

MORE RIOTS OCCUR

Mobs Renew Their Onslaughts Against Non-Union Teamsters and Police.

WAGONS LOADED WITH MEAT HELD UP

Revolvers, Bricks and Clubs Play Prominent Part in Fierce Fights.

POLICE ARE POWERLESS TO KEEP ORDER

In Wild Disturbances on Streets One Victim Sustains a Broken Back.

STRENUOUS TIMES FOR OFFICERS

Strike Now Embraces Teamsters for Department Stores and Business Is Therefore More Seriously Affected Than Before.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chicago's police were given a strenuous life today by the striking packing house teamsters. From daylight this morning till long after dark tonight the blue coats were kept busy dispersing trouble makers, who congregated along the streets and in every conceivable manner placed obstacles in the way of the meat dealers who endeavored to move their supply wagons with non-union drivers.

In spite of the striking teamsters and their friends thirty-three wagons loaded with meat were delivered from the stock yards to downtown stations. Before the task was accomplished, however, a score of policemen and rioters had been injured and fully fifty persons had been placed under arrest.

When the procession of wagons left the packing house district it was guarded by a heavy detail of police. As soon as the wagons emerged at the entrance of the yards, fully 100 men, many of whom sympathized with the strikers, made a rush to overturn the conveyances. The policemen drew their clubs and after a hard struggle scattered the mob.

Attack is Repeated.

A fresh start was made, but before the wagons reached the downtown district the mob augmented by hundreds of sympathizers, attacked the packers. In the fight that followed revolvers were drawn, a dozen or more persons were hurt before the march could be resumed.

When the procession of the city was reached clashes between the police and the crowd became numerous. Street car traffic was an impossibility and it was necessary for several squads of police to charge the crowds with batons before the wagons had reached the various downtown houses.

To add to the confusion the police department 1,300 drivers and their helpers employed by the State street general retail merchandise department stores went on a strike today. An attempt was made to deliver "department store" goods in the downtown districts this afternoon with non-union drivers, under police protection, but so much disorder developed that the attempt proved futile. Before the project was abandoned several rioters were hurt and many arrests had been made.

Stores Affected.

The rioting took place in South Clark street, in front of the stores of Irwin Bros. and Wagner, Winslow & Co., wholesale dealer, and the department stores. Wagons from the yards were driven to these stores and were being unloaded when a crowd of spectators and strike sympathizers began hooting and interfering with the non-union drivers.

The disturbances drew a mob of nearly 2,000 men to the scene. The police who were guarding the yards were ordered to order, but were not successful. A passing street car overturned a patrol wagon on the way to the riots and dumped the police into the street.

The wagons then were hastily driven back to the yards, where the police were sent in to scatter the through the streets of the shouting engines and apparatus. During the excitement Isaac Beahm was pushed down a basement stairs and suffered a broken back.

A score of more people were arrested, but were released in the afternoon. The city of Chicago is today in a state of confusion and the city authorities are endeavoring to suppress information concerning matters in the Philippines. He then presented the charges of Private Andrew K. Wier against the charges from the War department.

Mr. Beveridge then inquired if the information had come from any officer of the War department, saying that it was desirable to know if the charges had been in possession of the War department.

Says Question is Impermanent.

After facing the question for a time, Mr. Culberson, being pressed, said: "The question of the senator might be properly characterized as impermanent."

Finally Mr. Culberson declined to yield further to Mr. Beveridge.

After some further reports had been read Mr. Beveridge again inquired whether the matters presented had come from an officer of the War department.

"I have already indicated to the senator, with sufficient emphasis, that I am not to be inquired of further," responded Mr. Culberson.

"I ask the senator," Mr. Beveridge persisted, "whether or not, directly or indirectly, the papers were received by him from General Miles."

Mr. Culberson to this inquiry made no reply.

Mr. Beveridge stentoriously remarked: "That is all."

Mr. Scott of West Virginia defended the army, declaring that the officers and men compared favorably with the men in this floor who had traded them.

Mr. Allison of Iowa said Lieutenant Arnold, who had been attacked, was a resident of Iowa and that the charges seemed to depend upon pure hearsay. If the charges had been presented to him he would not have given them the publicity which Mr. Culberson had given them.

The senate at 1:35 took a recess until 2:35 and then another recess until 3 o'clock, a senator desiring to speak on the bill.

CABINET FORMALLY RESIGNS

French Ministers Give Up Office, but Express Gratitude to Loubet.

PARIS, June 3.—At a cabinet meeting, held at the Elysee palace today, and at which President Loubet presided, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, presented the resignation of the cabinet.

In his address to the president tendering his resignation, M. Waldeck-Rousseau says the state of his health compels him to take a rest. Moreover, he considers that the task which he took up is terminated and that the recent elections produced a majority sufficiently powerful to assure not only the maintenance, but the development of republican institutions.

M. Loubet, in reply to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's communication, announced that he accepted the resignation and requested the ministry to carry on affairs until the appointment of their successors.

M. Loubet will begin his consultations tomorrow. Senator Combes, the former president of the senate, is regarded as likely to be the first man who will be asked to form a new cabinet, and it is thought he may undertake the task with considerable chances of success.

The cabinet which has just resigned consisted of the following members: President of the council and minister of the interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau; Minister of finance, M. Caillaux; Minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse; Minister of war, General Andre; Minister of marine, M. de Lanessan; Minister of colonies, M. de Crale; Minister of public instruction and worship, M. Georges Legues; Minister of justice, M. Monis; Minister of commerce, industry and posts and telegraphs, M. Millerand; Minister of agriculture, M. Jean Dupuy; Minister of public works, M. Pierre Baudin.

FOUR MEN ARE GARROTED

Antient Method of Inflicting Death Penalty Still in Use in Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, June 3.—Bernabe Acevedo, Jose Torres, Ramon Troche Cadeno and Juan Torres, the four men found guilty of murder, robbery and outrage, were garroted in October, 1898, at Guayo, a suburb of Adjuntas, were garroted here today.

They were all put to death within fifty minutes and the average time taken to kill each man was two minutes. All the condemned men confessed their crimes as they walked to the scaffold. Two of them assisted the executioner to adjust the garrot and forgave him for putting them to death. One of the prisoners resisted the adjustment of the cloth over his face. He said he wanted to die with his face uncovered.

Finally, after fifteen minutes' struggle he was subdued. There were only thirty witnesses of the execution.

The men were executed for the murder of Antonio Delgado del Pino, near Adjuntas, on September 30, 1898. They were part of a band of twenty-five who entered Pino's home and second Pino and the other members of his household. Pino was killed by his feet and his ears were cut off. He was afterward hanged. The women of the household were outraged and the place was looted.

Rehearsing Coronation Parade.

LONDON, June 3.—Following the rehearsal of the coronation procession to Westminster abbey, which was followed out in all its details May 27, including the taking up of passengers at Buckingham palace and putting them down at Westminster abbey, the second day's pageant was rehearsed this morning. The procession, which covered the long route, was much smaller than the elaborate one which will traverse the same ground June 27, but all the prescribed steps were made and at each point the reception and formalities of the actual parade were fully rehearsed, the whole occupying about four hours.

Shipping on Suez Canal.

PARIS, June 3.—The reports of the directors of the Suez Canal company for 1901 shows that the receipts from transit dues have, for the first time, exceeded 100,000,000 francs. A dividend of 152 francs was declared. Shipping aggregating 10,822,960 tons traversed the canal in 1901. The cargoes shipped beyond Suez consisted largely of petroleum and railroad material.

Wounded Die in Hospitals.

VIENNA, June 3.—There were further strike riots at Lemberg, Galicia, last night during which a detachment of Hussars charged a mob. It is reported that several children were killed. A number of the persons wounded during yesterday's riots have died in the hospitals.

HOPES TO ROUND UP YAQUIS

Government Expects to Capture or Destroy Forces by Present Battles.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 3.—Advices from Torres state that in the fighting Saturday between the Mexican soldiers under Governor Isabel and the Yaquis on the Sonora river, eighteen Yaquis and three Mexicans were killed. There were 400 Indians. General Torres has taken the field with the Twentieth regiment and a detachment of cavalry. Colonel Katerhite is marching from Magdalena, with his forces down the San Miguel river to the Sonora, where he will form a junction with Governor Isabel. Another strong force of men has moved to the Bacatle mountains, a former stronghold of the Yaquis, to head them off in that direction. The government confidently expects that between these forces the Yaqui forces will be captured or destroyed.

Oxford Elects Teachers.

OXFORD, Neb., June 3.—(Special.)—The teachers so far selected are: Prof. R. C. Cather, principal, and Maude M. Donner, Laura Marvin, Minnie Pierce and Daley E. Abbott. Miss Rathbun was retained for the grammar department, but leaves to take work in the McCook schools. There is consequently a vacancy in the room named, as also in the assistant principalship.

Hon. A. G. Murphy Sails for Europe.

BEAVERHEAD, Neb., June 3.—(Special.)—Hon. George A. Murphy and wife of this city sailed Saturday, May 31, from New York by the steamer Umbria, bound for Queenstown, Ireland. They expect to be absent about three months, visiting the principal cities of Europe.

NO COERCION OF SENATORS

President Simply Endeavors to Reach Common Ground on Cuban Bill.

REIMBURSING PUBLIC LAND STATES

Favorable Report Ordered on Bill to Back Money Loaned to Those Who Engage No Public Lands.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—According to an authority closely associated with the president, information that is being sent out by certain newspaper correspondents from Washington to the effect that the president demands that something be done in the interest of Cuba, wholly misrepresents the facts in the case.

The authority above quoted states that in interviews the president has had with Senators Dietrich and Millard of Nebraska, Gamble and Kittredge of South Dakota and Senator Burrhead of Michigan in the last forty-eight hours, he has expressed the opinion that he would not support any legislation affecting the best sugar interests of those states which would jeopardize the chances of republican success, then he wanted the party to say so. That while he believed that something should be done for Cuba, as president, he could not afford to occupy the position of insisting upon his views as against the views of men for whom he entertained the highest measure of respect.

No Coercion of Senators.

The Bee's informant, who for obvious reasons cannot be named, stated that at no time had the president appeared in the role of coercing senators; that he had promised a delegation of prominent Cubans sent to the United States to ascertain the intentions of congress toward the island to do everything from the standpoint of the executive branch of the government to carry out of the provisions of the Platt amendment, which provides for reciprocal trade relations between the republics, but he would not attempt in any way to reflect what a co-ordinate branch of the government, the national legislature, would do. Eighteen republican senators have expressed their opposition to the proposed legislation, looking to the repeal of Cuba that will in any way seriously retard the growth of the best sugar industry and they have so stated to the leaders who are urging, in simple justice, relief for Cuba under the terms of the Platt amendment.

As the "insurgents" as called, were determined to resist any attempt made to handicap the best sugar industry to benefit the sugar trust, it seems exceedingly doubtful if there is any Cuban legislation in this session.

In view of this strong defection in the republican ranks in the senate it is thought that a caucus will be called at an early day and an attempt made to secure united action. Both sides seem anxious to work out a business-like plan which will meet with the support of the forty-five republicans, as it is not the intention of the leaders to rely upon a single democratic vote to pass the measure.

Reimbursing Public Land States.

Senator Gamble was ordered to report favorably today by the committee on public lands a bill giving public land states 5 per cent of the net proceeds received from the sale of public lands in New York called this bill in any way seriously retard the growth of the best sugar industry and they have so stated to the leaders who are urging, in simple justice, relief for Cuba under the terms of the Platt amendment.

This enormous sum of \$28,000,000, an adjustment between the public land states and non-public land states to equalize the interests of the respective states and to compensate public land states for donations which they made to non-public land states in 1882, and which amounted to \$28,000,000.

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The house committee on commerce today took action which insures a favorable report on the Nelson bill, creating a department of commerce. The bill has been pending for some time, and today Mr. Stewart of New Jersey tested the sentiment of the committee by moving that there was no present demand for the measure.

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The details of the measure were somewhat altered, so as to include other government bureaus, as a means of preventing duplication of statistical and other works. Final action on the measure was deferred, however, until the next session.

Bids on Omaha Postoffice.

Senator Millard, after an interview with Supervising Architect Taylor this morning, stated that he had absolute assurances that bids would be received in time after the president had signed the omnibus public building bill for the completion of the Omaha postoffice and custom house, that the plans and specifications were ready and all that was needed was the name of the president to let the measure which appropriates \$45,000 for the completion of the Omaha structure in accordance with the revised plans. Senator Millard stated that to make the Seventeenth street side conform to the Sixteenth it would take the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Congressman Dick's bill for the reorganization of the militia, in which the National Guard of Nebraska and the militia of all the states, for that matter, are interested, will, it was stated today, be given a day by its consideration by the house of representatives and may be taken up after the committee has reported on the bill, which in all probability will not be reached until late in the week, if not.

Secretary of War Ellihu Root in all probability will make several speeches this fall in Nebraska and Iowa, although nothing definite has been decided upon. The secretary has promised Speaker Harbison to speak in his district at Waterloo during the campaign, when a great demonstration will be arranged in honor of the secretary.

Urge President to Come.

President Roosevelt's western itinerary is still the subject of consideration. Nothing definite has been decided upon except in the most general way. Senator Dietrich stated he would see the president before the adjournment of congress and urge upon him the importance of including Nebraska in his itinerary, as his visit to the state would be exceedingly helpful.

Auditor Frank Merriam and Insurance Commissioner Max Beahler of Iowa, with their wives, who have spending the past week in Washington sight seeing, left the city today.

Begin a Three Days' Session.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary society will begin its three days' session here this evening. This afternoon the seventy-sixth annual report was made public. It is a voluminous document, which will be referred to a special committee and reported upon.

DIETRICH FOR BEET SUGAR

Nebraska Senator Introduces Bill Calculated to Benefit the Western Producers.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, who stands with the best sugar interests in opposition to the reduction of duty on Cuban sugars, as proposed by the republican house committee on Cuban relations, today introduced a bill on the subject which he thinks will be accepted as a compromise measure.

It provides that the differential on refined sugar shall be abolished, but that an equal amount shall be added to the duty on raw sugar, and then it gives Cuba a 25 per cent reduction from this increased duty.

The conference held at the White House last night was discussed today by senators and members of congress as having an important bearing upon some of the leading questions of legislation.

In an authoritative quarter it was stated that the tendencies disclosed at the conference are best summed up in a tariff schedule applied only to the present session of congress and was due to the belief that it would be inexpedient at this late day in the session to enter upon such an important field as a revision of tariff schedules.

It was brought out in the discussion that the men of strong protection views, like Senators Platt of Connecticut, Hanna of Ohio and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, were not as much disposed toward a change in the tariff as were some others present, including the president, Senators Allison, Beveridge and Chace and Representatives Babcock and Overstreet.

Senator Dietrich says he has consulted the president with reference to the terms of the bill and that it is acceptable to him. He had also assured himself that it will be satisfactory to the senatorial friends of the best sugar interests, who he agreed upon, and suggested July 4. The attorneys consulted and recommended an intermediate day, July 8. This day was satisfactory to the court and the hearing was accordingly assigned.

The railroad attorneys evinced no desire to hasten consideration of the case, but rather intimated that they would prefer to have it put over until the September sitting.

AGREEMENT ON SUPPLY BILL

House Adopts Conference Report and Measure is Nearly Ready for President.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the house today Mr. Burton of Ohio called up the conference report on the river and harbor bill. After some debate the report was adopted. As soon as signed by the presiding officer of each house it will go to the president.

Under the order adopted yesterday the house then went to committee of the whole to consider the bill for the protection of the president of the United States and for other purposes—known as the anti-anarchy bill.

The house committee reported a substitute for the senate measure. Mr. Ray of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee, who was in charge of the bill, argued that the senate bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Lanham of Texas supported the feature of the bill to exclude anarchists, but opposed that making it a particular offense to kidnap the president or any one in the line of presidential succession. He argued that every man was equal before the law and that existing laws were ample to punish the killing or attempted killing of the president.

Mr. Ray of New York explained the difference between the senate bill and the house substitute. The purpose of the house bill was to protect the president, vice president and cabinet officers, and to prevent the entry into the United States or the naturalization of persons who preach anarchy or forcible destruction of government, and who were engaged in the passage of this bill was the uniformity of state laws for the punishment of homicide. The senate bill, Mr. Ray contended, was unconstitutional because it provided the death penalty for the killing of the president, the vice president and cabinet officers, and for the kidnapping of the president, and that the time they were engaged in the performance of their official duties.

Every decision of the supreme court on the subject, he said, indicated that congress had jurisdiction to enact laws punishing offenses against officers only when they were engaged in the performance of their official duties and for that reason the house substitute used the language, "any person who unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kills the president while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character, or because of any of his official acts or omissions, shall suffer death."

Mr. Lanham of Texas approved that provision of the bill designed to prevent and discourage the coming into the United States of all persons who oppose government and seek its subversion. Anarchists, he said, should have no place in a free government. But he said he could not give his assent to any bill that singled out any particular citizen and made it a special offense to take his life. He denied that one honest, law-abiding man's life was more sacred than another's.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY

Senate Committee Favors All of the Recommendations Made by House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Hale, from the senate committee on military affairs, today reported the naval appropriation bill to the senate. The committee is in favor of all the new vessels recommended by the house and at the prices fixed in the house bill, but strikes out the provision that half the vessels shall be built in the government yards. There is a provision authorizing the construction of a battleship or a cruiser on the Pacific coast.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to contract with the Holland company for five submarine boats and he also may have tested any other submarine boat and purchase one at a cost not to exceed \$175,000. Kansas' James E. Stevens, a Goodland, Missouri; Maurice Mann, Slater, South Dakota; Edward G. Egerton, Yankton.

DATE FOR MANDAMUS CASE

Supreme Court Fixes on July 8 for Hearing Petition of Bee Building Company.

ATTORNEY HARRINGTON INTERVENES

Representatives of the Railroads Present and Indicate a Desire to Be Heard When the Case is Tried.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 3.—(Special.)—The supreme court this morning assigned the mandamus case of The Bee Building company against the State Board of Equalization for hearing at a special sitting on July 8. M. F. Harrington of O'Neill was given permission to appear in the case as co-attorney with The Bee Building company.

John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, representing the Union Pacific railroad; Ben White of Omaha, representing the Elkhorn and Omaha roads, and J. E. Kelby of Omaha, representing the Burlington railroad, were present when the case was called in its regular order on the docket and informed the court that they wished to be heard on the case presented. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. White agreed that they did not know whether they would come in the case as friends of the court or as attorneys for the taxpaying corporations they represented. E. W. Simeral of Omaha appeared in behalf of the relator, The Bee Building company.

The court intimated that all of the attorneys would be given a hearing, but made no order to that effect. Leave was granted, however, for the filing of briefs. The attorneys first proposed July 12 as an agreeable time for the hearing, but the court thought an earlier date should be agreed upon, and suggested July 4. The attorneys consulted and recommended an intermediate day, July 8. This day was satisfactory to the court and the hearing was accordingly assigned.

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CHURCH UNION IS PROPOSED

Reformed Church Makes Overtures to the United Presbyterian General Assembly.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The United Presbyterian general assembly was pleasantly surprised by an overture from union with the Reformed church.

It came from Rev. Dr. John S. Allen, who sent in a letter to the assembly: "The time is opportune for the United Presbyterian church to make overtures in respect to a union with our Reformed church. No two denominations in our land are more closely allied than ourselves. Our churches, and notably the Southern Presbyterian, have been soliciting the hand of the Reformed church, and while we have not seen our way clear to a wedding, we have promised to be a minister to several. It might be that the United Presbyterian church, by pressing her suit earnestly, would be more successful."

The overture was received with unanimous favor and a committee will be appointed to make proposals for union. The annual report on the state of religion showed that last year there was a net gain of less than 3 per cent. The report on foreign missions was then taken up and discussed.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m.

WHITE SWAN VALUABLE MINE

So Says an Expert Witness in Lettson Baillet Case at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, June 3.—Lettson Baillet took the witness stand in his own defense today, but merely for the purpose of corroborating certain features of the evidence of other witnesses for the defense.

President of San Francisco, ex-geologist, testified that the White Swan mine is a paying property; that it contained quantities of valuable minerals. On cross-examination he testified that Baillet was to pay him \$100 a day and expenses to attend the trial, the total cost approximating \$3,000.

H. C. King of Hartford, Ia., and R. W. Beuter of Solon testified that they became stockholders of the company knowing the title was in dispute and that Baillet had not claimed to own the mine. Circular letters written by Baillet to stockholders explaining that the title was in litigation were introduced in evidence.

T. J. Fitzsimmons, editor of the Mining Engineer and Review, testified that certain statements which other witnesses testified had been sent out of Des Moines at Des Moines by Baillet were printed by him and that the number was but a few thousand. The government has obtained a statement of the total receipts from sales of the White Swan stock deposited by Baillet amounting to \$20,265.71.

New Railroad for Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state today for the Iowa & Dakota Central railway with its principal offices at Centerville, this state. The object of the incorporators is to construct a railway from Centerville to Sioux City, a distance of 250 miles. The officers of the company are P. F. Reddig, president; H. W. Seamon, vice president; H. K. Kendrick, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$250,000.

YOUNG ENTHUSES DAKOTANS

Rousing Political Meeting Under the Auspices of the League Clubs.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican rally here tonight under the auspices of the Republican State League was a rousing one, the mammoth auditorium being taxed to its utmost capacity by the great crowd to hear Hon. Lafe Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital, the principal speaker of the evening.

Hon. H. H. Keith welcomed the delegates in behalf of the people of Sioux Falls. Hon. J. W. Fowler of Deadwood responded to the address of welcome. The first speaker of the evening was Congressman Martin of Deadwood, who made a brief address, and then the speaker of the evening, Hon. Lafe Young, was introduced. He was enthusiastically greeted and delivered a speech which will long be remembered by the South Dakota republicans who were fortunate enough to hear it.

PRESIDENT BARROWS IS DEAD

Head of Oberlin College Dies of Pleuro-Pneumonia After Nine Days' Illness.

BERLIN, O., June 3.—After nine days' illness with pleuro-pneumonia, John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin college, died at his residence here today. He was 67 years of age. Mr. Barrows was well known throughout the time of his death, which came during a sinking spell.

Dr. John Henry Barrows was born in Medina, Mich., July 1, 1847. He was graduated from Olivet college in 1867. His theological training was obtained in Yale, Union and Andover seminaries. He did educational work in Kansas for two and a half years. He preached in Springfield, Ill., and Lawrence and Boston, Mass. He traveled abroad for one year. In 1881 he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, where he served fifteen years. In 1897 Dr. Barrows was the organizer and president of the World's Parliament of Religions, held during the World's fair. In 1896 he went to India to give the Haskell lecture for the University of Chicago. On his return he lectured for two years.

On November, 1898, he was elected president of Oberlin college. During his incumbency as president the institution has prospered greatly. A widow, three daughters and a son survive him.

"I should rather not have this bill on the statute books. I would regard it as a special invitation to some crank to slay me wherever he found me."