Father Mrs Kelly – 1st Neb. Catholic Priest. Father Mrs. Kelly – 1st Neb. Catholic Priest

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

RED AND BLUE ON TOP

Pennsylvania Wins the 'Varsity Four-Mile Race by a Half Length.

WISCONSIN ADDS INTEREST TO CONTEST

Western Crew Turns a Dull Procession Into a Veritable Battle Royal.

BADGER BOYS LEAD TO LAST HALF-MILE

Quakers Row Stern Chase and Win Through Pluck and Brains.

CORNELL ONLY LASTS FOR FIRST TWO MILES

Columbia is in Too Rapid Company and Lags in Rear—Immense Crowd of Adherents Follows Fortunes of Each Crew.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—Twenty thousand people today saw one of the most exciting four-mile boat races ever witnessed in college racing. Four thousand people on the observation train yelled themselves hoarse in frantic appeals to their various colleges to do their best, and saw the red and blue carried over the line a winner by a short half length from the Wisconsins, who lost in the last 200 yards to bad steering. Cornell, the victor of former years, pulled after, full four lengths in the rear, and Columbia, never in the fight after the end of the first mile, trailed a good length from the stern of the Cornell boat.

It was the kind of a race that makes the blood tingle, and was made so by the crew that came over a thousand miles to meet former victors, for without the gallant Wisconsins in the race, it would have been a doleful procession after the second mile was entered. To say there was surprise on the observation train and amid the great crowds upon the banks when the Wisconsin shell swept mile after mile of the course until the last was reached, with a clear lead over all the crews, is putting it mildly. When the people on the bank, unable to place the strange crew, looked toward the observation train inquiringly and were told that it was Wisconsin, they were almost dumb with amazement and when those on the train saw the gallant struggle mile after mile they dropped their appeals for their own crews and yelled in a friendly manner for the boys from the west.

All Eyes on Wisconsin.

The alleged ragged stroke, the badly keeled boat, the too long reach, all were forgotten as the fast moving shell kept its sharp nose to the fore and then the people saw the leaders turn out toward the shore at the finish and lose the race to the men from Pennsylvania by a short half length.

Well did the Pennsylvanians obey the injunction of Ellis Ward not to lose their heads. From the first eighth of a mile they had a stern hard chase, at one time being astern of both Cornell and Wisconsin, but their pluck and endurance sent them over the line first in good time and by such a small margin that the glory is greater.

For Cornell, the winner of many battles, the contest proved to be a race only in two miles. For those first two miles it did gallant work, but it was struggling against evidently better crews and it was only by exertions of a phenomenal nature that it managed to keep the nose of the boat ahead of Pennsylvania for a brief time in the second mile.

Of Columbia it may be said that it was out-classed from the start and barring an accident there never was a time when it stood a chance of winning the race. It went to the rear in the first quarter of a mile, although it made a good start, and stayed there all through the race.

Delay at the Start.

About 6 o'clock the Pennsylvania crew arrived at the starting point, where the observation train already was, and there was a long wait because the Columbia launch while towing the shell became disabled.

It was 6:45 when the referee's boat signalled to Cornell and Wisconsin, both crews being at the Cornell float, just above the starting point, to come out, because Columbia had just rowed into sight. Precisely seven minutes later the crews were in line and all had answered the referee's query, "Are you ready?" in the affirmative.

Cornell had the channel course, where the advantage is said to lie, with Columbia directly next and then came Pennsylvania, with Wisconsin close into shore. It was rather pitiful to hear the three eastern crews get cheer after cheer and the western crew not any.

"Please keep quiet, observation train," called the referee, and then there was quietness enough so that the referee's voice could plainly be heard saying:

"Are you all ready?"

"Yes," came back the answer from all the coxswains.

At fifty-four minutes and thirty seconds after 6 o'clock the pistol flashed and the four crews seemed to take the water together. Hardly had the crews rowed five lengths before it was seen that No. 5 of the Wisconsin crew had jumped his seat and the coxswain threw up his hands appealing for a new start, which he had a right to do inside of thirty seconds.

The referee's boat whistled the crews back and the fact that Cornell's boat was furthest down the river at the time raised Cornell's hopes.

A second time the crews were lined up and at fifty-seven minutes and fifty seconds after 6 o'clock another start was made. For some reason or other some one on the Columbia's boat raised his hand as if in trouble and for a second time the boats were called back to the start.

They Get Away.

It was five minutes after 7 when the third start was given, and this time the crews got away without accident. This start was a beautiful one, the four boats' noses seeming to hang together for the first two strokes. As they settled in the stroke taught them by the various coaches Wisconsin seemed to be rowing the least number of strokes per minute of any of the crews, but its boat was going faster than any of the others. Wisconsin rowed thirty-two, Pennsylvania thirty-four, Cornell thirty-four and Columbia thirty-three.

Before the first eighth mile was finished the Wisconsin boat had shoved its nose ahead of the other crews, with Cornell second, Pennsylvania hanging well on and Columbia third, dropping astern. When the first half mile was reached, so fast was the Wisconsin pace that it had taken its whole length ahead of the Pennsylvania boat and was half a length ahead of the Cornell boat on the extreme east. Columbia was coming, with the nose of its boat just overlapping Pennsylvania.

Frantically the Pennsylvania rooters on the train yelled at their crew and the Quakers seemed to respond, as in a few minutes they shot their boat an even with the Cornell boat. But to catch Wisconsin

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WORK

Outing in New England Comes to an End—No Special Incidents on the Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President McKinley and party have reached Washington. Mrs. McKinley, whose illness cut short the president's stay at Adams, stood the journey very well and was slightly better [illegible] She contracted a cold while in [illegible] the change of the weather [illegible] so that it was deemed wise [illegible] to the White House. Her condition [illegible] considered either serious or alarming and she is expected to recuperate rapidly.

With the president and Mrs. McKinley were Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, Miss Ida Barber of Canton, nieces of the president, Dr. Rixey, the president's physician, Acting Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Rudolph Forster.

Owing to the sudden and unexpected return of the president there will be no cabinet meeting today, although this is the regular day for the assembling of the presidential councillors. It is possible, however, that a special meeting may be called for tomorrow to consider the question of additional troops for the Philippines.

Dr. Rixey said upon leaving the White House hall an hour after the arrival of the party that Mrs. McKinley's condition need occasion no alarm.

"I expect her to recover rapidly," he said. "She will probably be sitting up this afternoon."

Many people called during the day to inquire concerning Mrs. McKinley's health. The president remained at his wife's bedside for a time and then went to his office, where he found many matters requiring his attention had accumulated. On this account he denied himself to the general public. He saw Secretary Long, however, during the morning about some departmental matters. Asked about the question of additional troops in the Philippines, Secretary Long said all the troops General Otis needed would be sent to him, but General Otis had up to this time refrained from asking for more; besides, little could be accomplished during the rainy season in the way of active campaigning.

TWO SIDES STILL FAR APART

Canadians Ask Large Concessions in the Boundary Dispute and No Agreement Seems Probable.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The negotiations for a modus vivendi regulating the Alaskan boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials. Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had today with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had come back with a counter proposal in place of accomplishing the definitive American proposition which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Choate and Lord Salisbury.

Instead of following the lines of the American proposal and confining the counter proposal to a plain statement of the facts already indicated as roughly marking the boundary, this last proposal makes a radical change in the Dalton trail and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into claims of many American miners. Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands the modus vivendi will be as unlikely of consummation as was the permanent agreement on the boundary question and the chances for a reassembling of the joint high commission will fade away entirely.

ALGER CLINGS TO PROTFOLIO

Secretary of War Promptly Denies that He Entertains Any Intention of Resigning.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Alger this afternoon called on the president and had an extended discussion of the situation in the Philippines. It is understood the situation in Michigan as to the senatorship and Governor Pingree's alleged alleged utterances also were talked over. When the secretary left the White House and his attention was called to reports in certain quarters that he intended to resign from the cabinet, he promptly and emphatically denied their truth. He added that his resignation had not been asked for, that he certainly did not intend to offer it and that he intended to remain in the cabinet until the expiration of this administration.

THURSTON WANTS TO RETIRE

Nebraska Senator Has No Aspiration to Fill the Vice President's Chair.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska today said: "Having noted several suggestions in the western press that I might be a candidate for vice president, I desire to state once and for all that I am not, and shall not be. My only ambition is to retire to the practice of my profession at the end of my present term. I would gladly resign now from the senate, for that purpose, if my place could be filled by a republican successor. I cannot entertain the thought of ever holding any public office."

NO AMERICAN ARMS FOR BOERS.

Charge that Munitions of War Are Shipped Found to Be Baseless.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the British embassy it is stated that no communications relating to the Transvaal have been received and the published report that representations had been made as to the shipment of American-made arms to the Boers is rubbish. In this connection it appears that a London press agency recently had a dispatch from New York stating that American firms were selling arms to the Boers.

This dispatch came to the attention of Colonel Lee, British military attache here and in the course of his inquiries on military affairs he asked as to the truth of this dispatch, receiving little information beyond the fact that arms were not likely to be shipped to the Transvaal, as it had no ports and no means of receiving them. Mr. Lee says this inquiry was entirely on his own account and so far as he knows the British government has paid no attention to the matter.

Free Passage Home for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senor Quesada, the Cuban agent here, has undertaken to secure the release and transportation to Cuba of the Cubans who were confined in the Spanish penal settlements of Ceuta and Fernando Po. Just how many of the prisoners are still in confinement is not known, but Senor Quesada called today upon Secretary Hay and Secretary Alger and secured from them promises to take steps immediately to secure the information as to the status of these prisoners necessary to the making of formal representations to the Spanish government on the subject.

BULLETS FOR BLACK MINERS

Armed Negroes Are Taken Unawares and and Three Are Fatally Shot.

SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL STARTS TROUBLE

"Mysterious Ten" Prepares to Defend Fugitive from Violence and is Said to Have Missed a White Pedestrian.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—Three negros are dead and one is not expected to live until morning as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the Oregon mines, near Cardiff, in Jefferson county. The dead are:

ED ELLIS.
JIM DILL.
ADAM SAAULS.

Wounded:

Rudolph Williams.
George Thomas, mortally.

The two races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes had congregated, armed with Winchester rifles. A white man passing along the road was held up, and besides being abused, was roughly handled. This news soon spread and an armed body of white miners moved toward the Hollow. It is supposed that they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly.

Ed Ellis, ringleader, armed with a rifle and a Colt's revolver, fell at the first fire. A rifle bullet did the work. There was another volley and four of the other negroes fell. Jim Dill and Adam Saauls died in a few minutes after being removed to a negro's house. George Thomas was shot through the the abdomen with a rifle bullet. He is not expected to recover. Rudolph Williams will live.

Cause of the Trouble.

The trouble started yesterday when it was thought that John Shepperd, who, on last Wednesday afternoon, assaulted Mrs. Monroe Jones, near Corona, was in that community. The negroes armed themselves to prevent his capture. Both sides were aroused and only the timely arrival of the sheriff's posse prevented an outbreak. This morning the negroes held a mass meeting and refused to go to work. They all belong to a secret organization, known as the "Knights of Africa," or the "Mysterious Ten." They keep rifles and ammunition on hand at all times. It was in the afternoon that they gathered at Glasgow Hollow, although at what time is not now known.

Influential citizens say that the ringleaders are now out of the way and they hope to manage the other negroes. Ed Ellis, the head of the band, and holding the chief office in the secret organization, made a speech to the negroes just before his death, telling them to not believe what the white officers had told them, and swearing that he, for one, would get even with Sheriff O'Brien, who, yesterday, at the point of a shotgun, ordered him to disperse his gang.

Shortly after the riot Sheriff O'Brien left here with a hundred armed men. He now has the situation in hand for the time being, although late reports say the situation is extremely critical and that the negroes are talking of avenging the death of their leaders.

Sheriff O'Brien, who is now at Bessemer, has received a message from Adamsville, three miles from that place, asking for protection. An armed body of negroes is gathered in the mountains, threatening to make a descent upon the mining camp in the valley. He has dispatched all the deputies he could spare across the country. A telegram has just been received here (Birmingham) asking for reinforcements of soldiers.

CONCEDE SOME OF DEMANDS

Unskilled Laborers at Stock Yards Get a Raise and Return to Work—Painters Quit.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The demands of the unskilled stock yards' workmen in several departments have been met and the men returned to work today, but in other departments the workmen went out this forenoon to enforce their demands. Several hundred painters who demand an increase of 2½ cents an hour have joined the strikers ranks. Another conference was held today between representatives of the packing firms in regard to arranging a settlement of the troubles. Most of the packers were in favor of granting the demands of the men. It was believed that an amicable agreement would be reached before night and that by tomorrow all the strikers will have returned to work. The strikers claim that they have 1,200 men out.

The following statement regarding the strike was issued by Armour & Co.:

About a week ago the unskilled labor at the stock yards was given an advance of about 25 per cent. The skilled labor made a demand, subsequent to the advance granted the unskilled labor, and the wage scale of 1895 has been adopted. This practically makes the highest wages ever paid in the stock yards. There are a few who were not reduced in 1893, and whose wages now are fully up to the scale current then, and fully up to the best wages ever paid. All the packers in the stock yards are acting in harmony, and, contrary to rumors that have been current in some quarters, none of them has objected to a reasonable advance on wages that have not been up to the 1895 scale.

The demand for increased wages came spasmodically from different gangs, but the meeting held yesterday by the packers includes all the laborers in the stock yards and the situation is now satisfactory.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF FEUD

One of Tom Baker's Attorneys Kills Sheriff White and Takes to the Mountains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—A special to the Times from London, Ky., says: A report from apparently reliable sources says hostilities were today renewed in the Baker-Howard feud.

A. B. Hampton, one of Tom Baker's attorneys, it is said, became involved in a quarrel with some of the White sympathizers when Sheriff White attempted to arrest him. Hampton drew a pistol and shot White, killing him instantly. Hampton then fled to the mountains. He is being followed by a number of White's friends, who swear vengeance against him.

LITTLE DOING AT THE HAGUE

Special Drafting Committee Occupied with Clerical Work, the Only Busy Delegates.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—For the next few days the members of the special drafting committee, who are preparing a record of the work already accomplished, will be the only peace conference delegates occupied. The question of a permanent arbitration board and Germany's relation thereto, the German delegates, it is said, having received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as outlined in the Anglo-American plans, will be discussed Monday.

STEAMER IS BURNED AT SEA

Captain Roberts Returns to Cabin for Valuables and Only Escapes by Desperate Means.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—The George W. Clyde, Captain Roberts, of the New York Clyde line, arrived in this port at 11 a. m. this morning with Captain A. D. Ingram and crew of the Pawnee on board. The Clyde had picked them up from small boats very soon after they had abandoned the Pawnee, which was destroyed by fire off Currituck Sunday night.

The fire was discovered about midnight and had gained such headway that every effort to check it was futile. The flames leaped in great volume from the forward hold of the vessel and dense smoke completely enveloped the deck. When the alarm was made Captain Ingram was asleep and no sooner had he rushed out and taken in the situation, than he saw that if he saved his crew he must get the boats off at once. However, the pumps were set to work and threw three streams of water on the flames for several minutes before he gave the order for the boats to be lowered and the ship abandoned.

While the crew was manning the small boats Captain Ingram returned to his cabin for some valuables which he hoped to save. When he reached the ship's side the boat had drifted out of reach and about that time the smoke shifted so as to envelop that side of the vessel and the captain ordered the crew to row the boat to windward. This was done, but in the meantime the wind shifted again, the boat and smoke forcing the crew to pull away without their captain.

There were three vain efforts of this kind made, the boat being rowed first to one side of the vessel and then to the other, in attempts to reach the captain. Finally Captain Ingram leaped into the water and swam 200 feet or more, finally reaching the boat completely exhausted and almost unconscious.

In the meantime the George W. Clyde had sighted the Pawnee in flames and picked up the captain and crew within a few minutes. Captain Ingram says the Pawnee had a full cargo, principally lumber. There was also a quantity of cotton. It cleared for Brunswick last Friday.

MANY HURT IN SPANISH RIOTS

Troops Compelled to Fire on Mob at Saragossa and Martial Law is Declared.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, June 27.—Many people were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Seventeen persons received dangerous wounds. The troops were obliged to fire on the people.

Martial law has been declared at Valencia and fighting has occurred at Grenada, where the troops charged and wounded several people. Anti-budget demonstrations have also occurred at Burgos, Toledo and Logrono.

MADRID, June 27.—The disturbance at Saragossa were excitedly discussed today in the Chamber of Deputies. Senor Romero y Robledo asked if it were true that eight persons had been killed and forty wounded. Senor Dato, minister of the interior, replied in the negative.

Lieutenant General Polavieja, minister of war, read the latest dispatches, showing that two generals, one aide-de-camp, several officers and four soldiers had been injured, the soldiers seriously.

Senor Romero y Robledo thereupon asked whether the unanimous demonstration of the commercial community had not made the government pause and consider that the outbreaks might end in revolution. He urged the ministers to yield their places to those able to present better solutions. In conclusion he asked if it were true that the minister of war had demanded an extraordinary credit of 160,000,000 pesetas for the construction of fortifications. The minister of war replied that the project had not yet been presented, but was under consideration. Senor Romero y Robledo advised him not to present it.

The premier, Senor Silvela, said the government's first duty was not to make declarations, but to restore order. The government's existence depended on its power to present a satisfactory budget. He said he would labor to extricate Spain from its present position, even at the cost of his life's blood. The debate was then dropped. A similar discussion took place in the senate, where Senor Silvela defended the government and repudiated any idea of there becoming a dictator. He said he had a horror of all dictatorship. The government, however, would make the essentials of the budget a question of confidence, although modifications would be accepted.

SMASHES TRADE UNION LAW

Held to Be Unconstitutional on Account of Discriminating Provisions.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 27.—Judge Gunster has handed down an opinion in which he declares the act passed by the legislature in 1897, which gives protection to employes who form, join or belong to labor organizations to be unconstitutional. The opinion is in the case of Levis Mack, who prosecuted George W. Clark, a foreman for a large steamfitting and plumbing house, for discharging union workmen. Judge Gunster says: "The act in question affords no protection whatever to the employe of the individual, firm or limited partnership. On the contrary, while the employe of a corporation, under its provisions, may freely form, join or belong to any lawful organization, his neighbor, engaged in the same occupation or trade, when employed by an individual or firm, may be freely banished for doing the same thing."

EXPERIENCE OF AERONAUT

Falls Two Miles Through the Air and Escapes with a Broken Leg.

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VIENNA, June 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An extraordinary balloon accident occurred Monday at Graz, in Styria. An Italian aeronaut named Merighi ascended considerably over 10,000 feet, when the balloon suddenly swelled to an enormous size, burst with a crash and fell, the tattered material forming a species of parachute. About forty feet from the ground Merighi jumped. He was picked up alive, but unconscious, with a broken leg. During the fall he wrote on a paper found in the car: "Am dying comfortably, having reached my term."

Students of Social Science Gather.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—Delegates to the national social and political conference are arriving here by every train. Among those already here are Willis J. Abbott of New York, Edwin D. Meade and Mrs. Meade of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Taylor of Philadelphia, N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, S. S. Morris, John E. Weaver and D. S. Coleman of Rochester and Elwood Pomeroy of Newark, N. J., secretary of the conference.

Payne Denies the Story.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—Henry C. Payne today declared thirsty the story that he was considering an offer of the chairmanship of the republican national committee.

BRING REGIMENT TO OMAHA

Definite Plans Adopted by Committee on Reception of the First.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THEM AT THE COAST

Relatives and Friends Will Be Asked to Co-Operate in a Demonstration to Represent the Entire State.

The committee in charge of the state reception to the First Nebraska volunteers adopted definite plans of action yesterday afternoon, appointed all committees and made all other necessary arrangements to begin the active preparation of a gigantic demonstration over the return of Nebraska's soldiers.

The course decided upon, without the details which will be filled in by the sub-committees in charge of the various branches of the work, is as follows:

A committee of five citizens of Omaha, one from each of the twelve towns from which companies joined the regiment, and a representative of each of the other two volunteer regiments will be sent to San Francisco to welcome the regiment there in the name of the entire state and to invite them to a reception to be tendered them by the state at Omaha.

An immediate call will be made to the people of the state for subscriptions to the fund necessary to carry out these plans.

A special train will be sent to the coast to bring the regiment in a body to Omaha.

Special trains will be run from the various cities and towns of the state to Omaha, to bring the relatives and friends of the members of the regiment, so that they may participate in the demonstration.

Public Holiday in Omaha.

All places of business will be closed on the day on which the special train carrying the regiment arrives, and the entire day will be made a public holiday by official proclamation.

It was decided that all former members of the First regiment now at their homes in the state be invited to join the regiment at the nearest station at which it stops and come to Omaha with them, in uniform and free of cost. The objections to bringing the regiment to Omaha before they are allowed to separate to their homes, will be overcome, it is hoped, by bringing the families of the men to Omaha on special trains. If they are not given free transportation, as the plans now contemplate shall be done, it is believed that the railroads will so reduce the fares as to bring the trip within reach of everyone desiring to make it. The committee is convinced that when the families and friends of the soldiers understand the scope of the movement and the great desire of the entire state to extend the regiment some signal honor, they will not only be willing to have the regiment taken to Omaha, but will also be anxious to be in the city themselves.

Homage of the State.

It was emphasized by all the members of the committee that the celebration in Omaha will in nowise interfere with welcomes which the home towns may wish to extend their companies or the welcome to the regiment, which is being talked of in Lincoln. The regiment will come to Omaha first and will here receive the homage of the united people of the state, in which there will be no disposition to credit one section with a greater share in it than any other. The committees have been selected from all over the state and at least one of these committees, the finance committee, will send a personal representative through the state to enlist not only their financial assistance, but also the enthusiasm and the presence at the welcome of the citizens of every town and section.

The matter of finances was talked over by the committee. Several promises of substantial subscriptions were reported and several more were made by members of the committee. The list of subscriptions will be published for the first time this afternoon and additions to it will be reported daily thereafter.

It was decided that members of the committees, as given below, should take notice of their appointment from the public press and should be requested to signify their acceptance of the appointment or their inability to serve. The members of the finance committee will probably be notified individually by letter and will be called together very soon.

The Subcommittees.

The sub-committees were appointed as follows:

Committee on Transportation—H. C. Russell, H. E. Palmer, T. S. Clarkson.

Committee on Finance—R. S. Wilcox, chairman; E. C. Price, R. C. Howe, Frank Murphy, Robert Cowell, W. W. Umstead, all of Omaha; J. R. Thompson, Grand Island; Fred Vaughan, Fremont; William Hayward, Nebraska City; J. H. Culver, Milford; Norris Brown, Kearney; Jacob Fisher, Hastings; J. R. Dodds, Wymore; Mayor Simpson, Norfolk; Mayor Ritchie, Plattsmouth; Matt Daugherty, Sidney; George A. Brooks, Basile Mills; A. Watt, Syracuse; John Steen, Wahoo; Samuel White, Hebron; H. M. Sullivan, Broken Bow; J. N. Bird, Nelson; E. D. Fitzpatrick, Columbus; L. W. Colby, Beatrice; Judge Evans, David City; I. A. Baker, York; Charles Sloan, Geneva; George H. Eggleston, Bennett; L. W. Morgan, Fullerton; Charles J. Bills, Fairbury; S. W. Orton, Weeping Water.

Special Committee on Reception in California—Mayor Frank E. Moores, T. S. Clarkson, John L. Webster, J. E. Baum, Cadet Taylor, H. S. Weller, and one from each city having a company in the First regiment, selected by that city.

General Reception Committee—The men named on special committees; Governor W. A. Poynter, M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill; L. D. Richards, Fremont; J. D. Gage, Lincoln; Women's Auxiliary Corps of Thurston Rifles; Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R.; W. L. Stark, Aurora; R. D. Sutherland, Nelson; E. J. Heiner, Aurora; G. M. Lambertson, Lincoln; E. H. Hinshaw, Fairbury; J. E. Smith, Beatrice; T. H. Sedgwick, York; W. G. Hastings, Wilbur; W. V. Allen, Madison; J. M. Ragan, Hastings; A. A. Kendal, St. Paul; H. M. Grimes, North Platte; G. W. Norris, Beaver City; W. H. Westover, Bushville; A. M. Post, Columbus; F. B. Beall, Alma; D. A. Campbell, Lincoln; F. E. White, Plattsmouth.

Committee on Decoration—W. G. Shriver, J. H. Adams, H. H. Hardy, Eli Hodgins, John F. Lund, Captain Neeve, Fred Metz, Jr.

Committee on Music—A. Hospe, J. E. Butler, T. J. Kelly, Mrs. C. S. Cotton.

Committee on Entertainment—Rome Miller, O. D. Kiplinger, Fred Pfaffenrath, John M. Thurston, William Glass, D. H. Mercer, Norman A. Kuhn, all of Omaha; Hon. R. E. Evans, Dakota City; General John E. Evans, North Platte; John Rose, Broken Bow; Judge Norris, Ponca; General C. E. Adams, Superior.

Committee on Memorial Tablet—Rev. T. J. Mackay, chairman; Rev. S. Wright Butler, Rev. Dr. Jennings.

A resolution was passed requesting each committee named to notify James H. Adams, secretary of the committee, of his acceptance of the appointment and his willingness to serve on the committee to which he is assigned.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Generally Fair, Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	67	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	82
7 a. m.	67	3 p. m.	84
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	85
9 a. m.	72	5 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	86
11 a. m.	77	7 p. m.	85
12 m.	80	8 p. m.	84
		9 p. m.	83

FATAL DUEL ON BUSY STREET

Two Men Settle Quarrel on Crowded Thoroughfare and Passersby Fatally Hurt.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 27.—At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon a duel occurred at the corner of Tremont and Market streets when the streets were crowded with shoppers. James Johnson and William Boyd came out of a saloon at separate doors. Then the shooting began. Police Officer Rowe ran between the men and made a desperate attempt to stop them. He says while they were shooting a man standing in the doorway fired two or three shots at Johnson. Fifteen shots were fired in all.

When the smoke cleared away it was found that four men had been shot. Johnson died on the way to the hospital. Boyd was shot in the left leg and right arm, the bones in each being broken. George Lovick, aged 58, a blacksmith, and W. H. Gordman, who were on their way home from the government fortifications, where they are employed, were hit by stray bullets. Lovick is shot through the right kidney and is dying. Gordman is shot over the right lung, though not fatally.

Johnson was a gambler, aged about 28. On February 10, 1898, he shot and killed a comrade gambler, Dick Springfield, in a saloon, but was acquitted on the charge of murder a few months ago. Johnson and Boyd are said to have had a difficulty about a week ago.

GOEBEL WINS THE LONG FIGHT

Bitter Contest of Democrats for Gubernatorial Candidate Ends on Twenty-Sixth Ballot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—William Goebel, who with an iron grasp has ruled the democratic state convention since it assembled nearly a week ago, was tonight nominated for governor on the twenty-sixth ballot, after a contest unparalleled in this state for bitterness or determination and on the part of the winner for skillful manipulation. The end of the long, exhausting fight brought a reasonable degree of harmony to the factions which throughout the fight relentlessly battled every inch of the ground.

Goebel held the opposition close down to business all day today, balloting the delegates when they showed signs of weakness and compelling a vote on a proposition to drop the hindmost man on each ballot after the twenty-fifth, and came out of the final test of strength shortly after 10 o'clock tonight with colors flying.

Stone was dropped on the twenty-fifth ballot and Hardin proved unable to control enough of the Stone votes to win. The scenes during the last ballot were dramatic, though not so exciting as many in which the delegates had participated.

After the nomination the convention enjoyed a few minutes' relaxation and conciliation. Speeches were made by Congressman Wheeler, Judge Tarvin and other managers for the three candidates and the theme of all was "get together and win."

VESSEL FLIES YELLOW FLAG

Steamer Nippon Maru Comes Into Port with Asiatic Cholera on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The steamer Nippon Maru arrived today from Hong Kong, via Yokohama and Honolulu. The vessel was detained at Honolulu for several days on account of two deaths having occurred on the voyage from bubonic plague. When the Maru entered this port the yellow flag was flying and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine station. All of the passengers were landed on Angel island and neither doctors nor customs officials were allowed on board.

The fumigation process was applied to some of its more important papers and those were sent ashore. It is reported that a Japanese woman died two days ago from the plague, after an illness of but a few hours duration, but whether this report is true or not cannot be ascertained. The Maru will be kept in quarantine for some time, probably several weeks. It carries fifty-five cabin passengers, of them six are Europeans, and 138 Japanese and Chinese in the steerage.

SHERIFF IN A TIGHT PLACE

Commanded by One Court to Do One Thing and by a Second Court to Do Another.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—A special to the Star from Weir City, Kan., says: Judge Skidmore granted an extension of the injunction restraining the coal companies from importing labor into Cherokee county today. This injunction creates a peculiar condition in the strike situation in this county, as there are now two injunctions being enforced, one directing the sheriff to stop the importation of any foreign labor by the companies and the other restraining the sheriff from interfering with the company importing any one who desires to come into the county to work. The sheriff declares he will carry out the order of the first injunction. Complications arising from the two orders may cause trouble between the authorities.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN DITCH

Three Boys Seriously Injured, but Fortunately No One is Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—A special train on the Peoria & Eastern division of the Big Four carrying Knights of Pythias from Champaign, Ill., to Danville, Ill., to attend a celebration, was wrecked near Danville this morning. The engine and tender jumped the track, dragging two cars after them into a ditch. Three boys were seriously injured, but not one was killed. The track was badly damaged and the cars broken.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 27.

At Queenstown—Arrived — Cephalonia, from Boston, for Liverpool.

At New York—Arrived—Friederich Der Grosse, from Bremen, via Southampton; Werkendam, from Amsterdam. Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, from Bremen. Sailed—Trave, for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

At Sydney—Arrived—Meowera, from Vancouver.

At Southampton—Arrived—Kaiser Friedrich, from New York, via Cherbourg.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Bulgaria, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Californian, from Montreal; Cuba, from New York.

STOP LAND GRABBING

Interior Department Takes Decisive Action Relating to Reservoir Act.

WILL TRY TO STOP VICIOUS PRACTICES

New Declaratory Statements to Be Required from All Entrymen.

NEW SET OF REGULATIONS SENT OUT

Wholesale Appropriation of the Public Domain to Be Checked.

ACT AS PASSED BY CONGRESS IS WEAK

Gives Private Citizens an Opportunity to Gobble Up Government Land in Large Tracts for Private Gain.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, who has been besieged with telegrams and letters from registers and receivers of land offices in western states wherein the reservoir act is effective, stated today that the act was one of the most vicious ever enacted by congress.

"We are powerless," said he, "to suspend the operation of the law, but have taken steps to safeguard the public domain, which I believe has been accomplished in our mandatory circular which has gone to all land offices in states where the law is applicable. The act which permits entry of public lands for reservoir purposes provides that the secretary of the interior shall make such regulations as will protect the public domain from confiscation by entrymen and these regulations have now been issued after consultation with the law officers of the interior department, approved by Secretary Hitchcock.

"It would be almost impossible to tell the extent to which land grabbing has gone under this act. I have been informed that one entryman has declared upon 240 quarter sections and from advices received from Nebraska I infer that many well-known citizens have taken advantage of the law and have filed upon public lands in all of the land office districts in that state. The regulations as now promulgated, which will be in the hands of registers and receivers within forty-eight hours, provide for a new declaratory statement from those who filed upon lands for purposes of erecting reservoirs for watering cattle, and these new declarations will, in my opinion, stop the wholesale appropriation of the public domain for what has been construed in the act to make a semi-private use. The act was weak in not stipulating the size of the reservoir to be built or the amount of what it should contain.

New Rules for Entries.

"The secretary of the interior having been given authority to lay down rules for the regulation of entries under the act of 1887, now says that no reservation will be made for a reservoir containing less than 250,000 gallons. For a reservoir of less than 500,000 gallons capacity, not more than forty acres can be reserved; for reservoirs of 500,000 gallons and less than 1,000,000 gallons capacity, not more than eighty acres can be reserved, for a reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons and less than 1,500,000 gallons capacity, not more than 120 acres can be reserved, and for a reservoir of more than 1,500,000 gallons capacity, 160 acres may be reserved.

"This is definite, for it means that not more than 160 acres of public domain can be reserved for the purposes of the act in any one section. But this is not all. None of the lands so reserved can be fenced, and owners of cattle who are using the public domain for grazing purposes may benefit from the reservoirs so erected, whether they have entered upon the lands or not. I have heard from many of the western states that wholesale entries are being made under the act, and I for one want to see the public domain reserved for the public and not for the use of any single individual except where the law distinctly provides as to the manner by which such acquisition may be accomplished."

Indian School Scandal.

As the result of a Hallowe'en joke changes in the personnel of the Genoa Indian school may be confidently predicted. For some time past the Indian office has been considering charges preferred by Prof. Ross against one or two of the teachers and the clerk, Mr. Colley. So intense was the situation that the commissioner of Indian affairs sent Supervisor Rakestraw to investigate, which was done. But so sweeping were Rakestraw's recommendations that Commissioner Jones desired another investigation before taking any action, and Inspector Tinker of the Interior department went to Genoa to look over the ground. His report is now in and officers of the Indian office are preparing a brief of the testimony with the recommendations of Supervisor Rakestraw and Inspector Tinker, in order that the commissioner may have the whole matter before him for action when he returns to Washington.

While nothing is known definitely, it is believed that one of the teachers will be transferred to another school, while the clerk may be dismissed. As stated by the officials of the Indian office today, it is the intention of the commissioner to put a stop to cliques and combines in Indian schools by supporting the superintendent where he is shown to be in the right and to summarily dismiss where he is in the wrong.

The Indian office has commenced negotiations for the purchase of a private school on the Santee agency in Nebraska, which is now occupied by the government as the Indian school at an annual rental of $200. Bishop Hare of South Dakota has authority to sell the school building and it is believed satisfactory terms can be agreed upon. There are at present sixty pupils attending school at that point.

Plans have been completed at the Indian office for several new buildings at the Winnebago (Neb.) agency. The plans provide for a girls' dormitory, school building, laundry, warehouse and a sewer and water system. It is understood that they are to be placed on the site of the buildings which were destroyed by fire some time ago. The building now standing will probably be used as a boys' dormitory. The Indian commissioner expects to have the work completed by the beginning of the next school year.

Mary E. Lewis was today appointed postmistress at Worthing, Lincoln county, S. D., and Mrs. Alice A. Perry at Dillon, Marshall county.

Authority was today granted for the removal of the postoffice at Osceola, Neb., to a building owned by C. M. Pulver at a rental of $175 a year, also for the removal of the postoffice at Sturgis, S. D., to a building controlled by the Benesmen Hall association at a rental of $175 a year.

Private Henry Kerns, Troop E, First cavalry, Fort Niobrara, and Andrew C. Curry, First Nebraska volunteers, have been discharged.