

SQUADRON IS REPORT

Vice Admiral Bezauroff Brings Three Cruisers Back to Vladivostok.

GIVES BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS CRUISE

Two Torpedoes Only Are Reported to Have Been Destroyed Completely.

SADO IS SAVED BY A HEAVY SQUALL

Russians Fire Torpedoes Into it, but Do Not See Effect.

PRIZE COURT HAS ONE BRITISH SHIP

Allanston, Captured with Japanese Coal, is Said to Be Certain of Condemnation by Russian Court.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 21.—Lying in the harbor are the three Russian cruisers which have just returned from their successful raid in the Japanese sea and Straits of Corea.

Two torpedoes only are reported to have been destroyed completely. The Russian cruisers then opened fire on the Hitachi, crippling its engines and setting its decks afire.

The Japanese transports Hitachi and Sado were next sighted and soon after the Hitachi, which was filled with troops, disregarding the signal to stop, put on full speed.

The Sado obeyed the summons to stop. It carried 1200 rifles for railroad work in Corea, 150 tons of coal, 1000 tons of rice, railroad and telegraph equipment, 100 horses and a large amount of specie.

The specie was thrown overboard by the Sado. Besides ten boats, the Sado carried twelve rifles, capable of carrying 150 men.

A three-masted Japanese cruiser witnessed the whole affair. The Russians caught its wireless messages. The apparatus on the enemy's cruiser worked incessantly and messages were recorded on board the Russian cruisers.

The prize court is certain to condemn the British collier Allanston, captured by the Russian squadron during the raid. It came out at the beginning of the war and went around the Cape of Good Hope so as to avoid the squadron of Vice Admiral Witcomb.

The Sado, according to Japanese advice, did not touch Okino Island and was evidently pulled off and towed to port.

CORRESPONDENTS ENTER PROTEST

Do Not Like Rules Laid Down for Them by Japanese.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD (Via Seoul), June 20, 8 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)

There is much dissatisfaction among newspaper correspondents over their status in the Japanese army, resulting in several protests to the staff.

The statement complains of the censorship of telegrams at Seoul and Nagasaki which the headquarters censor had already approved.

It also complains of the strict enforcement of the rules framed by the general staff at Tokio which prevent correspondents in the field from sending details of what Tokio correspondents are able to describe.

It further requests that some freedom be granted correspondents in the matter of moving about and observing the army and its operations.

The Russian losses at the battle of Vanfangow are now turning out to be heavier as the reports of the various regiments come in.

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Cable is interrupted. NEW YORK, June 21.—(Special Telegram.) Cable communication with the following offices: We are advised that the Hong Kong-Chow cable is interrupted, all traffic passing via Northern company's cable. Some delay probable.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS TALE

Representative of Indiana Paper Impressed but Treated Well by Russians.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—The News today received from Hector Fuller, its special war correspondent who effected an escape into Port Arthur, was imprisoned five days and then ordered from the fortress, a special cable dated at Chefoo today, in which he gives his experiences and observations while in the besieged fort, as follows:

"After being rowed across from the Micalas island in an open boat by two Chinamen, I succeeded in landing at Louisa bay, near Port Arthur, and separated by a range of hills. This bay was occupied by a Russian flotilla of four torpedo boats, two destroyers and two cruisers. I landed at daybreak on the morning of June 19 without detection.

"With the full coming of day I could see with every hilltop near the shore was alive with soldiers, busily engaged in strengthening the already formidable fortification, which occupied every point of vantage. It looked at first as though it would be impossible to pass through the lines and make my way over the hills toward Port Arthur, but by keeping down in the narrow valleys, which were free of soldiers, I gradually made my way into the interior of the peninsula.

"In this way, after a day and night of persistent effort, I at last succeeded in reaching Port Arthur. "After some hasty observations there the hazard of my position became so obvious that the same day (Saturday, June 11) I set out on my return to Louisa bay. But the good fortune which attended me the day before soon deserted me. I presently came in sight of a large body of Russian infantry, when I took refuge in a Chinese village, where I found a hiding place, until danger was over.

"I had not proceeded far from this village when I came upon a small party of sappers. In order to avoid them I made a dash up a hill, only to run into another regiment engaged in digging entrenchments. Instantly I was surrounded with men. There was no possibility of escape.

"The officer in command detailed a guard to take me to Pignon bay. There I was searched. I was stripped to the skin and all my garments were subjected to close scrutiny. My money was taken and my papers in my possession were most minutely examined. Thereupon I was blindfolded and marched to Port Arthur. The route taken was over the military road, which has recently been constructed. In spite of the bandage over my eyes I was able to note that the road is one of most admirable construction, along which troops and artillery could move easily and rapidly.

"Port Arthur was full of life and gaiety. Order of keeping with stories of disquiet that had reached Chefoo through Japanese sources. Indeed, nothing of this sort was observed. There seemed to be an abundance of supplies, and fresh supplies were coming in from Chinese sources. The Japanese blockade has not been effective. The harbor entrance has been freed of obstructions, the batteries have been repainted and the fortifications are constantly being made stronger. The garrison is larger than outside information has led me to suppose. The troops are in excellent condition and the general health conditions of the city are good.

"The night I was marched into Port Arthur, the city was unusually lively, as the officers were giving a ball. Three officers were detailed to examine me and they made through the city. After the examination was completed I was lodged in prison. The prison is directly opposite Golden Hill. From the window of the inner bay had a good view of the repaired batteries lying at anchor.

"In the same prison were confined 100 Japanese who had been captured from the blockading expedition. Several of these had become insane. I, myself, was kept on Russian bread and water for two days. Then I was allowed to buy food from the authorities to purchase food as I desired.

"While I was in the prison I was subjected to several different examinations. The first of these was a physical examination which evidently roused the great suspicion of the officers more than half suspected that I was a Japanese spy.

"I demanded the opportunity of seeing General Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, but I might lay my case directly before him. As I was allowed five days in prison, my plea was allowed and I was taken before the commander. I made a straightforward statement of my purpose in seeking to penetrate the Russian lines and gave a detailed account of my trip. At this time I was convinced of my good faith. He said: "You Americans must be crazy." As the result of this hearing of my case General Stoessel decided that I was to be allowed to leave Port Arthur on condition that I promptly promise to return. The promise was given.

"Thereupon I was again blindfolded and taken back under guard, by the direct route to Louisa bay. Arrived there, I was requested to point the exact spot at which I made my landing. A sentry was placed at that point. I was sent away then in a junk, along with a host of Chinese. These were the men of an entire village, who had been deported because the village had harbored some Japanese. The junk was escorted outside of the harbor by Russian torpedo boats and then was left to the gulf. I was without food for sixty hours but finally reached here, little the worse for my ten days' experience.

"On the whole I may say that while I was in the hands of the Russians I was kindly treated.

"On the night of June 12 the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur, both by land and by sea. I saw distinctly the firing from my cell window. When the turned towards their quarters reporting that the enemy was easily repulsed.

"The talk is that General Kurpatkin is likely soon to take charge in person at Port Arthur.

American Sea Japanese Ships. CHEFOO, June 21.—20 p. m.—Officers of the United States collier Brutus, while passing eighty miles north of Shanghai state that they saw four Japanese torpedo boats and one cruiser firing on Saturday night. In the morning the Japanese vessels were still visible but there was no sign of the enemy. Chinese arriving in junks from Port Arthur report that conditions are unchanged there.

Russians Return from Corea. POSHETI, June 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russian force stationed at Siavianskaya, near the Korean frontier, has returned from that place after having waited two months for the Japanese advance.

WORK ALL MAPPED OUT NOW

Republican National Ticket is as Good as Nominated.

FIGHT AGAINST CORTELYOU AT AN END

No Serious Thought of Recession from the Well Known Position of the Party on Question of the Tariff.

(By Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine—Copyrighted, 1904, by the New York Herald Co., All Rights Reserved.)

CHICAGO, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Everything is settled, everybody refuses to be disturbed. The rumbling, grumbling and muttering about Cortelyou and the chairmanship of the national committee has gradually passed away. This was no doubt facilitated by the arrival of that splendid representative of the "old guard," Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Immediately began the explanatory and placative act, with the result that audible protest seems to have largely disappeared, although the dissatisfaction no doubt continues. The personnel of the convention is languidly and tranquilly floating about, with scarcely a ripple disturbing the surface. Like the familiar painted ship upon a painted ocean, not a leaf stirred, the greater part are moving about the hotels and perambulating the streets like the ancient and sacred historic denizens of Thessalonica, neither cold nor hot, save to be sure, as the rising thermometer and the muggy atmosphere engender perspiration and bodily heat.

There was the usual cheerful and cordial handshaking. Old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed. There were countless introductions to worthy people whose names were not heard, and if heard could not be remembered, who will appear later in some place where it is least expected, when that painful effort that appears to be made to recall, with that far away abstracted artificially intelligent air, something that was never known, will be unavailingly made.

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Many of the state delegations have fallen into line and make up that procession which a little later will show to Senator Fairbanks and surprise him with the vice presidential nomination, imperfectly concealed about their persons. This he will, however, in an appropriate and graceful manner, at the proper time and place, accept.

Mr. Platt has the credit of being one of the largest early discoverers that the Fairbanks boom was the thing, evidently seeing it some clearer than some other distinguished New York politicians.

It has never entered the mind of any man here for a moment to even dream that there was the slightest probability of any substantial modification of the present policy of the protective party from the standpoint of its platform.

In 1890 a plank summarizing the achievements of the party closed with this sentence: "That the tariffing industries should be further promoted and that the commerce already increasing should be steadily encouraged." And in the fifth plank they reaffirmed the platform of 1876, saying: "We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of raising revenue should be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the nation's prosperity."

This again, as bearing upon the question of the revision of the tariff, they said: "The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities in the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by a method as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country." No reference to reciprocity up to this time had been made in any of the platforms. In this platform of 1890 no direct reference was made thereto, although the platform announced a determination to enact legislation regulating our commerce with foreign nations.

In 1888 there was an independent paragraph headed, "Protection to American Industries," reading in part as follows: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president (Cleveland) and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we

More Specific in 1884. In 1884 the proposition was somewhat elaborated, the platform declaring: "We therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the nation's prosperity."

South Dakota State Printing. PIERRE, S. D., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary of State Berg awarded bids for state printing today for the next year. The first and second classes including legislative bills and daily and permanent journals of the two houses were let to the State Publishing company of this city, the third and fourth, News Printing company of Aberdeen. The bids are lower than for former years. Unsuccessful bidders are the Hippie Printing company of Pierre and Huronite of Huron.

NOVA SCOTIA IS CELEBRATING

Three Hundred Years Ago First Colony in British America Was Founded.

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Three Hundred Years Ago First Colony in British America Was Founded.

ANNAPOLIS, Nova Scotia, June 21.—The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Sieur de Monts (June 21, 1604) in this country, where he founded the first European colony on British North America, and the second on the continent, was begun here today, the first event on the program being an international military demonstration in the old French fort, in which sailors from French and United States warships took part with the British tars and the local militia. The warships in port included the British cruiser Ariadne, the United States cruiser Detroit and Topaka, the French cruiser Troude and Canadian vessels. All the ships were gaily dressed in bunting and throughout the old town the colors of the three countries were generally displayed. Thousands of visitors attended.

After the demonstration at the fort the guests of the government and international committee were taken on an excursion to Grandville, the site of the first fort. President Loubet of France was represented by M. Koshgkoff, consul general of France, and other guests were M. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, representing the New York Historical society; Prof. Thwaites of the University of Wisconsin, and Rt. Rev. Thomas N. Jaggar, Episcopal bishop of southern Ohio.

The celebration here will be concluded tomorrow after which the warships and most of their distinguished visitors will go to St. John, where an elaborate program for Thursday and Friday has been arranged.

ELIOT THROWS UP HIS JOB

British Commissioner Objects to Grant of African Land to Jewish Colonists.

MOMBASA, British East African Protectorate, June 21.—Sir Charles N. F. Eliot, British commissioner and commander-in-chief for the East African protectorate, has resigned the commissionership because he is opposed to the proposed Jewish settlement in the East African protectorate. Sir Charles has called to Premier Balfour demanding a public inquiry of the circumstances of his resignation and adding:

Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to private individuals, while Sir Charles has called to Premier Balfour demanding a public inquiry of the circumstances of his resignation and adding:

The British government, as announced in August last, has offered the Zionists a large tract of territory in East Africa for colonization by the Jews, who would have an autonomous government under British suzerainty. The matter was referred to a committee, which decided to accept the offer, and a committee was sent to Africa to inquire into the feasibility of the scheme, which has already encountered considerable opposition, not only among the natives themselves, but in the House of Commons.

AMERICANS WAITING ON RAISOULI

No Recent Developments in Case of "Plebeians" by Beirut.

TANGIER, June 21.—There are no further developments regarding the case taken to bring about the release of Perdicaris and Varley. The legations are waiting for the answer to the letter of Mohammed El Toros, the matter was referred to a committee, which decided to accept the offer, and a committee was sent to Africa to inquire into the feasibility of the scheme, which has already encountered considerable opposition, not only among the natives themselves, but in the House of Commons.

AMERICAN MISSING FROM SHIP

Brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis is Not on Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A cable dispatch received yesterday announced that Kent J. Loomis, brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, had disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., on which he sailed for Europe on June 14. Mr. Loomis was one of a party enroute to Abyssinia with a view of securing contracts for the construction of a canal.

Mr. Loomis came here recently from Parkersburg, W. Va. WASHINGTON, June 21.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis has been notified by the officials of the steamship company that his brother, Kent J. Loomis, who was enroute to Europe, has disappeared from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Loomis, however, is confident that his brother has come to no harm. His reason for this belief is the fact that when the steamer touched Plymouth his brother landed, as was stated by the dispatch by him of a telegram which was received in Washington. Mr. Loomis thinks his brother was accidentally left in Plymouth when the boat departed for Cherbourg. He is expecting to hear from him at any moment.

ARREST ALLEGED THREATENER

Man Who Cashed Check Used by Railroad President is Captured in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A man alleged to have demanded \$10,000 from President Mellon of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in return for which he is said to have promised to reveal a plot for wrecking the special train which bore the committee delegation to the Chicago convention, has been arrested at Tunkhannock, Pa. He gave the name of M. J. Sullivan.

Last Thursday President Mellon received an anonymous letter declaring that train wreckers had formed a plot to wreck the special train which left Boston Saturday morning. Another threatening letter had been received it was determined to make an effort to apprehend the writer, who stipulated that the money should be sent by mail to Tunkhannock.

A telegram was sent Sullivan. He called at the postoffice and after cashing a money order for \$40 was arrested. Sullivan was ordered to have told the detectives he was from New Haven and that he was perfectly familiar with trains on President Mellon's route.

DEPEW AS AN "UNKNOWN." Chauncey M. Depew was the recipient of a hearty welcome as he came through the main entrance on the west side of the building. He walked down toward the platform perfectly oblivious of an anxious doorman who did not know him and was endeavoring to learn if he was properly entitled to the privilege of the hall. Half way up to the seats of the New York delegation, which are just in front of the left center of the platform, the senator was overtaken and made to deliver.

REPUBLICANS IN SESSION

Thirtieth Quadrennial Convention is Called to Order at Noon.

CROWD COMES EARLY TO THE HALL

Coliseum Decorated for the Occasion with Flags and Portraits—Nomination of President Set for Thursday.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Without a disturbing element to impede smooth operation, the first day's program of the republican national convention was carried out like clock work. Not a jarring sound was heard, not a false step taken. It was an assembly of noncontending delegates, which carried into effect, without the thunderous demonstration usually attendant on political conventions, a purpose that had been clearly defined.

An organization was perfected preparatory to the adoption of a platform and the making of nominations in the succeeding days of the convention. From the quiet yet unmistakable enthusiasm provoked by Senator Fairbanks' arrival at the Coliseum, his nomination for vice president, but little was surmised that the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president, the keynote to the campaign of 1904 was sounded by Hon. Elihu Root in his speech as temporary chairman. His address was a review of the accomplishment of the present administration and a defense of republican policies in general. When that had been delivered and the various working committees dispatched to their labors the business of the first day's session was completed.

Of but ordinary interest. Today's program of the convention was not of a nature to attract more than ordinary interest. The matter of greatest importance was the presenting to the convention of the proposition to admit the delegations from the Philippine islands. For the question of placing the names of the new possessions in the roll for the naming of members of the various committees. The convention ordered the seating and recognition of six delegates from the Philippines with two votes and two delegates from Porto Rico.

In the convention held today there was one woman delegate who had the same right to vote that was held by each accredited delegate. She was Mrs. Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge of Colorado Springs, an alternate delegate whose principal was absent. Other women alternates present were Mrs. Owen E. Lefevre of Colorado, Mrs. Susan West of Idaho and Mrs. Jennie expected, Mrs. H. Read is president and J. F. Schick cashier.

Shortly before the adjournment for the day Senator Depew was recognized to deliver to the convention an invitation from President Francis and the directors of the purchase commission to delegates and members of the press to visit the fair at St. Louis before returning to their homes. Senator Depew started to read the invitation from his seat, but at the demand of delegates and spectators he was interrupted by a clerk to read when it was concluded Chairman Root suggested that the senator might want to make a few remarks. The suggestion was accepted and in recommending that the invitation be accepted Mr. Depew said that the democrats are claiming the credit of gaining an empire peacefully, on the ground that the party, through Jefferson, had bought the land. The republicans, he said, had filled it and were going to share the harvest. The invitation was accepted.

Roosevelt Pictures in Evidence. At 11 o'clock only a few delegates and alternates, and practically none of the men prominent in the control of the republican party, had put in an appearance at the hall. An army of doorknopers was on guard at the main entrance, and inside a numerous body of sergeants-at-arms were stationed at the commencement, middle and ends of the aisles to guide the delegates to their seats.

The last touches to the hall had been made the night and early morning. A large number of pictures and posters were placed around the sides of the hall in the first floor and arches and boughs, which were fastened to the girders, just above the upper balcony, relieved in a pleasant manner the long stretch of saffron-colored roof. The center aisle shortly after Senator Allison had taken his seat and the men in the gallery from Iowa broke out into applause a second time. Senator Allison acknowledged his reception with a smile and bow, but the junior senator apparently did not realize that he was being honored. He laid his back upon his friends in the gallery while they were still applauding him and walked slowly back to the seats in the lower section. Throughout the time that elapsed between the opening of the doors and that set for the formal opening of the convention, an orchestra in a band stand raised high above the gallery at the south end of the hall, rendered a succession of patriotic music, alternated with popular airs of the day.

Depew as an "Unknown." Chauncey M. Depew was the recipient of a hearty welcome as he came through the main entrance on the west side of the building. He walked down toward the platform perfectly oblivious of an anxious doorman who did not know him and was endeavoring to learn if he was properly entitled to the privilege of the hall. Half way up to the seats of the New York delegation, which are just in front of the left center of the platform, the senator was overtaken and made to deliver.

Close behind the New York senator came the senator from Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom. The men from Illinois who were in the balcony did not see their senator and, although efforts were made to attract his attention, they were not successful, and except for a slight hand clapping from the main floor he was not recognized. Following closely upon Senators Cullom and Depew came "Uncle Joe" Cannon, a black felt hat jammed down on his head. He wandered back and forth in the broad aisle in front of the platform

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS MEET

Judge Woodson Named for Supreme Bench at Convention at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 21.—The Democratic state judicial convention met here today and unanimously selected Judge A. M. Woodson, of St. Joseph, for judge of the supreme court.

Harry Hawes, of St. Louis, was partially victorious. He received an ovation by the convention. He announced that he would be the vice president of the convention, and says he expects to vote his entire St. Louis support at the state convention in Jefferson City on July 16.

PROHIBITIONISTS FOR MILES

Chairman of Illinois Committee Protests Nomination of General on First Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 21.—There has been a wonderful change in sentiment in our party ranks in the last ten days concerning the presidential nomination. The name of Alton B. Wilson, chairman of the Illinois Prohibition Executive committee, to lead the ticket for governor of the State. Most of them will leave for home immediately on adjournment. The South Dakota delegation is well located in the convention hall. It is close to the platform, a little to the right of the

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Wednesday Showers and Cooler at Night or Thursday in the Northwest Portion; Fair in South and East.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday. Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 66, 1 p. m. 71, 8 a. m. 67, 2 p. m. 74, 11 a. m. 68, 3 p. m. 75, 2 p. m. 69, 4 p. m. 75, 5 p. m. 68, 5 p. m. 76, 10 a. m. 66, 6 p. m. 76, 11 a. m. 65, 7 p. m. 74, 12 m. 65, 8 p. m. 74, 1 p. m. 73.

INCREASE IN POSTAL FORCES

Clerks in a Number of Nebraska Offices Get an Increase in Salary.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Acting Postmaster General Wynne today made public the list of postoffice wherein promotions and increases in clerical force will occur July 1.

The postmaster at Omaha is authorized to employ six additional clerks at \$600 each and promotions are to be made in the following grades in his office: Four from \$500 to \$600, five from \$600 to \$700, one from \$700 to \$800, two from \$800 to \$900, two from \$900 to \$1,000, one from \$1,000 to \$1,100, two from \$1,100 to \$1,200 and one from \$1,200 to \$1,300.

The postmaster at Lincoln is authorized to employ three additional clerks at \$600 and the postmaster at Nebraska City one additional at \$500 and may increase the salary of another from \$600 to \$650.

Promotions will occur in the following Nebraska cities: South Omaha, two from \$700 to \$800, one from \$800 to \$900, one from \$900 to \$1,000, one from \$1,000 to \$1,100, York, one from \$600 to \$700, Plattsmouth, one from \$600 to \$700, Norfolk, one from \$500 to \$600, Beatrice, one from \$700 to \$800, Blair, two from \$500 to \$600, Columbus, one from \$500 to \$600 and one from \$600 to \$700, Fairbury, one from \$600 to \$700, Grand Island, one from \$500 to \$600 and one from \$700 to \$800, Hastings, one from \$500 to \$600 and one from \$700 to \$800, Kearney, one from \$600 to \$700.

James H. Bryant has been appointed regular and Clark D. Baker substitute rural carriers at Carleton, Neb. An additional rural route has been ordered established at Canastota, McCook county, South Dakota. The route embraces an area of thirty-three square miles, containing a population of 435.

The First National bank of Colo. Ia., has been authorized to begin business with \$25,000 capital. H. Read is president and J. F. Schick cashier. President Roosevelt today received Cardinal Satolli, the special representative of the pope, at the White House. The cardinal was presented by Rev. Dr. Stafford of St. Patrick's church, this city. It was called merely.

It developed today that it was not the cruiser Detroit that arrived at San Juan yesterday, as was reported to the Navy department by the commandant of the naval station, but the name of the vessel was a mistake. The name of the vessel is still unknown at the department. The actual whereabouts of the Detroit which made known to the Navy department today by the receipt of a cable message from her commander, Captain Dillingham, of the arrival of the vessel at Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

PROBING INTO RATES ON GRAIN

Interstate Commerce Commission Resumes Hearing of Subject at New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—When the hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission as to the alleged discrimination against New York in favor of Philadelphia by the railroads through a differential rate was resumed today testimony was presented concerning the lower rates of transfer, elevating and lighterage of grain in Philadelphia against this port. A cable also was presented showing the number of cargoes of grain exported from New York from the first of January as compared with those from more southern ports.

F. G. Messner, manager of the freight traffic of the Hamburg-American line, said that it would not conserve the best interests of his company to remove the international and freight differential at this time. If it were removed and the rail rates made equal at the different ports they would have to lower their rates at Baltimore, which are now higher than in New York. In his opinion, they should be higher in Baltimore and Philadelphia because it is a longer haul.

John Gledhill, New York agent for a large importing house in Great Britain, said he recently asked a shipping company to present a rate on New York state duty through to Leith. They said 25 shillings. He then went to a railroad company and was given a through rate of 17 shillings 6 pence by mail steamer and 13 shillings 6 pence by freight.

After hearing several more witnesses the commission adjourned to meet in September, when Baltimore and Philadelphia will present their cases. The commission will set in Washington to discuss various matters for the rest of this month.

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WEBSTER SEES FATE

Recognizes the Fact that He Stands No Show for Nomination.

HIS NAME WILL NOT BE PRESENTED

Miles Eager to Make Speech, but Will Not Have Chance.

FAIRBANKS TO GET SECOND PLACE

Indiana Man Will Go on the Ticket with Roosevelt.

CONVENTION LOOKS LIKE CONGRESS

Senators and Representatives Present in Such Strength that a Quorum of Either House Could Be Called.

(From a