the women of the visiting party to the Omaha club, where lunch will be served. The male members of the party will be taken to the North cafe, west of the band stand, where they will be served with luncheon. After luncheon at 2:30 they will be escorted through the exhibit buildings on the north side of the grand court to the Government building. Under the escort of the officers of the building the party will go to the west entrance and there view the exhibition of the Life Saving Saervice corps. At its conclusion the party will take a position in the building, where the president will hold a short hand-shaking reception. When that is finished the visitors will be escorted through the buildings on the south side of the grand court to the women's reception room in the Mines and Mining building.

In the meantime the women will be expected to have finished their luncheon at the Omaha club and will be returned to the exposition grounds and will be escorted to the reception room in the Mines and Mining building. It is expected that they will be joined by their masculine companions at 3:30 o'clock. The entire party will then proceed over the Sherman avenue viaduct to the Grand Plaza, where carriages will again be taken and will proceed to the grounds of the Indian congress. Seats will be reserved for them there and they will witness the sham battle. After the battle the party will be returned to the north cafe, stopping a few minutes at the cattle exhibit. The committee and guests will dine at the cafe at 6 o'clock. After dinner they will be given a ride around the lagoon and will afterward take carriages on the Grand Plaza for the fireworks. After the fireworks the guests will be entertained according to their wishes and later returned to their hotels.

The entertainment will not conclude with Wednesday. If any of the visitors remain longer in the city they will be provided accommodations and means to enjoy themselves as they wish.

No Change in Program.

It is announced that there will be no change made in the plans for the reception of the distinguished women who will accompany the presidential party to Omaha on account of the absence of Mrs. McKinley. There will be a number of the wives and daughters of the army and navy officers and cabinet members in the party and for these the full program of entertainment will be followed.

CRITICISM OF MANILA PAPERS

Spanish Editors Allowed All Latitude of Opinion, but American Censor Holds Down Correspondents.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—(Via San Francisco.)—Oct. 10.—The Spanish newspapers in Manila are revelling in an unprecedented atmosphere of freedom and criticise the American authorities in a way they never would have dared to criticise their own government, for the Spanish censor has now joined the great army of the unemployed and the United States army censor confines his attention to cablegrams going abroad. He will not, he says, permit a word to be said in any way derogatory to the United States army or authorities, but he takes no notice of violent, inflammatory diatribes daily exciting the people of the Philippines. He lets Spaniards say what they like to their readers, while he refuses to trust the American people and loyal American journalists.

The Oceania Espanola of August 31 contains a fierce article entitled "Chaos," pointing out that no other word can describe the condition of Manila under its new rulers. The article complains that the American authorities have removed public officials and have failed to appoint their successors, thereby creating great confusion and hardship to the population of the Philippines. The editorial says:

"Thousands of poor tradespeople, laborers, contractors and others have been doing business for the municipal authorities of the different wards and now everything is stopped and the poor people cannot even get the money due them for work done or goods supplied prior to the surrender. To thousands in this city one small silver dollar makes all the difference between starvation and contentment, yet all the dollars in the treasury have been seized by the Americans. Perhaps some day all debts shall be paid, but the artisan, the street sweeper, the small storekeeper, who does not know where tomorrow's dinner will come from, cannot feed his family on the song of 'Some Day.'

"The government pawnshop and savings bank is an American volunteer headquarters. How many thousands of people therefore curse the American people, who have been ready to bless them, ready to welcome them as liberators, until they find themselves at liberty to starve, 'pending negotiations.'

"There is no blame to the Americans for not being ready all in a minute to run a complicated organization entirely strange to them, but in the name of reason and humanity, there is severe blame for stopping one machine before the other is ready. It has caused and is causing an indescribable amount of misery among the many thousands of poor people in Manila. General Merriam was quick enough to grab the customs and get his staff working there, because the customs may be milked as richly as a good Swiss cow. But attending to the public wants of a poor populace is not remunerative and he not only neglects himself, but prevents others from going on with it, as of old.

Wyoming Campaign Opens.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—The republican side of the state campaign was opened here Saturday evening with a largely attended meeting at the opera house. G. E. Abbott, candidate for state treasurer, and T. T. Tynan, candidate for superintendent of public instruction, were present and made short addresses. The principal speech of the evening was made by ex-United States Senator Joseph M. Carey.

Tomahawk Wins His Case.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The local land office has received a decision from the general land office which grants to Black Tomahawk, a full blooded Indian, 160 acres adjoining the platted portion of Fort Pierre and which is worth between $8,000 and $10,000. Tomahawk has been fighting adverse claimants to the tract for eight years and has finally won out against all other claimants.

Stomach Trouble

Severe Suffering Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Also Proves Effective for Catarrh and Impure Blood.

"I suffered with a very severe stomach trouble, and medical treatment utterly failed to do me any good. There was so much said about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I concluded to try it. The first bottle did not seem to do me much good except when I felt very bad I would take a dose and it would revive me. But I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla until I had taken five bottles and then I was entirely well. I have taken it since for catarrh, and my oldest son for impure blood, and it has done us all so much good that we never intend to be without it." MRS. D. L. WILLIAMS, Racket Store, Marion, Kansas.

Be sure to get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CAPTAIN OF GRIGSBY'S TROOP

Had Little Complaint Excepting the Location of His Camp.

EVIDENCE HEARD BY THE WAR COMMISSION

Major Gallagher Explains that Shortage of Lighters at Santiago Caused Trouble—Pointer from Mrs. Lange.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The war investigation commission had three witnesses before it today—Captain Culver of Grigsby's Rough Riders, Dr. Hysell, chief surgeon of the Second division, located at Camp Thomas, and Major Gallagher, who was in charge of various commissary depots in the Santiago campaign.

Dr. Hysell's testimony dealt with the sanitary and hospital conditions at Camp Thomas. He said there was less typhoid fever among the troops of the Second division than among the other divisions and stated that upon his advice this division had secured its water from outside springs instead of from the Chickamauga river, as he considered the river water liable to be impure.

Major Gallagher detailed the process of supplying rations to the troops in the field. He said that at one time there was a deficiency in coffee and sugar for two days and expressed the opinion that this shortage would have proven serious if it had continued for any length of time. He said the supply of lighters was not sufficient to permit the accumulation of any considerable quantity of food at one time.

Captain Culver stated that at one time twenty-two of his men were sick. He thought the proportion not excessive—no greater than during the first days of the civil war—and until the men learned to depend upon the army ration and not to go outside for food. He thought the pies sold to the men were unwholesome and said that much stale fried chicken was sent to them. In conclusion Captain Culver said he had no complaint to make of treatment except in the location of his troops in the woods. He had protested against this location.

Captain Culver was followed by Dr. James H. Hysell, who was chief surgeon of the Third division of the First army corps and who was located at Camp Thomas from the 7th of June to the 21st of August. He had been a surgeon in the civil war and since then said he had been in general practice. All the early cases of typhoid fever were treated in the regimental hospitals and the patients were not isolated until after the construction of the division hospitals, when typhoid and suspicious cases were isolated and the men were well attended by physicians and nurses. There had been 1,100 cases of all kinds of diseases treated in the hospitals and fifteen deaths.

Dr. Hysell on the Stand.

Dr. Hysell thought typhoid fever had been imported into the camp from the outside and that it had been due to the failure to properly cover the sinks. He does not think it possible to effectually isolate typhoid fever cases, as typhoid was so difficult to detect in its early stages. All reasonable precautions had been taken in locating the camp to prevent the development of disease. He admitted that in case of another war by the experience of the past most effective means could be provided.

The examination of Dr. Hysell was conducted by Dr. Connor of the commission and was very searching from a medical standpoint.

At the afternoon session the commission examined Major Hugh J. Gallagher. He served as depot commissary at Siboney, San Juan and Santiago and recently occupied this position at Montauk Point.

At Siboney the rations, he said, were forwarded almost as rapidly as landed. Only very small quantities could be accumulated, yet the commissary during their stay at Siboney had been able to meet all requirements made upon them for provisions by the troops and none of them was ever refused. He heard no complaint of lack of rations, as they were able to forward about 30,000 rations per day. From Siboney the depot was removed to El Poso, seven miles inland. At this point there was never enough rations on hand for even a day ahead and it was impossible to fill all requisitions. There was a shortage in coffee and sugar which continued for two or three days because of the high surf at Siboney. All the rations were good, but in some cases the hard bread would be injured by sudden showers. When this happened the bread was thrown aside and not issued. Some potatoes, onions, tomatoes and canned beef had been thrown away at Santiago, being spoiled.

Needed More Lighters.

Major Gallagher said there was a shortage of lighters, but he was not able to say why this was true.

Colonel Denby pressed the witness for information as to the shortage of coffee and sugar and Major Gallagher stated that there were probably two days when the men were without these articles. A storm was the cause of this deficiency, but if there had been a sufficiency of lighters this deficiency would not have occurred. The major said their was not to his knowledge a shortage in any other article of food during the campaign. Mr. Denby told him there was complaint of a deficiency covering a month's time, but Mr. Gallagher said he knew nothing of it.

"Suppose," asked General McCook, "this shortage of rations had lasted for seven days instead of one, what would have been the result?"

"We probably would have had to face back," replied Major Gallagher. "Men cannot fight on short rations."

Major Gallagher said that of the five civilian assistants he had two were inefficient and indifferent to their duties. They were Captain Lord of New York and Captain Ryan of Kansas. Mr. Gallagher said the commissary supply at Montauk was abundant and good while he was at that point.

Pointer from Mrs. Lange.

General Beaver today received a letter from Mrs. Hugo Lange of Brooklyn, who participated in the relief work at Montauk Point, relating to her interview with President McKinley when he visited Camp Wikoff.

She was reported to have said to the president that some of the men were "carried out in a dying condition in order to get rid of them."

This, she says, she did not say, but she asked if, in passing through the wards, the president did not notice the number of empty cots. He replied that he had noticed them and she then requested him to ask why the men were without care in the detention and in some of the regimental hospitals. The letter continues:

"I will also ask you to go back of the conditions at the time General Wheeler arrived and investigate why no preparation was made to receive and care for our sick and suffering soldiers. I never saw more devoted or self-sacrificing work under the most trying conditions or with greater patience and perseverance than that which was exhibited by the executive officers of Camp Wikoff, particularly Major Heisemann, Major Browne and Major Thomassen. The sanitary condition of the general hospital was appalling until the general police work was taken up by Lieutenant Durfee of the Second engineers."

Select Camp for Troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The special American commission charged to select camps for the American troops to be sent here shortly, visited Guanajay, Mariel and other places in Pinar del Rio, yesterday. They have decided that a camp is to be located on the hills in the vicinity of Guanajay and it is reported that the first American troops will reach here about November 10.

General Wade, Colonel Clous, Captain Hart and Lieutenant Wade had a brief interview this forenoon with Captain General Blanco.

RELIEVE SURGEON TABOR OF DUTY.

Investigation Into the Death of Private Hugh Parrett, a Regular.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The board of inquiry appointed to investigate the contract surgeon, Tabor, in connection with the death of Private Hugh Parrett of the Eighth infantry, regulars, has submitted its report to Secretary Alger. The board presents simply the testimony taken in the course of the inquiry, making no recommendations.

The charges against Dr. Tabor were that he neglected to attend and prescribe for Private Parrett and that the soldier's death was due to negligence or incompetence of the surgeon. The evidence taken by the board shows that Dr. Tabor did prescribe for Parrett and that he attended him twice on the day of his death. Not fifteen minutes before the man died, Dr. Tabor was talking to him in front of his tent. The man was then suffering from a case of acute pneumonia, superinduced by a bath which he had taken in the surf only a short time before. Parrett had been ordered by one of the surgeons of his company to take a bath and to go to the cook's tent to get warm water in which to bathe. For some reason Parrett did not get the warm water, but went to the beach and plunged into the surf. The effect produced by the cold water on his system, which was much reduced by fever and other causes, was so great that pneumonia instantly developed and he died in a short time.

The evidence further shows that Dr. Tabor was very cross to Parrett and that he spoke to him sharply. This was accounted for in the testimony by the fact that Dr. Tabor was himself nearly ill from the effects of the hard work he had been doing and was nervous and unstrung. The report of the board of inquiry was referred to Judge Advocate Lieber and by him returned to the secretary of war, with the opinion that the charges against Dr. Tabor would not lie under the testimony. The matter was then referred to Surgeon General Sternberg, who decided that under the circumstances the best course to pursue would be to relieve Dr. Tabor from duty by cancelling his contract as army surgeon. The necessary steps to this end will be made at once.

Gold Find Near Skagway.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 10.—News is received here of the finding of gold quartz at Skagway going $1,000 to the ton. The news comes from a very reliable source and, although the exact location is not made known, it is within a very short distance of the gateway city.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dan Liddy of St. Louis is at the Iler Grand.

T. B. Crews of St. Louis is a guest of the Millard.

J. L. Hanley of Chicago is a guest of the Millard.

R. J. Boyd of Kansas City is a guest of the Millard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Riley of Albion are at the Iler Grand.

Mrs. W. P. Dickinson of Lead, S. D., is stopping at the Millard.

W. C. Brooks and wife of Beatrice are stopping at the Millard.

George H. Beaver and wife of Webb City, Mo., are guests of the Millard.

M. A. Cramer and wife of Kansas City, Mo., are stopping at the Millard.

Hon. E. V. Lanyon and Mrs. Lanyon of Pittsburg are at the Iler Grand.

Judge L. W. Shurtliff, president of the Utah commission, is at the Iler Grand.

Miss Patterson of Independence, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Heth at 1916 Dodge street.

Mrs. A. D. S. Johnston and Mrs. J. M. Russell of St. Paul are guests of the Millard.

Hon. Charles A. Schieren, the last mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting friends in Omaha.

Misses Gertrude and Maud Barnes of Topeka, Kan., are in Omaha at the home of Mrs. E. B. Talmage.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hiller from Waverly, Ia., are visiting their brother, Henry Hiller, 3521 Farnam street.

George L. Ploof, city salesman for Paxton & Gallagher, is happy, all on account of a baby girl at his house.

C. L. Richards of Hebron, formerly speaker of the Nebraska house of representatives, is in the city.

A. J. Lunt has gone to Appleton, Wis., to attend the wedding of his sister. He will return the latter part of the week.

Silas B. Warren, a banker of St. Mary's, Kan., spent several days at the exposition last week, stopping at 2427 Dodge street.

F. W. True, from the Treasury department at Washington, came to Omaha yesterday to take part in the Peace Jubilee.

Edgar Appleby and Arthur Appleby of Liverpool, England, who hold large land interests in Nebraska, are at the Iler Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Talmage of Baldwinsville, N. Y., are stopping with their brother, E. B. Talmage, South Twenty-ninth street.

Lead City, S. D., visitors to the exposition are: Mathew Campbell and wife, "Bud" Barnes, Mat Plunkett, George Nelson and wife.

Mrs. T. H. Doyle, Miss McDonald, Miss Medsker, Miss Norman, Miss Doyle and Miss Lemon of St. Joseph are at the Iler Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George M. Welch of Passaic, N. J., are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. H. Hazzard, 1549 South Twenty-sixth street.

Senator W. V. Allen arrived in the city yesterday to look over the local political situation and to attend the exposition during Peace Jubilee celebration.

Major Wilcox has gone to Chicago, but the Ak-Sar-Ben king will return in time to take part in the festivities incidental to the arrival of President McKinley.

Edward Brant, formerly assistant auditor of the B. & M. here, is in the city renewing old friendships. He is now auditor of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association.

J. M. Breisford, superintendent of the water works at Deadwood, S. D., and wife and George Jackson, a prominent mining man, and wife of the same city are visiting the exposition.

R. L. Lazenby of Atkins, Ia., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Dora Lazenby, and Miss Grace Hastie of Des Moines, Ia., were exposition visitors last week, stopping at 2427 Dodge street.

Benjamin Cotton, the popular little bugler of the Omaha Guards, who was taken ill at Chickamauga Park, is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever. He is able to be out of the hospital and is improving rapidly.

C. F. Martin of Denver, recording secretary of the National Live Stock association, is in the city to attend the several meetings of the live stock men's organization this week. He will remain until the close of the stock show.

W. H. Michael of the State department and Major F. W. Clark of the Treasury department have arrived in Omaha to take part in the Peace Jubilee festivities at the exposition. They are registered at the Millard.

Nebraskans at the Hotels—C. E. Stine, Superior; Charles Stuart, Sam Earnest, Logan Musser, Gordon; George Elliott, Valentine; Frank Brayton, Valentine. F. D. Felt, A. J. Cowden, Superior; Daniel Ford, O'Connor; George Krumm, Lon Krumm, Tilden; W. F. Converse, Neligh; W. H. Austin and wife, Franklin; J. W. Adamson, Monroe; E. W. Snyder, Genoa; A. L. Johnson, Wood Lake; E. J. Parker and wife, Plainview; J. J. Ball and wife, Burck; E. T. Smith, Wood Lake.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PITTSBURG ACTS AS HOST

Surrenders Unconditionally to the Invading Army of Knights Templar.

CITY GAILY DECORATED IN THEIR HONOR

Masonic Emblems Wrought in Electric Lights Visible Everywhere—Reception Committees Are Kept Busy.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Fire threatened early this morning to throw a mantle of gloom over the first day of the triennial conclave of Knights Templar. The Richelieu hotel, a four-story structure on Liberty street, opposite the Union depot, caught fire at 8 o'clock and for a time the entire block was in danger of destruction. The guests of the hotel included a number of knights from different commanderies, but fortunately no one was hurt. C. M. Yohe of Pittsburg was narrowly saved from suffocation and George Rupp, a sergeant of the United States regular infantry, fell from the second story while making his escape from a third floor window on a rope. Neither will die. The fire was confined to the cellar and first floor of the hotel building and the loss will not be heavy.

The conclave today is well under way and the streets are fairly alive with white plumed knights. Over 100 commanderies came in from north, south and east during the day and the men on the Pittsburg reception committees arose before dawn to be in waiting at the various railway stations to act as escorts to their guests.

Grand Master Warren Larue Thomas expressed the general opinion of the visiting knights when he said during a brief breathing spell: "We are going to have one of the greatest weeks in the history of Templarism. The crowd is going to be one of the greatest that ever attended a triennial conclave and the work which Pittsburg has accomplished in the way of entertainment borders on the marvelous. The gorgeousness of the decorations and the hospitality of the people overwhelm us."

City Brilliantly Illuminated.

The brilliancy of the city's street decorations marks an epoch in the history of electric illumination. Within a radius of four blocks from the heart of the city 400,000 incandescent lamps burn every night. Huge electric crosses and other emblems of templarism are suspended on the sides and fronts of the city's tallest buildings and there is hardly a store or shop in the down town district which has not an illuminated design of some Masonic significance in its windows. The result at night is that Pittsburg presents a perfect blaze of electric glory, with an effect that has probably never been equaled. Nothing but bad weather can now interrupt the reign of festivity and goodfellowship that was inaugurated today. Forecaster Ridgeway is fearful of slight showers tomorrow and even heavy rain tomorrow evening, but it is hoped that the skies will be bright during the remainder of the conclave.

The five grand commanderies opened their headquarters and started the ball rolling. The day was largely taken up with receiving and welcoming the influx of visitors, followed by a reception in honor of Grand Master Thomas and Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania. The real work of the conclave will commence tomorrow, when the grand encampment will be called to order at the conclusion of the big parade.

Three commanderies from the Blue Grass state, the grand commandery of Kentucky and DeMolay and Louisville No. 1 of Louisville, came in this morning and marched to their headquarters to the strains of "Dixie" and "The Old Kentucky Home." The Louisville men are making the strongest effort possible to secure the conclave of 1901, with apparently good prospects of success. The leaders in the fight for Louisville are: T. L. Jefferson, De Molay, No. 12, chairman; T. C. Timberlake, Louisville No. 1, secretary; C. C. Voght, W. H. Meffert, J. A. Stratton, J. H. Sannhman, T. H. Sherley, W. R. Woodruff, T. R. Satterwhite, jr., and R. H. Thompson. The Kentuckians brought 10,000 white satin badges with the inscription "Louisville for 1901," and declare with all the assurance of certainty that they will telegraph victory to their city before the close of the week. Niagara Falls, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Detroit are the other cities in the race for the next conclave.

EXPAND CHURCH INFLUENCE

Hawaiian Episcopalians Desire to Come Under the American Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—At the triennial council of the Episcopal church today the expanding influence of the church was indicated by the memorial from the Japanese diocese urging the creation of a southern jurisdiction in that country and from the Anglican church in Honolulu, heretofore fostered by the English church, asking that in view of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States the church of Hawaii be amalgamated with that in this country, becoming a missionary jurisdiction.

The propositions were referred, that on the Hawaiian subject going to the committee on increased responsibility of the church.

The Southern Florida jurisdiction submitted a proposition that each missionary jurisdiction be represented in the council by one clerical and one lay delegate with vote. Referred.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five deputies to meet with a committee of bishops to select the city for the next place of meeting. The chair named as the committee of deputies Messrs. Morgan of New York, Spalding of California, Mann of Missouri, Lindsay of Massachusetts and Waters of Louisiana.

The divorce question came up and was placed on the calendar for discussion following the resolution on the czar's peace conference.

Among the resolutions presented and referred was one expressing thanks for the sympathy of Great Britain toward this government during the recent war with Spain and hoping that the time would come when the two great nations would stand shoulder to shoulder and flag to flag in the progress of the world.

The main discussion of the day was on the amendment of the constitution. This related mainly to the internal organization of the church and to the amendment of article iv for the establishment of standing committees in each diocese.

Article iv, in regard to the standing committees of dioceses, was agreed to after the adoption of an unimportant amendment.

Article v, governing the formation of new dioceses, led to considerable debate. Delegate Lightner of Minnesota moved to strike out that feature of the article which provides that no city shall form more than one diocese, except when the civil authority consolidate into one city portions of territory belonging to different dioceses, in which case a portion of said territory shall remain in the diocese to which it previously belonged, until a change is made by the consent of the general convention. It was urged that the diocese of New York and Brooklyn was so large as to be unwieldy and that the division was essential. The amendment prevailed. Article v was then recommitted for further consideration.

Article vi was adopted on a vote by dioceses. Article vii led to a sharp division over the so-called provincial system.

The committee report provided for uniting dioceses into provinces.

Dr. John H. Egan of the committee reported the minority report, holding that the civil division of the country into states should be followed by the church without the creation of the strictly Episcopal provinces. The resolution went against it and the subject went over until tomorrow. The deputies agreed to a resolution for the bishops revision the canon establishing a Prayer Book Distribution society, this work now being attended to by the diocesan associations.

The bishops appointed the following as members of the joint committee on selection of a city in which to hold the convention of 1901: Messrs. Potter of New York, Randolph of Virginia, Worthington of Nebraska, Lawrence of Massachusetts and Morrison of Duluth.

It was decided to create a new missionary district in Japan to be known as the Kyoto district, which is co-terminus with the Japanese diocese. The missionary will be selected by the bishops.

A resolution was agreed to providing for a general committee to which shall be referred the resolutions reported by the Lambeth conference.

The chairman, on behalf of the presiding bishops, announced the appointment of the following commissioners of the American church building fund: Rev. Morgan Dix, New York; Rev. William Huntington, New York; Wilton W. Battersoll, Albany; Charles T. Olmstead, central New York; Henry Anstice, Philadelphia, Edmund D. Cooper, Long Island; Joseph H. Elliott, Washington; David H. Greer, New York; Reese F. Alsop, New York; Douglass O. Kelly, California; Samuel Hart, Connecticut; Charles H. Strong, Georgia; Gilbert H. Sterling, central Pennsylvania; Hon. N. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Hon. John H. King, Long Island; Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts; William H. Lightner, Minnesota; Alfred Mills, Newark; John Wilkes, North Carolina; James Houghteling, Chicago.

The bishops considered the proposed new canon relating to the question of marriage and divorce for the balance of the day. Secretary Hart announced that considerable progress had been made, but no decision was reached.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEET

Delegates to Typographical Union Gather at Syracuse—Committees Named.

SYRACUSE N. Y., Oct. 10.—The forty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union convened here today and will be in session for five days. The committee on credentials presented its report, seating the nine irregular delegates. The filowing committees were appointed:

On subordinate unions—L. L. Daniels, Dallas; Felix Maroux, Quebec; E. S. Cates, Rochester; W. V. Shields, Lansing, and Jaes Ryder, New York. Appeals—George McMamara, Chicago, J. J. Cannan, St. Louis; L. E. Smith, Kansas City; C. E. Kiser, Norfolk. Finance—James P. Eagan, Toledo; E. C. Scott, Cincinnati; P. C. McClelland, Pittsburg; J. E. Parker, Peoria; W. G. Harber, Boston. Childs-Drexel home—J. C. McCann, Albany, B. Greenberg, New York; R. B. Walsh, Boston; W. J. Hanafin, Baltimore; H. E. Stephan, New York. Miscellaneous business—John D. Flanagan, Grand Rapids; Miss Nellie Childers, Des Moines; George E. Suydam, Scranton, C. E. Kiser, Norfolk, F. H. Friends, St. Paul. Delegates from Niaagra Falls, Kalamazoo and Detroit have already commenced a vigorous canvas to secure the convention for 1900.

DEATH RECORD.

Soldier's Funeral.

CORNING, Ia., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of Harry Scott, private in Company K, Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, was held here today. Company K was raised in this county and Private Scott's was the first death in the company. He died at Camp Presidio of typhoid fever. The funeral was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic and of members of his regiment from Corning, Bedford, Villisca and Red Oak, who are home on furloughs. The services were held in the city park. Business houses all closed and 3,000 people attended. Scott was a well known young man, stood high in the community and but for his enlistment would have been married this month. The funeral of Private Curtis Bates of the same company will be held tomorrow at the same hour and business will again suspend.

Dr. Henry A. Gilman.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. Henry A. Gilman, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, died suddenly of apoplexy last evening. He was born in 1845 and was first assistant surgeon in the Illinois Insane hospital at Jaksonville for fifteen years. He was elected superintendent of the Iowa Insane hospital here July 25, 1882, and has done splendid work in the institute. He leaves a widow and two sons.

James A. Norton.

Police Officer James A. Norton died at his home, 1305 Chicago street, at 6 o'clock p. m. yesterday after a lingering illness of Bright's disease. He leaves a wife and five small children. Deceased was 48 years old. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral, which will be held under the auspices of the Policemen's Benevolent association. Norton was appointed to the force in May last. He only served two months before being stricken down.

Albert Weinman.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Albert Weinman, a highly respected and leading business man of this city, died suddenly at his residence in this city early Monday morning. Mr. Weinman was a native of Germany of Jewish parentage and was a little over 42 years of age at the time of his demise. He leaves a widow and two children.

Funeral of Charles F. Beindorff.

The funeral of Charles F. Beindorff will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence, 1025 Thirtieth avenue, Rev. S. Right Butler, pastor of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church, officiating. Interment will be at Prospect Hill cemetery.

Pensions for Deafness, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—There has been wide circulation given to the story originating at the recent annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cincinnati that "the commissioner of pensions had called his chiefs together and instructed them to disregard totally every application based on deafness and rheumatism in the adjudication of claims for pensions." The commissioner has issued an official statement showing that no such instructions were given and he calls to witness two bureau chiefs who assert that certificates have been issued daily for both deafness and rheumatism.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The president has appointed Myron D. Taylor to be register of the land office at St. Cloud, Minn.; Lemuel C. Burriss and Napoleon Bainsworth of Indian Territory, both Indians, have been appointed coal and asphalt trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $306,639,638; gold reserve, $244,854,412.

Breckinridge to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—General J. C. Breckinridge has been included in the list of major generals to be mustered out and will return to his duties as inspector general with the rank of brigadier.

ARRAIGN SAXTON'S SLAYER

Court Room is Crowded to Witness the Preliminary Hearing.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO THE CHARGE

Adjournment Then Taken Without Further Formality Until Tuesday—Prisoner Looks Unconcerned Over Her Situation.

CANTON, O., Oct. 10.—Anne E. George, charged with the murder of George D. Saxton, was brought into Justice Reignor's court room today to enter her plea to the affidavit, charging her with murder. Long before the hour the court room was filled with men and women, all anxious to see Mrs. George and hear her plea to the charge against her. As she entered the room she made her way through the crowd and took a seat at the court table. She was clad in a plaid skirt of a gray color, and a gaily colored shirt waist and a jaunty hat, trimmed in the season's style. She looked unconcerned and seemingly did not realize the momentous question which she was soon to make answer to the court. The eyes of everybody in the court room were upon her as she gazed about the room.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene was the first of the counsel to put in an appearance and he spent some time in looking over the criminal code. In a few minutes Mrs. George's counsel, Attorneys John C. Welty, Mayor James A. Rice and James A. Sterling, entered the room. Attorneys Welty and Rice took seats on either side of Mrs. George and Attorney Welty held a lengthy conference with her and then asked for the affidavit. This was given him by Justice Reignor, and, while it was being examined, Attorney J. J. Grant, a close friend and counsel of the deceased, came in and sat beside the prosecutor.

After reading over the affidavit very carefully Mrs. George's counsel spent some time in looking over the criminal laws and then Attorney Welty said they were ready for the arraignment. He said they desired to waive the reading of the affidavit and enter a plea of not guilty to the charge.

Prosecutor Pomerene said that they had a right to waive the reading of the affidavits, but that the prisoner must answer for herself as to her guilt or innocence. With this statement by the prosecutor Justice Reignor asked Mrs. George if she was guilty or not guilty to the charge made against her in the affidavit. Mrs. George, while seemingly not disturbed in the least, but in a very weak and scarcely audible voice, answered "Not guilty."

After the arraignment there was some little controversy between the attorneys as to the time for the preliminary hearing. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene desired to have the time for the preliminary hearing set for Saturday on account of engagements in common pleas court every day during the week. Mrs. George's counsel insisted on having the hearing within the statutory four days and then named the hour for Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, which was ordered.

Mrs. George was then taken back to the county jail.

It is asserted the defense will be an alibi and that the shots were fired by a man in woman's garb. A postal card dated Springfield, O., October 8, addressed to the chief of police, Canton, signed X. Y. Z. saying "I killed Saxton and am not sorry for it, catch me if you can" has been received by Mayor Rice. The coroner resumed the examination of witnesses this morning and the number on his list indicated that his examination will not be concluded for several days.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE SAXTON

Remains of the Victim of an Assassin's Bullet Are Laid Away.

CANTON, O., Oct. 10.—The funeral services over the remains of George D. Saxton, held at the M. C. Barber residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon were very short and simple. They were conducted by Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the home church of the Saxtons, assisted by Rev. E. C. Manchester, pastor of the First Methodist church, with which President McKinley is associated, in the presence of the relatives and nearest friends. A quartet touchingly sang a hymn at the opening. Rev. Milligan read a selection of scripture, and Dr. Manchester offered prayer. There were no remarks made by either clergyman.

When the services were over the family took their places in the carriages. In the first carriage was President and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, other relatives and near friends, including Webb C. Hayes, followed in other carriages. Many people gathered about the Barber residence and along the way which was taken by the funeral cortege to West Lawn cemetery, where the remains were consigned to their last resting place in the Saxton family lot. Here the usual commitment service was read by the officiating clergymen.

To the many floral offerings sent to the president and members of the family have been added a flood of telegrams and letters from sympathetic friends in all parts of the world. Among the messages received was a cablegram of condolence to the president and the family from the American peace commissioners in Paris. Messages were also received from nearly all of the American diplomats and representatives abroad. The diplomatic corps at Washington has been particularly generous in its expression and tokens of sympathy to the president and to the afflicted family.

In his brief walks about the city for exercise as well as about the house, people of all classes, workingmen and business and professional men have everywhere given to the president expressions of deepest sympathy and condolence. Among the most frequent and most sympathic callers at the house have been the returned volunteer soldiers of the army sent to Cuba, several hundred of whom are here on furlough. James McKinley, the president's nephew, who is home on a furlough after having served General Henry as an orderly in Porto Rico will join the Omaha party tonight.

Dortch Leaves for Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Chief Dortch of the division of education of the Indian office left for Omaha today. After spending a few days at the exposition he will make a tour of inspection to the schools in Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa and Wyoming.

The secretary of the interior today approved for patent to the state of Wyoming 11,135 acres of land selected on account of state charitable, penal and reform institutions.

The comptroller of the currency, as treasurer of the Lafayette monument commission today received the first subscription for the monument from the pupils in the school of S. V. Hugh of Ryan, Ia., which amounts to $2.05.

The Drovers' National bank of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was today approved as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Shenandoah, Ia.

Dear Editor:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address,

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