

OPEN TO SETTLEMENT

President McKinley Proclaims Date of the Oklahoma Rush.

SIXTH OF AUGUST WILL BE THE DAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLD FETTERMAN CANAL.

Cheyenne Capitalists Propose to Repair and Extend Ditch.

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

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

JAMES E. YEATMAN DEAD.

St. Louis Philanthropist Breathes His Last.

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

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

Coal Transporters Combine.

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

TO BRAND DAIRY GOODS.

Uncle Sam Will Inspect Butter and Similar Products for Export.

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

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

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

ELECTORAL LAW FOR CUBA.

Constitutional Convention Considers It Idle to Draft Ideas.

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

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

ATTENDANCE STILL TOO SMALL.

Unless It Increases Buffalo Exposition Will Not Pay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—The total attendance to date at the Pan-American exposition is 1,719,768. The exposition attendance began on May 20, but at that time many features were incomplete and the people remained away. The average daily attendance for June, including five Sundays, was over 31,000. The excessively hot weather during the last two weeks has had a deterrent influence on the attendance, notwithstanding Buffalo is rated as "the coolest city" by several degrees on account of the breezes from Lake Erie. It is believed that July and August will easily bring the total to above 5,000,000, and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of 10,000,000, at which the status of guesses is set.

BOERS ACCUSED OF ATROCITY.

Said to Have Put Wounded to Death in Battle.

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

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

Indians Will Try to Stop It.

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

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

No Plague in Rio Janeiro.

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

George E. Kennan in Russia.

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

DAWES DOWN AND OUT

Tenders President His Resignation to Take Effect October 1.

IN ILLINOIS RACE FOR SENATOR

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

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

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

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

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

"CHARLES G. DAWES."

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

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

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

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

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

Pension Report Ready Soon.

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

Runaway Indian Arrested.

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

Throng Around His Body.

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

THE PORTO RICANS AGREE.

Assembly Passes Free Trade Resolution After Protracted Debate.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 5.—In a joint session lasting three hours, the Porto Rican assembly unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was crowded with people and cheers greeted the announcement that Governor Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to section 3 of the Foraker bill. The resolution then proceeds:

"The Porto Rican assembly in extra session, and pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Hollander acts and other acts, it has put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States and it requests that Governor Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley to the end that the proclamation may be made by him and, if it shall seem wise and proper to the president of the United States, the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, as that day is being established a legal Porto holiday, to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Governor Allen personally read a message before the assembly, in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant resources for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade. The resolution was introduced in the house by Senor Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said: "Present conditions make this joint resolution possible and the insular assembly can henceforth dispense with the revenue accruing from Porto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12:45 and was signed by Governor Allen. The action of the assembly is considered the most important taken by it since the inauguration of Governor Allen.

Jubilant Fourth in Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—The United States embassy and consulate and majority of the American business houses and stores here decorated yesterday with the stars and stripes and the French tricolor hung together. Most of the American residents and visitors attended the open reception of the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, in the afternoon. The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce was in session.

Is Celebrated at Pekin.

PEKIN, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by the United States legation guard with athletic games and fireworks. The German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, gave a dinner at the German legation to the officers of the American guard. Messrs. Squires and Rockhill and the other members of the United States legation celebrated the Fourth at the summer legation in the hills.

Reading Strike is Ended.

READING, Pa., July 5.—The Reading railway striking shop hands ratified the agreement between Chairman Boscher and President Baer and it was decided to return to work Friday morning. Over 1,200 men were present at the meeting.

Gomper's Recovering Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—President Gomper's of the Federation of Labor, who suffered concussion of the brain as a result of a fall from a street car last week, is progressing rapidly towards recovery. He will go to Deer Park, Md.

Wreck on Iowa Central.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 5.—Information has reached here that a passenger train on the Iowa Central has been wrecked near Hampton, Iowa, and that two postal clerks have been killed.

First Time in Forty Years.

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—For the first time in forty years the Declaration of Independence was read in Jackson at the Fourth of July celebration. The meeting was held in representative hall at the state capitol.

Prof. Fisk is Dead.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, famous lecturer and historian, died at the Hawthorne inn, East Gloucester. He came to this city yesterday and was taken ill soon after arriving at the hotel. The cause of death was excessive heat, of which he had complained two days. Mr. Fiske was 59 years of age and was for many years connected with Harvard college in a professional capacity.

NOW UNDER CIVIL RULE

Commissioner Taft is Inaugurated as Governor of the Philippines.

ARELLANO ADMINISTERS THE OATH

New Official Announces His Plans for Further Improvement—Commission to Be Increased—Three Native Members Will be Appointed.

MANILA, July 5.—Civil government in the Philippines has been auspiciously inaugurated. Commissioner Taft was escorted by General MacArthur and General Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a projecting center of the tribune, Mr. William H. Taft, the new civil governor of the Philippine islands, took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Governor Taft was then introduced by General MacArthur, the guns of Fort Santiago being fired by way of a salute.

A feature of the inaugural address of Governor Taft was the announcement that on September 1, 1901, the commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavers, Denito Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. Before September departments will exist as follows: Interior, heads having been arranged for thus: Interior, Worcester; commerce and police, Wright justice and finance, Ide; public instruction, Moses.

Of the twenty-seven provinces organized Civil Governor Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in these sections. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Four provinces are not ready for civil government.

The speaker predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured, he said, which will facilitate communication among the provinces, as well as aid the postal and revenue department.

In connection with educational efforts Civil Governor Taft said that adults should be educated by an observation of American methods. He said that there was a reasonable hope that congress would provide a tariff suitable—one that would assist in the development of the Philippines, instead of an application of the United States tariff.

According to the civil governor there is an unexpended balance in the insular treasury of \$3,700,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000. He said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended. In conclusion Civil Governor Taft reiterated a hope expressed by the president that in the future the inhabitants would be grateful for the American Philippine victories.

The reading of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The entire front of the tribune, a block long, was decorated with flags, and several officers, with their families and friends, were seated therein. General MacArthur, Civil Governor Taft and Military Governor Chaffee occupied the center, with the other generals on their right. Rear Admiral Kempff and his staff were on their left. The United States commissioners and justices of the supreme court were immediately in the rear, with the foreign consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite. The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

The president's message is as follows:

Taft, Manila—Upon the assumption of your new duties as civil governor of the Philippine islands, I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associates and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still great success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you and the assurance not only from myself, but from my countrymen of good will for the people of the islands, and the hope that their participation in the government, which it is our purpose to develop among them, may lead to their highest advancement, happiness and prosperity. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Alien Has a Full Chorus.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated with great and unprecedented enthusiasm. Both the political parties assisted in the ceremony, for which Governor Allen appropriated \$500 and the citizens donated the remainder. The celebration opened with a public ball in the evening, Governor and Mrs. Allen leading the grand march. Never before was there such display of colors in San Juan.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

CATTLE—There was a light supply of cattle in the yards and as packers were liberal buyers of the better grades the market took on more life than for some time past. The market could not be quoted much higher, but an early clearance was effected and the prices paid were generally very satisfactory. Buyers started out early in the morning and bought up the better grades of beef steers at steady to strong prices, as compared with yesterday. They seemed to want the cattle today, and as there were only a few offered sellers took advantage of the opportunity to push values up a little. The situation, however, is best described by calling it a good, steady to strong market. The commoner grades, of course, did not move as freely as did the choice heavyweights, but still they brought fully as much as was paid for the same grades yesterday. There were only a few cows and heifers on sale and most of those that were offered were grassers of rather an inferior quality. There was not enough change in the prices paid from those in force yesterday to be worthy of mention, so that the market can be quoted practically steady. Bulls, calves and stags also sold in just about the same notches they did yesterday.

HOGS—There was the heaviest run of hogs that has been on the market for some time past, there being close to 200 cars on sale. Other markets were quoted considerably lower, and as a result prices here dropped about 75c as compared with yesterday's general market. The bulk of the early sales went at \$5.75, with the choicer loads going at \$5.75 and \$5.80. Owing to the big supply, however, the market weakened as the morning advanced and packers were finally offering only \$5.75 and \$5.75. After the first few rounds the market could be quoted 75c to 10c lower.

SHEEP—There was not a heavy run of sheep and most everything was western grass wethers. A five-car string sold for \$1.15, which was steady with the prices paid yesterday. The demand was not very heavy on the part of local packers, but still everything was sold in good season. There were a few feeders offered today and the market, while not active, could be quoted about steady.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Choice beef steers and good feeders, steady to the higher; others were steady to a shade lower; choice dressed beef steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.50; Texas grass steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50. HOGS—Market 50 to 100 lower; top, \$5.25; heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.25; mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.00; light, \$4.50 to \$4.75; pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was of the most common quality; best, steady; inferior grades, 10c lower; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; yearlings, \$3.50 to \$4.00; ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Texas grass sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

SANTA FE CUTS DEEP.

First Gun of Open War on Secret Freight Rate Reductions.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A rare fight of liberal proportions is on among the trunk lines operating between Chicago and Missouri river centers. For several weeks there has been widespread, though secret manipulations, of rates on all classes of freight in this territory, but there had been no open rupture between any of the roads until today.

When it became current that peace could not be restored except by some drastic action officers of several of the roads began to plan open reductions in tariffs. The Santa Fe was the first to act and today came out with an announcement that it would put in a scale of rates effective July 16 between this city and southwestern Missouri river points that would awake the secret rate cutters to a realization of the situation.

The rates promulgated by the Santa Fe average reductions of from 30 to 40 and in some cases 50 per cent below the printed tariffs. It is believed that the action of the Santa Fe will be followed by similar announcements and that it will bring the long-standing secret cuts to a head and force the lines out of the pool to become members.

Usual Measure Against Mosquitoes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War department issued an order providing that upon the usual special requisition the quartermaster department will furnish mineral oil or some other cheap and equally efficient agent for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae.

Department of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It was stated at the War department that in case General Wood's illness is protracted an unusual length of time the executive duties of commander of the Department of Cuba will be assumed temporarily by Colonel Samuel W. Whitside, Tenth cavalry, now stationed at Santiago.

Saler Waives Examination.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., July 6.—J. W. Sailer, charged with the murder of Tom Richardson of Maryville, Mo., waived preliminary hearing and was sent to the county jail under \$1,000 bonds.

Russia Wants More Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Mr. De Wollant, the charge of the Russian embassy here, today called at the State department and in behalf of his government formally acknowledged the receipt of Secretary Hay's note respecting the imposition by Russia of retaliatory tariff duties. The Russian note is understood to be indefinite in terms, the principal purpose being to keep the issue between the two governments in its present position.