THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FOR THE WATER CURE

Tenth National Irrigation Congress Convenes at Colorado Springs.

MANY DELEGATES ARE IN ATTENDANCE

Men Interested Are Those of Prominence and High Standing.

ROOSEVELT SENDS CORDIAL GREETING

Says Nothing Has Interested Him More Than This.

PROJECT NOW HAS SUBSTANTIAL FORM

Great Significance is Lent to the Meeting on Account of Recent Legislation by the National Congress.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 6.—The tenth National Irrigation congress opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, under circumstances especially auspicious.

Great significance is lent to the congress this year through the fact that the irrigation movement has been taken out of the sphere of merely a propaganda and given a national importance through the action of the last congress in passing a bill authorizing the proceeds from the sale of state lands to be used for irrigation purposes in the several states.

President Thomas F. Walsh of the congress arrived in the city yesterday and found everything in readiness for the three days' convention. Delegates poured in by every train and the indications are that the congress will be the most largely attended ever held.

President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation and cordial sympathy to be read before the convention.

Message from Roosevelt.

The message read:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Accept my hearty good wishes. Nothing has been done in which I have taken a greater interest during my administration than the inauguration of nationally aided irrigation.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The morning was taken up with the reception of delegates from all parts of the west, morning trains having brought large delegations from Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, California and Arizona.

The New Mexico delegation reached the city yesterday. Ex-Governor L. B. Prince, vice president of the congress, is among those here.

The personnel of this congress is regarded as decidedly higher in character than that of any previous irrigation gathering and Thomas F. Walsh, president of the congress, said today: "I look for the most successful gathering in the history of the irrigation movement."

The congress opened with an invocation by Dr. Edward Braislet of Colorado Springs.

Addresses of welcome by Governor Orman of Colorado, President D. B. Fairlee of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce; Mayor John R. Robinson, for the city of Colorado Springs, and I. N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette, for the press, were responded to by President Walsh, formerly of Colorado, now of Washington, on behalf of the irrigation congress and the American Forestry convention, which joins in this convention.

Humanitarian Aspect.

"The Humanitarian Aspect of National Irrigation" was the subject of Mr. Walsh's address. In opening he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We are here not merely to discuss measures, to formulate resolutions and to map out a plan of campaign, as we have so often come on former occasions, but we are here, first of all, to celebrate a great victory, to rejoice at the birth of a new policy which the National Irrigation congress has given to the nation. It is a happy hour in the history of the great west.

After paying a tribute to the "patriotic, far-sighted and enthusiastic men who inaugurated this movement a dozen years ago" and referring to the work of the National Irrigation association as an auxiliary and co-worker of this congress," President Walsh said:

There could have been no substantial success at this early day had we not been extremely fortunate in the character of our public men at Washington. First and foremost, our grateful acknowledgements are due to Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States. His message to congress in December, 1901, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of western America. It placed the cause of national irrigation in a position where it could no longer be denied a hearing.

Powerful Aid of Roosevelt.

Without the powerful aid of the administration we could not possibly have succeeded in inaugurating the new policy at so early a day. With all due regard to his other achievements and the importance of other subjects, both domestic and foreign, I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, when the history of President Roosevelt's first administration shall be written the passage of the national irrigation act will be found to be the peculiar glory of his statesmanship.

Referring to the importance to the country as a whole of national irrigation, Mr. Walsh said:

It is not the dream of empire that may come to a great nation with the conquest of a territory wherein a hundred millions will sometime dwell which appeals to my imagination, but it is the dream of home and independence which will come to many a struggling family with the announcement that one more fair valley of arid America has been thrown open to settlement at the actual cost of reclamation.

What does it mean to the nation to have millions of people gradually pass from the servitude of the town to the sovereignty of the country?

It means, my friends, the enlistment of a new army for the defense of the republic in every hour of need. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot box and on the battlefield.

Field for Benevolence.

I want to avail myself of this opportunity to say that there is no field where benevolence could accomplish so much as in assisting the reclamation and settlement of our great arid region. The propaganda which this congress has carried on for so many years might well be endowed with a fund which would enable us to increase the scope and efficiency of our work a hundred fold. We must doubtless devise a means by which the poorest families may be helped to get homes on the soil. Government land at actual cost does not wholly solve the problem. There are railroad fares to be met, homes to be built, lands to be improved and mouths to be fed before the lands come into bearing.

Thus the problem of colonization is by no means wholly solved by putting the water on the land. I do not see how a man could have a nobler monument than a colony of happy families or even one family enjoying the security of life on the irrigated farm, as the result of his assistance.

If you ask me for an example of what might be accomplished in this line, I point you to the irrigated valleys of Utah. These were settled by comparatively poor men, many of whom were assisted by a powerful organization. They live on small farms. They enjoy independence by the simple method of producing the variety of things which they consume. They live chiefly in villages and so have social advantages not usually within the reach of farming communities. It is an amazing statement, but the United States consul vouches for its

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GATES VIOLATES THE LAW

Steel Magnate and Generals Corbin and Young Have Unpleasant Experience in England.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—General Corbin, General Young and John W. Gates have had an unpleasant experience with the English motoring laws.

Both on Saturday and Sunday they were driving a car which was stopped by the police, who summoned the Americans for exceeding twelve miles an hour. The car in question was a fast, new vehicle, purchased by Sir Thomas Lipton, who lent it to Mr. Gates to show the genuine speed of the country.

On Saturday they were driving through Windsor when a policeman arrested the chauffeur and took the names and addresses of Mr. Gates and General Young, who were the occupants of the car, and Sunday the same party, with General Corbin, was nearing Brighton when a policeman stepped out of a hedge and stopped the car.

When the summonses are called up no defense will be made for, as one of the Americans said, "The police have got you at their mercy. You may be morally sure that you are were not driving at over the speed limit, but that is ineffective against the police with their stop watches."

DEMAND FOR ENGLISH COAL

Continuance of Strike Causes Large Orders to Be Placed on Other Side of Atlantic.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Continuance of the coal strike in the United States has given a fillip to the market here, and it is now believed that the demand will not be a mere flash in the pan, but will last, at least, over the present month.

Further purchases of coal are reported at all large exporting centers, and quite a number of vessels have been fixed to load cargoes for American ports at Cardiff, Swansea, Newcastle, Liverpool and Glasgow.

The quantity so far contracted for is very considerable, and the fixing of large boats goes on apace, to the advantage of the freight market and the gratification of ship owners. It is reported that several Elder-Dempster steamers have been ordered to the Tyne to load full cargoes of coal for New York and Boston, in addition to numerous vessels, which within the last few days have been chartered on the Newcastle market.

This unprecedented export of coal to the United States naturally has the effect of raising prices on the London market, and with the continuation of the strike, prices are bound to go materially higher.

ONE CABLE SECTION DOWN

Colonia from Vancouver Safely and Easily Reaches Fanning Island with the Strand.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6.—Word has just been received here that the cable ship Colonia buoyed the Pacific cable one mile off Fanning island cable station at 11 o'clock this morning, having laid 3,455 nautical miles of cable between the station on Vancouver island and that point since 2:30 p. m. on September 18. Everything went splendidly throughout the voyage and there was not a hitch of any kind. This now leaves the section of 2,100 nautical miles between Fanning island and Suva, in the Fiji islands, to complete the Canadian-Australian cable. The cable ship Anglia, now at Honolulu, will lay that section, which probably will be completed before the end of the present month.

QUARREL ENDS IN A DUEL

Death of Zola is Indirectly Responsible for a Meeting on Field of Honor.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The death of Emile Zola was the indirect cause of a duel today between General Percin, chief of the cabinet of the minister of war, and Gaston Pollonais, a well known nationalist writer, who was responsible for the statement that General Percin met Dreyfus at Zola's late residence, and shook hands with him.

The general in his letter replying to the question of Count Boni de Castellane on this subject, described M. Pollonais as a "renegade Jew," and also told the count he did not admit the latter had any right to judge his actions. M. Pollonais then challenged General Percin and they fought with swords near St. Cloud today. The general was slightly wounded in the hand.

BOERS ARRIVE IN BRUSSELS

Botha, Dewet and Delarey Greeted by Immense Crowd and Dewet Makes Address.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey arrived here this evening and were greeted by an immense crowd. In a speech from a balcony of his hotel General Dewet reiterated that they had not to come to Europe to seek vain support or to make efforts to regain their independence but to obtain help in repairing the ravages of the war.

In a subsequent address General Dewet said: "In the presence of this immense enthusiasm we ask ourselves why was there no intervention. God willed that we should lose our independence and we will remain faithful to our new country if the conditions of peace are observed."

REANIMATES HEARTS OF DEAD

Moscow Doctor Reported to Have Succeeded in Experiment on Corpse of an Infant.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the Daily Mail says a doctor, Koulatke, has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant. He extracted the heart from a child that had died twenty-four hours previously. It beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. Koulatke hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimating in cases of death by drowning.

DENY MAY YOHE'S MARRIAGE

Buenos Ayres Authorities Declare that It Wouldn't Be Legal Under Argentina Laws.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 6.—Putnam Bradlee Strong and May Yohe have not been married here. Their marriage would be in contravention of the laws of Argentina.

A private dispatch received in New York last week from Buenos Ayres read: "Married the second. May Strong."

GOVERNOR ORDERS ALL OUT

Entire Division of Pennsylvania Guard to Go to Strike Region.

MITCHELL SECRETLY VISITS WRIGHT

Suspicion Prevails that He Received Message from Roosevelt—No Outbreaks During Day—Foreign Prices Climbing.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—Governor Stone late tonight ordered out the entire division of the national guard of Pennsylvania to duty in the anthracite coal regions. The soldiers will be in the field tomorrow. The order calling out the guard says:

"In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia tumults and riots frequently occur and mob law reigns; men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been derailed and the tracks torn up, the local authorities have been unable to maintain order and have called on the commander-in-chief for troops. The situation grows more serious day by day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder. The presence of the entire division of the national guard is necessary in these counties. The major commanding will place the entire division on duty, placing them in such localities as will render them effective for the preservation of the peace.

"As tumults, riots and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, you will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection. You will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions throughout the several counties and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties. Dignity and authority of the state must be maintained and its power to suppress all lawlessness within its border be asserted."

The formal order was given out at the executive mansion shortly before 11 o'clock tonight by Private Secretary Gerwig, after Governor Stone had conferred with the general officers of the guard.

Mitchell Sees Wright.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 6.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America slipped out of town before dawn this morning for Philadelphia, where he met Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative on matters pertaining to the anthracite coal strike. Mr. Mitchell returned here tonight unaccompanied and unannounced and made the simple statement that he had met the labor commissioner. He refused absolutely to discuss his visit to Philadelphia, declining to say where in Philadelphia he met Mr. Wright or what passed between them. Subsequently he informed a representative of the Associated Press that he saw other gentlemen while there but declined to disclose their identity.

President's Only Way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There was only one development of importance in the coal strike situation today. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration and for many years chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had a long interview with President Roosevelt today and left Washington very soon afterwards. Mr. Sargent indicated that the interview concerned the coal strike, but he would not discuss the matter. From the fact that he always has been influential with labor organizations it is generally believed that he is entrusted with a message to President Mitchell of the Miners' union. It is also said that Mr. Sargent is to meet Mr. Mitchell in Philadelphia and deliver the message of the president urging that the miners end the strike in the interests of the public.

While many propositions have been under discussion it is almost certain that the administration is taking up only one plan at a time. The present plan is that outlined in the Associated Press dispatches Saturday and Sunday and contemplates an ending of the strike by the action of President Mitchell and his associates and a full investigation of the mining conditions later. No hope is entertained that anything can be accomplished through the coal operators. Should the movement now on foot fail, there seems to be no other plan which presents a feasible solution of the serious problem.

Will Help Coal Importers.

The Treasury department today sent the following letter to the collectors of the principal ports of entry in the United States:

Reports indicate that a large quantity of coal has been imported. If any portion of this should arrive at your port the department desires every facility afforded for its prompt delivery. So far as may be possible give consignments of coal preference over everything else and for the present solve all reasonable doubts in favor of the coal importer.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—William M. Wood and James M. Phillips jr., of the executive committee of the American Woolen company has cabled abroad for 5,000 tons of anthracite coal to be placed at the disposal of the operatives of the mills of the company. The coal is to be sold at exact cost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—John B. Kerr, general counsel for the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, speaking of the report from Boston that certain New England owners of coal mining properties in the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania that are held under lease by the operators are talking of beginning suit to break the leases because their royalties have stopped since the strike began, had this to say of the matter: "All the leases so far as I know contain strike clauses. They provide that in case of a strike when the lessee is willing to pay the prevailing wages to his employes, he is excused from the payment of royalties during the strike. All the lessees I know anything about place the lessee in the position in which the owner would be placed if he were operating the mines.

Need Pay No Royalties.

"If an operator attempts to cut the wages of his men to less than the prevailing wages and they strike he is not excused by the strike clause. But in the present instance the operators are willing to pay the prevailing wages and are excused from the payment of royalties."

The Churchmen's association, which includes more than 100 of the representative Protestant Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of New York passed resolutions praising the president's course and pledging him support.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—At the quar-

(Continued on Second Page.)

LEPERS SEND A PROTEST

Those of Hawaii Object to Wilcox's Plan to Send Them All to Molokai.

HONOLULU, Sept. 30.—(Via San Francisco, Oct. 6.)—The senatorial committee concluded its public hearings Thursday, September 25. A large number of petitions and memorials were presented to the commission during the last two or three days of the public hearings. Delegate Wilcox repeated his desire that a leper settlement on Molokai should be put under general control and that lepers from all parts of the United States territory except the Philippines should be confined there. In opposition to this was a petition from the lepers at the settlement themselves and resolutions adopted by the Republican territorial committee, declaring the party and the citizens of the territory generally opposed to the plan. In addition a large number of citizens protested.

William H. Wright, treasurer of the territory of Hawaii, is alleged to be an absconder and defaulter to the extent of $17,949. It is believed he slowed away on the steamship Alameda, which left here last Wednesday at noon. Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper has been appointed treasurer temporarily by Governor Dole. Under the territorial act, the treasurer is not required to give bonds, and the legislature at its last session failed to make any provision for bonds. A large amount of counterfeit silver coins is in circulation in this territory. It is believed the counterfeits were made in China.

The volcano Kilauea showed increased activity last week.

Governor Dole suspended Auditor Austin from the position of auditor of the territory on September 25, and appointed Henry C. Meyers, deputy auditor, to temporarily fill the vacancy. In suspending the auditor the governor preferred charges against him, charging him with borrowing money for his own individual use from government employes who handled public money. Austin denied the power of the governor to suspend him without a hearing, and refused to surrender his office. On September 27 Austin was prevented by force from going to his office, and Meyers was put in by physical force and defended in the possession by a local guard.

ATTACKS LEASE OF ALTON

Minority Stockholder in Road Files Bill in Chicago Court Charging Shady Manipulation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A bill attacking the validity of the lease entered into by the Chicago & Alton company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad company in 1900, by which all of the property owned by the former was transferred to the latter for a period of ninety-nine years, was filed in the circuit court today by Henry D. Laughlin, a minority stockholder in the Chicago & Alton Railroad company.

Laughlin declares that E. H. Harriman and his associates, including George J. Gould, M. J. Schiff, James Stillman and others secured a controlling interest in the Chicago & Alton Railroad company, and after executing the last lease caused a "fictitious issue and increase of corporation stocks and bonds by which the holders of the majority of the stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad company greatly profited and the minority stockholders correspondingly lost."

This process, Laughlin declares, is "vulgarly known as a 'squeeze.'" Laughlin is now seeking to have the lease declared invalid, to have all the property demised by the lease returned to the Chicago & Alton company and to have an accounting taken beteween both concerns.

STILWELL INTERESTS WIN

Secure the Issuance of Formal Order Discharging Receiver of Guardian Trust Company.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—The formal order discharging the receiver of the Guardian Trust company and instructing him to turn the property over to a committee of the stockholders to complete the liquidation of the company's affairs was filed today, in accordance with the order for a decree issued by Judge Thayer last month. The additional requirements of the formal order are that the receiver and his attorneys shall be paid certain amounts for their services. The receiver is instructed to turn over the property October 22, when the stockholders are to meet and outline the future policy of the company.

The minority stockholders, who are identified with the interests of John W. Gates, are to be given a representation on the executive committee. The court reserves the right to retake the property, or any part of it, for the purpose of forcing compliance with the terms of the order.

The application for the discharge of the receiver was made by the stockholders friendly to A. F. Stilwell, former president of the company.

STUDENTS START A RIOT

Two Hundred Members of Medical College at Kansas City Indulge in Rough Pranks.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—Two riot calls were sent into police headquarters today to suppress incipient riots started by 200 medical students, who smashed the windows in the Medico-Chirurgical college and the Kansas City Medical college before stopped.

The students, bent on committing their usual pranks incident to the fall festivities, started from the east side this forenoon, creating a din as they marched through the streets. At the Medico-Chirurgical college, on the east side, dozens of windows were smashed and students were roughly handled.

When the police arrived on the scene, in response to the janitor's riot call, the students had departed for the Kansas City Medical college on the west side. There similar scenes were enacted, but the students' work was completed before the police caught up with them.

Half a dozen students were hurt, but none seriously. The students made their escape before arrests could be made.

TRANSIT AMPLY PROTECTED

Superintendent of Panama Railway Says Both Soldiers and Arms Will Be Transported.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 6.—Acting General Superintendent Prescott of the Panama railroad, in an interview today, said:

We have not refused nor will we refuse to transport armed or unarmed soldiers, nor war material for the Colombian government, unless the forces controlling the railroad line now prevent us from fulfilling the obligations which our contracts impose upon the company. I consider the presence of marines on trains to be ample protection for free transit.

BRYAN MAKES PRESCRIPTION

Would Turn Congress Loose on the Obstinate Coal Barons.

LAWS WHICH WOULD ANNIHILATE TRUSTS

Might Kill the Patient, but the Hated Monopolies Would Be Wiped Off the Face of the United States.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Bryan gave to the press tonight his ideas as to what course the president should take in dealing with the coal strike. It is an advance copy of an editorial in the Commoner and reads as follows:

The president was fully justified in calling a conference of the mine owners and strikers at the White House. The situation was serious and the executive well and forcibly presented the people's side in his statement.

The president deserves and should receive commendation for his effort to save the people from the horrors of a fuel famine, but what will he do now? The miners offer to arbitrate, but the only proposition made by the coal barons is that the president shall send down United States soldiers to protect them while they work the mines with such non-union men as they can find.

Having recognized and described the seriousness of the situation the president must proceed and use all the means in his power to settle the strike and bring about a resumption of work. He cannot stop now without disappointing the hopes which he raised by calling a conference. What can he do? The republican platform presents no plan. Will he have the statesmanship to devise a plan? If not, will he have the moral courage to adopt democratic measures which have already received the indorsement of more than six millions of people?

Special Session of Congress.

If, as is alleged, the mine owners have entered into an agreement to fix prices and production in violation of the anti-trust law, let him enforce the law—not merely the injunction part, but the criminal part also. If present laws are not sufficient, let him call congress together and enact new laws. The emergency is sufficient to justify it. If he does not want to interfere with the canvass of those members who are candidates for re-election he can issue the call at once and have congress convene immediately after the election, but if he wants to get the service he will have them act before the election so that their own political interests as well as the public welfare will compel them to act promptly.

If he will issue the call and in the call name specific and effective measures to be considered it is more than probable that the strikers would agree to go back to work at the old wages pending action by congress. The situation would thus be relieved and the danger of a fuel famine removed.

What Could Be Done.

There are five measures which he should recommend to congress:

First—A law establishing a national board of arbitration consisting of three or five members to consider and report on all controversies between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. The Kansas City platform demands an arbitration law, and if the democrats had won the miners' appeal for arbitration would not be futile as it is now. The law should compel the board to act whenever either party to the controversy demanded it and the president should be empowered to add to the board two temporary members, one to be recommended by each side in the case to be considered.

Second—A law abolishing government by injunction. This is another remedy suggested by the Kansas City platform. The mine owners want to use the government by injunction to coerce their employes. Let the president answer their demand by recommending a law which will give the accused a trial by jury where the contempt is committed outside the court room. Such a bill passed the senate a few years ago before the corporations were aware of it, but since the republicans regained control the measure has been smothered in committee. Why deny to a striking coal miner the constitutional right guaranteed to the meanest criminal in the land?

Drastic Remedy Prescribed.

Third—A law that will discriminate between the natural man created by the Almighty and the corporate giant created by legislation. Let the natural man of one state do business in every other state if he choses, but whenever any state creates a corporation large enough to monopolize an industry, let that corporation be shut up in the state of its origin; let it be denied the use of the mails, the railroads and the telegraph lines and it can be destroyed. This is the Kansas City platform remedy for the trusts, and it is the only remedy proposed.

Fourth—A law taking the tariff off of coal. It has been generally supposed that anthracite coal was on the free list, but most of the anthracite which comes into competition with our anthracite is of so low a grade that it is taxed under our tariff laws.

Fifth—A law which will prevent railroads engaged in interstate commerce from operating coal mines except for the purpose of supplying fuel for their own engines. No railroad can fix rates on coal with fairness and impartiality if it is engaged in competition with mine owners who have no railroads.

FIRST NIGHT OF DONNA ROMA

Viola Allen Conceives a Different Character from Tree's and Washington Applauds It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Miss Viola Allen appeared as Donna Roma, in Hall Cain's dramatization of "The Eternal City" which received its first production in this country at the National theater tonight. The house was crowded.

The play proved to be one of tremendous force and power and scenically is one of the most magnificent produced on the stage in recent times. The new play is much more picturesque than "The Christian" and exceeds it in dramatic intensity. Miss Allen's version of the play is radically different from that produced by Beerbohm Tree in London on last Thursday evening. In the Tree version Donna Roma is a bad woman and the play ends unhappily, while in Miss Allen's version Roma is a pure but a caluminated woman who triumphs in the end. Miss Allen, it is said, refused to accept the Tree version and insisted that Mr Caine preserve Donna Roma's good name. She was applauded as the play proceeded and her version evidently appealed to the Washington public.

The incidental music by Pietro Mascagni has a distinct charm, adding greatly to the interest of the performance. Miss Allen's supporting cast includes Edward Morgan, E. M. Holland, Frederic De Belleville, W. E. Bonney, C. Leslie Allen and George C. Boniface.

CONSUL GARRETT IS MISSING

Was to Have Returned from Mountain Hunting Trip Two Weeks Ago and Fear is Felt.

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 6.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of Alonzo Garrett of West Virginia, United States consul at New Laredo. Mr. Garrett and a party left for a hunting expedition to the Sierra Madre mountains in the interior of Mexico. The party was last heard from September 9, when Mr. Garrett wrote that they would return on September 25. Since then no word has been received from the party. Alarmed over Consul Garrett's absence Consul General Hanna, at Monterey, informed the State department at Washington. The Washington authorities in turn notified the Mexican government, which has sent out searching parties to look for the missing official and party.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	49	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	51	2 p. m.	68
7 a. m.	50	3 p. m.	68
8 a. m.	56	4 p. m.	69
9 a. m.	59	5 p. m.	68
10 a. m.	59	6 p. m.	65
11 a. m.	63	7 p. m.	62
12 m.	66	8 p. m.	60
		9 p. m.	58

BLOW TO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Judge Tuley Makes Ruling that May Cost Chicago Corporation Million or More Dollars.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A decision rendered by Judge Tuley today in a suit instituted by the Illinois Manufacturers' association may, it is estimated, cost the Chicago Telephone company more than $1,000,000, unless the supreme court reverses the judgment of Judge Tuley.

Judge Tuley's order permits the parties to the suit against the telephone company to secure the return of the funds alleged to have been collected in excess of the franchise rate. The construction placed on his decision by attorneys for the complainants is that 5,000 or 6,000 telephone lessees may come into the suit and become parties to it whether they are members of the Manufacturers' association or not.

Should the telephone company be compelled to repay any part of the sum involved in the ruling it will be the first time in the history of the state, it is said, in which a corporation has been forced to pay back anything it had collected.

MORMONS HAVE NEW METHOD

Propose Hereafter to Encourage Growth of Church at Points Other Than Utah Zion.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 6.—The annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with one exception the largest ever held, closed this afternoon. The Mormon church has missions in every civilized country in the world and nearly all of them were represented at the conference just closed, while Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Canada and Mexico, where the church flourishes, were represented by thousands. It is estimated that 40,000 people have attended the conference meetings.

The growth of the church, as shown by missionaries and the church reports, has been remarkable in the last year. It is no longer the policy of the Mormon church to encourage emigration to the home of the church in Utah, but rather to establish communities in the states where converts are made. This same policy is being carried out by foreign missionaries.

ACTRESSES ARE AUCTIONEERS

Sell Dolls Dressed as They Dress for Stage at the Woman's Exhibition in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Woman's exhibition, given to raise funds for the erection of a clubhouse for the Professional Woman's league, drew an enormous gathering to the Madison Square garden tonight. The whole affair was under the direction of women, who not only opened the carriage doors and sold and received tickets, but who formed a squad of police to whom was given the task of preserving order in the garden. The whole of the floor space was laid out in glittering streets of booths. A conspicuous attraction was the dolls' house, in which prominent actresses sold dolls dressed by themselves in imitation of the part they had taken on the stage.

FORMER LINCOLN MAN KILLED

Dr. W. H. H. Dunn of Oklahoma Dragged to Death by His Carriage Team.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Oct. 6.—One of the most prominent physicians and cattlemen of southwestern Oklahoma, Dr. W. H. H. Dunn of Mangum, was dragged to death by being thrown from his carriage, the lines catching around his feet. He was an Ohioan by birth and was prominent in Lincoln, Neb., and Marysville, Mo., where the remains were taken for interment.

OMAHA MEN SELL OUT MINES

Guy C. Barton and E. W. Nash Dispose of Valuable Property in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The smelters and mines of the Omaha-Grant Smelting company, situated at Velardena, Mexico, have been sold to the American Smelting and Refining company. The purchase price is said to exceed $5,000,000. Guy C. Barton and E. W. Nash of Omaha are among the largest holders in this property.

DR. CHASE LEAVES MINISTRY

Former Pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church in Omaha Makes Announcement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The retirement from the ministry of Dr. M. W. Chase, who came to Chicago from Omaha two years ago, will be announced tomorrow at the meeting of the Rock River conference of the M. E. church at Austin.

THURSTON REACHES 'FRISCO

Former Senator from Nebraska Returns from Business Visit in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—United States Senators J. H. Mitchell, A. G. Foster and J. R. Burton, and ex-Senator J. M. Thurston, who have been in Honolulu looking into the crown lands claim, returned today.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 6.

At New York—Arrived: Vaderland, from Antwerp; Nomadic, from Liverpool; Trave, from Genoa.

At Bremen—Arrived: Hohenzollern, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Lahn, from New York.

At Yokahama—Sailed: Empress Japan, from Hong Kong, via Vancouver.

At Gibraltar (Oct. 5.)—Sailed: Aller, New York.

At Plymouth—Sailed: Pennsylvania, New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Zeeland, New York.

At Glasgow (Oct. 4.)—Arrived: Rosarian, Montreal; Samatian, Montreal; Laurentian, New York 6th; Amardes, Montreal. Sailed: Sardinian, New York.

At London—Arrived: Manitou, New York.

At Teneriff (Oct. 5.)—Arrived: Pentaur, Seattle and San Francisco, via Guatemala for Hamburg.

At Shimonoseki—Sailed: Lindenhall, Vancouver.

DEDICATE THE CAMP

Veterans in Washington Make It the Feature of First Day.

GREAT CROWD COMES FOR REUNION

Thirty-Sixth Encampment Promises to Be Well Attended.

CAMP TAKES PRESIDENT'S NAME

Grand Army Men Proud to Honor Young Colonel.

SECRETARY HAY SPEAKS FOR HIM

District Commissioner B. F. McFarland Also Addresses Gathering at Some Length—Other Features of the Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The ceremonies incident to the beginning of the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which commenced here today, were varied in character and mostly semi-official. The formal proceedings of the day were the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White House grounds which will be the headquarters of the several corps during the week.

The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses, the chief speech being delivered by Secretary Hay. For the rest, the old soldiers busied themselves largely in renewing the acquaintances of forty years ago, and in manifesting their appreciation of the welcome extended to them. Of this welcome they found generous evidence on every hand. The events of the day outside the dedication ceremonies at Camp Roosevelt included a fine regatta on the Potomac, an attractive automobile parade, an interesting procession of the Red Men of this city and neighboring cities, and campfires in the evening. Commander-in-Chief Torrance and his staff kept open house all day at the Ebbitt House and received many hundreds of callers.

Many trainloads of people have arrived during the day and it is quite certain that the anticipations of an exceptionally large attendance will be realized.

Camp Roosevelt Dedicated.

Camp Roosevelt, which is to be the headquarters of the various army corps represented here during the week of the Grand Army encampment, was formally dedicated at 4:30 this afternoon. The camp is on the lot just west of the White House and between that building and the Washington monument. It is a beautiful greensward.

The dedication ceremonies were presided over by Hon. V. H. Warner, chairman of the Citizens' committee of the District of Columbia, and was largely attended by the veterans and by citizens of Washington, including both ladies and gentlemen.

The ceremonies took place on an improvised platform protected from the glare of the afternoon sun by an immense national flag spread across the western part of it. The proceedings were begun promptly at the time specified. Colonel John McElroy, chairman of the reunion committee, called the meeting to order and summoned Mr. Warner to the stand. After brief invocation by Rev. W. G. Davenport, Mr. Warner introduced the Hon. Henry B. F. McFarland, one of the district commissioners.

He began with the declaration that Washington is the national capital only because of "What was done by that Grand Army of the Republic which you represent," and, after paying a high tribute to the members of the Grand Army, both as soldiers and citizens, said:

Veterans May Teach.

"We of the younger generation, who were born while you were fighting, know war only from that more recent war for humanity, for freedom, and for opportunity, which under the direction of President McKinley, hero, saint and martyr, was won in fewer days than you fought months. That smaller war showed that we still had in us the full vigor, the noble spirit of your war—that spirit typified by our present president, whose name this camp is most appropriately to bear.

"We who have come up since the civil war would learn of you and of the statesman and soldiers, your comrades, who are here in spring, lessons which we need for the twentieth century. We would catch the spirit of the absolute devotion which gave up everything for the republic, and counted life not dear. We would follow the example of those who found joy in sacrifice and their highest reward in the sweet, stern face of their country, as she smiled on them ere they died.

"Ours is a most difficult task. It is easier to die than to live for our country, and we need a double measure of your spirit for the days which seem so unheroic, and yet demand such heroism. Fortunately, we have the example of you veterans, in peace, as well as in war. You have shown for forty years that you were citizen-soldiers and that you are soldier-citizens. The victories of peace are yours as well as the victories of war. The high purpose, the self control, the patient endeavor, the stalwart courage, which are as necessary to good citizenship as to good soldiership, appear in your present example."

Hay Speaks for President.

Mr. McFarland took his seat in the midst of a generous round of applause which was renewed and redoubled when Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, rose to speak for the president. Mr. Hay read his speech from manuscript, but he spoke so distinctly that his words were plainly audible to all the vast number present. He was applauded at frequent intervals as he proceeded.

Secretary Hay said in part:

In the name of the president and in his stead I old you welcome to Washington. I need not say that on every inch of American soil, wherever that starry banner waves, you are at home, and need no formal words of welcome. But especially in this capital city of the republic you fought to preserve, you are the children of the house; the doors are always open to you. Wherever you turn you are reminded of the history of which you are a part. From the windows of that White House the eyes of many comrades have looked upon this field whose names belong to the ages—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt. In the beautiful squares other comrades salute you from the bronze horses of the monuments where your love and loyalty have placed them. Across the winding river, the heights of Arlington show the white tents of Fame's eternal camping ground, where your friends and brothers repose. And, casting its gigantic shadow over this bivouac of yours, the unequaled obelisk of Washington towers to the clouds—the loftiest structure ever reared by man in memory of the loftiest character in human history.

Thirty-seven years have passed since some of us, wearing crape on our arms and mourning in our hearts for Abraham Lincoln, saw the great army which he loved pass before the White House in the grand review.

Misjudged the Veterans.

One trained observer of events in the old world said: "These splendid fellows