THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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POUR SHOTS INTO MOB

Police Are Forced to Use Revolvers Against Bricks, Stones and Clubs.

RIOTS IN CHICAGO BECOME MORE FIERCE

Frenzied Masses Convert Business Streets Into Veritable Battlefield.

MANY PEOPLE ARE MORTALLY INJURED

Caravan of Thirty-Six Meat Wagons Faces Torrents of Missiles.

DRIVERS COVERED WITH BLOOD AND DUST

Police Make Desperate but Vain Struggle to Suppress Wild Disorder—Department Store Drivers Return to Work.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Driven by men covered with dust and blood, many of them barely able from exhaustion to hold the reins in their hands, thirty-six meat wagons entered the main gate of the Union stock yards tonight, amid a shower of stones, bricks, bottles and sticks. The wagons, guarded by five police wagons filled with bluecoats and two omnibuses crowded to the fullest capacity with policemen, were on the return from a delivery of supplies to downtown provision houses, after one of the fiercest days in the strike of the beef packers' teamsters.

Many of the drivers and officials at the packing houses were cut and bruised from head to foot. The police were in even worse condition. The wagon drivers had been working from 5 o'clock in the morning and their progress from the stock yards into the city's business district and back again had been contested bitterly by mobs of strike sympathizers.

At the very entrance to the stock yards tonight, after all seeming danger had passed, George June, an employe of the Anglo-American Packing company, was struck by a base ball bat and knocked from his wagon seat. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and it is believed may die.

Police Fatigued by Fighting.

Many others were struck at the same time by a shower of stones, but the police were too worn out to offer resistance. More than a dozen battles were fought during the day between rioters and the police and the hospitals tonight are overcrowded with the injured.

The fiercest battle of the day took place this afternoon at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. The rioters stood on the viaduct and hurled rocks at the meat wagons passing underneath. The mob was the most formidable in numbers and in daring of any of the crowds during the day. Before this mob was dispersed the police were compelled to use revolvers. More than fifty shots were fired, bullets passing over the heads of the crowd, which finally became frightened and scattered, but not until many of the rioters suffered serious injuries.

A conference was held tonight between representatives of the packers and the teamsters looking to a settlement of the strike. President Frederick W. Job, chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, brought about the meeting.

A settlement of the strike of the delivery wagon drivers of the retail State street department stores earlier in the day formed the basis on which the opposing elements hoped to effect a compromise.

By the settlement of the department store drivers' troubles 1,300 men are back at their work.

Partial List of Injured.

Following is a partial list of those injured in the riots:

Edward Shiman, Swift & company, driver, hit on head with rock, serious.

Miss Carrie Schownald, knocked down by horses and trampled, serious.

John J. McGuire, policeman, hit on the head with a horseshoe, badly hurt.

John Linencugal, policeman, injured at Congress street.

Gus Billings, clubbed by police at Harrison street, serious.

Nicholas Caulley, driver for a brewing company, struck Policeman Curry and knocked him down and was subsequently beaten and arrested by that officer.

Policeman Curry, badly bruised in melee with mob.

Chris Eckels, driver for John Miller, injured at Harrison street.

Albert Wagner, driver, beaten on head with club and sent to hospital, condition serious.

Cornelius Ryan, policeman, hit on head with a brick.

John Monahan, said to be a union teamster, clubbed and badly hurt at Harrison and State streets.

George Schribner, policeman, hit on head with brick.

Edward Rohrer, policeman, struck on neck with brick.

John Johnson, driver, hit with bricks, serious.

Charles Wright, 18 years old, skull crushed by brick, probably fatal.

W. W. Parrish, Armour & Co. driver, struck by chunk of coal.

George Siegross, knocked from wagon of Armour and Company, and badly injured, at Randolph and Clark streets.

E. Lewis, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger driver hit with horseshoe at "Newsboy" alley and Fifth avenue, may die.

Phillip Ryan, struck on head by lump of coal

L. Bowell, Swift and Company driver, hit on head with bottle thrown from window near Madison street and Fifth avenue.

M. H. Sheppard, wholesale man from Swift and Company, hit on head by brick while standing in front of 155 Fifth avenue, seriously injured.

Captain George M. Shippy of South Chicago station, hit on head by brick at Fifth avenue and Adams street.

Sergeant Supple of Harrison street station, struck on head by brick at Fifth avenue and Adams street.

William Granger, policeman, hit in face by a soda bottle thrown by girl from window at Fifth avenue and Jackson Boulevard.

J. B. Todd, 6509 Ellis avenue, hit on head by flying cudgel.

C. B. Boyston, 63 Justin street, hit on head at Fifth avenue and Adams street.

T. Donelan, barn boss for Armour and Company, injured in melee at Fifth avenue and Adams street.

J. O'Sullivan, policeman first precinct, hit by piece of brick while at Fifth avenue and Adams street.

It is estimated that the total number of injured is between 100 and 150.

Police Beaten with Their Clubs.

In several instances during the fight at Congress, State and Harrison streets, which was one of the very fiercest, the strikers and

(Continued on Second Page.)

PEOPLE IN HOLIDAY MOOD

All Classes in England Unite in Throwing Off Strain Caused by the War.

LONDON, June 4.—The holiday-making mood of the people and the desire to let off the strain arising from the combination of the announcement of peace in South Africa and the influence of the approaching coronation festivities was exemplified today by the unprecedented muster of the classes and masses for the coronation Derby.

King Edward and the queen, the Duke and duchess of Connaught, the duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and the Indian rajahs and their suites took special trains to the course and received ovations every place, which spread over every available spot, in spite of inclement, showery weather which prevailed.

A strong contingent of Americans was present. Half a dozen coaches from the leading hotels held transatlantic visitors. Mrs. Choate, the wife of the United States ambassador, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse of Pittsburg, on their coach. Richard Croker of New York, waited above the paddock, evidently extracting great pleasure from his surroundings. He remarked to a representative of the Associated Press: "These gatherings rid one of so many political and other cares."

PRETORIA, June 4.—Generals Botha and Delarey and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers. General Schalkburger, who was acting president of the Transvaal, joined General Delarey in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and to their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country. General Botha remarked, relative to the end of the war: "It is the happiest day of my life since I left school."

The Boers do not anticipate much difficulty in bringing the various commandos in. The work of bringing the men to their farms and families will be heavy and difficult. It is impossible to send them straight to the veldt. It is absolutely necessary at this time of the year, to have warm shelter and wooden houses have been ordered from the coast towns to be delivered in sections to each family. Those who are unable to return to their former vocations will be temporarily supported by the government.

The question of restocking the farms is under consideration. The main difficulty is to find wheat and cattle likely to thrive. No great difficulty is experienced in regard to horses, as the government is able to dispose of great numbers of remounts.

KING RECOMMENDS REWARD

Asks Parliament for Permission to Grant Lord Kitchener Fifty Thousand Pounds.

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Commons today the government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows:

His majesty, the king, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener and being desirous in recognition of such services to confer upon him some mark of his favor, recommends that he, the king, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000.

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift MacNeill, Irish nationalists, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage. A resolution giving effect to his majesty's message will be discussed tomorrow.

It was announced this afternoon that Lord Kitchener had been created a viscount by King Edward.

The fact that the Kitchner grant is only £50,000 has already caused considerable discussion in the parliamentary lobbies and some regret has been expressed that it was not equal to the award made to Lord Roberts (£100,000). It is known, however, that during the continuance of the war the question of granting Lord Kitchner £100,000 was seriously discussed by the Parliament but the smaller amount was decided upon, on the ground of Lord Kitchner's lesser rank coupled with the fact that he received $30,000 at the close of the Soudan campaign and is still comparatively young, unmarried and at the height of his military career, while Lord Roberts is old, has a family and is not likely to have a further chance to distinguish himself.

VATICAN ANXIOUS TO SETTLE

Method of Reaching Agreement in Philippine Matter Not Yet Decided Upon, However.

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ROME, June 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Governor Taft was interviewed today by the World correspondent. He said: "I had a preliminary exchange of views with Cardinal Rampolla on Monday and was received most cordially. The vatican is evidently anxious to arrive at a friendly settlement, but it is not yet decided whether the Philippine question shall be submitted to a propaganda or a committee of cardinals. The pope will receive us next week and I expect we shall finish our business quickly and have booked a return passage for July 10, as my presence is urgently needed at Manila. I do not think the present mission will result in the establishment of a permanent American legation at the vatican."

Governor Taft is the bearer of an autograph letter from President Roosevelt to the pope.

STEAMER IS FOUND SUNK

Fate of the British Vessel Camorta is No Longer a Mystery.

RANGOON, British Burmah, June 4.—The British steamer Camorta, from Madras for this port, with 650 passengers, all natives, which was believed to have foundered on May 6 in a cyclone, has been discovered sunk at Baragua Flats, in the Irrawaddy delta, directly in the track of shipping. The topmasts of the vessel protrude above the surface of the water.

Kitchener on Way to England.

DURBAN, June 4.—The Times of Natal states that Lord Kitchener has left for England and that General Lyttelton is acting commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa.

Mandamus Sarpy Assessors.

GRETNA, Neb., June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—County Attorney Patrick has been notified by Labor Commissioner Walson of Lincoln that he must begin mandamus proceedings against the Sarpy county assessors who failed to collect the industrial statistics while they were working on the assessments, and will compel them to furnish the same. If they have neglected to do this they will have extra work to perform. Mr. Patrick will look into this immediately.

BRYANISM IS VOTED DOWN

Indorsement of Nebraskan and Kansas City Platform Rejected by Indianians.

SILVER EXPONENT'S FRIENDS IN MINORITY

Convention Names State Ticket Without Serious Contests, but Balks at Proposition to Back Orator of the Platte.

For Secretary of State—Alfred Schoonover of Attica.

For Attorney General—William E. Stillwell (by acclamation).

For State Auditor—James P. Riggs (by acclamation).

For State Treasurer—Jerome Herff (by acclamation).

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Adam Weiler (by acclamation).

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel L. Scott.

State Statistician—Myron D. King.

State Geologist—Edward Bassett.

Judge of the Supreme Court—E. Howard Hadley of South Bend.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Southern District—James East of Bloomington, W. H. Brackenridge of Franklin and John D. Magee of Rushville.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Northern District—Richard H. Hartford of Portland, James T. Sunderson of Fowler and Henry G. Simmons of Albion.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—The above ticket was nominated at the democratic state convention, which was held in Tomlinson hall today.

The gathering was remarkable for its lack of discord, candidates for all but three of the offices being chosen by acclamation. The hardest fight on the floor of the convention was for the office of secretary of state, the struggle being between Schoonover and Ballou. The friends of Mr. Ballou brought him forward at a late hour, but they made such a vigorous fight that for a time they had the friends of Mr. Schoonover in trouble.

While there was no fight in the convention proper, there was a battle royal in the meeting of the committee on resolutions. A number of the friends of William J. Bryan from the Second district were very much in earnest in favor of the insertion in the platform of a plank indorsing him and the Kansas City platform. The majority of the committee was against any such indorsement, saying that they considered it out of place at the present time to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the state campaign. The fight lasted well into the night and it was nearly noon before the report of the committee was ready for presentation to the convention.

Mixup Over Filipinos.

The Philippines plank created much discussion, the committee being called upon to consider all sorts of propositions in behalf of the Filipinos, some of them being in favor of immediate and complete independence. It was only after hours of argument that the plank was agreed upon in the form in which it appears in the platform.

The convention was called to order at 10:20 o'clock by W. H. O'Brien, vice chairman of the state central committee. The report of the committee on rules and permanent organization recommended that John W. Kern of Indianapolis be made permanent chairman.

Chairman John W. Kern said in part:

I rejoice that today I see before me the reunited forces of the Indiana democracy. For the first time since 1892 are we without a schism or division and it is known everywhere, by none better than our republican opponents, that when the Indiana democracy is united it is invincible.

The battle is on between the forces of progress and retrogression. Our opponents, facing the past, are seeking to commence the work of conquest and subjugation where Caesar and George III left off. The specious and eloquent pleas of Roosevelt, Lodge and Beveridge for the conquest of distant lands are but reproductions of the arguments made in favor of the subjugation of Greece, the partition of Poland, the destruction of Hungary, the spoliation of the Dutch republics in South Africa and the oppression of our own revolutionary fathers. The aims and purposes as declared by modern republican leaders for the uplifting of the people whose liberty they would destroy are no nobler or higher than the declared purposes of tyrants of a thousand years ago.

Death of Two Republics.

Only yesterday the melancholy announcement was made of the death of two splendid republics in South Africa after a struggle disgraceful to the conquerors and glorious to the conquered.

I believe, as I believe the Lord liveth, that if the democratic party had been in control of the government of this country the gallant people of those two republics would today be free. There would have been no recruiting or supply stations maintained by a monarchy in the land of Washington and Lincoln had William Jennings Bryan or Grover Cleveland been president of the United States.

Only a few days ago a new republic was born—the republic of Cuba. While the destruction of the Dutch republics is England's shame, the birth of the Cuban republic is America's glory. In Cuba the American flag went up as the emblem of liberty and it came down as proudly as it went up, the emblem of self-government.

It went up in honor; it came down in glory.

It was because of that resolution, pressed by democratic statesmen and forced upon an unwilling republican administration, pledging the honor of this country against the conquest of Cuba, that Cuba is today a free republic.

I think we may indulge in the hope that some time in the future another star may be added to the American flag to represent the sovereign state of Cuba in the American union. But she must come into our sisterhood of states as did the republic of Texas, with the free will of her people.

Cheers for Bryan.

The name of W. J. Bryan was greeted with loud cheers when it was mentioned by Mr. Kern.

Chairman F. B. Shively of South Bend, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported the platform.

Upon motion of Mr. Shively the report was adopted unanimously and with much enthusiasm.

A resolution was then adopted recommending Thomas Taggert for chairman of the democratic national committee.

The following nominations were then made:

Platform is Adopted.

The platform as read by Chairman Shively of the committee on resolutions is in part as follows:

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the state of Indiana, in convention assembled, do hereby adopt the following declaration of principles, and appeal to our fellow citizens who agree with these principles to co-operate with us in the coming campaign.

We denounce the republican party for its surrender to and alliance with the trusts and we favor such legislation as will suppress and destroy all trusts or combinations to control the production and the price of commodities.

We denounce the Dingley tariff law as the breeder of trusts and demand that the tariff duties shall be levied for the purpose of revenue only and limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered.

We condemn the republican party for refusing to give the Interstate Commerce commission power to enforce its decisions against discriminations in railroad rates, which discriminations have been a potent cause of the creation and maintenance of trusts, and we demand that the commission be given power to suppress this evil.

Denounces Ship Subsidy Bill.

Continuing the platform favors the restoration and expansion of our merchant marine and to this end demands the reformation of our navigation and tariff

(Continued on Second Page.)

BILL TO PROTECT PRESIDENT

Anti-Anarchy Measure, It is Argued, Should Carry Unlimited Death Penalty.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The debate on the anti-anarchy bill continued all day in the house. It was without sensational features, being confined almost entirely to the legal and constitutional phases of the question. Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin and Mr. Parker of New Jersey contended that the bill did not go far enough; that the killing of the president should be made punishable by death without any limitation whatever. Mr. Powers of Massachusetts and Mr. Nevine of Ohio, the other two speakers, supported the measure as it came from the committee.

Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution calling upon the secretary of war for a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the direction of General Leonard Wood during his administration as governor general of Cuba, with the recommendation that it lie upon the table, and moved the adoption of the report. Upon that question Mr. Hay of Virginia demanded the ayes and nays and the roll was called.

The report was adopted 110 to 78. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill. Mr. Powers of Massachusetts, a member of the judiciary committee, supported the house substitute for the senate bill.

He took the position with the judiciary committee that the law should protect the president, not as an individual, but as chief magistrate.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin a member of the judiciary committee, expressed the opinion that the language of the bill was unfortunate. He believed, he said, that congress should make it a crime to kill, or attempt to kill, the president, without limitation of qualification.

"If a president should go to the wicked city of Chicago, incognito and while intoxicated become involved in a quarrel and be killed," interrupted Mr. Ray of New York, "should his slayer necessarily suffer the death penalty?"

"No president of the United States has ever lowered himself to such an extent," replied Mr. Jenkins angrily, "and I decline to answer a question which disgraces the high office of chief magistrate." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Jenkins argued that the limitations in the substitute bill would make it well nigh impossible to convict the slayer of a president.

NEED GUIDANCE OF AMERICA

Filipinos, Says Buencamino, Require Help in Embracing Their New Opportunities.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senor Buencamino today continued his statement before the committee on insular affairs, explaining the address to the American congress made by him advocating Philippine independence. He said the original document showed that he wrote it as Aguinaldo's secretary. He said he might be obliged to divulge some secrets of Aguinaldo and Lopez. He stated there were four Filipino agents abroad working at odds and making independence impossible.

Some sharp talk occurred between Chairman Cooper and Representative Jones over questions put to the witness and especially regarding religious matters in the Philippines.

Chairman Cooper intimated that the questions put by Representative Jones to the witness was a plain and palpable attempt to arouse religious prejudice. Mr. Jones commented on the fact that the witness, who had changed his views, "enjoyed a fat office," while Aguinaldo was a prisoner.

Senor Buencamino stated that he, as well as Aguinaldo, had been captured and that he was alive today was due to the humanity of the American army. The witness said Aguinaldo had a palace for a prison. It was formerly occupied by Commissioner Worcester and the government paid $500 Mexican a month as rental for it. It is as large as the White House in Washington. The witness said Aguinaldo lived in this house, while his family had at its disposal a retinue of servants, a carriage and an allowance to provide food for the establishment.

Senor Buencamino resented the suggestion that a government office had influenced his testimony favorable to the United States and declared that his law practice at Manila was worth $1,000 a month, so that the $290 paid him as salary could not have been an inducement to him to sacrifice his beliefs. He strongly opposed a colonial system, declaring that that system made Spanish rule a failure, saying that failure should be a warning to the United States. For the present, he said, the Filipinos were obliged to have American guidance, as they had just emerged from Spanish darkness into American civilization.

NOT AFRAID OF VOLCANOES

Senator Morgan Pleads for Nicaragua as Better Than Panama Route.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Discussion of the project of constructing an isthmian canal was begun by the senate today. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, opened the debate, speaking nearly three hours. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to the examination of the recently suggested danger to the Nicaragua canal route of seismic disturbances.

This danger, he concluded, after a careful review of many authorities, existed only in the imagination of those who desired to defeat any canal project. His study of the situation had convinced him that really there was greater danger from volcanic and earthquake disturbances to the Panama route than to the Nicaragua route, but he was satisfied that little danger to either was to be anticipated.

Mr. Morgan reviewed at length the political conditions in Colombia, finding in them a grave menace to the United States in the construction of a canal by the Panama route. He presented also the present phases of the diplomatic negotiations looking to the building of a canal by both the Nicaragua route and by the Panama route. He closed with a strong appeal for the passage of the Nicaragua bill.

Mr. Quay called up the bill authorizing the promotion and retirement of the present senior major general of the army—Major John R. Brooke—and it was passed.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut suggested that the committee on military affairs report to the senate a bill providing for a permanent grade for officers, and Mr. Warren of Wyoming, a member of the military committee, thought that all officers who had served in the civil war ought to be permitted to retire at one grade higher than they held in the army.

A bill granting to the state of California 640 acres of land in lieu of the section now occupied by the Torres band or village of Mission Indians was passed.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION

One Bill Relates to Granting Right of Way Across All Public Domain.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN LAND GRANTS

Committee Considers Bill to Allow Roads to Consolidate Their Holdings by Exchanging with the Government.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The senate public lands committee today favorably reported Senator Bard's bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to grant rights of way across the public domain, through forest and other reservations and all national parks, save Yellowstone, for construction of dams, reservoirs, canals, for irrigation, mining, manufacturing, power, public water supply and domestic purposes, also rights of way for telegraph and telephone lines, for trails and wagon roads, these rights of way to include all necessary lands for the purposes specified. The privileges granted by the bill shall not be construed as interfering with the control of water for irrigation or other purposes under the authority of any state or territory.

The house public land committee today considered Representative Miller's bill authorizing land-grant railroads now holding alternate sections of land received from the government to consolidate their holdings by relinquishing title to half of the holdings and acquiring in their stead lands adjoining sections retained. The bill in modified form has been endorsed by the secretary of the interior and is strongly urged by western congressmen. Railroad companies claim that under the prevailing checkerboard system they cannot lease their lands advantageously because stockmen acquiring the privilege of their use are now prohibited by the department from fencing any but the leased sections. Under a former ruling the lessees of railroad lands were allowed to fence not only the leased areas, but the intervening sections of government land. When this practice was stopped it greatly decreased the value of railroad lands as private pastures.

Suggests Amendments.

Secretary Hitchcock recommends that the bill be altered to provide that the exchange shall be with the approval of the secretary of the interior and president, and the lands selected by the railroads in lieu of those relinquished must be approximately of the same value and character as the lands given back to the government. Settlers on alternate sections of government lands, he believes, should also be protected. An effort will be made to provide that lands selected by the railroads shall lie in the same county with those relinquished. The bill will be considered more fully at the next meeting of the committee.

Mrs. W. D. Godfrey of Omaha is visiting in the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Godfrey of 942 Westminster street.

Contract for Creston Building.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for the construction of the public building at Creston, Ia., to W. J. McAlpin of Dixon, Ill., at $73,800; time to complete the work seventeen months.

The postmaster at Marshalltown, Ia., will be allowed one additional letter carrier on September 1. The postmaster at Alta, Ia., has been authorized to change the site of the postoffice to the building owned by C. W. Wegisler.

A postoffice has been established at Sholes, Wayne county, Neb., with J. L. Beaton as postmaster.

Harry J. North has been appointed subclerk and Arthur Hormek and Melvin L. Kasner have been appointed sub-letter carriers in the postoffice at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Captain Robert G. Paxton, adjutant, Tenth cavalry, having reported his arrival in this city from Cuba, will, upon the expiration of his leave, join his regiment at Fort Robinson.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—F. D. Walker, Baker, Boyd county, vice H. Toler, resigned; C. P. Brede, Carns, Keya Paha county, vice John Harms, resigned; Alexander Smith, Hope, Hayes county, vice C. A. Overman, resigned.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES

Herbert Succeeds Pauncefote and New Spanish Minister Comes to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington were announced today.

Hon. Michael Herbert succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador, and Senor de Ojeda succeeds the Duke de Arcos as Spanish minister.

Notice of Mr. Herbert's appointment came to the state department today through the British embassy here. At present Mr. Herbert occupies a place without a counterpart in the American diplomatic service. He is first secretary of embassy at Paris, but with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. In very few instances does the British government employ an official of such high rank in the office of secretary of embassy.

The change in the Spanish legation here came as a distinct surprise to all but the intimate friends of the Duke De Arcos. He came to the United States as the first Spanish minister after the war, and naturally his position was a very delicate one, requiring the exhibition of infinite tact to avoid unpleasant incidents. He was very successful in his mission, while socially his relations have been very pleasant.

It is understood that the change is attributable entirely to the retiring minister's desire to secure the best possible treatment for his impaired vision, which has caused him much trouble and growing concern. Therefore he has secured a transfer to the Spanish legation at Brussels. There he will be as near as practicable to an eye specialist who already has undertaken his treatment in inconvenient intervals.

Senor De Ojeda who succeeds the Duke De Arcos, comes to Washington with excellent credentials. He was secretary of the Spanish peace commission at Petiers and is at present minister to Tangier.

To Economize in Printing.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The secretary of war has promulgated a general order intended to effect a large economy in government printing. It provides that hereafter there shall be printed only the reports of superior officers in command of military departments and in the field, and chiefs of bureaus of the department. The reports of subordinate officers in the various branches are not to be printed hereafter, but the superior officers are expected to present a resume of their contents where necessary in the body of the reports.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers, Thunderstorms and Cooler Thursday; Friday Fair in West, Probably Showers in East Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	82
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	83
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	76	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	82
11 a. m.	79	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	80	8 p. m.	77
		9 p. m.	74

HOLD SIGNIFICANT MEETING

Rock Island Directors Adopt Amendments to Constitution of the Corporation.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad met here last night in annual conference and adopted amendments to the constitution that appear significant in the light of recent railway combination.

The capital stock was raised from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. Provision was made that the highest amount of indebtedness to which the company could be legally subject was not to exceed $200,000,000, exclusive of bonds issued for the acquisition of additional railways or properties, and secured by mortgages or pledges of such additional railways.

Article III of the constitution was changed to empower the company "to build, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire; to own, use, maintain and operate; to sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise convey, lines of railway or railway property in any of the states or territories of the United States."

The following named men were re-elected to serve three years as directors of the road: W. B. Leeds, Marshall Field, E. G. Reid and F. S. Wheeler. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent was declared, payable August 1.

The annual report of the company to March 31, 1902, shows the gross earnings from operation $28,385,845; operating expenses and taxes $18,254,725; income from lands, loans and investments to make a total net income of $11,079,969. From the net income has been paid interest, rentals of leased lines, bridges and dividend on capital stock $6,106,928, leaving a surplus for the year of $4,973,040.63.

KANSAS CITY MAN CAUGHT

R. J. Abbott Charged with Swindling Grain Dealers, Arrested in Duluth, Minnesota.

DULUTH, June 4.—R. J. Abbott, charged with swindling Kansas City grain dealers out of $1,200 on May 16, was arrested here today by Detective Matthew Kenney of that city and Chief of Police Troyer, as he stepped from the steamer Monarch, which has just arrived from Canadian ports. This was the culmination of a three weeks' chase after Abbott by Pinkerton men, during which they followed him to Canada and then shadowed him until he again set foot on American soil.

Abbott at first strenuously denied his identity, but when the officers discovered in his baggage underwear marked with his name and found a rating book of a Kansas City commercial agency in which the name had been written, but afterward partially erased, he weakened and admitted that he was the man.

He denies that he is implicated in the fraud with which he is charged, and will leave for Kansas City at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning with the officers without requisition papers.

It is claimed that Abbott, possibly assisted by accomplices, followed two carloads of grain from Rock, Mo., and sold it to Kansas City grain men on the claim that it was his own. The same game was worked about a year ago quite extensively.

COUPLE HISSED AT ALTAR

Groom Jeered by Women, Who Say He Bertayed Former Promise of Marriage.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—One of the most sensational scenes ever witnessed at a church in this city was enacted at St. John's Roman Catholic church here today, when Mary E. Donaher, a teacher in the public schools of Worcester was married to Dr. Maurice W. Quinn, a dentist, of Brockton. As the wedding party entered the church it was met with hisses from 1,000 women, who had apparently gathered for that particular purpose. A detail of police was present to protect the bride and groom, but they were entirely powerless to maintain order. The women rushed by and around them close to the wedding party and gave vent to their feelings in no uncertain manner.

The demonstration grew out of the attempted shooting of Dr. Quinn, several days ago, by Miss Bertha Condon of this city, who asserted that Quinn had betrayed her under promise of marriage.

OPEN SWITCH CAUSES WRECK

Two Are Killed and a Number Injured in Accident on Southern Pacific.

REDDING, Cal., June 4.—The southbound Oregon express on the Southern Pacific road, which left Redding at 10:45 last night, was wrecked about fifteen minutes later near Clear Creek, four miles from this city.

The accident was caused by a half-open switch, which had evidently been left in that condition by some unknown person. The train is a "double header" and was running down grade at great speed. Both engines were thrown into the ditch and completely wrecked.

Engineer J. M. White and Fireman Fred Taffel of the forward engine, were thrown under the wreckage and crushed to death, their bodies being fearfully mangled. The mail car was thrown across the track and all of the passenger coaches were ditched.

A number of passengers were more or less injured, but so far as can be learned none was killed. The names of the injured passengers have not yet been ascertained.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY BORN

Agreed Upon at Denver Meeting and to Be Called "The American Labor Union."

DENVER, June 4.—A new political labor party has finally been agreed upon by the western labor convention, which adopted a declaration for socialism and independent political action.

The convention today adopted the name, "The American Labor union," for the organization and voted to send organizers throughout the east.

President Daniel McDonald says the party will not enter the political field with nominations for at least another year.

HOLDS ALL BONDSMEN

Supreme Court Reverses Decision in the Bartley Bond Case.

CAUSE SENT BACK FOR ANOTHER TRIAL

Opinion of the Court is Written by Commissioner Roscoe Pound.

ONLY ONE POINT OF FACT TO SETTLE

That is Whether Defalcation Occurred During First or Second Term.

ALTERATION OF BOND NOT MATERIAL

If Defalcation Was During Second Term All Bondsmen Against Whom Action is Pending May Be Held.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 4.—(Special.)—The supreme court delivered an opinion late this afternoon in which it is held that if the shortage of former Treasurer Bartley occurred during his second term of office all of the six bondsmen, against whom proceedings by the state are now pending, are liable for the full amount claimed by the state. These bondsmen are: W. A. Paxton, Thomas Swobe, Cadet Taylor, C. C. McNish, E. E. Brown and John H. Ames. The case is remanded to the district court of Douglas county with instructions for another trial, at which the only question or issue to be considered is whether or not the defalcation occurred during the second term, or in whole or in part during the first term. It is ordered by the court that if the defalcation occurred during the last term the defendants are liable. The amount claimed by the state is approximately $600,000.

The opinion in this case is by Commissioner Roscoe Pound, the junior member of the court commission. It is an exhaustive treatise on all questions brought before the tribunal in this action and is one of the largest handed down in recent years. Commissioner J. B. Barnes concurs in the finding, but Commissioner Oldham takes no part, having appeared once as counsel in the case in the capacity of deputy attorney general.

Satisfactory to State.

"The decision is decidedly satisfactory to the state," said Attorney General Prout. "It means that the state will recover a judgment against all of the bondsmen who were defandants in this action. There is but one issue left for consideration, and that is whether or not the shortage occurred during the first or second term of the treasurer.

"The court holds that the records of the settlement at the end of Bartley's first term are prima facie evidence that there was no shortage at the end of the first term. This being established, the burden is on the bondsmen to show that the shortage was in the first term. If the shortage was in the first term none of these six bondsmen would be liable under the bond in question. If the shortage was in the second term, all would be liable. If we hold one we hold all.

"The only way now by which the bondsmen can be released is for Bartley to go on the stand and testify that the shortage occurred during the first term, but he will hardly do that, as his own sworn report, made at the end of his first term, showed that his accounts were square at that time.

"The case will be tried again in the district court of Douglas county and before a jury. There is simply the question of fact to be determined, and, as I said before, the burden is on the bondsmen."

The case has been three times before the supreme court. In the first trial in the district court a decision was given in favor of the bondsmen. That judgment was later reversed by the supreme court and the case remanded. At the second trial in the district court the finding was in favor of the state, but this judgment also was reversed and the case again remanded.

At the third and last trial of the case in the district court a judgment was given releasing W. A. Paxton, Cadet Taylor and Thomas Swobe, and holding E. E. Brown, C. C. McNish and John H. Ames liable. The state appealed as to Paxton, Swobe and Taylor, while Brown, McNish and Ames appealed as to the state. In the supreme court the two branches of the case were joined and argued at one time. There were several other bondsmen originally, but all, excepting the six now appearing as defendants, were released upon various grounds.

Syllabus of the Case.

Following is the syllabus:

The rule that a decision of this court is the law of the case not only as to the points expressly considered in the opinion, but as to all matters necessarily involved in the judgment rendered, has not the same application where the evidence at successive trials of the same cause is so materially different as to affect the conclusions reached.

Where the evidence at a new trial is or may be presumed to be materially different from that at a trial already reviewed by this court in a subsequent review it will investigate the record uninfluenced by the former decision except so far as questions of law were there adjudicated, which apply equally to the evidence at each trial.

A bond executed in pursuance to and in substantial conformity with the provisions and requirements of a statute needs no consideration to support it.

An undertaking not within the purview of the statute may nevertheless be upheld as a common law contract if otherwise unobjectionable and supported by a consideration.

Under section 15, chapter x, Compiled Statutes, an official bond must be approved as well as executed and filed within the time fixed by law. Such approval should come before filing, and neglect to procure approval of the bond renders the office vacant, if forfeiture is insisted upon, although the bond is duly executed and filed.

While approval of the official bond of a state officer is not necessary to its validity as against the sureties thereon, but, as it is for the benefit of the public, may be waived, yet this waiver is for the state to make and the unauthorized filing of a bond without approval does not preclude the state from claiming a forfeiture under said section 15, chapter x, Compiled Statutes.

The governor, not the secretary of state, is to approve the bond of a state treasurer, hence so far as the state is concerned the filing of a treasurer's bond by the secretary of state, before it has been approved by the governor, does not dispense with the necessity of approval.

Unless and until the state declares and enforces a forfeiture, such a bond becomes effective as against the principal and sureties from the time of delivery to and filing by the secretary of state, whether it is approved or not.

The approval of such a bond after instead of before filing thereof is an "irregularity" within the purview of section 13, chapter x, Compiled Statutes, and has no effect upon its validity.

If such a bond is so approved after filing, quære, whether the approval may not be said to relate back to the time of filing in the sense that it would waive the neglect to procure approval in the time fixed by law.

It seems a proper construction of section 15, chapter x, Compiled Statutes, that the forfeiture therein provided is not incurred by failure to procure approval of an official bond within the time limited, provided