THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

GAINS A GREAT DEAL

Dr. Rixey So Reports of Mrs. McKinley in Last Night's Bulletin.

SAYS SHE IS DOING VERY WELL NOW

Finds Her Resting Quite Comfortably and is Encouraged.

SUCH CHANGES, HOWEVER, UNCERTAIN

Those Best Informed Realize There Remains Danger.

PRESIDENT LOOKS ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Though Staying Faithfully Within Call Through the Day He Makes the Most of Encouraging Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Dr. Rixey made his usual nightly visit to the White House shortly after 9 o'clock and remained about one hour and a half. On leaving he said: "Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably now. She has gained a great deal this evening, but there is no marked change. She is doing very well."

While the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is slight, the fact that there has been no setback during the day, but, on the contrary, a very little gain was very gratifying to the White House household and the president expressed his pleasure several times during the evening.

In view of the gravity of the condition of the sufferer, too much confidence is not attached to the patient's condition. It is realized that whatever gain or improvement is shown may prove but temporary. For this reason the bulletins as as officially announced by the physicians once a day refer to the gain in condition in very guarded language.

President McKinley is spending a large part of his time at his wife's bedside. He was out driving for an hour just before supper and returned refreshed. With the exception of the time spent in the early evening with a few callers and a short time in the cabinet room at 11 o'clock most of the evening was spent within call of his wife.

None of Mrs. McKinley's relatives has yet been sent for, but it is stated that if any are summoned they will be her nearest relatives, Mrs. Barber and Miss Ida Barber of Canton. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and the president's sister, Mrs. Duncan, and Miss Helen McKinley will come here soon. Mrs. McKinley is particularly devoted to the president's maiden sister, Miss Helen McKinley.

Saturday will be Mrs. McKinley's birthday, and there are scores of beautiful gifts ready to be sent to the executive mansion. Flowers and fruit by the wagonload are received daily, but none of these remembrances find their way to the sickroom, but each card is being carefully kept, in the hope that the happy time may come when the sufferer can be informed how greatly her friends and the public generally were interested in her welfare.

KILLS FAMILY AND HIMSELF

Engineer Near Macon, Mo., Murders Wife and Daughter and Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Macon, Mo., says that James Stacey, an engineer, aged 51, ten miles east of there on the Burlington road, today, in a fit of insanity, killed his wife and daughter, aged 18, and then, after relating the fact to a neighbor, shot himself to death. James, an 8-year-old son, was spared. The tragedy occurred early this morning when the victims were asleep.

Stacey, who for the past thirty years had been a trusted engineer at the Clarence water tank, arose at 3 a. m. to go to work. It is known that he loved his family, but it seems that when he awoke this morning Stacey was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to commit murder. The wife was the first to suffer. With a clock weight Stacey sent her into eternity by a blow on the left temple. His daughter, Alma, aged 18, was asleep in a room upstairs with James, her brother. There the father went, and, picking up the boy, laid him on a cot in an adjoining room. Then, with the clock weight, the crazed man ended the life of his daughter as he had that of the wife.

Shortly before daylight Mrs. Spities, Stacey's married daughter, who lived nearby, ran over on some errand. Her father calmly told her what he had done, and the frightened woman rushed to inform her husband, who immediately ran over to the Stacey home. Before he arrived he heard the report of a gun. Stacey was found lying on the porch with his head nearly blown off by the contents of a heavily loaded shotgun. He had placed the barrel in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his toes.

The little boy, who was unharmed, is unable to give any account of the tragedy. Stacey was a Mason in good standing. He was addicted to no bad habits and had, it is stated, amassed quite a fortune. He owned sixty acres of fine land and had other property. The dead wife was a sister of R. E. Dale, one of the most prominent citizens. Until this tragedy Stacey's sanity had never been questioned, but now it is thought long hours of work and loss of sleep unbalanced his mind and impelled him to commit the deed.

CHILD CONFESSES MURDER

Seven-Year-Old Says He and His Mother Killed Alice Stallion.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Aurora, Mo., says: Mrs. Stallion and her stepson have been arrested and placed in jail at Galena, the county seat, on the confession of the woman's 7-year-old son, who said they killed Alice Stallion, aged 16. A rumor has it that the mother and son have been taken from jail and lynched, but owing to the prostration of telephone wires at Galena it cannot be confirmed.

Revokes Corbett's Certificate.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The liquor tax certificate held by J. J. Corbett, the pugilist, was revoked today by Justice Freeman of the supreme court on considering the report of Alfred Page, as referee in a proceeding brought for the revocation of the license, by Rev. J. W. A. Henry, superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon league. The testimony showed that Charles F. Sanford, a special agent of the excise commissioner and others visited Corbett's saloon on Broadway Sunday, May 5, 1901, and were served with whisky and cigars. There were other men drinking in the place.

MERCHANTS OF TWO NATIONS

They Banquet and Speak in Grocers' Hall, London—Talk Largely of the Ties that Bind.

LONDON, June 5.—The banquet tendered by the London Chamber of Commerce to the delegates of the New York Chamber at Grocers' hall tonight was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever given in a city famed for lavish hospitality. No effort was spared to honor the American guests, but it must be confessed that the latter did not sustain the reputation America has for brilliant after-dinner speaking. Not did the British speakers do much to relieve the tedium of four hours' speaking.

All the speeches, however, teemed with extreme friendliness and faith in the establishment of permanent friendly relations. All the speakers expressed the belief that Great Britain and the United States would rule the destinies of the world and that their unwritten alliance would always work for peace and the benefit of mankind.

Grocers' hall, just opposite the Bank of England, has the reputation of being the most interesting chamber of all the city companies. A series of reception rooms lead to the oak-paneled banqueting hall. The tables tonight were decorated with a profusion of flowers and historic plate. Around the hall is a gallery which, as the evening advanced, was filled with ladies who attended to hear the speeches.

Lord Brassey presided. On his right was Mr. Choate and on his left Lord Lansdowne. Morris K. Jessup and Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Bliss, Lord Alverstone (lord chief justice of England), Mr. Grascom, George G. Ward, Lord Strathcona, Levi P. Morton, Lord Avebury, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and J. Pierpont Morgan were among those seated at the table of honor. In all nearly 500 were present.

Lord Brassey's Welcome.

In welcoming the guests, Lord Brassey, who made the first speech, said:

"We welcome them as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of mankind. We are largely sharers in these benefits. Our teeming millions could not live without the food America produces and the raw materials for our industries. America teaches us lessons not only in the creation, but in the liberal distribution of wealth."

Referring to the debt Great Britian owed to the New York Chamber of Commerce at the time the Venezuela difficulty arose, Lord Brassey said he desired to mark Great Britian's deep sense of the service rendered.

"To no other nation," he continued, "are we drawn as we are to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. The wisely-directed friendship of our two peoples—not as yet, and perhaps never, to be cemented by formal alliance—should be a potent influence. Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep open the door for trade, we may spread civilization, we may protect the oppressed and we may establish peace among the nations."

There was a murmur of expectancy as Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, rose to toast President McKinley.

To the President.

"I imagine," he said, "that this honorable duty has been assigned to me because I am connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs and because it may be that a toast coming from my lips may seem to denote something more than a mere private expression of admiration and good will. I think I may say that to all the subjects of his majesty it requires an effort to think of our relations with the United States as foreign relations. (Prolonged cheers.)

"All these who, like myself, are servants of the public feel that they hold an unwritten commission that no pains shall be spared to maintain the most friendly relations. With regard to President McKinley, we think of the great office he fills and, in addition to his public cares, we remember the burden of private anxiety he has to bear, and it is the prayer of our whole country that his wife may be restored to health and that he may continue to be to the whole world a potent influence for the good of the human race."

Mr. Jessup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, replying to the address of welcome, spoke in part as follows:

"It is said that kind words are the music of the world. For the gracious and kindly words with which you have made us welcome and for the generous warmth of our reception manifested in every eye and felt in the clasp of every hand it is my privilege to express the thanks of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and especially of my associates here present as your guests at this memorable banquet.

"It was a happy inspiration that dictated your kind invitation and I assure you that it was accepted in the same spirit and if our coming together at this time serves to bind in closer ties the relations between the two nations our hopes and expectations will be fulfilled and we shall count it a high privilege to have been here."

ON THE VERGE OF A CRISIS

Spain Nominally Tranquil, but Symptoms of Unrest Are Apparent.

MADRID, June 5.—The situation throughout Spain remains critical. Nominal tranquillity has been restored at Corunna, but the octroi offices are still occupied by gendarmes and arrests continue to be made. A general strike is threatened owing to the refusal of one factory to employ 300 workmen. The railway men have struck at Vigo and anarchist excitement is rife in Barcelona, where the "reds" met in defiance of the civil governor's prohibition and passed secret resolutions.

Senor Gamazes, leader of the dissident liberals, in an interview characterized the crisis as an "exceedingly grave moment for Spain," adding "the government must act with great energy with regard to the Catalan and separatist movement to prevent the evil from becoming irremedial."

BRITISH RECOVER STORES

Colonel White's Column Comes in Contact with Kritzinger's Command.

ALIWALNORTH, Cape Colony, Tuesday, June 4.—Colonel White's column came in contact with Kritzinger's command northeast of Jamestown June 3, drove the Boers back, captured fifty horses and munitions and recovered the stores looted from Jamestown.

Jamestown Garrison Small.

CAPETOWN, June 5.—The garrison of Jamestown, Cape Colony, which surrendered to Kritzinger's command Sunday, June 2, numbered sixty men in all. Kritzinger's force is estimated to have totaled 1,000 men. The British killed twelve and wounded fifteen Boers before they were overpowered by numbers.

Leaves for Japan.

BERLIN, June 5.—Count von Waldersee left Taku yesterday on board the German cruiser Hertha for Kobe, Japan.

BRYAN RAPS REORGANIZERS

Says They Would Dominate a Party They Do Not Represent.

CONFESSES 'TWAS A CLOSE CALL IN '96

Declared that Democracy Only Escaped Complete Annihilation by Taking the Stand that It Did.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—William J. Bryan addressed the Jackson County Democratic club tonight, taking for his subject, "The Outlook." The auditorium, holding 1,500, was not large enough to meet the demands of the occasion.

Mr. Bryan was especially severe in his arraignment of the supreme court because of its decision. In part Mr. Bryan said:

"I stopped off to visit this club because I have heard that it is a harmonizing club, and we need just such clubs all over the country to resist the effort that is being made to convert the democratic party into a republican party. I believe we have the best government ever conceived by man and that it will remain the best government if the supreme court will leave it alone.

"In discussing the outlook for our party I will say that the two things which we must ever advocate are organization and principles. A minority well organized is more effective than a majority unorganized. The organization must have the confidence of its supporters. We were well organized in 1896 and had the confidence of our supporters. I believe that our stand in 1896 saved the democratic party from absolute annihilation. We were organized in 1900 and our supporters believed us to be honest. There were men, purporting to be democrats, who did not support us during those two campaigns. Now these men are suggesting a reorganization. These so-called reorganizers, who did not represent 20 per cent of our democratic voters in 1896 and who represented a smaller percentage of our number in 1900, would now dominate the party. Some of you may think that I am not liberal in my views on the subject of reorganization. I believe that we must have principles and adhere to them. A man who supported the republican party in 1896 must have a big change of heart before he tries to lead the democratic party. The line is so clear between the democratic and republican parties that no man can make a mistake. The party must convert the men who have been opposing it, and it must not be converted by them.

"If the supreme court decision on our insular possessions, by which nine men, by a majority of one, decided to convert this republic into an empire, had been given before election the result would have been different. The American people have not yet voted on imperialism. We charged it, but they denied it. Since the election the people have learned that our charge was right.

Rather Than Be Wrong.

"We should not resort to expediency. Only principles will win. My philosophy is that I can afford to be in the minority, but I cannot afford to be wrong. "The decision of the supreme court does not settle the question. As Abraham Lincoln said of the decision in the Dred Scott case, 'that decision was law in that case.' It takes more than five supreme court judges to annul the constitution of the United States. My objection to that decision is that you cannot carry out the logic of it without destroying the liberties of the people affected by it.

"Justice Brown says that the Porto Ricans cat trust congress. We would not like to trust congress without our constitution. I do not object to imperialism because an emperor is necessarily bad but because his denies the people their only source of power.

"The decision of the supreme court strikes at constitutional liberty. Justice Brown says that perhaps the Porto Ricans will have liberty of speech, liberty of the press and other liberties that we enjoy. I don't believe in 'perhaps' rights. Other nations have tried the doctrine of imperialism and none has escaped. There is no reason why this nation should not be perpetual. The wages of sin is death in a nation as in an individual, but when a nation is good, it lives. If we abandon the declaration of independence and the constitution we shall die. We must appeal to the conscience of the people. I want this to be a world power, but a power for good, not for evil. I don't want it to be great because its drum beat can be heard around the world, but because its civilization can be felt everywhere.

"The time will come when the American people will become aroused and right the wrongs of republican doctrine. If I were the only opponent of republicanism in the United States I should be glad to have the fact written on my tombstone."

TWO COPPER INJUNCTIONS

Action is Brought to Prevent Merging of Amalgamated and Montana Companies.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Flavel McGee, attorney, went before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Jersey City today and applied for an injunction to prevent the Amalgamated Copper company from carrying out at its special meeting tomorrow the deal for an increase of its capital stock to absorb the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston companies.

BOSTON, June 5.—Action has been brought in the supreme court by C. H. Venner & Co. against Kidder, Peabody & Co. to prevent the respondent from transferring the stock of the Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining company deposited with it to the Amalgamated Copper company. Judge Knowlton has issued an order of notice returnable June 11. The plaintiff is the holder of fifty shares of the stock of the Boston and Montana company and objects to the proposed acquisition of the company.

CUBA WAITS IMPATIENTLY

Official Instructions from Washington Regarding Platt Amendment Haven't Arrived in Havana.

HAVANA, June 5.—The official instructions from Washington regarding the Platt amendment have not arrived. The delay is causing annoyance to General Wood, as he had promised that the convention would have the letter Tuesday and a meeting was called to discuss the document. The conservatives are not hopeful of holding the fifteen who voted in favor of the resolution adopting the Platt amendment.

Senor Sanguilly said that if the instructions specifically stated that there could be no interpretations of explanations added the convention should vote for or against accepting the amendment without further argument. There seems to be a feeling that if the instructions are in the form of an ultimatum the convention will unanimously refuse to accept them and will then dissolve.

TILLMAN RECALLS HIS, TOO

Withdraws His Resignation, Under Protest, and Now McLaurin Rises Again.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—Senator Tillman, protesting against the right of the government to reject senatorial resignations, tonight withdrew his resignation. In his letter to Governor McSweeney, Senator Tillman says:

"I have Senator McLaurin's communication, in which he graciously consents at your request 'to hold onto his commission as United States senator and to continue to serve the state as he has done in the past to the best of his ability.'

"This leaves me one of three alternatives: 'To appeal to the democratic legislative committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interests of the party require to be done; to appeal to the senate itself to determine whether a resignation from that body to take place at a future time is binding or withdraw my resignation.

"There is no precedent for this matter. No one has been willing to occupy the despicable attitude assumed by Senator McLaurin and enforced on me. I am certain of one thing: that the executive of a state has no authority to decline a resignation that has been tendered, and I am equally certain that had your excellency confined your action within legal bounds your appointees would be seated in the senate when that body meets in December and hold their seats until the legislature should act in January. My chief regret is that I am forced by your action to engage in what the outside world will consider a game of opera bouffe by withdrawing my resignation after Senator McLaurin's undignified action, but the purpose for which it was tendered was thwarted by Senator McLaurin's precipitant of legislative advice. Bob Acres has been outdone for once. I have already said I have no motive or purpose in resigning except to force McLaurin's resignation, and there is nothing for me to do but to accept the situation and withdraw my own resignation if it be lawful for me to do so."

With the governor's "Last Word" to Senator Tillman and the withdrawal of the senator's resignation, all would seem to be over, but tonight Senator McLaurin, after speaking very bitterly of the senior senator, made the declaration that if Tillman will now tender to the governor the unconditional surrender of his office, he (McLaurin) would consider this a direct challenge to him and would likewise resign and enter the contest for Tillman's place.

Governor McSweeny's Retort.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—Decidedly the most surprising outcropping of the senatorial row was the unexpected letter from Governor McSweeny to Senator Tillman today. The governor declares to Tillman that if he wants to resign, his withdrawal from the senate will be immediately accepted. The letter reads:

Sir—Your letter of June 3 has been received. I have carefully noted its contents and the most charitable view which I can take of it is that it was written in the heat of passion and without due consideration. I note that you say that I have "transcended my authority" and that the governor "cannot compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it" and that you "decline for the present to withdraw" your resignation.

Had you read carefully my letter addressed to you and to Senator McLaurin you must have seen that I did not express any desire to compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentlemen to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequences to the people of what I judged to be a hasty act and what you admit to have been a hasty act and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request.

I considered the course which I took in this matter to be for the best interest of the people of South Carolina and I am responsible to them alone for my action, and, furthermore, I still believe that my course has met the approval of a majority of the citizens of the state, nor do I consider them unthinking citizens, but men who know and recognize as fully as any people on earth the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and who do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty. Your insinuation that I have been "importuned" to "await the convenience" of any present or would-be aspirants who "are not just yet ready, for various reasons, to enter the contest" brought on so unexpectedly and that for this reason my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolina and deserves no notice in this connection.

However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my reply and will give account for the course I have taken to the people who have honored me, and not to any one individual. In this matter I have done what I thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my state and shall continue to do so, regardless of what any one man may say or think of my course. I did not think that a political campaign this summer could do any good and acted according to my belief. However, had the resignations been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With due respect for your opinion, I believe that I have as high a conception of the office of senator and its powers as you or any citizen of this state and you must have known that the brief interview to which you refer meant that I would simply meet the responsibility and perform my duty under the conditions. If you still wish to resign your commission, and will send to this office an unconditional resignation, I will exercise the authority of the power vested in me by the people. Respectfully, etc.

M. B. M'SWEENY, Governor.

NAVY MAGAZINE ON FIRE

Twenty Tons of Smokeless Powder on Mare Island Becomes Ignited.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 5.—A magazine at the Mare Island navy yard containing about twenty tons of smokeless powder became ignited this morning by chemical action. The powder did not explode, but generated enough gas and smoke to force the top off the magazine. The powder is now slowly burning up. It is far removed from the black powder and there is no danger of an explosion. The magazine is a fine one, constructed in 1857 at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. It will be a total loss.

The magazine where the smokeless powder was stored is constructed of brick and at the time it was built was very costly. It is located on the end of the island away from all other buildings and there seems to be no danger of an explosion or damage to any of the buildings on the island except the magazine. No apprehension is felt here and there is but little excitement over the fact that a large quantity of powder is burning on Mare island, not over a half mile away. The officials at the naval station are busy directing the fighting of the fire, taking precautions against any possible danger, but will give out no information.

Life's Work Nearly Ended.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Edward L. Kimball, noted for his long service in paying off church debts and who is credited with having converted Dwight L. Moody, is dying at the home of his son, Dr. R. H. Kimball, in this city. Mr. Kimball is 78 years old. His work on behalf of debt-laden churches began in 1857, when he was a member of a furniture firm in Chicago. Two years later he retired from business to devote all his time and energy to church aid and since then he has procured funds to pay $10,000,000 of church indebtedness. His field of operations composed the whole United States. The largest individual debt he ever liquidated was $10,000 on Dr. Robinson's Presbyterian church, New York.

DIETRICH CHANGES PLANS

Will Not Go Around the World, but Instead Stops at Philippines.

HE AND DAUGHTER TO STUDY PROBLEM

Explains His Attitude on South Platte Postmasters—Grand Island Site Contest is Ended.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Dietrich will not junket around the world with the congressional party, as was announced from Washington last week. Instead he will go to the Philippines this summer, accompanied by his daughter, who has just finished the school year at Bryn Mawr college. Senator Dietrich said today that he had determined to sail for the Philippines June 25 from San Francisco by the transport Hancock.

"The Philippines have long been my objective," said the senator, "for congress will have to take action looking to their government at its next session, and desiring to legislate intelligently for them I have decided to go to the islands direct instead of stopping there enroute on the swing around the globe. Then, again, my daughter desires to see the far east and as we have been separated for years I thought it but right I should include her in my tour instead of going off with the stag party, of which Congressman Mercer is one of the active spirits. So today I told Mr. Mercer of my change in program, although I imagine it will be great fun for those who are booked to embark from New York on a trip around the world."

Senator Dietrich and daughter will go to the Philippines in distinguished military company, with Adjutant General Corbin, Surgeon General Sternberg, Chief of Ordnance A. R. Buffington and other of the army who go out to inspect the several branches of the military and civil establishments in the islands. It is Senator Dietrich's intention to leave Washington early next week for Nebraska, where he will remain until June 20, when he will leave for San Francisco.

Explains About Postmasters.

"The statement that I proposed to make changes in postmasterships in the South Platte section as the present incumbents' terms expired is decidedly misleading," said Senator Dietrich today. "I do not intend to make such changes except in cases where changes are absolutely necessary to the betterment of service. Where a postmaster is not satisfactory he will not be held over. I stated this to friends before I left for Washington. It is erroneous that I am contemplating wholesale changes in postoffices and I wish The Bee would set me right with people who will needlessly give themselves worry over something not contemplated."

Senator Dietrich, after a long conference with General Corbin yesterday, said Captain Thomas A. Swobe would leave the army June 20, the adjutant general having refused pointblank to give Swobe another chance to show that he was physically capacitated to enter the permanent establishment.

"I regret this action more than I can tell you," said Senator Dietrich. "Swobe has made a splendid record, one of the best in the quartermaster's service, but the examination showed him physically disqualified. I attempted to have the disability removed, but General Corbin was dead against me and with that opposition in the War department it is useless to try any more. So Swobe goes out the last of this month."

Lincoln's Decrepit Postoffice.

Asked today for the reasons for having an inspector of the supervising architect's office sent to Lincoln to look over the postoffice in that city Mr. Dietrich said: "The Lincoln postoffice is wholly inadequate to the care of the business done. The building is old and antiquated and I asked Supervising Architect Taylor to send a man out there to report the feasibility of putting up an addition to the structure, thereby relieving the present woeful condition, or report on the advisability of putting up a new building, which is really what should be done and which would be money saved in the long run."

Grand Island Fight Ended.

The fight over the change in the postoffice site at Grand Island is at last ended. Today Postmaster General Smith notified Postmaster Harrison that the lease on the building at present occupied by the postoffice has been renewed for five years from January 1, 1901, at an annual rental of $600, which includes equipment, heat, light, etc. Never has there been a harder fight over a postoffice location than has been going on for nearly six months over Grand Island. Ex-Senator Thurston got into it at first with National Committeeman Schneider and Colonel W. H. Michael, was in favor of the Grand Army of the Republic building and did yeoman service for the old soldiers, together with leading members of the local organization. Then came the senatorial election and Senator Millard got into the thick of the fray by asking that another inspector be sent to look over the field.

This inspector, like the first, reported in favor of a change to the Omaha Loan and Trust company's building. But it is not satisfactory, and finally Postmaster General Smith put an end to the whole thing by renewing the lease on the present quarters and now it is presumed peace will come to Grand Island.

N. K. Griggs of Lincoln, one of the Burlington attorneys and legal representative of Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, contractors, is in the city for a few days.

Western Mail Improvements.

Rural free delivery service will be established July 1 at Sidney, Fremont county, Ia. The area covered is thirty square miles, with a population of 425. W. F. Henrickson has been appointed carrier.

The postoffice at Swan Lake, Emmet county, Ia., has been discontinued. Mail will be sent to Gever.

The salary of the postmaster at Shelby, Ia., has been increased $100 and that at Saratoga, Wyo., has been increased $200.

These rural free delivery letter carriers were appointed today:

Nebraska—Joseph C. Atwood, at Milford; Moffett E. Conn, at Lyons.

Iowa—John J. Dunlap, at Hopkinton; A. W. Martin, at Knoxville; A. N. Alexander, at Waterloo, and Louis Herbst, at Dubuque.

Albert D. Chamberlain of Wyoming has been appointed forest supervisor in Wyoming, although not yet assigned to a reserve.

Murmurs from Wyoming Warpath.

Reports received here today state that the unruly Arapahoe Indians of Wyoming are arming and that trouble is feared.

Indian Commissioner Jones said today that his office had no advices whatever to indicate the disturbances among the Arapahoes and he did not believe any serious danger was imminent. If such was the case, the agent would have notified the department at once.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Monday and Friday; Colder in Eastern Portion Thursday; Warmer in Western Portion Friday; Northerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	63	1 p. m.	74
6 a. m.	64	2 p. m.	75
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	75
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	77
9 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	76
10 a. m.	73	6 p. m.	76
11 a. m.	77	7 p. m.	72
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	63

VERDICT IS FOR MRS. EDDY

Court So Orders It in Mrs. Woodbury's Suit for Alleged Libel.

BOSTON, June 5.—"I have examined this libel with great care, while the arguments were going on and during the trial. I think the plaintiff has not sustained her case, as I have already intimated, in the matter of publication. In regard to the publication of the matter in the church, there is no evidence that anyone there understood the alleged libel as applying to the plaintiff, and she could not recover damages on this account because she has shown no injury from it. As to the libel itself, I can see nothing in what has been said in any way to implicate the plaintiff in the first part of the libel.

"I have come to the conclusion that even the reference to widowhood does not absolutely identify the plaintiff, and as it seems to me that the plaintiff has not made out a case here which I can let go to the jury, I shall be obliged to order a verdict for the defendant."

With these words Judge Charles U. Bell tonight brought to a sudden and unexpected end the famous $150,000 libel suit brought by Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury of Boston against Rev. Mary Baker Eddy of Concord, N. H., the founder and present head of the Christian Scientists' church.

A few minutes later the jury, which had been excluded while the arguments were being made, was summoned into the court room. After explaining briefly the course for this action, Judge Bell ordered the jury to find for the defendant, which it did in the usual form.

Counsel for Mrs. Woodbury filed exceptions on all the questions passed upon. They have not decided upon a definite course of action, but authorized it to be stated that they expect to carry the case to the supreme court. This far-reaching decision of Judge Bell was given in response to one of the two motions offered by Mr. Elder, sr., counsel for Mrs. Eddy. This was that a verdict for the defendant be ordered on the evidence as it stood.

The other motion, which was not sustained, was that the counts in the declaration referred to, the publication in the two Christian Science periodicals, be stricken out.

UTAH'S GOVERNOR MARRIES

Miss Emily Katz, Society Editor, Becomes Mrs. Heber M. Wells—Are Journeying Eastward.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 5.—The wedding of Miss Emily Katz, formerly society editor of the Salt Lake Herald, and Governor Heber M. Wells of Utah took place tonight at the home of the bride's mother, in the presence of about 100 relatives and immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by Bishop O. F. Whitney, in accordance with the religious ritual of the Mormon church. The ceremony was followed by a reception. The governor and his bride received congratulations until 11:30 p. m., when they took a special train for Ogden. Tomorrow Governor and Mrs. Wells will take the Union Pacific overland limited for a six weeks' bridal tour of the east. Chicago will be the first stop. New York, Boston, Washington and Philadelphia will be included in the itinerary, the return trip being made via Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the great lakes. Governor and Mrs. Wells will be at home after September 1.

KENNEDY JURY IS SECURED

Prosecutor Says that Verdict of First Degree Murder Will Probably Be Asked.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—A jury was secured this afternoon in the case of Lulu Prince-Kennedy, charged with murdering her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, and Prosecutor Hadley made his opening address. He said that the state would show that the prisoner's motive for killing Kennedy was to avoid the publicity incident to the trial of the dead man's suit to annul the marriage into which he alleged her father and brothers had forced him. It would also be shown, he said, that another motive was to cover the conspiracy to which the defendant and her relatives were parties. The state would ask for a conviction of murder in the first degree, but if the evidence showed that Kennedy had made a show of resistance, a lesser degree would be asked.

HARDING'S FRIEND IS HELD

Kansas City Officers Arrest Man Believed to Be Bain for Irregular Dealing.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—A man believed to be William C. Bain, who figured in the mysterious disappearance, on April 3 at St. Joseph, Mo., of Ernest V. Harding, cashier of the German-American bank of that city, is under arrest here. Bain was arrested at Hutchinson, Kan., on information filed by the Elmore & Cooper Commission company of Kansas City, charged with irregularities in a cattle deal. Among his personal property held by the Hutchinson police after his arrest are said to be several telegrams of a sensational nature purporting to be from Harding to Bain. Bain is said to have first admitted that he had been employed at St. Joseph by Harding, but later denied this.

IDENTIFICATION OF SUICIDE

Young Man Who Killed Himself at St. Louis Hotel Was from Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The young man who committed suicide at the Lindell hotel here last week was today identified by relatives as Logan Cummings, son of a prominent resident of Memphis, Tenn.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 5.

At New York—Arrived—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg; Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen; Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—St. Louis, for Southampton; Germanic, for Liverpool; Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Cherbourg; Laurentian, for Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Rhineland, for Philadelphia. Arrived—Numidian, from Montreal; Westernland, from Philadelphia, via Queenstown.

At London—Arrived—Menaba, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Pretoria, from New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Paul, from New York. Sailed—Lahn, for New York.

STRIKE AT SWIFT'S

Prospect of Walkout by Butchers Here and in Chicago Plant.

THEIR COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET

International President Donnelly Wants to Hold Conference.

SHEEHAN'S REPORT IS DOUBTED

Union Questions if Unpopular Foreman Was Let Out.

ALL COMPANY'S EMPLOYES INVOLVED

They Number 4,000 on the International Union's Roster and Might All Be Affected by Such an Order.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 5.—The executive council of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen of North America has been called together in Chicago, by International President Donnelly, because of grievances against the Swift Bros., packing company of Chicago and Omaha, and there is thought to be danger of a strike being ordered, involving all of the employes of the company throughout the United States.

Some days ago it was reported to the international officials that the company was discharging union employes. Third International Vice President Sheehan was ordered to Chicago to make an investigation and he notified the headquarters in this city that the foreman making the discharges had been discharged by the company, and that the men were being reinstated. Subsequent events, the labor people say, show that this was not so.

The International union now numbers about 25,000, of whom more than 4,000 are employed by Swift & Co.

No Prospect of Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The prospect for settling the machinists' strike is poorer perhaps today than it has been any day since May 20. During the past few days employers refused to listen to terms, overtures or even the mention of arbitration, claiming to be absolutely powerless to do anything in the premises except to permit the strikers to return to work under the same conditions under which they had been working before the strike. In explaining the attitude of the employers toward the strikers the bosses say that in view of the forthcoming convention of the Metal Trades Association of America, which is to convene at New York June 11, it would be folly for a small number of employers on the Pacific coast to make rates or terms without knowing what the east is going to do about it.

OMAHA DOCTORS CONSPICUOUS

At St. Paul Conventions Dr. McClanahan, Dr. Jones and Dr. Grant Figure Officially.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—After the adoption of the new constitution, the American Medical association convention began consideration of the army canteen, the restoration of which was advocated last week by the Military Surgeons' association.

Dr. Seaman of New York moved the adoption of a resolution opposing the army canteen. A delegate suggested that the suggestion was one particularly belonging to the army, and that the resolution was not within the province of this association. A motion to table carried, but afterwards the subject was referred to the general executive committee. Only seventy-seven delegates voted for the motion to table, which was carried 61 to 56.

The following officers were elected this afternoon by various sections of the American Medical association:

Laryngology and Otelogy—Dr. G. Hudson Mackuel, Philadelphia, chairman; Dr. J. E. Harmbill, Indianapolis, secretary.

Physiology and Dietics—President, F. B. Wynn, Indianapolis; secretary, W. F. Howard, Cleveland.

Executive Committee—Dr. A. Stengel, Philadelphia; W. S. Howard, Chicago; Dr. L. Hecktoen, Chicago.

Child's Diseases—Dr. H. M. McClanahan, Omaha, chairman; Dr. F. X. Walls, Chicago, secretary.

Saratoga, N. Y., has been selected as the meeting place of the 1902 convention. The nominating committee has selected the following officers, who will be voted for tomorrow. The nominations are looked upon as being equal to election: President, John A. Wyeth, New York; first vice president, D. Alonzo Carleton, Lewiston, Me.; second vice president, Dr. Alex J. Stone, St. Paul; third vice president, Dr. F. Jonas, Omaha; fourth vice president, L. E. DeBrill, Little Rock. Trustees: Dr. John Fulton, St. Paul; T. J. Happell, Trenton; Dr. Grant, Omaha.

MAKE HIM FORTY BALLOONS

Explorer Baldwin's Brothers at Quincy Equip Him for Northern Voyage—To Kansas Next.

QUINCY, Ill., June 5.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, Arctic explorer, arrived here today to confer with his cousins, Samuel and Thomas Baldwin, aeronauts and balloon makers. The Baldwins have been making a number of balloons for the explorer and a test of a large hydrogen gas balloon was to have been made today, but was prevented by a storm. Some forty small balloons have been sent to Tromsoe to be used in taking meteorological and scientific observations. Explorer Baldwin left tonight for St. Louis, whence he will go to see relatives in southeastern Kansas. He will sail from New York Wednesday, June 12, and will meet his ship America at Dundee and the Frithjof at Tromsoe, sailing north before July 1.

CHAFFEE ARRIVES AT MANILA

Transport Sumner from Taku, with General's Staff and Two Companies, Reaches Port.

MANILA, June 5.—General Chaffee and staff and two companies of the Ninth infantry arrived here today on the United States transport Sumner from Taku. The general was received with a major general's salute. General Chaffee will be General MacArthur's guest at the Malacanang palace.

Father Phillips Not Poisoned.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The report of George A. Ferguson, an analytical chemist, who made an examination of the stomach of Rev. E. S. Phillips of Hazleton, Pa., who was found dead in the apartments of "Dr." Kirk Stanley three weeks ago, shows that Father Phillips was not poisoned. Stanley will be arraigned before the coroner today.