

UNIT FOR EXCLUSION

House Votes Without Division Against the Admission of Chinese.

PASSES BILL OF DRASTIC CHARACTER

Amends It to Exclude Also Descendants and Mixed Races.

MEASURE RE-ENACTS EXISTING LAWS

Prohibits Employment of Oriental Sailors on American Ships.

BILL APPLIES TO INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Empowers Philippine Commission to Adopt Suitable Provisions for Enforcement of the Law in Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The house today passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after incorporating in it several amendments which increased the drastic character of the measure.

The chief struggle was over an amendment to prohibit the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposition was at first ruled out on a point of order, but subsequently was modified to evade the ruling and was adopted.

The Philippine commission, by the terms of the bill, is directed to adopt proper measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill in the Philippines.

The conference report on the war revenue tax repeal bill was adopted and the bill sent to the White House.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Fowler of New Jersey moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the senate bill extending the charter of national banks for twenty years.

As it was after the usual hour for adjournment the attendance was slim. The democratic attempt to filibuster, by a roll call of the house finally secured a quorum and the bill was passed.

When consideration of the exclusion bill was resumed two amendments were adopted without division. One by Mr. Clark of Missouri, to amend the definition of "teacher" under the privileged classes.

Other Amendments Adopted. The amendments designed to perfect the language of the bill which had been agreed upon by the committee and the California delegation were adopted.

Mr. Clark of Missouri offered the amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese laborers on American ships, as follows: "And it shall be unlawful for any vessel holding an American register to have or to employ in the crew any Chinese person not entitled to admission to the United States to which vessel plying, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000."

Against the modified amendment Mr. Perkins of New York raised the point of order that it was not germane, and Mr. Moody of Massachusetts disagreed, in the point, but in the course of his ruling indicated how the amendment might be made germane.

Thereupon Mr. Kahn of California modified the amendment to make it conform to the ruling of the chair, his modified amendment providing that it should be unlawful for any American ship, or a vessel terminating at an American port, to employ Chinese sailors.

Opposition to Clark's Plan. Mr. Hitt vigorously opposed the amendment. Mr. Clark served notice that if the provision was defeated he would offer it as an amendment to the ship subsidy bill.

At this point the committee arose to permit Mr. Payne, the majority leader, to call up the conference report on the war revenue repeal bill.

Mr. Richardson, the democratic member of the house conference, explained why he declined to sign the amendment. He said the democrats did not believe that all the war revenue taxes should be repealed and taxes on the necessities of life remain.

For instance, he said, he favored the senate amendment which would have allowed the tax on bucket shops to remain, but which the conferees disagreed to. Mr. Payne in reply said he had proposed the senate amendment because he did not believe in taxing the small gamblers and allowing the big ones to go free.

Must Keep Promise. "Besides," said he, "we promised the people that we would remove every vestige of the war taxes and we want to keep our promise."

The report was adopted without division. Consideration of the pending amendment to the exclusion act was then resumed.

Mr. Cannon agreed with Mr. Hitt that the adoption of this provision would force American ships to sail under foreign registers. The amendment was adopted on a vote by yeas 109 to 74.

On motion of Mr. Mark of Missouri, an amendment was adopted adding to the bill the definition of Chinese those of mixed Chinese blood.

As amended the bill was then passed without division. The Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference. Mr. Fowler of New Jersey asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to extend the charter of national banks for twenty years.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky objected, whereupon Mr. Fowler moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Mr. Fowler explained that there were 620 national banks, with a capital of \$12,755,390, whose charters would be extended by the bill.

Mr. Ball of Texas briefly protested against the proposed legislation. The bill was passed; yeas, 117; nays, 48; present, 18; a call of the house first having to be made in order to secure a quorum. At 5:45 p. m. the house adjourned.

BALFOUR'S LIPS ARE SEALED

Government Leader Gives Out Nothing Concerning South African Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, April 7.—The House of Commons recessed today after the Easter recess. An early opportunity was taken to press the government for information on the subject of peace negotiations in South Africa, but the government leader, A. J. Balfour, declared the ministers had nothing in that connection to impart to the house.

Answering a question about the General Buller controversy, the war secretary, Mr. Borden, said that in view of the statement of General Buller it had been decided to publish all the letters and dispatches relating to the Spionkop engagement forwarded to the War office by Lord Roberts. The order forbidding General Buller to publish the documents would not, however, be rescinded.

Mr. Balfour refused to grant facilities for the release of the motion made by John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, censorious speaker, William Court Gully, in connection with the suspension of John Dillon.

In correspondence between Mr. Balfour and General Buller, recently published, the former contended that General Buller was in chief command at the battle of Spionkop, which resulted most disastrously to the British, while the general denied this.

STEAD'S NAME IS LEFT OUT

Counsel for Rhodes Tells Why He Is Not One of the Executors.

LONDON, April 7.—The fact that W. T. Stead's name was not among the executors of Cecil Rhodes' will has given rise to some comment, for it was generally understood that he was closely associated with those designated to carry out Mr. Rhodes' bequests. In order to dispel any misapprehension B. A. Hawley, who was counsel for Mr. Rhodes, declared in an open letter that the removal of Mr. Stead's name was not in any way due to differences on the subject of the South African war, but for other causes, quite appreciated by both Stead and Rhodes.

Mr. Stead, which did honor alike to both Stead and Rhodes, writes Mr. Hawley, "when Mr. Stead expounded the common interests of the English-speaking peoples, his acquaintance was sought by Mr. Rhodes, the acquaintance ripened into close intimacy and continued to the last. Mr. Rhodes recognized in Mr. Stead one who thought as he did, and who had the marvelous gift of enabling him to clothe with literary charm the ideas they both held dear. As Mr. Rhodes frequently said to me and others, including Mr. Stead himself, the friendship of the two men was broken by passing differences about the South African war."

RIOTING AT MONTEGO BAY

Serious Disturbances Arise over Increased Taxation and an Unwise Arrest.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—Rioting at Montego Bay has been in progress since last Saturday night, owing to arrests made by the police. On Sunday night there was a severe fight between the police and rioters and many on both sides were wounded. Troops have been dispatched from Kingston to the scene of the disturbances.

Advices received here this afternoon show that the rioting at Montego Bay is still proceeding. Acting Governor Oliver and a general commanding the troops have arrived at Montego Bay and the rioting subsided this morning to land men at Montego Bay.

During the fighting of yesterday one man was killed and a police officer was dismembered. The increased taxation and an unwise arrest were the cause of the trouble. The situation is critical, but the authorities hope to quell the rising at an early date.

REBELS CAPTURE JACMEL

Release Prisoners, Seize Ammunition and Evacuate Town.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, April 7.—A number of revolutionists, commanded by General Nicolas Bapiste, attacked and captured Jacmel, a town on the south coast of Hayti, on Sunday night. The rebels released twenty-four prisoners, released the persons who had been imprisoned there and then retired to the hills, taking with them all the arms and ammunition they could obtain. During the fighting which preceded the capture of Jacmel two men were killed and many on both sides were wounded.

The Haytian cruiser Crete-a-Pier has started for Jacmel with arms and ammunition for that place and the minister of war, V. Guillaume, has also left for Jacmel with a detachment of troops. All is quiet here.

SHAH IS TO VISIT BERLIN

Emperor William Assures Him that It Will Be Acceptable to His Majesty.

BERLIN, April 7.—Official circles here confirm the report that the shah of Persia will visit Berlin in May and will pay his respects to Emperor William. The shah is going to Contrexeville, France, for his health and the invitation of the authorities at Berlin whether his visit would be acceptable to his majesty, who answered affirmatively. The visit was designed to take place last summer, but was postponed owing to the mourning for the late Dowager Empress Frederick. The shah probably will come to Berlin by way of St. Petersburg. So far as Germany is concerned, the visit is devoid of political significance. The officials here repudiate the assertions in the British press that Germany is endeavoring to establish its influence in Persia, between the British and Russian rivalries in that country.

Passengers on the Tuetonic. LONDON, April 7.—Vice Admiral Sir Henry Holdsworth Rawson, formerly in charge of the channel squadron, and Lady Rawson, and Sir Richard Musgrave and Lady Musgrave will be among the passengers on the Tuetonic, which is to sail from Liverpool April 9 for New York.

English Trade Is Lighter. LONDON, April 7.—The Board of Trade returns for March show the remarkable decrease of \$3,324,156 in imports and \$2,684,230 in exports, compared with March, 1901. This is attributed mainly to the abnormal clearances of last year, in anticipation of the new duties.

From Toronto to Louisville. TORONTO, Canada, April 7.—Third Baseman Schwab of the Toronto Base Ball club has decided to join the Louisville club.

COURT CLAIMS JURISDICTION

Supreme Justices Overrule Colorado's Demurrer in Arkansas River Case.

WANT TO ADMIT ALL FACTS INVOLVED

Chief Justice Fuller Renders Opinion Holding Case to Be of Vital Importance, Demanding Full and Fair Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The United States supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller today, overruled the demurrer of the state of Colorado in the case of the State of Kansas against the State of Colorado.

The case involves the right of Colorado to appropriate, for purposes of irrigation, the waters of the Arkansas river, which Kansas sought, by an original action, to restrain on the ground that the stream flows through Kansas and the people of the latter state are injured by Colorado's appropriation of the water. Colorado contended the jurisdiction of the court in the case and filed a demurrer.

The chief justice said that the case in which the court can properly assume jurisdiction. He said also that the action of the court in overruling the demurrer was intended to be without prejudice, but was taken because the importance of the case is such that it should not be decided without full proof on the questions set up in the allegations of damage made by the state of Kansas.

Grounds of Jurisdiction. On the point of jurisdiction the chief justice said: "Without subjecting the bill to minute criticism, we think its averments sufficient to present the question as to the power of the state of Colorado to divert the waters of the Arkansas river from a river flowing into and through the latter, and that, therefore, this court, speaking broadly, has jurisdiction."

Coming to the question of the demurrer, he said: "The general rule is that the truth of material and relevant matters set forth in a pleading is to be taken as true for the purpose of determining its legal effect; and in a case of this magnitude, involving questions of so grave and far-reaching importance, it does not seem to us to be wise to apply that rule, and we must decline to do so."

He then states the averments of the contention of the states of Kansas and Colorado, concluding as follows: "Don't Act on Technicalities. If sitting as we are, as an international as well as a domestic tribunal, we apply federal law, state law and international law, we must determine the legal effect of each as it may apply, and we are unwilling in this case to proceed on the mere technical admissions made in the pleadings."

Nor do we regard it necessary, whatever imperfections close analysis of the pleadings may disclose, to compel its amendment at this stage of the litigation. We think the record in this case fully warrants the conclusion that Colorado is herself actually threatening to wholly exhaust the flow of the Arkansas river in Kansas, where it is described in the bill as the "underflow" of a subterranean stream following a known and defined channel and the water percolating through the strata below.

Whether certain private firms and corporations in Colorado must be made parties thereto; what lands in Kansas are actually irrigated by the waters of the river; and what either in Colorado or Kansas, are absolutely dependent on water therefrom for the maintenance of their agricultural interests; the maintenance of food waters; in short, the circumstances, a variation in which would result in either grant, modify or deny the relief sought or any part thereof, in view of the intricate questions involved, and the evidence thereon is before us.

There is no dissenting opinion.

RETAINS BUCKET SHOP TAX

Senate Passes Conference Report on the Repeal of War Revenue Taxes.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Considerable time was consumed by the senate today in a discussion of the conference report on the bill to reduce war revenue taxes. As passed by the senate the tax on transactions in so-called bucket shops was retained. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the house had not intended to retain it. Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Pettus of Alabama insisted that the senate should demand the retention of the tax. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, while they were in favor of the retention of the tax, it could not be retained without endangering the entire measure. The conference report was adopted—36 to 20.

The exclusion bill was read for committee amendment, the reading occupying considerable time.

Soon after the senate convened today the following bills were passed: Providing for the promotion of anatomical science and for the prevention of the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia.

Appropriating \$55,000 for a public building at Sterling, Ill.; for the establishment of an assay office at Provo City, Utah; appropriating \$15,731 to pay Robert J. Spottswood and the heirs of William C. McClellan for transporting the mails in Colorado in 1879; to amend an act for the relief and the civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

Mr. Aldrich presented the conference report on the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes. After much discussion the conference report was agreed to—35 to 20.

Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill was resumed. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina addressing the senate, he said he expected to vote for the bill, but was reluctant to do so, especially because the cotton manufacturers of his state and the south generally were appealing against its enactment. They fear, he said, that it will lead to retaliatory action on the part of China and that their market in the Orient might be checked if not destroyed.

Mr. Simmons explained that he did not agree with the cotton manufacturers, and therefore, as the people of the Pacific coast and other sections were demanding the passage of the bill, he would vote for it. The bill was read at length, and then the senate at 5:30 adjourned.

SUPREME COURT ACTS ON PINE CASE

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the United States supreme court an opinion was delivered today by Justice Brandeis in the case of Pine and others, against the city of New York and Comptroller Bird S. Coley, involving the right of the city to appropriate all the water of a stream along which the complainants resided.

The case was directed against the city by the circuit court of appeals, but today's opinion reversed that decision and remanded the case for further hearing, with instructions to consider the question of damages.

Postal Company Wins. DENVER, April 7.—The supreme court of Colorado decided today that the Postal Telegraph company may construct lines through the right of way of the Union Pacific railroad. The Union Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph company had resisted the application of the Postal company for right of way.

LIBERAL LEADER IS ILL

LONDON, April 7.—The earl of Kimberley, liberal leader in the House of Lords, the former secretary of state for the colonies, for some time past, suffered a serious relapse this morning.

OBJECT TO ROOT'S ACTIONS

Democratic Senator Charges Secretary of War with Unfairness and Demands Governor Taft's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The hearings by the senate committee on the Philippines on the situation in the archipelago were resumed today, with Major General Arthur MacArthur on the stand. Before he had begun his testimony Senator Culberson, one of the democratic members of the committee, took occasion to call attention to the omission of the report of the civil governor of the record of the Philippine provinces from the report of the secretary of war, dated February 7, 1901. In a letter transmitted for the purpose of an investigation by military authorities, the report by the civil governor of the province of Tayabas, containing in general terms a statement of the military administration in that province and against the actions of the military authorities in relation to the civil government.

Senator Culberson quoted this paragraph, saying that Governor Taft had promised to supply the report of the civil government to the committee as they should be received. He added that the report in question had been received by Governor Taft while he was before the committee. It was evident that this report had reflected on the military administration of the Philippines and he moved that the chairman of the committee be requested to procure and present this report. He took occasion to object to what he characterized as the effort of the secretary of war to direct and control the proceedings of a committee of the senate.

Senator Lodge replied that he had known nothing of the report that had been held until he had read the statement quoted and he had then learned that it had been referred to General Chaffee in order to secure his comments upon it. Undoubtedly, he said, the secretary had thought that the charges against army officers should be sent out without an explanation of them.

Senator Aldrich suggested that Governor Taft had been ill since his appearance before the committee and that he should be written to upon the subject.

Senators Rawlins and Patterson endorsed the position of Senator Culberson. Mr. Rawlins said that he had been a constant witness to the fact that the secretary had in his reply withheld the reports made by government inspectors which were on file in the department.

Senator Culberson changed his resolution so as to call directly upon the secretary of war for the report, with request for a statement of the reasons why he had withheld the report. In this form the resolution was adopted.

General MacArthur then began his statement, which, he said, would be a review of his observations in the islands and opinions he had formed. He said that after a complete study of the situation he had concluded that the present military administration of the islands was advisable.

The general had not concluded his statement when the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

CHICAGO INVITES KRUGER

Sends Message Through Mayor Harrison to the President of the Transval.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Mayor Carter Harrison today forwarded to Paul Kruger, of the Transval, through Montague White, special Boer envoy, the following invitation to visit Chicago: "In compliance with the unanimous wish expressed by the city council of Chicago in a resolution on the 18th day of March, 1902, I have the honor to invite you, sir, to visit the city of Chicago as its guest, at the earliest date compatible with your duties and engagements and to extend to you the freedom of the city on the occasion of your visit."

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor. Accompanying the invitation is the resolution, preceded by a long preamble, expressing sympathy for the Boer cause and deploring the long continuation of hostilities. The invitation and resolution are elegantly engrossed on vellum and bound in seal.

PORTLAND PASSES DIVIDEND

President Burns Says Exonations of Smelter Trust Are Partially Responsible.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 7.—(Special Telegram.)—In a statement to the stockholders of the Portland Gold Mining company, issued tonight, President Burns says the directors decided to pass the usual quarterly dividend because of increased expenses for mill construction and curtailed production. Shipments have been cut down, he says, because of the increase in already excessive charges by the mill and smelter trust and the unjust system of sampling adopted by the smelters.

President Burns denies all rumors of a pending sale, and says the mines were never in better physical condition and that the company will be ready to handle its ore at its own mill by May 15.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN

Engine and Seven Passenger Coaches Derailed, but No Fatalities Reported.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 7.—Great Northern passenger train No. 4, eastbound, was derailed this morning near Winchester, 100 miles west of this city. Railway officials here refuse to make any statement except to assert that no one was killed.

The best advices obtainable are that a high wind this morning blew a freight car out on the main track. The passenger train struck it at full speed, derailing the engine and seven cars. The fireman is reported badly injured and it is believed many passengers were hurt. A wrecking train, carrying doctors, left here about 9 o'clock.

RICH STRIKE MADE IN GOLD

Prolific Vein is Tapped on Property of Charles Millard in Montana.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mont., April 7.—One of the richest gold strikes in the state has been made in the Kearsarge mine at Summit. The vein is over a foot in width, reported to be almost pure gold. The property is owned by Charles Millard, son of United States Senator Millard of Nebraska.

IRRIGATION MEN ELATED

Friends of the Measure Evidently Agreed Upon Control of Water.

CONSIDER CHANCE OF PASSAGE GOOD

South Dakota Members Pushing the Free Homes Measure and Believe It Will Receive Majority in the Senate.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, April 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Representatives of irrigation in congress are elated over the outlook for favorable legislation being presented in session of congress. Representative Mondell of Wyoming today filed his report upon the senate measure, and upon that measure the fight is to be made in the house upon this question in which the west is vitally interested. The interests which have been fighting the bill have been placated. George H. Maxwell, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation association, said today: "The bill as reported from the committee today meets with the full approval of the National Irrigation association and will receive its hearty support. Every defect in the bill to which the association has objected has been cured by amendment. The rights of Nebraska are protected beyond question by the amendment inserted in the bill having relation to interstate use of waters and it will be our earnest endeavor to help the friends of irrigation pass this most important measure."

Mondell Explains Bill. Representative Mondell, who has really borne the brunt of the fighting which has gone on in favor of some scheme of national irrigation, said today: "The state control clause of the bill as originally drawn was offered by those living along the lower courses of the Platte river. It not only recognized the validity of state law relative to the appropriation and distribution of water, but also tended affirmatively to extend the rights of Wyoming and Colorado to an extent which might jeopardize the interests of Nebraska. There was no thought of doing this whatsoever, as it is universally recognized that in the arid region the rule of prior appropriation governs and establishes the rights regardless of state lines, but in order to remove any fear of the effect which the language used in the bill might have an amendment was adopted as follows: 'And nothing herein shall affect the right of any state or of the federal government or any appropriate authority of the states to appropriate water streams.' This amendment recognizes clearly the well understood rule of the arid region that the state or the citizens thereof occupying the upper courses of a stream cannot deprive prior appropriators of water in another state lower down the stream. The fact is that the rights of the citizens of other states, it is the view of those who drafted the original state control clause and inasmuch as there was no thought or intention to change the rule of priorities in the arid region or to give any state or the citizens thereof any right to injure or to take away the rights of the citizens of other states, it is not difficult to adopt language which is believed clearly expresses the wish of all friends of irrigation."

Change in Grand Island Postmasters. Senator Dietrich today announced that he had recommended Dr. H. C. Miller for postmaster at Grand Island, vice W. H. Harrison, and Frank J. Hakel at Tuohy, Saunders county, vice A. B. Chapek, resigned.

In speaking of the Grand Island appointment, Senator Dietrich said: "Immediately after my election to the senate I announced that I would appoint Dr. Miller as postmaster at Grand Island. I had known him for a very long time as a splendid citizen and a good republican. He has been a member of the grand jury for many years and I have no feeling against Mr. Harrison whatsoever. I have believed that a change would be for the better and I am carrying out my long expressed intention by making the nomination."

Senator Kittredge stated today that he had the hope of the friends of the free homes bill to get the Rosebud treaty bill, which has a free homes clause attached to it, before the senate on Wednesday, and that while no definite agreement had been reached it seemed entirely probable that immediately after the morning hour that day the bill would be laid before the senate for consideration on its merits. While a close canvass of the senate has not been made the friends of the free homes measure believe they have votes enough in the senate to adopt the feature of the bill notwithstanding the opposition of some of the western members like Platt of Connecticut and Cockerill of Missouri. In any event it is the intention of the South Dakota delegation to force a vote upon the proposition on the theory that if they are defeated they will not be in any worse shape than they are now.

Little Hope for Vanhonten. Senator Allison and Representative Hepburn of Iowa had a conference today with the president relative to the consulship for George H. Vanhonten, one of the best known men of Iowa, and secretary of the agricultural and horticultural societies of the state, he being the founder of the latter society. Mr. Vanhonten is desirous of getting to some country where he can continue investigations along horticultural lines. The president, however, gave the Iowa contingent but little hope for anything in the immediate future.

Congressman Hull of Des Moines stated today that he would not serve on the republican national congressional committee unless Representative Babcock, who has been chairman of such committee for the last three terms, is continued in that capacity. Mr. Babcock has insisted that his health would not warrant his assuming the position again, but republicans generally are urging him to accept.

J. M. Edmiston of Lincoln is in the city. R. O. Fink of Omaha, who has been visiting in Washington for some time past, left for Nebraska tonight.

Upon motion of Senator Kittredge, Congressmen Burke today admitted to the senate before the supreme court, the former secretary of state, who was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the board of examining surgeons at Redfield, S. D.

J. M. Fisher, mayor of Deadwood, S. D., and wife are in Washington.

LIVE BIRD SHOT POSTPONED

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—The shoot at 100 live birds for the East Iron medal, scheduled for today between W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., and J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, has been postponed on account of the death of President McKinley of the Western league.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday. Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. 5 a.m. 42, 6 a.m. 43, 7 a.m. 43, 8 a.m. 43, 9 a.m. 43, 10 a.m. 43, 11 a.m. 43, 12 m. 43.

FIVE OF POSSE ARE DEAD

Two Mortally Wounded and Two Seriously Hurt by a Depredate Negro.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 7.—Five men are dead, two mortally wounded and two seriously hurt as a result of the work of the negro, Will Randle, with a rifle yesterday while resisting arrest. Randle was burned to death in his own house after being fatally shot.

The dead are: SHERIFF CHARLES GASSOWAY, BOB WALLACE, who was killed and fell into the fire, and HUGH JONES. P. A. PROUT, shot through stomach. JESSE DAVIS, shot in head. Wounded: William Gassoway, shot through abdomen. James Payne, shot through chest; cannot live. Robert Patterson, shot in leg. James Finney, wounded in shoulder. Gassoway, Prout and Davis died during the night.

Will Gassoway is barely alive this morning, and Payne cannot live. FLORENCE, Ala., April 7.—Simon Simpson, a negro, was killed as the result of yesterday's tragedy at Tuscomb. Simpson went into a butcher shop and began cursing all men who had participated in the killing. Simpson was ordered out by a white man named Walker. The negro refused to go and advanced on Walker, striking him over the head with a heavy board, whereupon Walker seized a butcher's knife and hamstringing the negro in each leg and cut off the thumb of his right hand. The negro bled to death. Walker gave himself up to the authorities.

DISGRACES A GOOD FAMILY

Son of Former Governor of Iowa in Prison, Convicted of Burglary.

TACOMA, Wash., April 7.—(Special Telegram.)—By means of a photograph printed in the daily papers it has developed that the "Emag" sentence sent to the penitentiary for ten years for burglary, is Peter Ferley Lowe, son of former Governor Lowe of Iowa. The family reside at Kookuk. Former Chief of Police Howe recalls having had Lowe in jail in Tacoma four years ago and at that time he recognized him as his schoolmate at Ames, Iowa. Lowe made a full confession and said that after leaving college he had gone to China as captain's clerk, there lost his position and finally worked his way back to San Francisco, where his career of crime began. He said that he had served two terms in San Quentin for burglary and was now in Tacoma and one at Wata Walla prison. At college Lowe enjoyed the reputation of being the most intractable student, though always standing high in his class. His first burglary exploit was the robbing of his own home in Kookuk during the absence of his parents.

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