

# GEN. WOOD'S EXPENSE BILL.

### What General Wood Spent for Reciprocity With Cuban Republic.

### The War Department Gives Detailed Statement of the Cuban Funds Paid Out.

Washington, D. C.—The house before its final adjournment received from the war department an answer to the resolution asking for a detailed statement of the funds paid out of the Cuban treasury to any person or corporation for the purpose of advocating reciprocity.

Certified copies of vouchers showing payments of \$15,626 were submitted, together with a letter from General Wood, who says the payments were made for the purpose of presenting to the United States the desires of the people of Cuba as to trade relations, without reference to party or section. The payments, he says, were with the approval of the Cuban people.

A detailed statement of the expense, as given by General Wood, follows:

1.—Expenses of the special commission of the Cuban planters, sent by me as military governor of Cuba, with letters of introduction to the honorable secretary of war of the United States, with the intimation that they desired to appear before the committee of congress to be heard upon the subject of trade relations between Cuba and the United States, \$1,399.

### THURBER'S SALARY.

2.—Salary of F. B. Thurber, together with the cost and expenses for travel and clerk hire, \$740.

3.—Expenses incident to the purchase and circulation of certain marked copies of various United States periodicals, \$340.

4.—The circulation of 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Cuba," \$222.

5.—The cost of circulation of 10,000 circulars, in four issues of \$6,000 each, \$1,520, to which there is to be added \$27.67 travel expenses of Lieutenant E. Carpenter, A. C. U. S. A., incurred in connection with the payment to the United States Export association of \$2,280 (see voucher No. 1 to abstract herewith), making in all \$1,547.

6.—The expenses incident to the circulation of 442 copies of the Outlook Magazine, containing an editorial article on "Reciprocity," \$25.

7.—The expenses incident to the circulation of 18,000 copies of the Sunday editions of the Havana Post, containing editorial writings on "Reciprocity," \$750.

8.—To the Havana Post for printing and circulating certain pamphlets on reciprocity, \$800; total, \$15,626.

### STATISTICS OF THE PACKING HOUSES.

Washington, D. C.—The census bureau in a report on the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States for the census year 1900 says that the development of the industry during the last half century has been almost phenomenal. During that period capital invested has grown from \$2,482,500 to \$189,198,264; the number of wage earners from 3,276 to 68,534, and value of products from \$11,951,642 to \$785,562,432. For 1900 the report shows a capital of \$189,198,264 invested in land, buildings, machinery, tools and implement and the live capital utilized. The value of the products is given at \$775,562,432, which involved an outlay of \$10,123,247 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$23,457,012 for wages, \$24,062,412 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$83,583,577 for material used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

There were 921 establishments, with an average capital of \$205,427, against 1,118 establishments in 1890, with an average of \$104,551 invested per establishment. The figures show this decade to be the most rapid in its tendency toward concentration in this industry of all the periods covered by census statistics.

The number of women employed increased 198 per cent and their wages 199 per cent. The number of children employed increased 128 per cent and wages 176 per cent since 1890. Illinois led the states in the value of products in both 1890 and 1900.

### BUYS SOUTHERN COTTON OIL MILLS.

Muskogee, I. T.—In the purchase of three mills in Indian Territory a New York syndicate is believed to have secured control of the cotton oil business in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The company now owns twenty mills, including properties at Muskogee, Checotah, Eufaula, Durant, Purcell and Chickasha in the Indian Territory and Chandler, Stroud, Norman, Oklahoma City and Shawnee in Oklahoma, besides eight mills in Northern Texas. The sale today was arranged by J. B. Burbridge, representing the syndicate, who has left for New York to close the deal.

### Try to Settle Differences.

Chicago, Ill.—The executive council of the Interior Freight Handlers' union and the Chicago Federation of Labor held a conference, at the conclusion of which it was announced that further efforts would be made to settle the differences between the railroads and freight handlers. President Curran of the freight handlers said it might be several days before it could be determined whether or not to call the 15,000 members of the organization.

### TERMS PROPOSED BY GOVERNOR TAFT.

Rome.—(Special)—The civil government of the Philippine Islands, Judge William H. Taft, has cabled to Washington the terms of the note to the Vatican on the subject of disposition of the friars' lands in the islands which were compiled here at the conference held between Governor Taft, Major Porter of the office of the judge advocate general of the army, James F. Smith of the supreme court of the Philippines and Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls. If the terms are approved, the note will be delivered immediately. Father Santiago Pava, provincial of the Dominican order in the Philippines, who has been in Rome for several months past, living at the institute which formerly prepared the Spanish missionary friars for their labors in the Philippine archipelago, has been ordered by the Vatican to draw up a plan for the transformation of this institute into a training school for the native Filipino clergy, who are destined partially to replace the friars when the agreement between the Vatican and Judge Taft concerning their withdrawal shall have been concluded.

Washington, D. C.—The news from Rome received at the war department in the shape of daily cablegrams from Governor Taft is generally encouraging. It is said that while no details can be given out for publication, in this incomplete state of the negotiations, it is evident that they are proceeding with the greatest activity, principally in the shape of verbal exchange, though for the sake of the record these are generously supplemented by written notes.

### GOOD CHANCE FOR GOOD CATTLE.

Washington, D. C.—Frank W. Bicknell, special agent and agricultural explorer of the agricultural department, writing from Buenos Ayres to the bureau of animal industry, says that if it is possible for some of the breeders of the United States to send some really first-class animals to that place now is a good time to do so, as British cattle have been barred owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England.

The cattle must arrive in Buenos Ayres not later than August 1, so as to have time to get in condition before the opening of the great animal show of the Rural society, which begins in Buenos Ayres September 14 and lasts five days. This show brings out the best animals in the country and is for pure bred stock only.

At this time all the best sales of the year are made, both on the show grounds and in the large auction houses in the city. Representatives of some of the principal houses there say a few good animals from the United States may be sold, but it is useless to send anything but the very best.

### EARNINGS OF THE STEEL CORPORATION.

New York.—(Special)—A statement of net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ending June 30 has been issued. Earnings for April last were \$12,320,766, for May \$13,120,930 and for June, estimated, \$12,250,000, making a total of \$37,691,696, against \$26,352,000 for the same period last year. The statement shows an increase of net earnings for the quarter of \$11,339,696.

The regular quarterly dividends were declared of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock.

Since last year the Shelby Tube company has been taken in by the corporation and part of the increased earnings during the quarter were due to this.

The net earnings for six months from January 1 to June 30 were \$65,054,153. After paying \$9,120,000 interest and crediting \$6,796,456 to the sinking fund, there remained a balance for dividends of \$48,958,697. After payment of dividends there was left an undivided profit account for the six months of \$20,463,623, applicable to the depreciation and reserve fund, new construction or surplus.

### Low Round Trip Rates via Union Pacific from Missouri River.

\$15.00 to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, August 1 to 14, 23 to 24, and 29 to 31, inclusive.

\$19.00 to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.

\$25.00 to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, August 1 to 14, inclusive.

\$25.00 to Glenwood Springs, Colo., July 1 to 13, inclusive, August 1 to 14, 23 to 24 and 29 to 31, inclusive.

\$30.00 to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, July 1 to 13, inclusive, August 23 to 24, and 29 to 31, inclusive.

\$31.00 to Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.

\$32.00 to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, June 25 to 30, inclusive, July 14 to 31, inclusive.

\$45.00 to San Francisco, or Los Angeles, Cal., August 2 to 10, inclusive.

\$45.00 to Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., July 11 to 21, inclusive.

City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St., Phone 316, Union Station, Tenth and Marcy, Phone 423, Omaha, Neb.

### Cyclone Blows Train.

Bombay.—A train on the East Indian railroad, near Rampurh, was blown down an embankment by a cyclone. Thirteen persons were killed and fifteen were injured.

The corporations controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates pay enough taxes into the New Jersey state treasury to cover all the expenses of the commonwealth, it is said.

# LABOR RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

### The Strikers Start Out on a Campaign of Bloodshed and Destruction.

### Leaders Are Apparently Strangers and Proclaim Themselves as Agents of the Czar.

London.—(Special)—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from St. Petersburg says there have been labor riots for the past few days at Rostov-on-Don, in the province of Ektratinov in southern Russia.

There have been numerous collisions between the troops and the rioters. The troops fired and many of the rioters were killed or wounded.

The outbreak at Rostov-on-Don, continues the Reuter correspondent, somewhat resembled the peasant riots in the central provinces of Russia in the early spring.

The leaders of the last riots were strangers in the district. They were dressed in fantastic uniforms and adorned with decorations. They proclaimed themselves agents of the czar and preached the destruction of all machinery which reduced the number of laborers and brought the masses to starvation.

A fanatical mob, inflamed with this idea, declared war on the factories in the name of the czar and had already wrecked many manufacturing establishments by the time the troops were called out.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that in defiance of the advice of his ministers the czar has decided to give private audiences to over 200 representative Russians of all ranks, including university professors, publicists, editors, political prisoners and even convicts, with a view of thoroughly probing social problems and discovering the motives for the assassinations of ministers and officials. They will be invited to tell the czar frankly how the threatened revolution may be averted and by what peaceful means the distress and dissatisfaction of the lower classes may be met.

### SCENES WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The senate has adjourned, after a session marked by some of the fiercest debates ever known in the history of that body. Even during the last hours there was a warm exchange of views concerning matters in the Philippines, in which Senators Carmack, Culbertson, McCumber and Lodge participated.

Mr. Carmack insisted upon calling up his resolution demanding the investigation of Philippine affairs to go right on during the summer. Mr. Spooner had a great deal to say about "attacks on the American army," which Mr. Carmack denied, saying that any fool could charge such a calumny and any parrot could be taught to repeat it. The resolution was shelved.

Mr. Cokrell of Missouri offered the usual resolution thanking President Pro Tem Frye for his services. The latter made a feeling response.

WILD SCENE IN HOUSE.  
Not since the Spanish war have there been such enthusiastic scenes in the house as those which marked the closing hours.

Spencer Henderson declared the house adjourned at 5:30, saying that no house since that which adopted the constitution has done so much work as the present. Mr. Henderson's address was greeted with great applause.

While the cheering was in progress, someone started to sing "America." It was taken up in the press gallery and by the spectators and the big hall rang with the chorus. Other patriotic songs followed, "Dixie" being sung with as much fervor as "The Star Spangled Banner."  
When the speaker stepped forward, the crowd sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and there was a mad rush of members to shake his hand.

### THE PRESIDENT MOVES TO OYSTER BAY.

Washington, D. C.—The seat of the government was transferred Sunday from Washington to Oyster Bay, L. I. Bright and early on Sabbath the president was established for the summer at his old home, with all the machinery necessary for carrying on the executive branch of the government. Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, stenographers, telegraph operators and messenger boys were transferred to Oyster Bay.

The president has offices in the village, which is three and a half miles from his residence, and will keep regular business hours there in order to preserve as much as possible the quiet of his home. It is believed by those acquainted with the president that a great many important conferences will take place around the hospitable dining table at the Roosevelt home during the summer.

### Name New Warships.

Washington, D. C.—At Secretary Moody's suggestion, the cabinet has adopted names for the six new warships authorized by the naval appropriation bill. The four large ships, two battleships and two armored cruisers, will be named Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington, but it is not yet settled which states which shall be chosen for the battleships and vice versa. The two gunboats proposed for in the act will be named Peacock and Deacon.

### VESSELS BUILT DURING PAST YEAR.

Washington, D. C.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the bureau of navigation reports that 1,167 vessels of 473,981 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered, compared with 1,079 vessels of 489,456 tons for the previous fiscal year. The decrease, compared with last year, is in sail vessels and canal boats, barges, etc. New steel steamers aggregate 275,479 tons, compared with 263,265 tons last year. Included in the total tonnage are ninety-four vessels, each over 1,000 tons, aggregating 315,082 tons or two-thirds of the output. Of this large construction forty-one steel steamers of 158,821 tons were built on the great lakes.

The output of completed steel steamers on the seaboard has been much below the indications of last July. The launching of nearly every large steamer has been delayed from three to eight months and some are still on the ways which by this time were to have been in operation. The delays have been partly due to the steel strike last summer and to the great demand for structural steel in all directions; to low ocean freights and the lack of new shipbuilding orders, which has left builders and owners without motive for haste. Last July 250,000 tons of ocean steel steamers were under construction or under contract, while at present only about 160,000 tons are under construction and no new large seaboard contracts are reported.

### APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Before the senate adjourned Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, presented a statement showing the total appropriations of the session by bills, as follows:

Agriculture, \$5,208,960; army, \$91,530,136; diplomatic and consular, \$1,957,925; District of Columbia, \$8,647,526; fortifications, \$7,298,955; Indian, \$3,143,902; legislative, etc., \$29,398,381; military academy, \$2,627,324; navy, \$78,678,963; pensions, \$139,842,230; postoffice, \$138,416,598; river and harbor, \$25,726,442 (exclusive of contracts authorized); sundry civil, \$60,125,353; deficiencies, \$28,039,911; miscellaneous, \$2,600,000; isthmian canal, \$50,130,000; permanent annual appropriations, \$123,921,226. Grand total, \$800,183,837.

The total last year was \$730,338,575.

Chairman Cannon of the house appropriations committee presented a statement of the appropriations made at the present session of congress, showing a total of \$750,063,837, not including the large amounts that will be required for the Isthmian canal and public building and river and harbor contracts. In his statement Mr. Cannon says:

"An analysis of this table shows that the total estimated expenditures forecast by the executive departments aggregated \$776,348,318; that the total appropriations made, exclusive of \$50,130,000 toward and Isthmian canal, aggregated \$750,063,837."

### STATES TO GET THEIR MONEY DUE.

Washington, D. C.—The treasury department has issued warrants in favor of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Vermont and Ohio, aggregating \$3,218,584. These warrants cover the claims of these states incident to the raising and equipping of troops during the civil war, recently allowed by the comptroller of the treasury and for which congress made the necessary appropriation. The amounts which are being paid the several states are as follows:

Illinois, \$1,095,129; Indiana, \$635,589; Iowa, \$465,417; Michigan, \$382,167; Vermont, \$280,453; Ohio, \$445,559.

### Superb Climate.

In Colorado all the conditions of health are met. There is a sufficient altitude to cause lung and chest development; there is the dry, exhilarating mountain air, with an almost absolute absence of malaria; there is the tonic effect of a bracing climate, without its rigors; an atmosphere filled with ozone; cool nights in summer; a bright, sunny sky almost every day in the year, conducive of cheerfulness and bringing a new pleasure every morning, constantly stimulating both mind and body.

To enable persons to reach these favored localities without unnecessary expenditure of time or money, the Union Pacific has put in effect very low rates and splendid train services, three trains leaving Missouri river daily for Denver, one of which is "The Colorado Special," the finest and fastest train in the west. Accommodations are provided for all classes of passengers on these trains, the equipment including free reclining chair cars, dining cars, buffet, smoking cars, drawing room sleepers and day coaches, etc.

Full information cheerfully furnished on application to City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St., Phone 316, Omaha, Neb.

### Phone Company Bold.

Des Moines, Ia.—George M. Bandy of Perry, E. H. Martin of Webster City and Brenton Bros. of Dallas Center, owners of independent telephone lines, have purchased the Mutual of Des Moines, having 3,000 subscribers. The greatest mutual company in the United States thereby goes to private owners, as a result of the strike of the central girls. The new management has issued a call to the strikers and a fight is on.

# PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### War Ends in Philippines Under Proclamation of the President.

### Amnesty Extends to All Filipinos and Only the Moro Tribes Are Exempt.

Washington, D. C.—The president has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago. He has placed the islands under complete civil control and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Filipino history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations, one by the president over his own signature, extending amnesty, one through Secretary Root, by the president's order, relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the president's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and the Philippines.

General Chaffee is relieved of his civil duties and the Philippine commission is made the superior authority in the following order:

The surrection against the sovereign authority in the Philippine archipelago having ended, and provincial civil governments having been established throughout the entire territory of the archipelago not inhabited by Moro tribes, under instructions of the president to the Philippine commission, dated April 7, 1900, now ratified and confirmed by the act of congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled, "An Act Temporarily to Provide for the Administration of Affairs of Civil Government in the Philippine Islands and for Other Purposes," the general commanding the division of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the further performance of the duties of military governor, and the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated. The general commanding the division of the Philippines and all military officers in authority therein will continue to observe the directions contained in the aforesaid instructions of the president that the military forces in the division of the Philippines shall be at all times subject, under the orders of the military commander, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

### CHINA ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO POWERS.

Pekin.—(Special)—The taotal of Shanghai has notified the Bankers' commission that China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing April 1, 1901.

The foreign ministers consider that the total's declaration is the result of the announcement of the United States minister, Mr. Conger, to the Chinese viceroys that the United States sustains China's contention and is willing to accept payment on the basis mentioned. But the ministers are confident that China will accept the decision of the majority of the ministers when it is convinced that the United States is its only supporter.

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It is anticipated that several other states which have claims similar to those already allowed will file them with the comptroller, asking for favorable action.

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### Officials Are Grattified.

Washington, D. C.—State department officials are grattified at the action taken in the French courts in non-suiting an applicant who sought to challenge the soundness of the title of the new Panama Canal company. This is regarded as simplifying the task the attorney general has undertaken of establishing the ability of the present canal company to transfer a sound title. The French government has informed the state department of its disposition to forward the transfer

### TEXT OF ROOSEVELT'S PROCLAMATION.

The amnesty is as follows: "By the President of the United States, a proclamation: Whereas, many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in surrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain, at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America and since such cession many of the persons have been engaged in insurrections, have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States, and

"Whereas, the insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end and peace having been established in all parts of the archipelago, except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this commission does not apply, and

"Whereas, during the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of Spain and against the government of the United States, persons engaged therein or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed through ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders, and

"Whereas, it is deemed to be wise and humane in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the government of the United States toward the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these surrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon; now, therefore, be it known, that I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason, or sedition, and for all offenses, political in their character, committed in the course of such insurrections, pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipino and Spanish or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves, during either of said insurrections.

"Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or the United States of America, but that special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted class, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and, further,

"Provided, that this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands, organized under the authority of the United States, by way of confiscation or otherwise, and,

"Provided, further, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, to-wit: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

"Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this fourth day of July, the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the hundred and twenty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

### A WOULD-BE FIRE JUGGLER BURNED.

Chicago, Ill.—Trying to imitate an Egyptian fire-swallower, Harry Loughren, 12 years old, poured gasoline over himself and six other children, and as a result the boy and one of his children will probably die. Of the others one only escaped injury—a girl who dropped without being hurt from the porch, thirty feet from the ground, after tearing off her skirt, frantic to avoid another child who was running toward her with clothing ablaze. The boy's mother was burned so badly in stripping the burning clothing from him that she also may die.

After a hard struggle the flames were extinguished by neighbors who ran to the assistance of the children.

### Cattle Go On a Drunk

Chicago, Ill.—Maddened and half intoxicated from alcohol used in "distillery slop," fed to them a big herd of cattle stampeded in the stockyards today. More than a score of the animals met death in the rush. Scenes were enacted that for terror and blood made old stockmen and cowboys turn their backs. One man nearly lost his life. The herd stampeded numbered more than 600 of the kind that is known as distillery cattle, and are fattened on the refuse from liquor mills.