

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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TALK OF THE TARIFF

Germany's New Schedule Starts Berlin Papers Campaigning.

IT IS NOT WITHOUT SOME DEFENDERS

Fast Praises the Bill's Wise and Acceptable Moderation.

PROTECTION AGAINST UNITED STATES

Declares It Provides Way of Equating Old Accounts.

DR. KOCH ALSO GETS SOME ATTENTION

Duties Crowd Him Out of Editorial Column, but He is Given Plenty of Space on the News Pages.

BERLIN, July 27.—All the morning papers devote much space to the tariff bill. The majority of the conservative papers give the provisions of the bill, with little discussion thereof, the tone of which is, however, that the duties have only been moderately increased and not so much so as the agricultural need, but that Count von Bismarck the imperial chancellor did his best.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung considers the increase in duties set forth by the bill to be moderate and that foreign countries will breathe more freely since its publication. The Post praises the wise moderation of the bill, which it says renders it acceptable abroad and at home. The Post interprets the eighth paragraph as directed against the United States and says:

"It gives us the means to protect ourselves against the highland manner in which the United States interprets reciprocity. We are decidedly discriminated against under present conditions. We were weaponless against such inequitable treatment in tariff matters because (privity the late chancellor) it was our policy to favor a nation treatment. This new tariff shows a determination to insure ourselves a place in tariff matters and we expect German manufacturers to agree thereto, since many have suffered from the superfluous inequality of Americans in tariff treatment."

Make Bad Matters Worse.

With regard to paragraph 8 of the bill, being the best means of inclining foreign countries of the value of commercial treaties with Germany, the liberal papers emphasize the fact that this tariff bill comes at a time when German industries are already in the throes of the severest depression since the war, and that this tariff increases the industrial field. These papers express the fear that the United States will adopt reprisals upon German shipping, and they also point out that Germany's allies, Austria and Italy, must lose a large part of their exports to the United States.

Even moderate papers like the National Zeitung confess that their worst fears about concessions to the agrarians are not only confirmed, but exceeded. The National Zeitung points out that the agrarians gain great advantages from the tariff resulting from high duties, through the abolition of the present bonded warehouses previous on grain and the abolition of the bill requiring cash payment of duties, or 4 per cent interest thereon.

Some of the German papers interpret the North German Gazette's inspired statement to the effect that the bill is only tentative and that the Reichstag and the Bundesrat may change it, as meaning that the government wishes moderation in agricultural duties. But the important news from the correspondent of the Associated Press from Reichstag circles is that the Reichstag is more than likely to make still greater increases in the bill.

Will Be Hard Fought.

All signs indicate that a heated agitation against the bill will break out throughout the country. The liberal papers say the bill can only make socialist votes and these papers point out that the German residence of the growth of the socialist in the two by-elections held in the Meinel district, in which the conservatives lost about 2,000 votes, as against their majority of 1858, while the socialist gained about the same number. In the Dusseldorf-Ruhrort district, in the election held July 25, the socialist polled 14,000 votes, this being a gain of 190 per cent in the last three years.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung opens the war on the tariff bill and declares: "The grain duties are insufficient. The duty on tobacco must be increased and potatoes must be protected. Every exertion must be made to transform this wholly inadequate tariff into an effective protection for domestic interests and the government must yield to the full agricultural demands when the farmers declare 'Kilip and Klar' in the Reichstag what duties the agrarians need to exist."

Concerning Dr. Koch.

The German newspapers have printed lengthy reports of the address of Dr. Robert Koch before the British congress on tuberculosis held in London this week, but few opinions on Dr. Koch's address have been expressed. Prof. Virchow, the well known scientist, after having dissented at a meeting of the medical society from Dr. Koch's expressions in London, has expressed still stronger dissent from his views in an interview, in which he has said:

"I am emphatically against Dr. Koch's deductions. He ignores everything we owe to the investigations and experiments of the Copenhagen school. The experiments of the Danish government conducted the most thorough experiments, the results of which are most flatly contradicted by Dr. Koch. You cannot say 'Home has spoken' because Dr. Koch is not Home and the matter is far from being settled."

The celebration at Baireuth of the quarter centennial anniversary of the erection of the Wagnerian theater awakens much interest. The production last evening of "Walkyrie" aroused phenomenal enthusiasm and the duty of interpretation of the part of Sigmond, such applause had never before been heard in Baireuth. Herr Niemann rushed on the stage and kissed Kraus. The orchestra was conducted by Herr Richter and Madame Patti was present at the performance.

John B. Jackson, secretary of the embassy at Berlin, and Mrs. Jackson are attending the festival at Baireuth, where they will remain until August 2.

Payne Seriously Ill in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 27.—Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, a leading member of the republican national committee, is seriously ill with gout at the Frankfurt hotel in this city.

FUTURE OF TRADES UNIONS

Europe Believes Their Fate Hangs on Result of Steel Workers' Strike.

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LONDON, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The progress of the steel workers' strike in the United States is being followed with the keenest interest by workmen and capitalists here and on the continent. The success or failure is believed by the labor leaders here, will have an important bearing upon the future of trade unionism for the present generation. Their sympathy is wholly with the workmen.

The employers are divided between class sympathy and hope that the strike may cripple American industrial progress and give England breathing time to grapple with American competition. Herr Krupp, the greatest employer of iron workers and allied trades in Germany, has stated in his organ, the Neueste Nachrichten, that he considers the strike a "bright example of what would happen if the movement and the success of Germany to secure the removing of the restrictions on strike pickets should succeed. It is organized civil war, exactly in accordance with the socialist program."

The duke of Marlborough has given a banquet for a great anti-union demonstration August 10, when Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain and other ministers will address a gathering of 5,000 delegates from the unionist associations throughout England. The duke is being run hard for competition for the Canadian viceroyalty by the duke of Leeds, whose wife is a Lameton, thereby commanding immense political and family influence for her husband.

Prof. Koch's new theory that tuberculosis cannot be communicated from cattle is repudiated by all the leading authorities here. Prof. MacDonell of the principal rival school of tubercular and leading expert, says: "The identity of the bacillus from the two sources, men and animals, is as firmly established as any other generally accepted opinion regarding the identity or non-identity of bacteria associated with disease in more than one species of animals."

Dr. Ravenel of Pennsylvania said he had himself observed three cases of direct infection of man by the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis.

Prof. Koch's theory, in fact, is regarded as an aberration of a brilliant intellect. The two salient facts brought out by an interchange of the views of the most eminent doctors in the British tuberculosis congress are that the example of France and Germany in battling consumption as an infectious disease to be compulsorily reported should be followed by other countries, and that the sputum is a fruitful source of infection.

Prof. Fröman sailed for New York yesterday, taking with him the manuscript of Piner's new play. He has secured the American rights in a new four-act comedy drama by Sidney Grundy, and "The Comedy of Manners," by Edward Merton, the author of "The People's Choice," who has been buying plays, too, from Guy Boothby, Max Pemberton and Boyle Lawrence, as well as other pieces for production at Daly's or the Lyceum in New York the coming season.

George Alexander has bought a play from Clyde Phillips, to be produced here next winter, when Tree will be playing Fitch's "Last of the Dandies."

Julia Nelson also has secured a play from Fitch, who is as industrious as he is famous. The remainder of Augustine Daly's famous dramatic library will be sold at auction next week at Sotheby's.

Cecil Rhodes, who is staying quietly at the Burlington hotel with Dr. Jameson, is rapidly becoming a confirmed hypochondriac. He is confining himself to his own chef, his own poultry and his own coffee, and he lives wholly on what he produces. The king held a special meeting of the privy council last Tuesday to advise in Rhodes. This is bitterly resented by the radicals, who mean to protest against his continuance in the privy council after the deceptions he practiced on the imperial and Cape ministers over the Jameson raid.

CRAWFORD OVER A CLIFF

Novelist Takes His Bath in the Blue, but His Dive Lays Him Up

For Days.

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PARIS, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Francis Marion Crawford, the American novelist, has just had a perilous adventure on the island of Jersey.

He was returning from a visit to Victor Hugo's exile retreat when he spied from an abandoned rock window along the rocky shore a quiet little cove. The weather was exceedingly warm and Mr. Crawford found the temptation to bathe in the blue water of the deserted spot irresistible. He stopped the carriage and undressed among the rocks.

A cliff looking for a path down to the water. He lost his balance and plunged over a white thirt-five feet high. Fortunately the top of the cliff hung over the sea and he fell into deep water.

He was stunned and was barely able to swim to safety. The beach all along there is narrow and where his body shot over the water he was in a shallow inlet dotted with half-sunk rocks. Mr. Crawford was laid up for three days. He considers his escape from mangling marvelous.

PAPERS BID FOR BALLOONIST

New York Tries to Get Dumont, but He's Afraid of Riding

Out to Sea.

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PARIS, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The day after Mr. Santos-Dumont's balloon ascended around the Eiffel tower he was asked to name the price and conditions under which he would consent to transfer his workshop, his balloons and himself to New York and continue his experiments there, being assured of the best reception, the best facilities and the best facilities of all sort, on the part of the American people. He replied that his friends advised him not to bind himself to any such arrangement until he had won the Deutsch prize. Alfred Harmsworth, owner of the London Daily Mail, having got wind of the proposition, immediately wired to Mr. Santos-Dumont that he was prepared to outbid any other newspaper. But he got the same answer. Since then Mr. Santos-Dumont has been actively working for the Deutsch prize he will consider such as offer as he has been made, although he is somewhat afraid that New York, ill suited to the experiments because of its proximity to the sea, would frequently prevent experiments during winter weather.

SECRET WITH POPE

Cardinal Gibbons Cannot Disclose Nature of His Visit to Vatican.

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LONDON, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cardinal Gibbons received the Vatican correspondent at the house of the Brazilian minister, whose guest he now is. The American cardinal said: "I have enjoyed my stay in London greatly. I purpose to leave next week for a visit in Dublin before going home."

Asked concerning the object of his journey to Rome, the cardinal answered: "That is a matter of the strictest confidence between myself and the vatican and I cannot speak of it."

"I never saw his holiness in better health. His body seems frail enough, but his wonderful constitution is as good as ever and his mind is marvellously lucid and able. The holy father's memory is astounding. He never forgets a face or a circumstance connected with that time and will recall incidents of thirty and forty years ago which have been quite forgotten by the person that is concerned."

"A young couple from Quebec had an audience while I was there and his holiness inquired about the names of the bishop of Quebec and recalled without any effort the names of those who were consecrated with him. The alarmist reports about his holiness' health are unfounded. I believe his holiness will live many years."

"His holiness takes a deep interest in America and Americans. He has received an immense number this year. The relationship between the vatican and the United States is growing much closer and the increase of the Catholic population in America interests the pope greatly. He follows the work of the Catholic church in the United States with devoted attention and never loses an opportunity of expressing the delight it affords him."

Truly Pious London.

"Do you think London a godless city?" the correspondent asked.

"It doesn't strike me that way," the cardinal responded, "although many people have that impression. I think there is a great deal of true piety and many fine workers here. But you know every fine in London what he comes to look for. There is everything in this great city. Certainly it is the best governed city in the world. It has been greatly struck by the drainage and the water supply. Both seem perfect."

"We in America can learn a great deal from London. Think of the huge congested population here, the low death rate and the people who are so virtuous, even the cabmen and 'busmen don't swear.'"

The correspondent could not repress a smile on hearing that remark, and his eminence added: "Well, at least, I have not heard them. The radicals, who are ready policemen, too, there are a wonderful lot, always quiet, always civil. The arrangements here, especially for the public health and his order, are excellent."

His eminence looks well. He has been the guest of Cardinal Vaughan at the Carlton, the earl of Denbigh and other Catholic magnates, all of whom were anxious to pay him honor.

CRUEL VOYAGE ON ATLANTIC

Captain Blackburn Tells of Discomfords in Smallest Boat that Ever Crossed.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain Blackburn, who lately crossed the Atlantic from Gloucester, Mass., to Lisbon in the sailboat Great Republic, said to be the smallest craft that ever made the voyage, is spending two or three days in Paris. He described his trip at great length to the World correspondent. While he says he never feared for his safety he often suffered cruelly. He encountered severe weather unusual at this season. The tiny cabin was flooded several times and the waves tossed the boat about so wildly that he was prevented from cooking anything for five days in succession.

He declined the help offered by many sailors and sailors, even when he was told through the megaphone that he was crazy and that his boat would never live in such seas.

Once when his cabin was flooded and he was drenched, cold, and had been without food for almost a week, prevented from sleeping by the constant danger and unable to smoke because his tobacco and matches were wet, he admits that he was so miserable that he almost gave in when a liner passed full of comforts. However he had the courage not to sign! the captain for help.

He may return the same way, though he frankly says the hardships are too fresh in his mind to make him anxious for another dose. The schooner proved a sunch and to have almost no food, and enthusiasm in his fight against the elements. Powerful influences have been enlisted to institute a French Henley. The suggestion has been taken up so enthusiastically that the prize will be awarded next summer, before the English races, so that the crew might go from here to row at Henley. The prepossessing representatives will be sent to America, England and Germany to secure entries from the principal university crews. It is intended to make the first year's race an event of great magnitude. Lady-On-the-Marne, a lovely spot, twenty-five minutes by train east of Paris, is likely to be chosen. The River Marne offering there an ideal stretch for a rowing race.

Charles James, lessee of the Brevoort house in New York, denies the report called here that that historical hostelry has been acquired by two Frenchmen who are going to transform it and conduct an entertainment of Hotel Lafayette. He says he holds a lease for two years, with the privilege of renewal for five years.

PROFITS OF TUPPENNY TUBE

Increased Dividend is Source of Irritation to Charles T. Yerkes.

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LONDON, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—While the profits of all the other London railroads during the half year, the Tuppenny Tube increased its dividend. This fact raised the natural irritation felt by Charles T. Yerkes at the obstacles he is facing in carrying out his electrification scheme for the underground railway. "Nothing could be fairer than the railway scheme is considered here by Parliament and the officials," he says. "There is no such thing as undue influence. Everything is considered on its merits, but, oh! in such inconsiderate a manner that it tries your patience pretty hard. They want to quicken up their procedure here and induce capitalists to take the rapid transit devices of London in hand. The interest of property are most effectively protected and the promoters of a genuine scheme are saved from the vexations of the blackmailing competitive proposals so common in the United States."

Another great obstacle to the fruition of Mr. Yerkes' electrification scheme has arisen in the rejecting by the Metropolitan railway of his proposal to electrify its circle belongs to the Metropolitan, the City and District companies. Mr. Yerkes has only secured control so far of the District company's half of the Metropolitan company, though working at a loss, is hoping to extricate better terms from him than he has offered.

Speaker Henderson of the United States house of representatives returned to London from a visit to Andrew Carnegie at Skibo castle, with which he is delighted. Speaking to the correspondent General Henderson said: "On my way south I stopped off at Aberdeen. I wished to visit Old Deer, my native parish, which I left in 1846, when I was only 6 years old. I was born in a cottage on the banks of the Ugie and since I was 6 years old I have never had an opportunity of visiting the scenes of my youth."

"I remember well the old Kirk and the steeple I used to swing on. Well, it is all changed. The old Kirk has a big cupola on it and the swinging steeple has gone. The face of the whole Kirk has altered. I thought some of the old people there said they could recall when it was first erected. 'However, I had a good time. I was treated with every courtesy and kindness. Lord Provost Fleming saw our party off at the depot. I shall return to the United States soon.'"

THRICE MARRIED AND INSANE

Olga Boland Has a Mania for Killing Other People's Babies.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Olga Boland, a beautiful and educated American girl, applied to the prefect of the Seine for admission to an asylum for the insane. She said that intermittently she was demented and she wanted to be cured if that was possible, she told an incoherent story, but every detail of it was afterward proved to be true.

She had been married three times. She was married first at Geneva, where she was first sent to be educated. Three months later she married an English officer whom she met at Baden Baden. Olga says she got a divorce in London twenty months afterward, she having purposely told him a story of repeated unfaithfulness.

Last December she married another Englishman, aged 20, but she abandoned him on the wedding journey to Vienna and has had no tidings of him since. The young woman, then resumed her maiden name and came to live in Paris.

During her spell of lunacy she says she has an almost uncontrollable desire to kill babies and she spends days following children, and while fingering an open knife over the heads of the children she explains that having been keenly disappointed at remaining childless herself, it always enrages her to see other women following the same path.

After having watched her for six days the alienist experts here just concurred in Olga's own opinion as to her insanity and her request to be admitted to an asylum was granted yesterday. She has been placed in a mad ward and her relatives in America will be communicated with in regard to disposing of her property.

BARKEEPERS GROW SECRETIVE

American Mixers Keep Tricks of Trade from Knowledge of the French.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American barkeepers, who are numerous in Paris, have founded the American Barman's association to protect their "professional" interests and especially to prevent the revealing of trade secrets to ambitious Frenchmen or the poisoning of by unscrupulous persons of "half-educated foreigners" for genuine American mixers.

The association celebrated its birthday by widely advertising a new drink, the Franco-American currier, which is guaranteed to produce day dreams quicker than any other cocktail and only intoxicates at bars employing union men. Members are sworn not to betray the secret of its preparation.

ETS OUT TUCKS IN CROWN

King Edward Means to Have It Large Enough to Fit His Newly Titled Head.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Edward is not only having a new title designed for himself so as to include his colonial empire, but he is also having the historic British crown made over to fit him.

He had the crown jewels and regalia taken from the tower and taken to Marlborough house the week and he tried them on and had a full rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies to get the correct pace when wearing the crown.

When the question of a new title for him goes before the House of Commons the members of the Irish party intend to contest his right to continue to style himself "defender of the faith" unless the Protestant faith is specified.

TO END THE STRIKE

Amalgamated Officials Confer with Steel Corporation Chiefs.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

NEW YORK, July 27.—Formal negotiations for a settlement of the great steel strike were opened here today at a conference between President Shaffer and association and J. Pierpont Morgan and a group of his assistants of the United States Steel corporation.

The conference and the movements of the conferees were secret and no intimation of the result of the deliberations has come from anyone in authority. It is believed, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made and that formal announcement of the compact for peace will come within a few days.

There has been much speculation as to the terms of peace, but much of it has been pure conjecture. It was said that the strike would be called off and that there would be a resumption of the negotiations on general labor questions at the point where they were broken off at the Pittsburgh conference. In financial circles, however, the opinion was general that the prospective agreement would go further than that and in itself dispose of the serious questions at issue.

The conference of today resulted from several days of preliminary discussion, all of which was kept secret. A representative of the Amalgamated association was here on Friday and was given a lengthy interview by an official of one of the companies forming the United States Steel corporation. The conference of today is believed to have been practically arranged at that time. Shaffer and Williams slipped quietly out of Pittsburgh and were in New York several hours before a hint of their presence reached the public. Mr. Morgan and President Schwab of the United States Steel corporation met first at the office of the former and were closeted for some time. The meeting with the labor leaders followed. The names of those who participated in the meeting, aside from the leaders on either side, and the place at which the Amalgamated association met, were kept from the public. Mr. Morgan was seen after the meeting, but would say nothing beyond denying that he had any appointment with President Shaffer or the Amalgamated association. President Schwab of the United States Steel corporation was also seen, but he declined to make any statement whatever.

NO GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED

Attitude of Employers' Association is Likely to Precipitate One, However.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The San Francisco labor council has decided not to order a general strike at present, but has given its executive committee power to order such a strike against the employers' association as may be deemed advisable. The employees of the various beer bottling establishments have been notified that if they will not abandon their unions they cannot return to work today. Other employing firms are expected to present the same ultimatum, as it is reported the employers' association has decided to make stand against unionism by presenting the issue with the alternative of no work.

The police expect trouble with the striking laborers when the trucks and teams attempt to leave the bars today. At 2:30 a. m. a large number of patrolmen were called off their beats and sent to the bars as a precautionary measure.

While the Iron Trades council claims to have no official knowledge of what may result from today's conference of employees of the Union Iron works with President Scott, leaders among the machinists predict that a satisfactory compromise will be made. The council, it is declared, will permit the machinists from each shop to settle the terms on which work will be resumed. It is also said on good authority that, while the ten-hour day will be retained, the men will receive increased compensation.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy Sunday. Probably Local Showers and Not So Warm; Monday Fair; Variable Winds.

- 1 Germany Discusses New Tariff. Cardinal's Secret is the Pope's. End of the Strike is in Sight. States Are Heavy in Nebraska. 2 Another ship for the Navy. Results in Base Ball League. Closing Up the Chinese Affairs. Side Shows for Omaha Carnival. 3 Nebraska Bids for Their Strongest Wyoming Benefits Are Fortified. 4 New Tariff Rates in Germany. South Omaha Local Matters. 5 Railroad Heads Likely to Fall. Last Week in Omaha Society. Horrors of the Torrid Wave. 6 Banks Would Charge Methods. 7 Connell Blasts Local Matters. 8 Navigation of Lake Minnawa. 9 Golf Winners in Hot Weather. 10 Tennis Players in Hot Weather. 11 Church Home Visits Nebraska. Salvation Army at the Jail. 12 Gathering of Distinguished Crooks. Horrors of Torrid Weather. 13 Woman Her Ways and Whims. 14 Amusements and Musical Notes. Echoes of Local Amusements. History of the City Mission. 15 Editorial and Comment. 16 Precipitates of England's King. 17 Results of the Report of the Where Rich Saloon Are Taken. 18 "The Firebrand." 19 Condition of Trade in Omaha. Commercial and Financial News. 20 Kansas Temples in Conclave. Secret of the Bee's Mission.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA YESTERDAY.

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	74	1 p. m.	92
6 a. m.	74	2 p. m.	93
7 a. m.	76	3 p. m.	93
8 a. m.	77	4 p. m.	95
9 a. m.	80	5 p. m.	93
10 a. m.	82	6 p. m.	92
11 a. m.	84	7 p. m.	90
12 m.	92		

KANSAS IS FULLY REDEEMED

Rain of Friday is Continued Over Saturday and Promises to Be Prolonged.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.—Kansas has been fully redeemed from the scourge of the drought. Rain which started in numerous portions of the state last night has been continued during the past day and reports received here tonight say that rain is still falling in several places in the state. Large quantities of water have been accumulated during the past day and reports of inestimable value to Kansas.

A dispatch from Scandia says that rain has fallen throughout the north part of the state this afternoon, and is continuing steadily throughout the night. A heavy downpour is expected for Saturday and Sunday.

LaCrosse reports that Rush county is tonight having a heavy rain and that grass and stock water is abundant. The cattle in Grant county have been falling a good part of the afternoon, with prospect of heavier rain tonight.

RAINS ARE HEAVY

Nebraska Soil Takes a Long, Deep Drink After Weary Waiting.

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Omaha was swept by a midsummer rain last night. It was not the biggest rain Omaha has experienced this year, but it was doubtless the most welcome. The rain started about 7:45 o'clock. There may be some dispute as to whether it was the prayers of Nebraska ministers or the climatic conditions which Hicks predicted that brought rain to Omaha last night, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the beneficial effects of the generous bathing nature gave the parched earth.

During the entire afternoon yesterday heavy clouds were gathering in the north-west. The humidity of the atmosphere was excessive and conditions were favorable for rain. Shortly before 8 o'clock Omaha had the first old-fashioned rain shower it has enjoyed for more than three weeks.

Thunder and lightning accompanied the downpour and under the cooling influence of the storm the temperature fell at a rapid rate. Men, women and children capered through the streets and shouted with joy at the breaking up of the drought.

For more than half an hour water fell and little rivers, which drove away all thought of drought, ran through the streets. The amount of water which fell was estimated at one-third of an inch.

The rain that fell in Omaha was light as compared with the rains reported from various parts of Nebraska. In western Omaha and Tokamah it rained hard for more than two hours and a half. All the territory between Omaha and Sioux City was thoroughly soaked.

At Fremont the rain was little less than a water-pour. There was a continual downpour for more than an hour. The surrounding country was thoroughly drenched and streams were filled to overflowing. Reports from the western and northwest portions of the state show that rainfall was quite general yesterday.

The rain came at the close of a day of close heat, for what was lacking in the high temperature—there being a slight fall over previous days—was offset by the dense humidity.

PHENOMENAL DROUGHT RECORD

June and July Show Unprecedented High Temperature Long Maintained.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The first rain since July 4 fell here this evening, the total precipitation being 1.58 inches. Late corn will be put into shape for a fair crop and pastures are benefited. The drought has been a severe one and prevailed for two minutes and did numerous small damages besides moving the hay barns of M. T. Bohman and George T. Little from their foundations and twisting the same badly. The staging of the contractor employed in making changes on the B & M bridge, which was completed a few days ago, was also stopped. The passengers on the track so the evening passenger train cannot get in. Men are at work at 10 o'clock to clear the track and the latest report is that one span of the Howe trestle that was loosened for removal was blown into the river. It rains here yet.

GIBBON, Neb., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Almost an inch of rain has fallen tonight and it is still raining at 9:30.

PENDER, Neb., July 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The backbone of the hot, dry spell was broken this afternoon. The clouds began to gather about 1 o'clock and continued to thicken up until 3 o'clock, when it began to rain and a good shower fell, which extended over a good bit of territory. The people have been standing