THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Lambert W B NELIGH NEB

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DREYFUS ACTS A MAN

Prisoner of Devil's Isle Rallies from Strain of His Prolonged Torture.

BOTH BODY AND MIND FIND NEW STRENGTH

Rennes Shows Little Agitation Over Presence of the Prisoner.

DEFENDANT MASTERS DETAILS OF HIS CASE

Many Developments Form for Him New and Surprising Information.

HIS GRATITUDE GOES OUT TO PICQUART

Counsel Alone Permitted Private Interview with Prisoner, the Family Being Obliged to Submit to Eavesdropper.

RENNES, July 4.—Maitre Labordi paid another visit to Captain Dreyfus at 10 o'clock this morning, remaining with him until noon. The lawyer found the prisoner to be in even better spirits than yesterday and in the resistance Dreyfus has shown to the frightful blow he suffered in the judgment of the court-martial and his terrible experience on Devil's Island, combined with his marvelous recuperation of physical and mental strength since he left Cayenne, Maitre Labordi saw the strongest proofs of his innocence.

Counsel was almost joyful in appearance on leaving the military prison today and beyond doubt his interviews with Dreyfus have given him the most favorable impression respecting the outcome of the court-martial. Dreyfus spent yesterday evening and this morning in studying the documents relating to the Esterhazy and Zola trials. Maitre Labordi during this morning's conference explained to him the obscure points. Dreyfus was naturally astonished at many incidents and at the attitude of various persons since his deportation.

It is impossible to imagine a town calmer than Rennes. The inhabitants continue absolutely indifferent to the presence of Dreyfus. Barely half a dozen persons witnessed the visits of counsel and Madame Dreyfus to the prison today. The town, however, is full of detectives who scrutinize all strangers, and a few gendarmes are patrolling before the residence of Mme. Dreyfus. They approach and watch every one stopping before the gate leading to the courtyard of the mansion.

Meeting of Brothers.

Matthieu Dreyfus paid his first visit to his brother at 3 p. m. today, the interview lasting half an hour. The brothers threw themselves into each other's arms. Matthieu said he found his brother aged and broken in health, but not the physical wreck he feared. In spite of his sufferings Dreyfus' eyes are as bright and his mind as clear as when he was occupied with his duties on the general staff. He was troubled with insomnia during the voyage, but has recovered. The prisoner is still suffering from dysentery, but it is now slight and there is every reason to believe he will rapidly recuperate his forces. Naturally he is under medical treatment.

Matthieu found his brother in good spirits and buoyed up by the necessity of mustering all his strength for the coming ordeal and by the hope that at last he will have justice done him. He is extremely reserved as to his life on Devil's island, which has left an indelible impression and remains in his memory as a horrible nightmare. Dreyfus looks back to his existence of the last four years with relief, tinged with a feeling of horror of a sane man who has escaped from a madhouse. He declared his brain is almost reeling in the face of the mass of documents and explanation MM. Demage and Labori are bringing out regarding the extraordinary machinations of his enemies and the persevering devotion of his friends.

Dreyfus is astounded and full of heartfelt gratitude at their self-sacrifice. This feeling is particularly strong as regards Colonel Picquart, whom he hardly remembers and the story of whose persecution has profoundly moved him.

Official Attendant Present.

Captain Dreyfus was unable to talk freely with his brother, owing to the presence of an officer who is under instructions to be present at all interviews between the prisoner and members of his family. This arrangement has been a terrible trial for Mme. Dreyfus and the rest, as they have been obliged to restrain their emotions so far as possible, and have been unable to converse as to intimate matters, because every word has been overheard and every gesture watched.

Only Maitres Demance and Labori are allowed to see Dreyfus privately. His counsel will return to see him together at the beginning of next week, thus giving him ample time, in the meanwhile, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the contents of the various dossiers.

DREYFUS' MENTAL CONDITION

Officers of the Sfax Tell How the Prisoner Conducted Himself on the Voyage.

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PARIS, July 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—To get at the truth of Dreyfus' mental and physical condition correspondents in Rennes and Brest have collected the exact facts from every one near him since he left Devils Island. Captain Coffiniere of the Sfax, who brought Dreyfus from Devils Island, said:

"Physically Dreyfus impressed me as robust. But the man was just out of bed after a long struggle with death. Mentally some signs pointed to a lack of brain balance, although those signs might be ascribed to other causes. He had the irritable temper, coupled with the vacant nervousness that I have seen in people convalescing from long illness."

Asked to tell exactly how the lack of mental balance manifested itself, the captain of the Sfax said:

"Dreyfus often began letters which, seemingly, he was unable to finish. Or he ended by writing the same sentence over and over until, furious, he tore up the letter. Once he tore a page he had crumpled from a precious book that was lent him. He had written on the page's margin opposite a serious passage 'That's funny!' and had repeated 'That's funny, that's funny, that's funny!' in writing from the top to the bottom of the margin.

"Sometimes during his promenades on deck Dreyfus suddenly faced about as if he expected to be stabbed in the back. But these symptoms were not frequently visible. On the whole he acted like a sane man. His usual attitude represented a combination of pride and subdued defiance."

The lieutenant in personal charge of Dreyfus on board the Sfax said he never observed the symptoms remarked by others. Said the lieutenant:

"Dreyfus was like a hundred other officers after hard colonial services, whose livers have shrivelled and become 'cranky,' but whose health has not been irremediably ruined. He communicated with me strictly in writing. His letters were always sensible, save occasionally one had an unapplicable introduction, an opening sentence quite irrelevant."

A friend of the Sfax's surgeon says the surgeon had orders to visit Dreyfus every day. The surgeon has told this friend:

"Nothing angered Dreyfus so much as my visits. He would take no medicine. When, because of certain symptoms I asked him questions whose answers were calculated to show if he was mentally diseased, he quickly penetrated my purpose and furiously resented it. Those were the only times he spoke fluently. A fear of insanity is oft present in the incipiency of mental disease.

"But as Dreyfus got further north, nearer France, he grew less taciturn, he slept without having hallucinations, without groaning. His physical improvement was extraordinary during the twenty days' voyage. When he first came aboard he looked like a staggering imbecile."

A correspondent interviewed even the sailors on the Sfax. The intelligent sailor who daily shaved Dreyfus said he noticed he was preoccupied on the subject of insanity.

"He thrice spoke to me of insanity," said the sailor. "Once when I was stropping the razor Dreyfus said: 'I have read of a barber who was made suddenly crazy by the sound of the steel scraping on the skin.' He added: 'You are not crazy; men feel lunacy coming over them.'"

Another sailor who took Dreyfus' meals to his cabin stated as a curious fact, that once when he had forgotten to put salt on the tray Dreyfus could not remember the word "salt." He struggled hard, but always stopped at "donnoz moi" (give me). Then he grabbed up a pencil and bit of paper and wrote without hesitation: "Apportez moi du sel" (bring me some salt).

I can state that Mme. Dreyfus' first impressions of her husband's condition, which she told her intimates and which have been cabled to you, account for her husband's present disposition to feel hurt by the least intimation that his mind is not strong as ever. Mme. Dreyfus now tells journalists her husband is well, much better than was to be expected. So, too, Dreyfus' attorneys speak—to journalists, but in conversation with a close friend Labordi yet out the following yesterday:

"Even if Dreyfus' mind were affected, there are several reasons why we would not noise it about.

"First—A trick of insanity is hard to distinguish and Dreyfus' shrinking bewilderment is quite natural under the circumstances he has endured.

"Second—Even if it were insanity, it is certainly curable. Why, then, attach to him the odium of lunacy, of which he would never get rid?

"Third—To noise about that Dreyfus is insane would hurt his case. His adversaries already speak of the rumors of his insanity as a clever scheme of the defence. For these reasons, even if he were insane, it would be unwise to acknowledge it.

"But I don't believe his mind is seriously affected. Dreyfus merely lacked practice at quick thinking and speaking. Three days of the most ordinary conversation made an enormous improvement in him."

Labordi, with his colleague De Mange, saw Dreyfus twice yesterday. Afterward Labordi said: "I did not know Dreyfus. I found him endowed with an iron constitution and admirable self-control. We will see that he gets the best care hereafter. He is rapidly picking up. His mental physique requires no tonic other than contact with friends.

"His distraction when he first landed is perfectly explainable. You must remember Dreyfus knew nothing of his own case. He has confessed to me that, when he received the court of cassation's report, it was a Chinese puzzle to him. He wondered if he was the man in question. He could not possibly grasp the intervention of Henry, Picquart, Esterhazy, of all the others.

"But now we are filling up the gaps in his knowledge of his own case. If you understand how complicated the case is you can not wonder he is still rather lost. But we find his mind lucid enough."

De Mange was visited in Paris today. The lawyer so devoted to Dreyfus said: "Dreyfus has aged, but he is sound. You know how a small dose of quinine will make a strong man's head reel. Well, Dreyfus' system is saturated with malaria and quinine. Moreover, he had contracted the habit of silence, which was not to be immediately overcome. All this at first misled Mme. Dreyfus, who was naturally rejoiced by the change in her husband.

"Labordi was explaining the case. Dreyfus remained motionless, silent, apparently his mind was wandering. Labordi was astonished. He asked: 'You understand me, do you not? You are interested in my presentation of the case?'"

Dreyfus answered slowly: "I have been very ill. Three times I have been struck down by congestion of the brain. I have boiled under the sun of Guiana for fifty months. My intelligence and memory may have been temporarily affected, but, so far, I believe I follow you. When I don't I shall tell you."

Dreyfus' subsequent questions and remarks proved he was slowly picking his way through the tangle of details.

"Details!" Demange added. "Besides, he took copious notes. I having collected all this evidence in the case, submitted it to one of the most famous specialists in France on mental and nervous diseases. Appreciating the delicacy and importance of his utterance this specialist would not permit his name to be used, but he said emphatically:

"Dreyfus was rescued in the nick of time. Insanity was already clutching his brain. His well characterized symptoms are known to all physicians who have observed insanity produced by enforced seclusion. The climate, too, was helping to make Dreyfus insane. Besides, he went away with the dangerously fixed idea that he was innocent and helpless enough to have driven him into hypochondria. Evidently he was fast drifting into monomania, caused by persecution. You can see the beginning of monomania in his suspicion of his wife. That he should lose the powers of speech is not astonishing. I have known cases of lack of verbal intercourse brought on aphasia much quicker.

"The fact that Dreyfus cannot utter words does not preclude the possibility of his writing them. Any physician can cite wonderful phenomena of aphasia. But Dreyfus' mind was inevitably doomed had he been left in exile. When mental disease gets its first hold its progress is rapid. I remember the governor of Guiana cabled two months ago; 'Justice to be effective must be prompt.'

"Yes, I am certain of Dreyfus' recovery," the eminent specialist concluded. He added: "I have known men further on the frontier of madness to be saved by a single stroke of good fortune. Dreyfus of late has been ruminating on sickly fancies that his wife and friends had abandoned him. These fancies were killing his mind as surely as if he was drinking poison. He finds now that those whom distance, despair, seclusion, disease, distorted into mon-

(Continued on Second Page.)

TWO REPUBLICS JOIN HANDS

American Celebration at Paris Witnesses Exchange of Good Feeling.

BENJAMIN HARRISON THE GUEST OF HONOR

Justice Brewer, Ambassador Porter, and Other Notable Americans Are Present—McKinley and Loubet Are Toasted.

PARIS, July 4.—There was a grand reception this afternoon at the United States embassy, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, tropical plants and flags. Nearly the whole American colony attended.

At the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Grand hotel today the minister of commerce, M. Millerand, in addressing those present said:

"In inviting each year the government of the French republic to be represented at the banquet in commemoration of the independence of the United States the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris testifies to the fidelity and to the strength of the memories which unite one to the other.

"What more moving, more comforting spectacle than that of our two republics moving forward at an equal pace for the peace and happiness of the world. Never, I am happy to say, were the bonds of amicable sympathy which unite the two people more strong and more close. Yesterday President McKinley was kind enough to once more render public homage to the zeal with which our ambassador at Washington faithfully executed the instructions of his government. He was a year ago an intermediary to facilitate the conclusion of peace.

"Each day which draws us nearer to the grand feast of labor, to which France has invited the nations of the world, sees an increase in the number of the members of your colony, which is one of the delightful features of our Paris.

"Gentlemen, I lift my glass to the American republic and to the president."

Many Notable Guests Present.

The banquet was a great success, which was due largely to the presence of so many distinguished Americans. Benjamin Harrison, the guest of honor in the program, was unable to be present, owing to indisposition, until the speechmaking was well under way, but there were 600 persons at dessert.

Mr. Peartree, president of the Chamber of Commerce, read the following dispatch, which he had just received from President McKinley:

"I heartily reciprocate your good wishes and hope that our cordial relations with France may endure and become stronger year by year."

Letters were read from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, and M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, expressing their regret at not being able to be present. After a brief speech of welcome, in the course of which he referred to the efforts of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris on behalf of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, Mr. Peartree proposed the health of President McKinley, then that of President Loubet of France and finally that of Mr. Harrison.

By this time Mr. Harrison had arrived. Rising, amid cheers, he said he had feared that indisposition would prevent his making a speech and he had therefore written one, intending to ask some friend to read it for him, but as he had been able to put in an appearance he would read it himself, which he proceeded to do.

Mr. Harrison said:

"The observance of this aniversary in France has a peculiar interest to us as we celebrate the event in the land of Lafayette, the land whose sympathy for a poor and struggling people did so much to convert the declared right to be free into freedom. The Americans have grown stronger, but they have not ceased to be grateful. When America forgets her debt she will be unworthy and incapable of international friendship.

Government Not a Watch Dog.

"The United States has not set its eyes upon distant possessions. America has never failed either in Greece, Armenia or South America to make it known that she reprobates cruelty and persecution, but she has not felt that she has a commission to police the world. She would have welcomed a settlement of the Cuban question by the establishment of a humane, just and liberal government under Spain, if that had been possible.

"We have incurred responsibilities there and in the Philippines, and we shall not fail to discharge them at any cost.

"We are very proud of the magnificent achievements of our navy and army, and are glad if European misapprehension as to our naval construction and seamanship is removed. We are glad if a truer appreciation of the vast war resources of the United States prevails, glad only because it gives security in the hemisphere in which we are placed, not because it is a threat to Europe.

"The United States is now more than ever in sympathy with every practical suggestion tending to diminish the influence of arms in the determination of international questions. Arbitration halted because of the difficulty of finding a purely judicial tribunal that would consider international questions with the same indifference and the same impartiality that characterizes courts in the trials of individuals. When such a tribunal is attained disarmament will be near. America will hail that day." (Prolonged applause.)

Justice Brewer of the United State supreme court, one of the Venezuelan boundary arbitration tribunal, said:

"All true Americans do a little boasting today, but for one I want to look forward instead of backward. Great and splendid have been the achievements of the century, but the soldier still stands at the door. The conference now in progress at The Hague discloses the fact that disarmament has not yet arrived.

Right Will Replace Might.

"The question for the next century must not be of the power to kill, but the power to save. By just such a decree the Venezuelan tribunal shall commend itself to the impartial judgment of the great court of public opinion, by just so much will it help to advance the day when the might of the world shall give way to the right of the judge. The right of the people to arbitrate is here to stay. The conference at The Hague, the uncompleted treaty between England and the United States for a permanent judicial tribunal and the Venezuelan arbitration are all prophetic of ultimate success. The judge will replace the soldier, and right will replace might. God grant that the hero of the new civilization may be an American."

General Porter expressed his pleasure in meeting so many prominent representatives of a sister republic and in seeing the intertwined flags, revealing hallowed memories of days when the two nations were so closely associated in history. He referred to the American school childrens' gift of a monument to Lafayette and the womans' statue of Washington about to be presented to France.

"May the peaceful relations thus typified," said the ambassador, "exist forever. The present anniversary is most significant since, by a brief, triumphant and remarkable war, America believes she has taken an advance step in the true interests of good government, civilization and human liberty. It has been wisely said that the calm before the storm is peace of man's making, but the calm after a storm is peace of God's making. This is peace after the storm, and it is hoped and believed that it will never again be broken."

General Porter closed with an eloquent review of the history of the civil war.

America at the Exposition.

Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, assistant commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, made an interesting speech on the progress of the exposition and announced that the French government would co-operate in the celebration of July 4, 1900, which, he said, would henceforth be designated as United States day at the exposition. As President McKinley presses a button at 7 o'clock in the morning at the White House at Washington, its action at noon in Paris, will release from the top of the Eiffel tower, Prof. Woodward asserted, the largest American flag ever manufactured in New England. Among the well known Americans present were Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court; Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States embassy; J. A. Godly, Dr. Harris, Mr. Phelps and Edmund Foss.

AMERICANS IN LONDON CELEBRATE.

Ambassador Choate Keeps Open House in Honor of Day.

LONDON, July 4.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate celebrated the day with receptions, both at the United States embassy and at their residence. Both buildings were tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, representing the national colors. The guests included Sir William Collins, the queen's master of ceremonies; Samuel T. Clemens and Mrs. Clemens, Senator and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and United States Consul General and Mrs. William M. Osborne.

The reception at the Choate residence was attended by 1,500 persons, including many English people and a number of the leaders of the International Council of Women. Some boys from the United States training ship Monongahela, now at Plymouth, who were present, attracted much attention. A band of music played on the terrace.

Among the guests were the duchess of Marlborough, Lady William Beresford, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mesdames Conalds, Mackay, Rider Haggard and Frank Leslie; General Wheaton and Mrs. Wheaton, G. F. Choate and Admiral Kinaban and Mrs. Kinaban.

Celebration in Bohemia.

MARIENBAD, Bohemia, July 4.—Addison C. Harris, the United States minister to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Harris dined a number of Americans today in honor of the Fourth.

The duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, who is taking the water cure here with his wife, created a great diversion during the day with the first automobile seen here. He succeeded in getting his machine on the sidewalk and ran down an old woman.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' RANK

Return of Regiments to Home States Will Not Affect Commanders.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is said at the War department that the return of the volunteer organizations from the Philippines will have no effect on the rank of the volunteer general officers now on duty there. The number of general officers depends, not on the particular officers in the service, but in the total number of men. The law will probably stand, as there is a fraction 12,000 men. There will be in the joint establishment when the present recruiting arrangements are completed about 78,000 men.

There are now three major generals in the regular establishment, Miles, Merritt and Brooke; in the volunteers Shafter, Otis, Lawton and MacArthur. This arrangement will probably stand, as there is a fraction over the quota of men for six major generals.

There is now on duty in the Philippines the following brigadiers in the order of seniority named: Bates, Young, Schwan, Hall, Wheaton, Grant, Hughes and Ovenshine. It is understood that these will all retain their commands. It is not believed the increase in the joint establishment will necessitate the appointment of any more brigadier generals, there being already a surplus in Cuba and elsewhere who have been cared for under the provision of the six months' volunteer law.

VOLUNTEERS TAKING SHIPS

Califoznians Go Aboard the Sherman and Remaining State Regiments Prepare to Start Home.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The war department has received the following message from General Otis:

MANILA, July 4.—Adjutant General, Washinkton: California infantry and artillery, numbering 1400 and discharged men take Sherman now loading at Negros. Warren takes Colorado, 1100; now preparing preparatory papers; difficult to lighten transports in typhoon now prevailing. Grant unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming, sixty-five officers, 1500 men, with other discharged men. OTIS.

No Deaths from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON., July 4.—The war department today received from General Brooke the following:

HAVANA, July 4.—Death report July 3: Havana hospital No. 1, Private Ellwood H. Beers, Company E, Eighth infantry, cerebro-spinal meningitis, died June 30, not reported until July 3. Pinar del Rio, Private Frank A. Duffy, Company A, First infantry, drowned.

No mention is made of any deaths from yellow fever. This is taken by the department as a favorable sign tending to show that the medical officers have the fever situation well in hand.

Wyefield Leaves for Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The quartermaster general has been notified of the sailing of the transport Wyefield, one of the newly chartered stock boats, from San Francisco for Manila. It carries one officer, twenty-three enlisted men and 140 horses for services in the Philippines. In addition to its load of animals it has 7,000 tons of stores, and supplies.

Father Endeavor Clark is En Route.

BOSTON, July 4.—Two trains of Christian Endeavorers bound for the annual convention at Detroit left Boston today. Among the delegates from New England were President Francis E. Clark, Mrs. Clark and Maud Clark; Secretary John Willis Bear; Treasurer William Shaw and Mrs. Shaw; Rev. H. B. Grose, editor of the Watchman; Rev. Samuel McNaugher and Rev. John M. Lowden, trustees of the United society; Rev. F. S. Hatch, president of the State union; H. N. Lathrop, state secretary, and Mrs. Lathrop; Mr. James L. Hill, junior superintendent; Prof. Amos R. Wells and Rev. F. J. Irwin, editors of the Christian Endeavor World, and more than 400 others.

MANILA CELEBRATES THE DAY

First Fourth of July in the United States' Eastern Possessions.

WARM TIME IN THE CAPITAL OF LUZON

Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese Join in the Festivities and the American Eagle is Distinctly in Swim.

MANILA, July 4.—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here today with fireworks, bands playing, decorations everywhere. The foreign ships and consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the stars and stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a national salute at noon.

All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "the fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing firecrackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos and Spaniards. There were thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Carl Erndt of the Sixth artillery band. A hundred Filipinos played American tunes.

Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsden of the Washington regiment read the Declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore gave a reception and dance, which were attended by the foreign consuls, the officers of the foreign warships and all the society of the army and navy circle.

Colonel Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' club, where O. F. Williams, United States consul general, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks and there were several dances during the evening. A general celebration at night was rendered impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30 p. m.

POWDER BURNS IN NEW YORK

Father Knickerbocker Deals Out Generous Amount of Saltpetre.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here under glorious weather conditions, with much noise, merrymaking, a profusion of flags and excursions and sports of all kinds. It was stated that there were more fireworks sold and more excursion boats running than on any previous Independence day and therefore the police and fire departments expected to have more than their usual troubles.

Tammany hall celebrated with formal exercises in the Wigwam. Joseph J. Willett, president of the Alabama Bar association, made the oration of the day. He was followed by ex-Congressman Asher G. Caruth of Kentucky. Among the other speakers were James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Norman E. Black of Buffalo, Thomas F. Grady of this city, James W. Ridgeway of Brooklyn, William E. Daly of New Jersey, A. Gaston of Pennsylvania and Cevey Holman of Maine.

Congressman William Daly of New Jersey characterized his state as the home of trusts, but disclaimed for the New Jersey democrats the responsibility for that condition of things.

General Joseph Wheeler regretted his absence from the Tammany celebration in the following letter:

I regret very much that I cannot be present at the anniversary of your society, whose existence is co-equal with that of our government. When your ancient society was formed we were a young, struggling and, as regarded by the world, weak nation. We now stand among the first of the powers of the world and we can truly say that this young nation, whose existence commenced a little more than a century ago, has exercised an influence in the cause of civilization, progress and humanity such as has not been done by any other nation since the beginning of the history of man.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

Ex-Governor J. S. Hogg of Texas was responsible for the sensation of the day. "We democrats will go to the next convention," he said, "advocating, as before, the unlimited coinage of free silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." There was loud cheering at this. Ex-Governor Hogg said democrats in 1900 would denounce trusts, favor the income tax, granting of Cuban independence and the construction and maintenance of the Nicaraguan canal and denounce imperialism and government by injunction. "With these principles we will go into battle confident of victory," he declared, "but we want the support of Tammany, the greatest of all political organizations. And, above all, we want to go into the fight under the leadership of William J. Bryan."

Senator Thomas F. Grady made a stormy attack on the state civil service commission and upon the examination questions set by it.

There was the usual musical program by the Sixty-ninth regiment band and the Tammany Hall Glee club.

The New York Scottism Celtic society, the employes of the Metropolitan Street railway, the New York Letter Carriers' association and many other organizations held picnics near the city.

About seventy sailors and marines of the United States cruiser Brooklyn took a train for Plainfield N. J., in the morning to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at that place.

The casualties had begun as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, when John Heman, 12 years old, shot himself with a pistol and was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

UNIQUE PARADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

United States Troops and Gaily Attired Chinese Mingle in Gaiety.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—San Francisco's celebration of the national anniversary today was the most elaborate and successful in many years. Rarely has there been such a picturesque procession in this city. Twelve thousand men were in line, of whom 3,500 were United States troops, comprising the regular garrison at the Presidio and also the regiments and detachments enroute to Manila. The army division was commanded by Colonel Freeman, U. S. A., post commander of the Presidio reservation.

In line, too, were veterans of the civil and Mexican wars and Cuban campaign, as well as all the convalescent soldiers from the general hospital at the Presidio and recently returned from the Philippines. This was a feature of the procession especially suggested and carried out by Mayor Phelan. The convalescents rode in carriages provided by the mayor. Most of these soldiers looked pale and wan, many were bandaged and here and there a crutch peeped out of a carriage.

The most garish feature of the procession was the Chinese division, comprising 750

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Threatening; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	76
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	78
7 a. m.	66	3 p. m.	79
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	81
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	73	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	79
		9 p. m.	78

men in gaily colored costumes, with six Oriental bands and eight Mongolian floats.

The parade, which moved with military promptness and precision, occupied more than an hour and a half in passing a given point. The long line was reviewed on Van Ness avenue by Major General Shafter.

In the afternoon literary exercises were held in the Metropolitan temple and the elaborate and original displays of fireworks illumined the sky in various parts of the city.

The ships along the water front joined in the holiday decoration and lines of streamers and national flags were everywhere in evidence. The British ships in port were conspicuous by the gorgeousness of their array.

CRACKERS MISTAKEN FOR BOMBS.

Celebration of American Boys Spreads Dismay Among Havana Police.

HAVANA, July 4.—The streets of Havana are ablaze with bunting. Flags of all nations are flying, with American flags largely predominating and the Cuban colors a good second. The consulates are all flying their own flags. A majority of the business houses on Obispo and O'Reilly streets have besides flags other colored decorations, giving the city an animated appearance.

Two Spanish flags flaunt proudly above the Spanish-Cuban club and though no store has laid in a supply of firecrackers the dozen or so American boys here are making their presence felt, to the astonishment and wonder of the local police, who are asking instructions regarding arresting those found firing "bombs" in the streets, the "bombs" being a few crackers obtained at Chinese stores.

JUBILEE IN THE OLD BAY STATE.

Time-Honored Independence Day Oration Made by Ex-Mayor Matthews.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated much as usual, with parade, band concerts, games and fireworks.

The city's formal exercises were held at Tremont Temple at 10 a. m. Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, jr., delivered the annual Fourth of July oration, taking for his subject "Expansion."

Mayor Josiah Quincy presided. Mr. Matthews was greeted with hearty applause and his address was frequently interrupted by outbursts of a commendatory character.

The reunion of the Clan Na Gael, which was held at Boston, attracted large numbers. The morning was taken up with sports and the afternoon was given to addresses by George Fred Williams of Boston, Senator Mason of Illinois and others.

FEVER INTERFERES WITH FOURTH.

Strictness of Quarantine in Santiago Prevents a Celebration.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—This has been a quiet day in Santiago. Owing to the strictness of the quarantine against yellow fever no Fourth of July celebration was allowed.

The situation in respect of the fever, however, seems somewhat improved. Although five new cases were reported among the troops all are understood to be of the mild type. This morning the Spaniards held a solemn mass in the cathedral for the repose of the sailors lost in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. It had been feared that there might be some trouble on account of the display of the Spanish flag, but these apprehensions were not realized.

General Miles Speaks in Ohio.

MANSFIELD, O., July 4.—General Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here yesterday as the guest of Hon. John Sherman, to whom the general is related by marriage, was the orator of the day this afternoon at the celebration of the Fourth of July at Sherman-Heineman park. The ex-secretary and senator was unable to participate on account of his health, or to accompany the commanding general, but every attention was shown General Miles here and he was accorded an ovation before he went. He was introduced at the park by General J. Brinkerhoff and tendered ovations both before and after his address.

Nashville Dedicates a Monument.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—Nashville was doubly enthused today. The usual patriotic fervor was added to by the dedication of a permanent reminder of Dewey's great victory in Manila bay. With imposing ceremony a long bronze Spanish cannon, captured on the occasion, was formally accepted as a loan by the city of Nashville.

Fourth in the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here today on a large scale. F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal secretary of state, called upon C. F. Marum, the United States consul, and tendered the congratulations of the executive of the South African Republic.

Embassy at Rome Celebrates.

ROME, July 4.—The United States charge d'affaires, Lewis M. Iddings, secretary of the embassy, gave a reception this evening at the Hotel Continental which was largely attended. Most of the Americans in the city were present.

WOMEN WAIT ON TEACHERS

Los Angeles Will Provide Adequate Entertainment for 10,000 Expected Guests.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 4.—A committee of thirty well known women of this city has been formed to work in conjunction with the general committee of entertainment of the National Educational association. This committee of thirty is entrusted with the work of seeing that things are made generally pleasant for all strangers in the city. They will assist in receiving delegations at the stations and be ready to furnish information of all kinds and guides to all points.

Today a meeting of the subcommittee on excursions was held and members of the committee were assigned to each excursion to be made during the stay of the visitors.

The delegations and visitors already here today joined heartily in the celebration of Independence day and attended the excursions to the mountain and seaside resorts.

The Santa Fe brought in 191 delegates on one train and 129 on two more today. On Friday and Saturday next the road announces that it will bring twenty trains bearing delegates. This bunch will comprise the big far eastern contingent. Dr. Shepard, the general secretary, states that he expects the east to send not less than 10,000 people. This estimate is carefully made.

The Southern Pacific road delivered about 200 visitors today over its two routes and its estimate for tomorrow's arrivals over the two railroads exceeds 1,000.

TEN PERSONS HURT

Results of Celebrating the National Holiday With Gunpowder.

FOUR BOYS ARE MANGLED AT M'COOK

One of Them So Badly Hurt That His Life Is Despaired Of.

DONE BY CANNON'S PREMATURE DISCHARGE

Quartet of People Put on the Hospital List at Beatrice.

DEADLY WORK OF THE CANNON CRACKER

Young Man at Leigh Fires Off an Old Shotgun and Now He Will Go Through Life Shy One Thumb.

M'COOK, Neb., July 4.—(Special Telegram)—The premature discharge of a cannon used in firing a salute here today noon caused the severe injury of four boys. Charles Traver was drawing the rammer when the discharge tore off his right hand. He will lose one and perhaps both eyes. His face and head are horribly injured and his life is despaired of. Willie Kilpatrick lost a thumb and got his face full of powder. Jack Wentz was badly injured in the face by powder. The steel rammer went hissing up Main avenue, tore two big holes through a frame building 1,500 feet away, and tore an ugly flesh wound in the calf of little Orville Hammel's leg. George Gummere of Stratton was brought here this noon. His left hand was torn off by a bursting shotgun while celebrating the Fourth at Stratton.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The usual number of accidents occurred today, the day having been celebrated in the most wildly demonstrative manner ever witnessed here. R. R. Kyd, a well known grain dealer, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite cracker. One hand was badly mangled and he received a painful wound in the pit of the stomach. C. E. Bush, an attorney, sustained a severe injury to his face from the same explosion.

The 11-year-old son of Traveling Auditor C. Hardy of the Burlington received a shot from a gas pipe cannon in the calf of his left leg, tearing the flesh in shreds and penetrating to the bone.

Sam Carbart, day clerk at the Paddock hotel, also sustained a bad wound in the leg from a cannon cracker.

LEIGH, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—John Chambers, a young man living here, suffered a painful accident while ushering in the Fourth early this morning. He was firing a salute with an old shotgun when it burst in his hands from an overcharge. His right hand is badly cut and torn, while the thumb was blown off entirely. The accident may necessitate the amputation of the entire hand.

Big Time at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—The largest crowd ever collected in Fremont turned out today to attend the Fourth of July celebration. The small boy and the big one, too, was in his element. The day was ushered in by firing cannon, giant firecrackers and everything else that could make a noise. The Woodmen of the World were out in full force, special trains from the main line of the Elkhorn and Union Pacific bringing in hundreds of them. The parade formed promptly at 10:30. It consisted of the Woodmen lodges, numbering 40 men, fire department and magnificent trades' display. The latter was especially worthy of mention, some of the floats being elaborate and worthy of a place in any parade. There were four bands of music in line. At the City park, after several selections by the bands, a welcome address was delivered by Hon. Fred W. Vaughn, the mayor of the city. Sovereign Commander J. C. Root of Omaha then delivered an address on the order. In the afternoon there was a Fourth of July address by Rev. L. P. Ludden of Lincoln and a long list of athletic sports, hose races, bicycle races, etc., and a baseball game at the High School Athletic park. In the evening there was a Callithumpian parade which was as ridiculous as possible and made lots of fun. The program of the day closed with a display of fireworks.

WEST POINT, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—The Fourth of July festivities took place here as usual. The celebration was taken charge of by the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America assisted by a large number of members from the neighboring towns. The weather was beautiful and a very large crowd took part in the exercises. Eloquent orations were delivered by Hon. W. E. Cady of Omaha and Colonel James C. Elliott of this city. No accidents occurred during the day.

TRENTON, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—The only celebration in the county today was at Cornell on the Driftwood. A large crowd was present and the day was fittingly celebrated in speeches by parties from McCook, Culbertson and Trenton and by liberal use of fireworks.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—The nation's birthday was celebrated in a fitting manner here today. Fully 5,000 people came from the county and nearby towns. Governor Poynter delivered an address. An interesting program of amusements was given, winding up with a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

WILBER, Neb., July 4.—(Special.)—Under the management of the Wilber Fire department the arrangements for celebrating Independence Day were the best ever known here. An immense crowd was in attendance. Hon. E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury was the orator of the day and delivered an inspiring and patriotic address which was well received and loudly applauded.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The fourth of July celebration in O'Neill was one of the most successful ever held in the city. The crowd was large and the weather ideal. Rev. Herring of Omaha delivered the oration, which was received with enthusiasm. The principal event in the sporting line was a ball game between the Stuart and O'Neill teams. O'Neill won by a score of 7 to 10. No accidents occurred.

Saengerbund a Musical Success Only.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Although the Golden Jubilee saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund was a great success here last week from a musical standpoint the local committee now finds a deficit of $55,000 with the great hall still unfinished. The committee will be relieved by subscriptions from prominent citizens.

Body of Fire Victim Recovered.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The charred remains of Mrs. Josie Diehle were today unearthed from the ruins of the burned Western Paper Stock company building. The remains were identified by her husband, who was one of the workers in the ruins. No other bodies have been recovered.