

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

IRA L. HARE, Proprietor.
TERMS: \$125 IN ADVANCE.
NORTH PLATTE, - NEBRASKA.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tornadoes are reported near Holstein, Cambridge and other Iowa points, but details are lacking.

The Washington Star gives currency to a report that the Brooklyn base ball team of the National league is to be transferred to Washington at an early date.

The assessors have found that Mayor Harrison of Chicago has lost more than half of his personal fortune. A meeting of condolence is being suggested.

At New York Irving S. Smith, 58 years of age, an inventor of a number of steam and electrical engines, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

After suffering for some time with laryngitis, the \$19,000 3-year-old colt Driscoll, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, owned by Woodford Clay, died at the Harlem race track, Chicago.

Four hundred and fifty tons of dried fruit was destroyed by the burning of the fruit packing house of George N. Herbert, near San Jose, Cal. Loss, about \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000.

A dispatch from Panama to the New York Herald says that advices just received by mail from Port Limon, Costa Rica, announce that the place has been swept by another large fire.

King Charles of Portugal and the members of the Portuguese cabinet opened at Horta, Azores islands, the meteorological observatory in connection with the weather bureau at Washington.

The steam pipe in an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe freight engine burst at Seward, Okla., and George Clark, the fireman, was blown out of the cab. He landed nearly thirty feet away, and was fatally injured.

The fiscal year's exports from Germany to the United States, including Dresden, amounted to \$98,752,519, an increase of \$1,070,461, Bremen \$1,164,293, and Stettin \$805,504. Hamburg exports decreased \$4,109,937.

Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait (professor of natural philosophy at Edinburg university since 1860) died in Edinburg. He never recovered from the shock caused by the death of his son, the golf champion, in South Africa.

The southwest of France is suffering from swarms of grasshoppers. The train leaving Rouillac for Agouleme Wednesday evening was stopped by enormous quantities of grasshoppers heaped on the rails. The engine crushed the insects, which caused the wheels to slide on the rails.

Ambassador Choate has informed the state department that a South African war medal has been awarded to A. M. Blenn, an American citizen, in recognition of the valuable service rendered by him as driver of the engine connected with the water supply of Ladysmith during the siege of that town.

Pete Bergerson, in the relay shoot of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) Rifle club, broke the world's record for standard targets at 200 yards, scoring 98 out of a possible 100. The record is official and will be recognized. Bergerson held the previous record of 97 points. His latest score was made with ordinary peep sights.

A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says: "Kansas will harvest over 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. The threatened failure of the corn and hay crops makes it imperative that the wheat be saved. Since the middle of April a drought has extended over the entire state. Only local showers have fallen. With the most favorable conditions from this time no more than 100,000,000 bushels of corn will be raised."

Rare old postage stamps valued at \$3,000, and forming a part of the government exposition at the Pan-American exposition, have been stolen. The package contained 300 stamps of the earliest varieties issued by the department.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph a conflict occurred between the Mussulmans and Christians at Gussage, on the Albanian-Montenegrin frontier, ten Christians being killed and many others wounded.

Lightning struck the high school building in Berlin, Wis., and it was burned, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The steamship Victoria arrived at Seattle from Skagway with seventy-five Dawsonites and between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 in gold.

The Forty-seventh infantry, United States volunteers, was mustered out of the service at San Francisco.

The French senatorial army committee at a meeting decided in favor of two years' compulsory military service, instead of three.

Abram Sillmer of Waverly, Ia., has given \$5,000 to wards the erection of a dispensary for the Lying-In hospital in Chicago. This is the fourth donation made to the Chicago institution by Mr. Sillmer within the last five years.

HIS TRAGICAL ENDING

Ambassador White's Only Son Kills Himself at Syracuse, N. Y.

IS DRIVEN TO IT BY ILL HEALTH

Repeated Returns of Nervous Troubles Occasioned by Ancient Attack of Typhoid Fever Make Death Seem Preferable—Great Sorrow Shown.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—Frederick D. White, son of Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany, committed suicide at 5:30 this evening at his home in this city. Prolonged ill-health and a persistent and exhausting nervous disease is given as the only possible explanation of his act.

Mr. White had appeared to be in usual health during the day and had attended to matters of business in the management of the White estate. He was alone in the house with the servants during part of the afternoon. Mrs. White returned shortly after 5 o'clock and found Mr. White dead in the bathroom. A bullet from a rifle had passed through his brain and death had been instantaneous. No one had heard the shot.

Some eighteen years ago on completing his course at Columbia college, Mr. White had a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he never recovered. Stomach and intestinal troubles resulted. Later his nervous system became weakened and within a few years neurasthenia developed. About a year ago he suffered a severe attack of the complaint. During the recent hot spell another attack of the disease came on, leaving him in a state of acute nervousness.

Mr. White had been about town during the forenoon and appeared bright and hopeful and it is believed he did not premeditate suicide. From the appearance of the body when found it is supposed that he placed the barrel of the rifle in his mouth and discharged it with his foot.

Coroner Matthews made an examination of the body and it was at first given out that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The announcement of Mr. White's death was received with great sorrow in this city, where he occupied a prominent position in social circles. A cablegram announcing his death was sent to Ambassador White at Berlin. As yet no arrangements for the funeral have been made.

Frederick D. White was the only son of Ambassador White. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., December 15, 1859. He was educated at Cornell university and also in the University of Berlin, Prussia. He also studied in Columbia law college, New York, from 1882 to 1884.

In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., and afterwards practiced his profession in this city. Much of his time in later years has been devoted to the management of the property owned by himself and his father.

COMPTROLLER REFUNDS DUTY.

Recent Decision of the Supreme Court Returns a Large Sum.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has decided that the secretary of the treasury has authority under the law to refund to Lascelles & Co. of New York the duties paid by them on sugar imported from Porto Rico between the date the treaty of Paris took effect and the approval of the Foraker act. The duties so paid amounted to over \$470,000. This decision is based upon the recent insular decisions of the supreme court. Other claims are on file for refunds amounting to about \$1,500,000.

Glacier Bay a Mass of Ice.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 9.—The excursion steamer Queen has arrived from the north. Her officers report Glacier bay one mass of ice and that no nearer than fourteen miles of Muir glacier can be reached, an ice jam from thirty to forty feet high extending clear across the bay. The ice floes in the channels are greater than ever known before.

Councillor Bodel "Fined."

LEIPSIK, July 9.—Town Councillor Bodel, president of the board of supervisors of the Leipsiger bank, and who was absent in the United States when the bank failed, arrived here from New York. He was at once arrested by the public prosecutor.

Philippine Tariff Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The new Philippine customs tariff, upon which the insular division of the war department has been working for some time past, has been completed and approved, but will not be promulgated until copies can reach Manila. Meanwhile it will be translated into Spanish, and be printed both in English and Spanish. The new tariff will be issued as an amendment or modification of the present tariff.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Mark Lane Express Finds English Harvest Short.

LONDON, July 9.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly crop review, says it is doubtful if the recent rains will effect great "transformation scenes" in the wheat crop of England. It thinks the yield may reach an average of 28½ bushels per acre.

The Express considers that the enhanced price and big weekly market in Paris furnishes evidence that the French farmers consider the government estimate being quite 10 per cent too high. The agricultural press puts the yield at 35,000,000 quarters, 4,000,000 quarters below the government estimate.

Spain is reaping a magnificent harvest, estimated at 12,500,000 quarters. The Italian harvest promises to reach the full average and the Roumanian harvest is estimated at 9,000,000 quarters, leaving 3,000,000 available for export.

The spring wheat in Russia is less promising. In several provinces the winter wheat crop, however, is splendid, according to the moderate standard prevailing. Their rye will make an excellent harvest. The other autumn-sown crops are all above the average, but the spring barley and oats are below par.

PLAN TO SETTLE BIG STRIKE.

Steel Combine and Labor Organizations Practically Agreed.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The World says: A plan has been agreed upon which will settle the great steel strike within the next five days. As matters stand all that remains to be done is to hold a final meeting to formally ratify the plan and announce the terms. The program now is to hold that meeting and make that announcement on Wednesday or Thursday of this week in New York or Pittsburgh.

The main points at issue have been settled and there will be no great steel strike such as was contemplated a week ago. It may be stated that this early settlement is the direct result of J. P. Morgan's efforts. If the conference which is to formally end the strike is held here, it will be at the office of Mr. Morgan; if in Pittsburgh at the office of the American Tin Plate company. Representatives of the general board of the United States Steel company, all the subsidiary companies whose interests are affected, as well as the leaders of the various labor bodies in the Amalgamated association were notified on Saturday night of the coming conference and were invited to send representatives.

THESE CANNOT GET LANDS.

Persons Disqualified from Making Homestead Entry in Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has issued a general order specifying the persons who are disqualified from making homestead entry in the Wichita and Kiowa, Comanche and Apache ceded lands. Those disqualified are as follows:

Any person who has an existing homestead entry, or after June 6, 1900, abandoned or relinquished such entry; a married woman, unless deserted or abandoned by her husband; those not citizens or who have not declared such intention; anyone under 21 years old not the head of a family, unless he served in the army or navy fourteen or more days in actual war; proprietors of over 160 acres of land anywhere; anyone who has perfected title to a homestead of 160 acres by proof of residence and cultivation of five years or under section 2, act of June 15, 1880; anyone whose title acquired and now being acquired by him under the public land laws, in pursuance of entries made since August 30, 1890, with the tract now sought to be entered, will make an aggregate of over 120 acres of non-mineral land.

Creek Indians Celebrate.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 9.—The proclamation of President McKinley, putting the Creek treaty into effect, was received here by Chief Porter and a great demonstration is being made. The treaty provides that Indians may sell their lands to white people, and also gives title to town lots. The Creeks have 5,000,000 acres of fertile land, and a great rush of white settlers is expected. The Creek nation contains the late big oil find at Red Fork. The Muskogee town site commission was re-established and work resumed in accordance with the treaty.

Congress Talks Too Long.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The navy department has been advised that the Cramps of Philadelphia have a claim of \$264,000 against the government for delay incident to furnishing armor for the battleship Albatross. The delay was caused by the controversy in congress as to the quality of armor. Other claims will be made for delay in furnishing armor to other ships. There was delay on the armor of the Illinois and Wisconsin.

OPEN TO SETTLEMENT

President McKinley Proclaims Date of the Oklahoma Rush.

SIXTH OF AUGUST WILL BE THE DAY

Registration of Applicants to Begin the Tenth of July—Sixteen Days for Filing of the Names—Each Applicant Will Have an Equal Show.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The proclamation of President McKinley, opening to settlement the lands ceded by Indians in the territory of Oklahoma, was given to the public yesterday. The proclamation covers the cessions made by the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900.

The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in these reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock a. m., on the 6th of August next, the lands to be open to settlement under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

The proclamation says that beginning on the 10th inst. and ending on the 26th those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts.

To obtain registration the applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation.

Registration cannot be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may present their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one soldier. No person will be allowed to register more than once. After being registered the applicant will be given certificates, allowing them to go upon the ceded lands and examine them in order to aid them in making an intelligent selection.

It is explicitly stated that "no one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of the lands in advance of the opening provided for," and the statement is added that "during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers."

The order of the applications is to be determined by drawing, the plan for which is fully described.

OLD FETTERMAN CANAL.

Cheyenne Capitalists Propose to Repair and Extend Ditch.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., July 8.—Governor De Forest Richards and Dr. J. M. Wilson, who are interested in having the old Fetterman canal placed in operation, paid a visit to the canal. After making a careful investigation they say they believe \$10,000 will make the needed extension and repairs and place the canal in working order.

Upwards of 5,000 acres of fertile land lie under the canal, and it is proposed to seed the tract to alfalfa and feed the lambs raised in this section. It is estimated that a profitable feeding business can be established and steps will be taken at once looking to the completion of the canal. Local capital is back of the proposition.

JAMES E. YEATMAN DEAD.

St. Louis Philanthropist Breathes His Last.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—James E. Yeatman, the well known philanthropist and one of the most respected citizens of St. Louis, died yesterday, aged 84, from the effects of uraemia, for which he was operated on nearly two weeks ago.

James E. Yeatman was born August 27, 1818, in Belford county, Tenn., and came to this city in 1842. For several years he was in the iron business, but in 1850 entered the commission business. That same year he founded the Merchants bank, which afterwards became the Merchants National bank.

Coal Transporters Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The North American today will publish a story to the effect that the entire coal transportation east of the Mississippi river will be divided among the railroads controlled by the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilts and the Morgan interests. The Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt lines will carry all the coal produced in the bituminous regions, while the Morgan roads will control the entire anthracite output.

TO BRAND DAIRY GOODS.

Uncle Sam Will Inspect Butter and Similar Products for Export.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The agricultural appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorizes the secretary of agriculture in his discretion to apply the law for the inspection and branding of live cattle and products to dairy products intended for exportation, the purpose being to enable American exporters of dairy products to give foreign buyers the assurance of certification by the government of the United States of the purity, quality and grade of dairy products.

Secretary Wilson has decided to exercise the authority conferred on him by establishing in the customs districts of Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco a system of inspection of dairy products and have experts in those departments gather information by means of which regulations may be drafted.

A beginning will be made in a small way, with a view of bringing about a practical and honest system by which all parties may be properly protected. It is stated at the department that it is probable that at an early date the owners or shippers of products for export may, upon application, have the goods marked and certified as to purity and quality, provided they are above the minimum grade.

ELECTORAL LAW FOR CUBA.

Constitutional Convention Considers It Idle to Draft Ideas.

HAVANA, July 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention has not arrived at an understanding regarding the electoral law. Several meetings were held last week, but little interest was manifested in the proceedings, many of the delegates being absent. The conservatives are hopeless with respect to the rescinding of the universal suffrage clause and are endeavoring to secure a plural vote for property holders and for professional and business men. In this they are strongly opposed by the radicals.

An objection has recently been raised against drawing up the electoral law until the United States government has approved the constitution, the argument being that it would be useless to draft laws based on the constitution if Washington is going to make changes in this instrument.

ATTENDANCE STILL TOO SMALL.

Unless It Increases Buffalo Exposition Will Not Pay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—The total attendance to date at the Pan-American exposition is 1,719,763. The exposition attendance began on May 20, but at that time many features were incomplete and the people remained away. The average daily attendance for June, including five Sundays, was over 31,000. The excessively hot weather during the last two weeks has had a deterrent influence on the attendance, notwithstanding Buffalo is rated as "the coolest city" by several degrees on account of the breezes from Lake Erie. It is believed that July and August will easily bring the total to above 5,000,000, and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of 10,000,000, at which the status of guesses is set.

BOERS ACCUSED OF ATROCITY.

Said to Have Put Wounded to Death in Battle.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence to mail advices from Vlakkfontein, which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that the censor would not allow to be described by cable.

"A couple of Boers," says the Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martins, walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say: 'O, Christ, don't,' and then bang went the rifle."

Indians Will Try to Stop It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—A special to the Times from Oklahoma City, G. T., says:

An injunction suit will be brought before Judge Irwin at El Reno in a few days for an order restraining the register of the land office here, the receiver, the surveyors and all other persons from proceeding with the opening of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians according to the proclamation of the president and the act of congress under which he proceeded.

No Plague in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, July 8.—There is no foundation for the rumor circulated in the United States that a bubonic plague scare exists in this city. Four cases of the disease have been reported, but all were brought from Oporto.

George K. Kennan in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—George K. Kennan, the well known traveler and writer, has arrived in St. Petersburg, after a short stay in Finland.

DAWES DOWN AND OUT

Tenders President His Resignation to Take Effect October 1.

IN ILLINOIS RACE FOR SENATOR

The Comptroller Frankly States that He Wishes to Retire Only Because He Has the Other Great Position He Desires to Complain.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dawes said:

"I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for United States senator. It would not be possible for me during the next year to make a canvass for the senate and at the same time administer to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would not have expired until January, 1903. His letter to the president is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, July 5.—William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington: Sir—In view of the fact that I will be a candidate for the United States senate from Illinois, I hereby tender my resignation as comptroller of the currency, to take effect October 1, next. Respectfully,

"CHARLES G. DAWES."

Mr. Dawes entered the office of comptroller of the currency January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eckels, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the most complicated ever confronting a comptroller.

He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank, to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee organized by prominent citizens of Philadelphia and for a time he was severely criticised therefor. His plan was followed, however, and it is recognized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other property which was not contemplated by the reorganization committee, from which they will probably realize over \$1,000,000.

He frequently expressed himself in favor of prompt action when convinced that the public interest required action at all, and on this principle he acted in the case of the Seventh National bank of New York. Early in his term he made a rule levying a second assessment upon stockholders of insolvent banks where the first assessment had been less than the law authorizes and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This ruling changed the long established practice of the office and was upheld by the courts practically without exception.

Comptroller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at the present time thirty-seven receiverships are being administered by two receivers with greatly reduced expenses. He also has uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks.

Upon entering office the bag ends largely of the national bank failures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he has collected \$25,000,000 cash from these assets, which covered every description of property.

Pension Report Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, called on the president to bid him farewell before his departure for Canton. He told Mr. McKinley that he had been taking an inventory of all pension claims on hand; that he would have his annual report ready soon and asked the president if he had instructions or orders to give. The president made no suggestions. The report will appear in a few days.

Runaway Indian Arrested.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 6.—Eddie Powells, a runaway Indian boy from the Onida reservation at Green Bay, Wis., was arrested in the Northwest railroad yards. He will be held until the agent at the reservation is notified.

Throng Around His Body.

DETROIT, July 6.—All day and until 11 o'clock the line of humanity which came to take a last look at the body of Governor Plagge continued unbroken. At times it extended but two blocks from the entrance to the city hall, but from 6 this evening until 11 the crowd was enormous. Three and four abreast the line extended from the Michigan avenue entrance of the city hall, five blocks distant. Workmen were present largely.