

SILAS G. SWALLOW

A Pennsylvania Prohibitionist Nominated for Presidency.

ADOPT A BROAD PLATFORM

Favors Initiative and Referendum, Arbitration, Moral Qualification, Suffrage and Reform.

PresidentSilas G. Swallow
Vice PresidentGeorge W. Carroll

The prohibition party in national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., nominated Silas G. Swallow of Pennsylvania for president and George W. Carroll of Texas for vice president.

The platform was adopted without argument after a long deadlock in the resolutions committee. It was described by I. H. Ames, of Oregon, secretary of the committee, as the broadest platform ever placed before the people by the party. In addition to the planks on the liquor question it declares the party to be in favor of international arbitration, a suffrage law based on mental and moral qualifications; uniform laws for the country and dependencies, popular election of senators, civil service legislation and the initiative and referendum.

The trust question was recognized by a demand for a rigid application of the principles of justice to all organizations of capital and labor. A reform of divorce law is demanded and polygamy denounced.

A telegram from General Miles eliminating himself as a candidate was dated New York and addressed to John G. Wooley, was read. It was as follows:

"Appreciating the good will of yourself and friends, I must earnestly request that my name be not used in the convention and that my letter of June 20 be considered as final.

"NELSON A. MILES."

Over \$16,000 was raised by subscription pledges from the floor of the convention, which, with the \$11,000 in the treasury, will be the nucleus of the campaign fund. National Chairman Stewart and National Secretary Tate were re-elected. The prohibition editors organized for the campaign by electing Edward Clark, of Indianapolis, president.

Mrs. Edholm of California presented a resolution favoring recognition of the women in the prohibition work. It was adopted and nominations for a candidate for president were called for.

A prolonged demonstration followed the mention of Mr. Swallow's name. Mr. Hague read a letter from Mr. Swallow deploring the fact that his wife's illness prevented his attending the convention. Said Mr. Hague: "You put your finger on Silas Swallow and you know where he is. In his letter Mr. Swallow says the democratic party has no issue, except in antithesis to the republican position, and the republican party has no issue except subterfuges to maintain itself in power."

TROOPS AT BONESTEEL

Three Companies of Infantry Now Doing Duty at Land Office.

The government has ordered three companies of regular troops to Bonesteel to assist the local authorities in preserving order during the rush incident to the opening of the Rosebud reservation. The first serious incident in connection with the rush occurred when "Kid" English, a cook, was fatally shot by Police Captain Ault. English, it is said, became boisterous and the officer ordered him to "move on." He refused and in an altercation which followed Ault shot him. The officer was arrested and taken to Fairfax for safe keeping.

About six thousand persons are quartered in tents and temporary buildings, awaiting an opportunity to register. The Chicago & Northwestern road has placed extra trains on its Bonesteel line and all are loaded to their capacity. Locaters estimate that 25,000 persons will be there during the registration period.

Nebraska Gets \$15,985.
Acting Secretary of Oliver of the war department has made the usual annual allotment of the one million appropriation providing arms and equipments for the organized militia for the United States. Of the money apportioned, Iowa will receive \$25,932; Kansas, \$19,947; Missouri, \$35,905; Nebraska, \$15,958, and South Dakota, \$7,979.

Cashier Stole Over \$65,000.
Col. Jacob H. Plain, cashier of the German-American National bank of Aurora, Ill., has been arrested charged with the misappropriation of \$65,000 of the funds of the bank. The pecuniations have extended over a period of three years, during which time bank examiners have several times gone over the affairs of the bank and reported all correct. The shortage was finally discovered by a special bank examiner.

LILLIE DECISION STANDS

Supreme Court Affirms Sentence of Butler County Court.

Mrs. Lena Margaret Lillie must serve the rest of her life in the penitentiary for the murder of her husband, Harvey Lillie. The supreme court of Nebraska affirmed the judgment of the district court of Butler county. Mrs. Lillie was convicted of murder in the first degree at David City for the killing of her husband. Mr. Lillie was shot and killed while he slept in his bed early on the morning of October 24, 1902. The state presented a strong chain of circumstantial evidence and the woman was convicted by a jury. The Nebraska law gives the jury discretionary power to impose the death penalty or imprisonment for life. The jury in this case did not recommend the death penalty, and Judge Good, the trial judge, pronounced the life sentence. Mrs. Lillie's attorneys have forty days in which to file a motion for a rehearing in the supreme court.

ARID LAND GRAZING

Federal Commission Will Discuss Question With Stockmen.

The special land commission, consisting of W. A. Richards, Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell, appointed by President Roosevelt last December on the request of the National Livestock association, has notified the officers of this association that they will meet at its headquarters in Denver on August 3, 4 and 5 for the purpose of discussing the questions of grazing upon arid lands and forest reserves, with a view of making a report to the president which will be the basis for the drafting of a bill which will settle these questions to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Secretary E. A. Hitchcock of the department of the interior and Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture have indicated their intention of being present, provided their affairs at Washington will permit.

The officers of the association have notified the stockmen in western states who are interested in this matter to meet the commission at that date.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD

Wins First Honors in Exceptionally Good Time of 10:20.

The Yale went the first honors of the day when the New Haven freshmen eight crossed the line half a length ahead of the Harvard youngsters. The race was rowed in good water up stream, two miles from the railroad bridge to the navy yard, at New London, Conn. It was a pretty contest and was in doubt until the last stroke was pulled.

The start was superb, both crews catching the water simultaneously. For the first furlong Harvard more than held her own. At the half they were on even terms. With one mile traveled Yale's stroke, slower than Harvard's, began to tell and soon the Yale shell was a full length ahead. Harvard spurted out this down one-half, but Yale met her rival's spurt and held the lead until the finish. The official time was: Yale, 10:20; Harvard, 10:20½.

"PHONETIC" NEXT YEAR

National Educators Go on Record for Its Consideration.

Whether or not to support a movement for the general adoption of phonetic spelling is a question that comes up before the next year's convention of the National Educational association. The matter was to have been considered by the association in convention at St. Louis, but has been laid over another year. The national council of education, in adopting the report of the committee on investigations and appropriations, refused the request of the department of superintendence for the appointment of a large commission and the appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of reforming the spelling of the English language.

However, a concession was made to the phonetic advocates in the appointment of a committee to investigate the plans for reforming spelling that have been submitted and to report next year whether it is considered advisable for the National Educational association to lend either its financial or moral support to a spelling reform propaganda.

There was a good deal of quiet discussion of the question among the educators at the meeting of the convention. Some favored the movement and others expressed themselves as opposed to it.

Among the speakers who addressed the convention was Booker T. Washington, the negro educator of Tuskegee, Ala.

H. C. M. Burgess is Chairman.

H. C. M. Burgess of Lincoln, has been elected chairman of the republican state central committee. He will take the place of H. F. Lehr of Alliance, who resigned after his recent election because of illness in his family. Mr. Lehr's resignation was formally accepted and the work of selecting his successor was brief.

The committee met at the Lindell hotel with only five absentees. Victor Rosewater of Omaha was made chairman of the meeting.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Important Ruling by a United States Circuit Judge.

COURT OPEN TO CRITICISM

Editors Should Cautions Favorable or Adverse Comment of Court to the Law and the Facts.

Judge J. C. Pritchard, of the United States circuit court at Asheville, N. C., filed his opinion in the celebrated case of Josephus Daniels. Mr. Daniels, who is editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, had been fined \$2,000 for contempt of court by District Judge Purnell.

Judge Pritchard's opinion will be regarded as an authority in regard to newspaper utterance that might be construed as contempt of court. The text of the decision in part follows:

"The force of public opinion in this country in favor of the freedom of the press has restrained the free exercise of the power to punish this class of contempts and in many jurisdictions statutes have been enacted depriving the court of the power to punish them. It was taken from the federal courts by act of congress of 1831, which act deprives those courts of the common law power to protect by this process their suitors, witnesses, officers and themselves against the libel of the press, though published and circulated pending the trial of a case therein.

"That newspapers sometimes engage in unwarranted criticism of the courts I can not deny. In some instances they construe the liberty of the press as a license to authorize them to engage in wholesale abuse of the court, but these instances are rare, and do not warrant a departure from the well settled points of the law as declared by congress and construed by the courts. If judges charged with the administration of the law are not to be criticised on account of their official conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled.

"There may be instances where the publication of editorials or other matter in newspaper would bring the author within the limitations of the statute. For instance, if a newspaper should publish an article concerning a trial which was being considered by a jury and should send a copy of the paper containing such article to the jury or a member thereof during the progress of the trial for the purpose of influencing them, it would present a question whether such conduct would not be misbehavior in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

"It appears that the distinguished judge who adjudged the petitioner to be in contempt of court exceeded the authority granted in the act of 1831 and that the court was without jurisdiction. Such being the case, the judgment of the court is void and therefore a nullity.

"In view of the foregoing, the court finds that the petitioner is unlawfully restrained of his liberty and it is therefore considered and ordered by the court that the said Josephus Daniels be discharged from the custody of the marshal of the United States and that he go hence without delay."

Killed Breaking a Colt.

James A. Blair, living two miles west of Powell, Neb., was thrown from a buggy and killed. He was breaking a fractious colt, an occupation which he was fond of, when he was thrown from the buggy, and injured internally, dying four hours later. The deceased was 83 years old. He was born in Ohio in 1821 and went to Jefferson county in 1859, where he remained until his death. He leaves a wife and fifteen children. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county and was an interesting character. He was a man of great physical vigor, and his prowess was many times matched with the red man of the plains who held almost undisputed dominion at the time he settled there.

Returned from Jerusalem.

James Stander, a prominent business man of Louisville, Neb., has returned from Jerusalem, where he went as a delegate from the United States to the world's Sunday school convention. After the convention was over Mr. Stander extended his visit and had the pleasure of visiting seventeen different foreign countries.

Idahoan Gets Nebraska Bride.

The youngest congressman in the United States, Burton Lee French, of Idaho, was married in Norfolk, Neb., to Winifred Hartley, at the home of her brother, W. G. Baker. The young lawmaker and his bride, who is a Nebraska school teacher, departed for Boise, Idaho.

More Mine Men Deported.

Thirty-nine union men affiliated with the western federation of miners who have been arrested at various times since the 6th inst., were deported from Victor, Colo.

ADOPTS SYSTEM

Will Henceforth Use Wireless Telegraphy Over Long Distances.

Admiral Manney, chief of the naval equipment bureau, has entered into an agreement with Abraham White, president of the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph company, for the acquisition by the navy of five of the longest wireless telegraph circuits in the world up to this date, two of them being over 1,000 miles in length. The navy has felt keenly the necessity of a wireless connection between its naval bases at Guantanamo, Cebu and Key West, realizing that in the event of hostilities with a foreign power the existing cable system would be the first point of attack. The necessity of protecting the canal zone has enlarged the problem of finding secondary means of communication, and the board has learned a lesson from the isolation of Port Arthur in the present war.

Therefore, sometime ago the equipment bureau began a series of competitive tests under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Commander Jayne, and the result was the arrangement made between Admiral Manney and Mr. White to sign a contract for the supply to the government of wireless instruments guaranteed to maintain reliable service on these circuits. From Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; Port Rico to Key West, 1,000 miles; South Cuban coast to Panama, 420 miles; Pensacola to Key West, 450 miles; South Cuba to Porto Rico, 600 miles.

WHAT JULYS HAVE BEEN

Detailed Statement for the Last Eighteen Years.

Section Director G. A. Loveland, of Lincoln, has issued a summary of the weather in July for the last eighteen years. This is done to afford a basis of comparison with the weather squalls of the coming month. The average mean temperature has been 76, the warmest month was in July, '901, when the average was 86 degrees. The coldest month came in 1891, when an average of 70 degrees was struck.

The maximum July temperature was July 21, 1901, when the mercury got up to 106. The minimum temperature was registered on July 9, 1905, when 49 degrees was the mark.

The average precipitation for the month during the last twenty-five years has been 4.09 inches. The greatest rainfall was in 1902, 11.35 inches. The driest July was in 1886, when .17 inches of rain fell.

DEPORTED MEN IN DENVER

They Have Formed a Federation and Propose to Stay There.

The thirty-nine men who were deported from Cripple Creek under military escort, arrived in Denver, joining the colony of exiles already established there. This colony numbers two hundred men, and they have organized a local union affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners.

It was General Bell's intention to debark the thirty-nine men at Colorado Springs, but as the authorities of that city strongly protested the train was forwarded to Denver.

Up to date 183 men have been deported from Cripple Creek district by the military. In addition hundreds fled to avoid arrest and incarceration. About sixty union miners against whom, it is said, charges will be filed, are still in the custody of the military at Cripple Creek and Victor.

Immense Halistones at Beatrice.

Beatrice holds the record for the largest halistones. During the hailstorm and cyclone which prevailed there recently halistones larger than baseballs are reported to have fallen, and one was picked up which measured nine inches in length, seven inches in width and six and one half inches in thickness, or as large as the chunk the ice man leaves. Judge J. E. Vobsey, Judge E. O. Kretzinger and Attorney W. C. Dorsey of Beatrice in Lincoln attending supreme court, were in the storm and saw the largest halistone. All three have made affidavits with Attorney General Prout certifying to the size of the chunk of hail. The veracity of the three legal lights is not to be doubted, as all are leading citizens of Gage county.

Honors for Lincoln Lawyer.

Charles E. Magoon, of Lincoln, has been appointed general counsel for the Isthmian canal commission. Judge Magoon has been the law officer of the bureau of insular affairs since the office was created in 1899, and his work has been of high character and great value.

Ill Health the Cause.

Theodore Smart, aged 30, an operator in the employ of the Burlington railroad at Wymore, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was seen to enter the fair grounds at that place about 11 o'clock a. m., and late in the afternoon his body was discovered by some boys who had gone there to play ball. He was unmarried. He had been in ill health for some time, and this is supposed to have been the cause of suicide.

SEEKING HOMES

Nebraska Land Offices Rushed With New Business.

BROKEN BOW MILITIA OUT

Crowd So Great It Was Necessary to Police the Town With Co. M., Nebraska Nat'l Guards.

Fearing that he could not keep order in Broken Bow during the excitement incident to the enforcement of the Kinkaid homestead law, C. U. Richardson, sheriff of Custer county, made a request of Governor Mickey that state troops be sent to Broken Bow to police the crowds which have assembled to make filings on land, and to prevent bloodshed and possible damage to property.

The governor at once wired the land office at Broken Bow asking for a statement of the condition of affairs and inquiring who Richardson was, as the first telegram had contained nothing to indicate his official capacity.

A reply was received from Registrar Reese shortly stating that Richardson was sheriff of Custer county and that as sheriff he deemed it necessary that troops be sent to Broken Bow to preserve order.

The registrar in his telegram refrained from expressing an opinion on the matter himself. Governor Mickey then sent another query to Richardson and later received a reply that the sheriff had sworn in seven extra deputies and was doing his best to maintain the peace that dignity of the state, but that he feared that violence would break out soon. He again asked that the national guard be sent.

General Culver at once was sent for and an extended conference between him and the governor took place. A telegram was sent the sheriff ordering him to exhaust all means at his disposal to preserve order and advising him that if these efforts were unavailing an official demand be made for the troops. General Culver was commanded to order Captain Kennedy of company M, First regiment, which is stationed at Broken Bow, to hold himself and company at readiness for active service at a moment's notice.

Later Governor Mickey received a telegram from Captain Kennedy, commanding Company M, stating that the company had gone on duty at the request of the officers of the government land office and that the members were patrolling the line of would-be settlers assembled to make filing. Captain Kennedy reported that there was some trouble among those in line concerning places.

The six land offices in Nebraska were the scenes of great excitement. At O'Neill nearly a thousand persons, a great percentage of whom were women, were in line at sunrise. The greatest excitement was at Broken Bow in Custer county, where more than 2 million acres of the best land included in the provisions of the law are thrown open.

Homestead filing began at North Platte at 9 a. m. People had been gathering for a few days from other states and the crowd gathered in front of the land office. It was very orderly and there was no disturbance. There were several women applicants. Many stayed up all night to get first place. Many contests already have been started. Every one was given a number and allowed to go until his number was called. The number present is much less than it would have been had not a large tract been withdrawn for irrigation purposes.

At McCook two hundred and fifty-three applicants for homesteads under the new law had been filed, and the rush is over but entries are still being made. One hundred and twenty-two applicants by mail, purporting to have complied with the requirements of the law were filed prior to the opening. This is bitterly condemned by applicants in person and petitions setting forth the grievance are being circulated and generally signed.

Every available nook in O'Neill was utilized to its fullest capacity by the hundreds who have gone there to take advantage of the increased land allowance given homesteaders by the Kinkaid law. Special officers have been sworn in to preserve order.

A great number of women were noticeable among the visitors, and while they will be shown no favors in the line-up their appearance would indicate that they need none for they seem fully able to cope with the huskiest "vet" homesteaders.

Jacob Halderman Appointed.

Jacob Halderman, of Burchard, Neb., has been appointed special examiner by the state banking board to succeed W. A. Hartwell, who resigned on account of failing health. The appointment was announced by the board to take effect July 1, or as soon as Halderman can qualify and give bonds. The new examiner has a general acquaintance among the bankers of the state and is cashier of the State Bank of Burchard.

TORNADO AT HOMESVILLE

Three People Killed and Many Others Seriously Injured.

Two members of the family of Robert J. Harris, near Holmesville, Neb., were killed during a tornado and six others were more or less seriously injured. The storm devastated a strip of country south of Holmesville, over which it passed, causing damage to buildings roughly estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000. While stock was killed in some instances and trees were scattered promiscuously for some distance along the banks of the Blue river, Surgeons called from Beatrice and Blue Springs gave medical aid to the injured.

The dead are:
Two children of R. J. Harris, six and nine years old.

Badly injured: Mrs. R. J. Harris.
Injured: R. J. Harris, badly bruised about head and body.

Mrs. Harris, mother, an aged lady, leg broken, body mangled, contusion on head, may not recover.

Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, severe, but not serious.

The tornado followed a sultry afternoon and came in the shape of a funnel shaped cloud. It struck and demolished several buildings before reaching the Harris home. At the latter place part of the family reached the cellar in safety, but Mrs. Harris and her son Lewis and a six-year-old daughter were unable to escape.

Great damage was done to crops and several farm houses were destroyed, but the occupants sought safety in cellars. In Holmesville several buildings were blown to pieces and others unroofed, but no other casualties are reported.

WOMAN INHERITS \$100,000

Mrs. Ida Baird of Edson Falls Heir to Big Estate.

Mrs. Ida Baird, living on a small ranch ten miles south of Imperial, Neb., will inherit real estate worth \$100,000. For two years Chicago friends have searched for her and they have just discovered her whereabouts.

In 1897 she went to Edison from Chicago. Several years ago she was married to David Baird and since going to Imperial has been working industriously on the ranch. She is now 30 years of age.

Mrs. Baird is extremely reticent and to her most intimate friends she has not told the details of her life history. Her parents formerly lived in Indiana. They died before she left the east.

She was accustomed to a happy, luxurious home. It is stated that she was defrauded of her rightful belongings by false friend of the family. In despair she left the city and came west.

Chicago friends began inquiries several years ago when the wrong was discovered. They have at last found where Mrs. Baird was living and have notified her that her estate is worth a fortune.

SLOCUMB OFFICERS GUILTY

New York Coroner Finds Company and Employees to Blame.

The inquiry conducted by Coroner Berry and a jury into the General Slocum disaster is finished, and after a nearly four hours' deliberation a verdict was rendered in which the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, the captain of the Slocum, Captain Pease, the commodore of the company's fleet, and others were held criminally responsible. Warrants for their arrest were issued. The mate of the Slocum, according to the jury, acted in a cowardly manner, and the misconduct of Steamboat Inspector Lundberg, it was recommended, should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities.

The charge in each case was manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed by the coroner in amounts varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

"Boss Tailors" are Enjoined.

Court Commissioner E. E. Chapin, of Milwaukee, issued an injunction requiring three Milwaukee tailors to refrain from employing any but union workmen. They are also enjoined from violating the terms of a contract which it is claimed they entered into with the Milwaukee custom tailor's union.

The injunctive order is said to be the first that has ever been issued restraining a firm from employing non-union workmen. The order will stand until further order of the court. The Milwaukee custom tailors' union is the plaintiff. The proceeding is the outgrowth of a tailors' strike several weeks ago.

Uncle Sam Will Investigate.

The bureau of labor is making an investigation of the labor difficulties of Colorado under the organic act of the bureau of labor to investigate the causes of and the facts relating to controversies between employers and employees. The investigation which is already under way may last for some time, as it is the intention of the bureau to go to the very beginning of the trouble and endeavor to ascertain exactly what the difficulties are and the causes leading to them.