soldiers having no representatives present. It is understood that Senator Foraker will look after the interests of the men if they are placed in jeopardy.

Senator Foraker called former Sergeant Israel Harris to the stand. Regarding the happenings of August 13 and 14 he said:

"On that night we had some disturbance, some shooting, I mean: I was asleep in D barracks, and at about 12 o'clock I was aroused by the noise of guns. Then there was the sound 'to arms' and D company got dressed and we started for our guns."

The witness told of getting the guns in the dark, after the racks had been opened. He described the racks and showed that there is but one key to a rack and that this key will unlock only one rack and that the keys are in the possession of noncommissioned officers. The witness said when the company formed outside Captain Ivins of D company was present and immediately called the roll and personally counted his men and that none was absent.

Senator Warren developed the fact that trouble had previously occurred between the negro troops and people in Texas and that Harris, when he heard the shooting, feared that members of his company might be involved.

Harris said it would not have been possible for the men to have cleaned their guns between the time of the shooting and roll call.

WRECK AT BURNING BRIDGE

Burlington Engine and Five Cars Go Through and Are a Total Loss.

EDGEMONT, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—A bridge at Dennis, near Edgemont, caught fire Sunday and burned out. Train No. 45, running down hill, went into the hole. The engineer and fireman jumped and were saved. The engine and five cars went down and fire broke out at once. The cars contained the stock and goods of immigrants, and the heat of the burning cars prevented salvage work. All trains are held here until tonight. The bridge is at the foot of a long hill and a big curve prevented the engineer and fireman from seeing the hole until they were right on it. It was a miraculous escape for them.

Two men had been sleeping in the cars, but had just gone to the caboose at Provo, the last station passed. They lost everything by the wreck.

The wrecking gang is working hard to get everything cleared, but the extreme cold weather is retarding work. The bridge was about 160 feet long over Cottonwood creek, and is a bad place to do anything.

Passengers are to be transferred as soon as plans can be made. Tramps building fires to keep warm is supposed to have caused the fire, as there are several gangs through the country. Engineer Rathburn came near staying with his engine and riding the bridge.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Feb. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The well circulated report of a wreck of a Burlington passenger train near Edgemont yesterday is untrue. A freight engine and five cars went through a small bridge. No one was hurt and traffic was delayed but slightly.

CHICAGO LOSES GAS SUIT

Ordinance Providing for Seventy-Five Cents Per Thousand Feet Will Not Be Effective.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Justice Day of the supreme court announced that the court's decision in the case of the City of Chicago against Darius O. Mills was adverse to the city's contentions. The case involved the Chicago city ordinance fixing the price of gas at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Mills is a stockholder of the People's Gas company of Chicago. He resides in California. He sued in the federal court for the northern district of Illinois for an injunction to prohibit the enforcement of the ordinance, and his prayer was granted, the city immediately appealing to the supreme court. The principal question at issue was a claim that the supreme court lacked jurisdiction, and the city charged that Mills' suit had been instituted in collusion with the company, the local citizenship of the company admittedly depriving the national courts of jurisdiction.

The district court failed to find evidence of such collusion and on the merits of the case granted the injunction. The supreme court sustained that course by affirming the decision. It is made to appear from the city's pleading in the case that since 1900, when the ordinance was enacted, the company had collected at the rate of $1 per 1,000, thus securing an aggregate of $12,000,000 in excess of the total that would have been obtained under the rates of the ordinance.

PRESIDENT NAMES NEBRASKANS

Register and Receiver of the North Platte Land Office Are Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be a Member of the California Debris Commission—Captain Thomas H. Jackson, corps of engineers.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri—Charles G. Burton of Missouri.

To be Surveyor of Customs—For the port of Denver, Winfield S. Boynton; for the port of Sioux City, Ia., James H. Bolton.

To be Registers of Land Offices—Edward E. Armour, at Sterling, Colo.; John Evans, at North Platte, Neb.; Lawrence N. Houston, at Guthrie, Okl.

To be Receiver of Public Moneys at North Platte, Neb.—William H. C. Woodhurst.

HOWBERT AND DOYLE WIN

Burns Loses Fight for Control of Portland Mining Company and Appeals to Court.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—The annual meeting of the Portland Gold Mining company was held here today and resulted in a complete victory for the Howbert-Doyle faction over James F. Burns. In the district court Burns secured an alternative writ of mandamus citing the officials of the Portland company to produce in court forthwith the corporation books and account records, etc. The writ is made returnable March 5. Burns charges mismanagement and makes other sensational allegations.

ON RECORD ON PRIMARY BILL

Committee Votes Ten to Four to Redeem the Party Pledge.

M'MULLEN WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Senator Aldrich Makes Statement of How Railroads Are Trying to Defeat a Statewide Primary—Hearing on Demurrage.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The joint committee appointed to draft a primary election bill, by a vote of 10 to 4, decided tonight to draft a state-wide primary bill, in accordance with the plank in the republican, democrat and populist state platforms. This action, however, was not taken until after a lengthy debate and a hard fight by McMullen for his limited primary, backed by Farley of Hamilton, Luce of Kearney, and aided and abetted by J. L. McPheely of Minden, who prompted Luce in the questions he asked. Those who voted to carry out the state platform pledge were: Farley, Dodge, Brown, Aldrich, Phillips, Wilson, Alderson, Holbrook, Thomas and Patrick. Those voting no were: McMullen, Mackay, Mariatt and Luce. McMullen was then empowered to appoint a committee of five to draft the bill in accordance with the platform. This he will do later, and he will also make a fight on the floor of the house for his limited primary bill.

That the vote was so overwhelmingly for the pledge in the party platform was a surprise, inasmuch as Farley, Wilson, Luce, Mariatt and Alderson each indicated he was opposed to it, while Alderson and Mariatt said their constituents were against the state-wide primary.

Work on Commission Bill.

The committee was practically at sea in a discussion of the Dodge primary bill until Aldrich, who is also a member of the joint railroad committee, got there. Aldrich at once expressed himself in favor of a state-wide primary, in accordance with the party pledge, and that such a measure be drawn. This precipitated a discussion of the merits and demerits of the primary in general, those opposed to keeping the party pledge objecting to the cost of the primary, claiming also the farmers would not get a voice in the selection of candidates, and proposing the limited measure be tried until the next legislature, when the state-wide primary could be adopted, if desired. Urging for the state-wide measure were Aldrich, Dodge and Ned Brown, while Patrick, Holbrook and occasionally Byrnes of Platte, though not a member of the committee, chimed in a suggestoin in its favor, though Patrick wanted to be assured that it could be arranged so a full vote would be cast.

Aldrich seemed to break the back of the opposition when he said the railroads and the selfish interests opposed the primary because it would prevent these interests from controlling nominations, as they had in the past. Farley questioned the sincerity of the opposition of the railroads to the measure.

"I happen to know," replied Senator Aldrich, "that a senator had prepared a primary bill and intended to introduce it. The general solicitor of a railroad wrote him to do nothing more about the bill until he had talked with him. Nothing more was done about the bill, either. It just died. I am in favor of state-wide primary, because it will give the people a chance to nominate their officers. It will have a tendency to bring out a higher standard of candidates; it will put on the shelf a number of persons who have already done so much work in Nebraska politics. We are pledged to it and my people, mostly farmers, are forest, and I am for it."

It was decided the subcommittee in drafting the bill will make a flat rate filing fee and no petitions will be required.

The house committee on railroads tonight listened to arguments against the reciprocal demurrage bills which have been introduced. Those attended the meeting as representing the railroads were: O. L. Dickson, J. E. Kelby and Lee Spratlen of the Burlington; Edson Rich, W. L. Park and Charles Lane of the Union Pacific; Ben White, General Manager Walters and Bob McGinnis of the Northwestern. All spoke against the bills except Spratlen, McGinnis and Lane. The house took no action on the bills. Governor Sheldon was present at the latter part of the session.

Elmer Thomas, attorney for the Civic Federation, is here tonight, but he has not yet called upon Governor Sheldon regarding the charges filed by the federation against members of the Omaha fire and police commissioners. Governor Sheldon said tonight he did not know when he would set a date for a hearing on the charges.

SOUTH DAKOTA BANK CLOSED

National Bank Examiner Reports He Shuts Doors of Institute at Scotland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—National Bank Examiner George A. Silsby has advised the comptroller of the currency that he has closed the First National bank of Scotland, S. D. No reason is given for the closing of the bank.

SCOTLAND, S. D., Feb. 4.—The First National bank of Scotland has been closed by Bank Examiner Silsby at the request of the officers. The publication of a dispatch from Sioux Falls stating that a judgment for over $7,000 was rendered against the stockholders of the old Bank of Scotland, the predecessor of the First National, caused heavy withdrawals, and it is said the action of the examiner was taken to protect the depositors. The examiner is now in charge as temporary receiver.

The bank statement January 26 showed $165,000 deposits and a capital stock of $25,000. The total resources were $150,000, including $87,000 loans and discounts.

The bank was organized in 1902 by C. C. King, president; O. S. Barker, vice president, and J. P. Resner, cashier.

JEWELERS WANT NEW LAWS

Forty States Will Be Asked to Follow Lead of United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, watches and optical supplies have formed an organization to adopt in all states the enactment of laws conforming to the principles of the national stamping law passed by congress last winter and which will become effective on June 13 next. The legislatures of forty states will be asked to adopt uniform laws without which, it is asserted, the reform begun with the federal legislation will not be complete.

In the movement are enlisted all the men who were back of the work, which a year ago resulted in the passage of the federal law prohibiting false stamps on gold and silver articles entering into interstate or foreign commerce.

SHAW REPLIES TO SLANDERERS

Report that Favored Interests Have Profited by Tips Indignantly Denied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was in the city today and when his attention was called to a statement that Secretary Cortelyou is to reorganize the treasury department from top to bottom, remarked: "Some Washington correspondent must have learned something of what is already being done, for I announced in cabinet meeting a week or more ago that the reorganization of the bookkeeping system within the department was in progress and congratulated my successor that he would be able to see its consumation. From the organization of the department to the present time the old single entry system has prevailed. Soon after I came into the department I tried to get an assistant secretary with special training to establish a double entry system and through Senator Knox got in touch with such a man in Pittsburg. He could not be obtained for less than $10,000 a year. I then asked congress for a special appropriation but failed to get it. Soon after that the Keep commission was appointed and at my request went into the matter with some care and made a report, but it will take some time to work it out in all its details. Many other changes are necessary and I am glad to say are being considered.

"The other intimation that certain financial interests have received advantageous 'tips' from the department is both false and gratuitous. There is no way to discredit a secretary of the treasury so easy, so cheaply or so universally practiced as to reiterate the charge of favoritism, and its falsity is immaterial provided it be repeated with sufficient frequency.

"I did not receive my appointment at the request of any financial interest nor have the plans of the treasury department during the five years of my incumbency been controlled by the advice of any one interest or by all interests combined, and none of them has known in advance what was to be done."

WRECK ON THE NORTHWESTERN

Part of Coal Train Derailed Near Des Moines and Seven Miners Are Killed.

DES MOINES, Feb. 4.—Six miners were killed and twelve or more injured in a wreck of a coal train on the Northwestern railway near the corporation limits of Des Moines this evening.

The dead:

CARL ANDERSON,
PETER EXNER.
PETER PILSTRUM.
OLAF ANDERSON.
ALBERT OLSON.
SAMUEL DREW.
ANDREW LUNDQUIST.

The injured, all of whom live in Des Moines, are as follows:

Peter Swanson.
Arthur Johnson.
C. J. Carlson.
Charles Carlson, back injured.
Gus Carlson.
Johann Leff.
Amus Haglof.
Otto Johnson.
Conductor A. Harlan.
Miss Blanche Rosser.
Miss Jean Horsburg.

Samuel Drew died after he had been removed from the wreck. The accident was due to the car in the middle of the train leaving the track and ditching the cars behind it. The train had on board about thirty miners, scattered in groups on different coal cars, and several passengers were in the caboose. The victims were all buried under the wreckage and the coal, which later caught fire, made the rescue work difficult. It is feared that when the wreckage is fully cleared away that other victims may be found.

CANAL COMPANY IS FORMED

Concern to Build Waterway at the Isthmus Files Articles of Incorporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Panama Construction company, incorporated to finance the Panama contract bid for by William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., filed articles of incorporation today with the secretary of state. The capital authorized is $5,000,000. The company will begin business with $1,500,000.

The company's principal offices will be in New York City.

The directors named are: John B. McDonald, John Pierce, Robert A. Smith, William A. Sayre, George H. Harriman, all of New York City; William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles H. Ackert, Robert A. Chester, Patrick J. Brennan of Washington; George Peirce of Frankfort, Me.; Patrick T. Walsh of Davenport, Ia., and Robert Russell of Lynchburg, Va.

Each of the directors subscribes for 5,000 shares of the capital stock.

PEACE CONFERENCE IS HELD

Meeting to Prepare for American Congress, Which Holds Session in April.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A meeting in the interest of international peace was held last night at the United Presbyterian church. It was held under the auspices of the Peace Society of the City of New York as a preliminary to the American Peace and Arbitration congress, which is to be held here in April.

A general outline of the plans for this congress was announced last night. It will be held in Carnegie hall and will be opened on Sunday night, April 14, with a service of praise. The congress will last three days.

The most important features of the congress will be the "international meeting," which will be attended by representatives of all the leading civilized countries. Addresses will be made by James Bryce, the Baron d'Estournelles and William T. Stead.

THREE FIREMEN ARE KILLED

Volunteers at White Plains Lose Their Lives While Working on Ruins.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Three volunteer firemen were killed and four injured, one of them probably fatally, early today while working on the ruins of the Mead building, which was destroyed by fire last night. The dead:

JOHN CHESTER CROMWELL, 30 years old, assistant cashier of the First National bank, of which institution his farther is president.

CHARLES E. COOLEY, 30 years old, a real estate agent.

CALEB UNDERHILL, 32 years old, a liveryman.

EMIL BURGESS, 34 years old, a candy maker, is believed to be fatally injured.

Negroes to Hold Fair.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 4.—A negro national fair will be held in this city next November. A feature will be the exhibit of inventions and craftsmanship of negroes. An invitation will be extended to the president of the United States to open the fair.

FOR TWO-CENT FARE

Bill to Amend Existing Statute Reported by Subcommittee to Joint Body.

MERELY CHANGES FIGURES NOW ON BOOK

Full Committee Endorses the Work of the Subcommittee.

OTHER REFORM MEASURES WELL ALONG

Joint Committee Will Make Report of the Railroad Commission Bill.

TERMINAL TAXATION GETS CONSIDERATION

Arguments Against the Proposed Law Are Met by Representative Clarke, Who Enlightens Members Concerning Its Application.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The subcommittee of the joint railroad committee of the house and senate appointed to draft a 2-cent passenger rate bill has completed its work and reported to the full committee, which approved the bill and it will be introduced in the house tomorrow, probably. This committee is composed of Senators Wiltse of Cedar, Hanna of Brown and Representatives Keifer of Nuckolls and Marsh of Seward. The bill is the same as the present law except that the maximum rate is 2 cents instead of 3 cents.

The bill in full is as follows:

A bill for an act to amend Sections 10058 and 10059 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for the year 1903, to fix a maximum passenger rate and to repeal said sections.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. That sections 10058 and 10059 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for the year 1903 be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 10058. It shall be unlawful for any railroad corporation operating, or which shall hereafter operate, a railroad in this state to charge, collect, demand or receive for the transportation of any passenger over 12 years of age, with baggage, not exceeding 200 pounds in weight, on any train over its line of roads in the state of Nebraska, a sum exceeding 2 cents per mile.

"Section 10059. Said railroad corporation shall not charge, collect, demand or receive within the limits above specified for the transportation of any child under 12 years old in the care or control of any passenger on any train a sum not exceeding one-half of the rates prescribed in section 10058 of this act."

Section 2. Sections 10058 and 10059 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for the year 1903 as the same now exist be and the same are hereby repealed.

Committee's Work Well Advanced.

While some of the members are becoming impatient because the railroad bills and the bill for a direct primary have not yet been introduced, it is very evident all of the measures will be almost through both houses before the forty-day limit in which bills can be introduced is up. There is no doubt the railroad commission bill will be introduced either Wednesday or Thursday, if not before. The 2-cent passenger rate bill will reach the legislature about the same time. This leaves the primary bill and the anti-pass bill yet to be reported back by the subcommittees, but there is little uneasiness about either. The revenue bill which was prepared by a joint committee of the house and senate during the legislature of 1903 was introduced in the house February 24, so the joint committees still have some time to spare to keep up with the record made by that joint committee.

Among the members of the subcommittee on the anti-pass bill there is a considerable difference of opinion. Unless the full committee makes it apply only to state, county, city and district officers and delegates to political conventions and newspapers, then some members of the committee want to draft a bill which prohibits the giving of free transportation to anyone, including employes of railroads.

The subcommittee oppointed to draft the anti-pass bill, consisting of Senators Gould and Gibson and Representatives Knowles and Marsh, was not ready to report, but agreed to be ready by tomorrow afternoon, when another meeting will be held. This committee is divided and the indications are two bills will be offered to the joint committee. Knowles and Marsh have prepared a bill which exempts from the operations of the anti-pass law all bona fide employes of railroads and their immediate families. A fine and jail sentence is fixed as a penalty for violations to be imposed on the giver of the pass and the recipient.

Gould prepared a bill providing only office holders should be exempt from receiving passes. Knowles and Marsh both objected strenuously to this and Gibson thought it was not sweeping enough. Should the subcommittee refuse to accept Gould's bill he will report to the joint committee a bill providing no one shall receive a pass, not even bona fide employes of a railroad. Gibson probably will be with him on this bill, though the other two never will, hence two bills are liable to go to the joint committee. The joint committee will finish the railway commission bill before Wednesday morning and it may be introduced that day. All of the joint committee measures will be introduced in the house and not in the senate.

Object to Cost of Primary.

The committee read section by section about one-third of the railway commission bill, but did not conclude this, as the house members had to listen to a discussion of other bills by railroad agents. The joint committee changed the salary of $2,500 to be paid the secretary and $1,200 to be paid each of two clerks to a round sum of $5,000 for salaries for these parties, to be apportioned by the commissioners.

In the section providing the commissioners shall inspect bridges, the committee changed "shall" to "may." No other change was made in the sections read and no change is likely to be made in any other part of the bill.

While there is little doubt all of the measures prepared by joint committees will be passed as they come from the committees, there is some sentiment for changing one section in the commission bill. This is the section which provides the state railway commission shall inspect railroad bridges. It has been suggested, should this section be left in the bill, in case of accidents at bridges the state would be responsible, providing the commission failed to report the bridge in bad condition.

Clarke Answers Railroads.

The Omaha Examiner was laid on the desks of the members of the legislature today and in it was an article containing the railroad argument against the taxation of railroad terminals for city purposes under the disguise of an editorial. The article contained the same matter which the railroads have caused to be circulated over the state for the last few years. It has been answered and proven false on numerous occasions and just recently in