THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NATION PAYS TRIBUTE

United States, Through Representatives, Honor Late President McKinley.

SECRETARY HAY'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Impressively [illegible] Life and Labors of the Martyred Statesman.

MEMORIAL IN HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Attended by President Roosevelt, Cabinet and Other High Officials.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA IS PRESENT

Fourth Memorial Service for Dead Presidents Held in Hall Where McKinley Achieved Great Fame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At noon today in the great hall of representatives, in the presence of President Roosevelt, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor; the members of the cabinet, the justices of the supreme court, the general of the army and officers of the army and navy who have received the thanks of congress, the ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, the senators and representatives in congress and a large number of distinguished guests, Hon. John Hay, McKinley's secretary of state, pronounced a eulogy upon his dead chief. Four times before national memorial services, for presidents who have died in office have been held in this hall, two of them, like this, in commemoration of chief magistrates who have fallen by the hand of assassins. George Bancroft, the historian, pronounced the eulogy on Lincoln, and Blaine was Garfield's orator. It was eminently fitting that the last public ceremonial of sorrow for the lamented McKinley should take place in the forum which had echoed his voice, in the arena where he won his spurs.

By a strange coincidence today was the twentieth anniversary of that on which the peerless Blaine, in the same hall, delivered his eulogy upon the martyred Garfield, and stranger still, the subject of today's memorial service was the chairman of the committee that had charge of the arrangements on that occasion. Who then could have dreamed that the man who escorted the then president of the United States and the orator of the day to their places was destined to be honored, like Garfield, with the highest place in the gift of his country, was to meet his sad fate and was himself to be the next martyred president above whose open grave the nation would bow its head?

Changes of a Year.

Only one year ago, less five days, at the head of an imposing civic and military procession, McKinley passed triumphantly along Pennsylvania avenue for his second inauguration. Six months later the tragedy occurred at Buffalo and another but different sort of procession tenderly bore his body through the streets to the rotunda of the capitol, where the brief funeral oration was delivered over his coffin and the tributes of the nations of earth about his bier bespoke the universal sorrow. Today once more, with uncovered head, the nation paid its last tribute of respect and publicly expressed its living grief.

Again the broad avenue was filled with vast crowds, as they were a year ago. Then the streets were a sea of glittering bayonets and waving plumes and the air was filled with the hundred-tongued resplendent bands. Today all was changed. The procession was unorganized. No martial music lightened the feet of the throng. No cheers were heard.

Procession Quiet and Solemn.

The only pageant was the clattering troop of cavalry escorting Prince Henry and his party to the capitol and carriages here and there conveying officers in uniform or diplomats in court costume to the place where the eulogy was to be delivered. That was the extent of the outward spectacle. To the people the event was one of the mind and heart rather than for the eye and ear. But notwithstanding the fact proclaimed in advance that admission to the hall of representatives and even to the capitol itself, was to be restricted to those holding cards, the people congregated in unnumbered thousands about the great marble pile upon the hill. The ticket holders besieged the great bronze doors to the entrance of the rotunda and overflowed the portico and steps leading to it, the crowds, kept back by lines of blue-coated police, walled in the three sides of the broad plaza in front of the capitol. If they could not gain admittance they were content to be near the place where the ceremony was to be held and to catch a glimpse of the president, whose accession was made possible by the death of him who the representative people were assembling to commemorate, or to see Prince Henry and the bespangled diplomats and other dignitaries. The only emblem of mourning at the capitol was the flags fluttering at half-mast above the two wings and great arching dome.

Follows Closely Garfield Exercises.

Before the doors were opened for ticket holders the corridors of the capitol were unoccupied save for the guards. Within the hall of representatives all was in readiness. The congressional committee which had charge of the arrangements was fortunate, not only in the selection of the person to whom the honor of pronouncing the eulogy was committed, but also in the minor details. The precedent in the case of the Garfield memorial exercises was followed closely. The hall was without decoration of any character. The red-coated Marine band, sixty strong, was stationed in the corridor which separates the hall from the rear lobby of the house.

At 10 o'clock the doors were opened and in five minutes the spacious galleries surrounding the chamber were dense with black rows of people. Even the aisles were filled, but the crowding and jamming which have marred so many state occasions today was avoided, as the tickets issued were limited strictly to the number of seats provided. Only one was given to each senator and representative and the gathering in the galleries was a most distinguished one. The fact that few of the women wore bright gowns was especially noticeable. They had attired themselves in dark costumes, befitting the occasion, and their white faces were rendered distinct by the somberness of their apparel.

The doorkeeper announced the general of the army. The speaker tapped three times, the members of the house and the diplomatic body arose and General Miles, resplendent in gold lace, gold epaulets and a broad yellow sash across his breast, and

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HOLDS TURKEY RESPONSIBLE

Possible Serious International Complications Over the Kidnaping.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—It is understood that the United States will soon take steps to obtain a reimbursement of the sum ($72,500) paid to the brigands as a ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madam Tsilka, holding Turkey responsible, inasmuch as the capture of the missionaries was effected on Turkish soil. This question of responsibility may have serious developments, since Turkey emphatically disclaims responsibility and lays the blame on Bulgaria.

SALONICA, Roumelia, Feb. 27.—Miss Stone's evidence is not likely to prove of much value in fixing the responsibility for an indemnity from Turkey or Bulgaria, since she is not aware whether she even crossed the boundary, owing to being blindfolded and the night marching tactics of the brigands. Soldiers are now pursuing the band, but the brigands have a long start.

Miss Stone already has received numerous literary offers, one of them being from an American magazine, which offered her $36,000 and a royalty for six articles.

Miss Stone, in company with M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the American embassy at Constantinople, left here today for Constantinople. She intends to remain several weeks in Turkey and will then proceed to the United States, to visit her mother. During the captivity of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka the women suffered greatly from want of occupation until Mme. Tsilka's baby was born.

After the failure of the negotiations at Sofia the women were taken to huts deep in the snow on an almost inaccessible mountain. They had no communication with the outside world except on matters relating to their ransom. They were only occasionally vouchsafed some item of information, such, for instance, as the death of President McKinley.

The baby was born after Mme. Tsilka had been riding horseback for ten hours. The mother smothered the child's cries for fear the brigands would take it away and kill it. Three days after the birth of the baby all were again on the move.

Mme. Tsilka's training as a hospital nurse and her extraordinary nerve alone saved her life and that of her child.

WARM WORDS FROM GERMANY

Cordial Comment is Made by Press of America's Reception to Prince Henry.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—"One of the most beautiful pages in our international relations is the record of these festivities," says the Cologne Gazette, referring to Prince Henry's visit to the United States.

"President Roosevelt, the members of both houses of congress, the mayor of New York and representatives of the government, army and navy of the United States have shown the brother of our emperor not only official honors, but have everywhere manifested such open-hearted cordiality that the impression in Germany is most agreeable and permanent. Prince Henry's journey west and south will undoubtedly take the same pleasant course.

"What deserves most to be emphasized, however, is the unanimous participation of the American people in the festivities which their highest representatives have given in excellent taste. The inhabitants of the imperial city of New York and of Washington, the capital, have shown in their demonstrations in honor of the German prince and German people that they feel themselves to be taking part with the president and his national staff in the hospitality which in every respect is worthy a great people.

"We hope that wish of President Roosevelt to be a guest some time on a German battleship will be fulfilled in the most pleasant way. If this visit could be made in German waters the German people could take part in honoring that sympathetic personality representing the great American nation. The president's official duties prevent this. But though even years pass before President Roosevelt, as a private citizen, can visit our country, the remembrance of the splendid February days will continue to live within us. May his countrymen living among us carry him the impression that the German people are equally hospitable and appreciative of international courtesies and honors."

HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS

Modern Institution to Be Built in France by Wealthy Bostonian.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A splendid gift has been made for the benefit of the American colony here and American visitors to Paris by Edward Tuck, a wealthy Bostonian, who for many years past has resided in this city.

Mr. Tuck has decided to defray the entire expense of establishing the free American hospital in Paris, announcement of which has already been made, and the ground for which has already been bought in the Passy quarter.

The hospital is to be named Franklin hospital, and besides being built on the latest American model, it will be managed entirely by American physicians and nurses.

Mr. Tuck will not only defray the expenses of installing the institution, but he will also donate a sufficient fund to maintain it permanently without outside help.

That the proposed hospital will fill a deeply-felt want here is shown by the fact that the services of several American nurses who came here recently have been in continuous demand.

Franklin hospital will be situated in one of the most healthful parts of France; it will also be enclosed in extensive grounds. Dr. Magnin, a well-known physician, will be the director of the institution. Building will be commenced in a few weeks' time and it is expected that the hospital will be opened in 1904.

NO PROTECTION OF SUBJECTS

Basis of Attack by Socialists on Policy of Austrian Government.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath today M. Daszynski, leader of the socialists and deputy from Cracow, attacked the policy of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs during the Spanish-American war.

M. Daszynski accused M. Goluchowski of pursuing a subservient course to the Hapsburg and of failing to obtain satisfaction for the Austrian subjects murdered during the riots in Hazleton, Pa., in 1897.

Referring to the leader of the socialists, Dr. Koerber, the premier contended that the dynastic and people's policies had always been identical and repudiated the charge that Austria had not afforded adequate protection to her subjects abroad.

SHAW SPEAKS OF THE WEST

Secretary of Treasury Addresses National Business League.

FAVORS EXPANSION AND SHIP SUBSIDY

Urges National Support of Western Irrigation—Judge Gavin Also Urges Reclamation of Arid Lands.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, was the principal speaker at the banquet of the National Business league here tonight. His subject was "Commerce and Industries of the West" and his utterances were received with much attention, it being one of the first public speeches made by him since his appointment to the present office. The first set speech on the program was by John Ela of Chicago, who spoke on "The League." He described at length the objects which the league sought to attain, declaring: "Its purpose is to keep the business men throughout the country informed as to legislation affecting them and to concentrate their influence in the promotion of measures, favoring business interests generally, as distinguished from special interests, and, as far as possible, to take business questions out of politics. It also seeks so to systematize the machinery of the national government as to put this country on at least an equal footing with other countries in the race to capture the world's trade."

Following Mr. Ela came Secretary Shaw, who spoke as follows:

The theme assigned is inspiring. Its scope is limitless, its natural and necessary subdivisions are many, while its comprehensive presentation within the time assigned is impossible. Where shall the line be stretched separating the east from the west? Mason and Dixon's line at one time supposed to mark the boundary of a section of our country has been so far obliterated that to be mentioned except to rejoice at its disappearance is an offense to modern politics and alike to modern commerce.

Where shall the freight borne by the Mississippi river and the Illinois Central's double track railway, paralleling this great waterway on its eastern bank, be classed? The Southern Pacific conveys more than 700 cars per day, 255,000 per annum, of transcontinental freight. By your leave, Mr. Chairman, we will classify all this as western commerce.

Arbitrary though it be, I assume for the convenience of the hour that the west includes Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and all west of these and all north and west of Texas. Probably a majority of the people of the United States speak of Ohio as a western commonwealth, while those who live in states washed by the Mississippi realize that they must travel some miles toward the setting sun to reach the line that would bisect the great republic. The eleventh census credited these states with 45 per cent of the farm area, but gave them over 70 per cent of the cultivated lands. The twelfth census, not yet compiled, will probably show a much larger proportion of tilled lands. These states produce more than 2,500,000,000 bushels, more than 70 per cent of the nation's cereals, and 70 per cent of the nation's hay. They contain 50 per cent of the milch cows and 60 per cent of all other cattle, 65 per cent of the swine, 75 per cent of the sheep, and where, gentlemen, except in the west, would you look for 80 per cent of the wool?

Other Industries Than Farming.

Honored, as I am, in being permitted to represent in this presence the great farming district, permit me a few observations tending to show that an ever increasing proportion of the people within the territory I have described is giving well deserved attention to industries other than agriculture. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa have increased their average annual cereal product less than 9 per cent since 1880. During the preceding decade these same states made a fourfold larger increase, indicating clearly, I think, that the maximum capacity, under present methods of agriculture, has been nearly attained. In 1889 40 per cent of the arable land of Iowa (the proportion actually cropped) produced one pound of cereals per day for every man, woman and child in the United States—in round numbers, 11,000,000 tons. This would be quite enough to sustain life and more than the average rations enjoyed by the people of the world. If all the arable land of Iowa were put in crops, and that portion not needed to support the teams necessary for its cultivation, placed on the market, the people of the United States could not consume it, though restricted to a cereal diet. The only way the yield of this unequaled 56,000 square miles of land can be consumed by 80,000,000 people is to have large quantities of it first manufactured into beef and pork and dairy butter. Our increasing population renders it improbable, however, that this remarkable showing can be long continued, even by Iowa, though she may increase to some extent her cereal production.

Plea for National Irrigation.

The only hope of a material increase in agricultural products is through irrigation of arid lands. There may be, and there are, serious objections against the employment of public revenues in such ways as contemplate permanent national participation in industrial or commercial enterprises, but I see no objection to some provision that will encourage private capital to enter what may be made a most inviting field, and it seems to me this can be done in such a way as will place these lands upon the market at government prices, plus the cost of irrigation, and when paid for, permit the purchasers to become co-operative owners of the irrigation plants. I have little sympathy and scant patience with that provincialism which opposes any plan of developing any portion of our common country which has its root in the fear that it will create sectional competition.

It ought not to be necessary to quote the record to sustain the proposition, though the record does sustain it, that we are consuming an ever increasing proportion of our agricultural products and exporting an ever-increasing proportion of our manufactured products. Let every industry be encouraged, let every enterprise be fostered, let every interest be conserved; then shall we grow great and symmetrical, and, growing great, shall preserve our industrial and commercial independence, and thus become an ever increasing blessing to the world.

Preparation of Food Products.

The west not only grows food products, but its people have become no mean competitors in their preparation. Minneapolis alone manufactures 16,000,000 barrels of flour per annum, a carload (60,000 pounds) every ten minutes, day and night, 365 days in the year. A branch factory in a prairie town of Iowa of less than 4,000 population produces 6,000,000 cans of condensed milk per annum, while the parent plant in Wisconsin makes more than double this amount, a portion of which helps to feed the standing armies of Europe and to supply the belligerents in South Africa. The Elgin Butter company consumes the cream from 70,000,000 pounds of milk, manufactures 3,000,000 pounds of butter (1,500 tons) and exports its products to China, Japan, Cuba, Mexico, South American countries and to Alaska. A single unincorporated firm in southwest Iowa handled last year 250,000,000 pounds (125 tons) of butter and 3,000,000 pounds (more than 100 carloads) of poultry. Another firm in the same state marketed in a single year 1,500,000 dozen eggs, sending them to the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific coast, while a third firm ships dressed poultry, not by carload only, but by trainload.

Packing House Progress.

The product of packing houses west of the Missouri river sells on the market for an amount in excess of the postal receipts of the United States, while a single institution, engaged in the preparation of animal products, whose parent plant is in this city, produced last year more than 30,000 carloads (900 tons per day) of manufactured products in addition to its meats. The packing houses represented in Chicago yield a larger gross income than all the custom houses and internal revenue collectors of the United States, while the live animals sold on a square mile of ground within the limits of this city is only 15 per cent less than the gross earnings of all the railroads that enter Chicago. Either of two packers within the territory I represent pays more for live animals to the enrichment of the ranchman and the farmer than is paid in dividends and officers' salaries by all the railroads in the

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SCHLEY AND HOBSON SPEAK

Naval Heroes Address Daughters of Revolution at Charleston Exposition.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—This was a great day for the Daughters of the American Revolution at the exposition. Overwhelming plaudits greeted Admiral Schley and Captain Hobson, the chief speakers.

Both naval heroes are the special guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The services at the auditorium were long and inspiring, the main features being the address of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the national organization, on the "Inspiration of Revolutionary Memories," and the addresses of Admiral Schley and Captain Hobson. The enthusiasm knew no bounds when the hero of Santiago rose to speak.

His address was a brief and graceful tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and "those sweet grandmothers and great-grandmothers who lived in the times of plainer living and higher thinking."

Historic Charleston and its exposition were warmly praised. Captain Hobson's theme was "The Ever Victorious Navy," and the applause of the listening thousands was as prolonged as that which greeted Admiral Schley. This was especially so when he referred to the admiral's services at Santiago as the crowning incident in his splendid career in the American navy. He said the character of the navy was typified by Dewey in the east and Sampson and Schley in the west, when they set a new standard for naval warfare in effecting the total destruction of the enemy's fleets without loss to their own.

Tomorrow Admiral Schley and Captain Hobson will visit the tea gardens at Summerville, and on Saturday will make an excursion to Fort Sumter and the site of the naval station.

ROOSEVELT MAY NOT REPLY

President Probably Will Ignore the Letter of Lieutenant Governor Tillman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Although the White House officials are noncommittal on the subject, there is reason to believe that no response whatever is likely to be made to the letter of Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina to the president requesting him to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to the presentation exercises of a sword to Major Micah Jenkins at Charleston. It is believed that this incident will result in President Roosevelt not attending the Charleston exposition.

The statement was made at the White house tonight that the president has not abandoned his proposed trip to Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—In response to an inquiry as to what action the exposition board would take in regard to Lieutenant Governor Tillman's telegram to President Roosevelt withdrawing the invitation to present a sword to Major Jenkins, Captain Wager, president of the exposition company, said tonight: "None of the exposition officials has any connection with Colonel Tillman's action and all look forward with pleasure to the proposed visit of President Roosevelt."

SCORES HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM

G. Stanley Hall Condemns Method of Teaching Latin and Greek.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Latin and Greek, as taught in high schools of the country, came in for a condemnation at the last day's session of the convention of the department of superintendents of the National Educational association. The languages were branded "baby Latin and Greek," and were described as a "sanctified relic."

The critic was G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university. Much that he said was indorsed by Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, but the commissioner insisted that the study of Latin and Greek in the high schools was of vital importance.

The convention adjourned to meet again at New Orleans next year. The following officers were chosen, to serve during the following year:

President, C. V. Jordan, superintendent of schools, Minneapolis; first vice president, C. F. Carroll, superintendent of schools, Worcester, Mass.; second vice president, Warren Easton, superintendent of schools, New Orleans; secretary, J. N. Wilkins, president State Normal school, Emporia, Kan.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA SINKING

Noted Irish and Fenian Agitator Pronounced to Be in Critical Condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 27.—O'Donovan Rossa, the noted Irish agitator and Fenian, is critically ill of blood poisoning at St. Francis hospital in this city and death may occur any day.

A week ago while paring a corn or calloused spot on his right foot he cut deeper than he intended. The wound was slight, but neglect soon developed blood poisoning. For two or three days he has been delirious from fever. Gangrene finally set in. His condition last night was so grave that City Physician Richardson was called, and he was removed to the hospital. Amputation of the leg was advised, but Rossa refused to consent. This morning several important bones were removed from the foot. He is in a comatose condition tonight with high temperature and feeble circulation. His brother, John Rossa of Sioux City, Ia., has been notified.

Rossa came here recently from San Francisco as an agent of the Copper Center Mining company of Sonora, Mexico. He has not prospered, apparently, and is now a charity patient.

MERELY A FAMILY MEETING

Convention of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Thus Termed by Arthur.

DENISON, Tex., Feb. 27.—The session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today was held behind closed doors. Grand Chief Arthur stated that there was a wrong impression as to the character of the meeting. The biennial meeting of the order takes place in May, when there probably will be some action taken for uniform schedules and the adoption of standard rules for all the railroads in the United States will be asked. These matters came up for informal discussion to get the ideas of men along the lines centering here. Chief Arthur said:

"There are forty-seven divisions from several states represented here and you might call it a big family meeting. The meeting has no significance further than a thorough understanding of the interests of the order and the duties of the men."

OMAHA REPORT IS READY

Special Agent McComas Recommends Dismissals from Agency.

REMOVAL OF MATHEWSON INCLUDED

Sub-Station of Omaha Postoffice to Be Established at Sixteenth and Harney Streets the Fifteenth of March.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The report of Special Agent McComas, who was sent by the Indian office to investigate conditions on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, has been received at the department. Commissioner Jones refused to make the report public, on the ground that it had not been considered, nor had it yet been sent to the several branches of the service having jurisdiction over the particular subjects touched upon.

It is, however, learned that Special Agent McComas recommends the discharge of W. F. Haygood, chief clerk at the agency, also the discharge of Indian Farmer David St. Cyr. Upon the question of Indian leases and conduct of the agency, the report, it is understood, recommends the abandonment of the present mode of leasing and the removal of Agent Mathewson. McComas, it is said, investigated the leasing question exhaustively and believes that some plan could be devised that would bring a larger measure of return to the Indians than at present and that would do away with the favoritism that is alleged to have existed on the part of the agent toward certain middlemen who control large land holdings.

It is impossible to forecast what Commissioner Jones will do in the premises, although the commissioner stated today that he had heard the speech of Representative Robinson of Nebraska upon the leasing question and fully approved his stand and that the congressman from the Third Nebraska district presented the facts in a clear and logical manner.

Pender Postoffice Contest.

The fight over the Pender postoffice grows in bitterness as the time for the appointment of a postmaster at that office nears the culmination. While there are several candidates for the office, it is understood only two are being considered by Senator Millard, who will make the appointment. They are the present postmaster, B. F. McDonald, and J. W. Huntsberger, editor of the Republic, Huntsberger, it is believed, has the endorsement of many leaders of the party in Pender and is expected to land the place.

Emmett Tinley of Council Bluffs and A. B. DeLong of Omaha are in Washington and were escorted through the capitol by Representative Smith of the Council Bluffs district.

The senate committee on Indian affairs directed a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Gamble providing for the ratification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, ceding to the government several thousand acres of land in Gregory county, South Dakota. Mr. Gamble was authorized to make the report and was directed to incorporate several amendments of minor importance.

Opens Lands to Settlement.

The measure as reported will provide for the opening of the lands to settlement under the free homestead bill. It is not, however, believed that the measure can pass congress in its present form, and in all probability it will be so amended as to provide that the settler shall pay the price per acre given to the Indians by the government, which is $2.25.

Mr. Gamble was also directed to report the bill introduced by Senator Dietrich for Senator Millard, extending the time in which to complete the Omaha Northern railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation to three years. The bill provided for five years' extension, but the commissioner of Indian affairs recommended that the bill be amended so as to give three years' extension, and this bill was adopted by the committee.

Mr. Edward Rosewater returned from New York this morning and was among the distinguished newspaper men present at the memorial exercises to the late President McKinley.

Sub-Station at Omaha.

On March 15 substation No. 1 of the Omaha postoffice will be established at Sixteenth and Harney streets. The office will have all the facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business and the sale of postal supplies.

Miss Rosetta C. Maylun of Des Moines was today appointed stenographer and typewriter in the Miles City, Mont., land office.

These contracts were awarded today for carrying mails:

Nebraska—From Marshland to Agate, C. A. Merrick of Crawford; from Pickrell to Townsend, James B. Smith of Pickrell.

South Dakota—From Lynn to Bristol, H. A. Harder of Lynn.

Nebraska postmasters appointed: A. R. Bradley, Avery, Sarpy county, vice H. T. Smith, resigned; Harrison Pease, Giles, Brown county, vice E. Oldham, resigned; L. O. Richardson, Orafino, Frontier county, vice S. D. Richardson, deceased.

A postoffice has been ordered established at Lawton, Woodbury county, Iowa, and John A. Smith has been commissioned postmaster.

These Indian appointments were made today: Miss Emma P. Perry of Lansing, Mich., teacher in the Indian school at Yankton, S. D.; Miss May Wright of Omaha, principal teacher at the Indian school at Rainy Mountain, Okl.; Zeban C. Sherry of Altamont, Kan., teacher at Pine Ridge, S. D.

CATCH DIAMOND SMUGGLERS

Officers in East Convict Some and Succeed in Having Others Arrested.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 27.—L. V. Johnson and W. H. Dean, both of Alburg, have been indicted by the United States grand jury for alleged complicity in smuggling operations along the Canadian border.

Hiersi Scavitzsky of New York and William Bradley of Montreal were also indicted for smuggling diamonds into this country from Canada. Mr. Bradley is prominent in Montreal. Scavitzsky pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to serve one year in the house of correction at Rutland. The court ordered the confiscation of diamonds valued at $8,000 which were found on him.

Josef Hofman in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—Josef Hofman, the pianist, made his first appearance here tonight before a large audience and evoked the same enthusiasm that has greeted his playing in the eastern cities, the auditors tonight being highly demonstrative.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday and Saturday; Northwest Winds, Becoming Variable.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	37	1 p. m.	40
6 a. m.	37	2 p. m.	40
7 a. m.	37	3 p. m.	40
8 a. m.	38	4 p. m.	40
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	38
10 a. m.	38	6 p. m.	38
11 a. m.	39	7 p. m.	33
12 m.	40	8 p. m.	38
		9 p. m.	38

THEATRICAL TRAIN WRECKED

Meets Freight in Fog and Many of the Company Are Hurt.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27.—A special train, carrying the "Fiorodora" theatrical company from Norfolk, Va., to Wilmington, Del., on the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad, was wrecked today at Eastville, Va., and several members of the company were seriously injured. A heavy fog prevented the engineer from observing a freight train ahead and a rear-end collision occurred. The engine, baggage car and two forward cars of the special train were completely wrecked.

W. L. Carleton of the "Fiorodora" company sustained serious injuries. He is paralyzed from the waist down and may not recover.

E. C. Herr, manager of the company, and Charles H. Powers are also badly injured. Others who sustained injuries are: Tony Rooney, Miss Frances Gordon, Miss Ella Henry, Miss Maud Davis, Miss Selma Mantell, Miss Ida Doerde, Miss Libbie Nunn, Miss Lillie Young and Miss Annie Young.

The fireman of the special, name not ascertained, was badly scalded and will die. There were eighty-seven persons in the theatrical company.

The wreckage caught fire after the collision and a bucket brigade formed by the uninjured members of the company succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The scenery and nearly all the baggage was destroyed by fire. The injured were brought here tonight and cared for.

RAPID-FIRING GUN COMBINE

Amalgamation of Plants, with Over Million Dollars Capital Projected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It was announced here today that the plant and business of the Driggs-Seabury company of Derby, Conn., has been purchased by Joseph H. Hoadley, president of the American company. The plant is engaged in the manufacture of the Driggs-Seabury rapid-fire gun and it is understood this gives the purchasing syndicate the control of the rapid-fire gun, the syndicate controlling the Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Seabury, Dahlel and latest type of Maxim.

The purchase price of the Driggs-Seabury plant is said to be about $1,300,000.

It is authoritatively stated that the rapid-firing plant will, with other properties, eventually amalgamate with the American Ordnance company, the new company to have a capitalization of $10,000,000.

ADMITS PURPOSE TO KILL

Alleged Anarchist After Arrest Says He Wanted to Assassinate the Official.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Assassination of States' Attorney Charles Dennen by an alleged anarchist was thwarted today by the arrest of Salvo Giovani.

After he was taken into custody Giovani declared it was his purpose to take the life of Mr. Dennen, giving as his reason the charge that the state's attorney had allowed him to lie eight months in jail without cause. With a razor he made a slash at the throat of the policeman who arrested him.

Giovani had been ejected from the office of the state's attorney earlier in the day and had posted himself at a street corner where he was repeating to a curious crowd the story of his alleged wrongs and proclaiming his purpose to kill the state's attorney.

TO ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAW

Proceedings Against California Corporations Said to Be Ordered by President.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—The Express says:

"Corporations in California whose combined capital is close to the billion dollar mark, and who are alleged to be operating in restraint of trade, contrary to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, are to be proceeded against by the government. Rumors to this effect that have been in local circulation for several days were today confirmed.

"Joseph H. Call, federal attorney, who has prosecuted the suits involving the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific land grants, has been instructed by Attorney General Knox, acting by orders of President Roosevelt, to institute the proposed new litigation. The new suits are to be filed in the United States circuit court in San Francisco."

TWO WORKMEN KILLED BY GAS

Are Overcome While at Work with Crude Oil at Standard Plant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Patrick O'Connell is dead and Jeremiah Murphy is in a critical condition, and five other men had narrow escapes from death today at the works of the Standard Oil company in Constable Hook, N. J.

The men were at work around a still in which 500 barrels of crude Texas oil had been placed to be refined. The gas from the boiling oil settled around the still and the workmen were overcome one by one. Help was summoned and when it arrived O'Connell was dead and Murphy was found to be unconscious. The others did not suffer so severely.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 27.

At New York—Arrived—Southwark, from Antwerp; Canadian, from Liverpool; Lahn, from Naples; Sicilia, from Naples. Sailed—La Champagne, for Havre.

At Boston—Arrived—Ivernia, from Liverpool.

At Shanghai—Arrived—Kaisow, from Liverpool, for Japan and Seattle.

At Havre—Arrived—La Touraine, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Glenroy, from Tacoma. Sailed—Menomine, for New York.

At Brisbane—Sailed—Aorangi, for Vancouver.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Switzerland, for Philadelphia.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Germanic, from New York, for Liverpool. Sailed—Majestic, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Statendam, for New York, via Boulogne Sur Mer.

PRINCE AT THE TOMB

Royal German Visitor Views the Sarcophagus of Washington.

BESTOWS TWO WREATHS AS MEMORIAL

Pays Visit to the Old Homestead of First President.

PLANTS LINDEN TREE ON THE GROUND

Prince Henry's Entrance Into Capital is a Notable Event.

CAVALRY TROOPS ESCORT HIM TO EMBASSY

After Another Day of Cordial Entertainment the Brother of Emperor William Dines Quietly with President's Family.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry of Prussia journeyed to Mount Vernon this afternoon and placed two wreaths on the tomb of Washington. He approached the grave of the first president with bared head, and that there might be nothing irreverent in the ceremony, asked the holders of a dozen cameras, who stood around, to refrain from photographing him.

The royal visitor and his party were taken to Mount Vernon by special train over the Washington, Arlington & Mount Vernon railway. Two large observation cars were provided, and from them the prince saw the long bridge and the headlands of northern Virginia, historic to Americans since colonial days.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the special departed and the run to Mount Vernon occupied fifty-five minutes. Prince Henry walked to the Washington home and was driven from there down the slope of the hill to the tomb. When the iron gate of the tomb was opened he removed his cap and entered.

Lays Wreaths on Tomb.

Two large wreaths, made at Washington by his order, had already been sent to the tomb, and, taking them up, he formally set them in place. A group of over 100 men, who stood in the approach to the grave, uncovered and with their silence added to the spirit of solemnity.

Fifty feet down the sward that falls away from the tomb Prince Henry planted a linden tree. The tree had been set in place prior to his arrival, and taking a spade the prince filled the earth in around its roots. The prince was taken to the old Washington house by Superintendent H. H. Dodge, and there met a delegation of the Mount Vernon Ladies' association, headed by Mrs. Justice Van Raenssalaer Townsend of New York.

He spent a few minutes looking at the Washington relics and departed for Washington. Large crowds watched his return to Washington.

Amusing Incident Occurs.

Many of the people of Alexandria mistook Lieutenant Commander Schmidt von Schwinn for the prince and their error led to an amusing incident. There is some general resemblance between the two and when the crowd singled out the young naval officer and cheered him the prince was delighted. He called Chief Wilkie of the secret service and laughingly gave him this order:

"Mr. Wilkie, please tell Mr. Schmidt von Schwind to be very careful what he does now, for he must remember that I have a reputation to sustain."

The lieutenant commander was embarrassed by the enthusiastic attention of the crowd and did not thoroughly appreciate the humor of the prince. He tried to be unconcerned over the clamor of the crowd and would neither bow or salute in answer to the cheers.

It was 4:30 when Washington was reached on the return trip and the prince was driven at once to the German embassy.

Dines with President.

Prince Henry, accompanied by Ambassador von Holleben, dined at the White House tonight with President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The dinner was entirely unofficial and of a personal family character and owing to the McKinley exercises making this day one of mourning, there were no formal toasts or exchanges, the purpose being to permit a more intimate personal exchange than was possible during the formalities of official interchange last Monday. Others present at the dinner were: General von Plessen of the prince's staff, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Crow and Senator and Mrs. Lodge.

Arrival in Washington.

The special train carrying Prince Henry of Prussia, his suite and the American escort, arrived in Washington on schedule time. It left Jersey City at 1:30 o'clock this morning and at 9 o'clock rolled into the Pennsylvania depot here. There was no delay in the flooded districts of New Jersey, but the train was slowed down whenever there was a possibility of danger. Admiral Evans, honorary aide to Prince Henry, was indisposed and when he left the train at Washington it was with the intention of resting until the southern and western trip commences. The prince was met at the depot by Assistant Secretary of State Pierce and Count Quadt of the German embassy and, escorted by cavalry and police, was driven to the embassy.

A crowd of several thousand people had gathered at the depot, but there was no cheering. At the German embassy a large crowd had also gathered. The embassy was again handsomely decorated with the imperial colors and with garlands of myrtle and pine.

Troops as Escort.

At 9:10 o'clock the cavalry escort, consisting of troops of the First and Second cavalry, galloped up Massachusetts avenue and swung into battalion front facing the embassy. Prince Henry drove in an open carriage, nodding and smiling in recognition of the applause and returning each military salute. Assistant Secretary of State Hill sat beside him, with Captain Cowles, naval aide to President Roosevelt, on the other seat. The guard of honor of ten strapping United States engineers brought their guns to "present" as he steeped inside. On the threshold of the embassy the prince paused, and facing the long lines of troopers with saluting sabers and the knots of ladies who had braved their way through the lines, gave a sweeping bow as he turned and went inside.

Within the embassy the prince had at his disposal the handsome suite of apartments on the first floor. Here there was opportunity for brief rest from the constant round of festivities—there were no formalities during the morning.

The prince and his suite at noon attended the McKinley memorial services at the capitol and at their conclusion made a flying