THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GIFT FOR KITCHENER

Fifty Thousand Pounds Voted as Reward by the House of Commons.

CARRIES OUT KING EDWARD'S PLAN

On Same Date Three Years Ago Parliament Voted Him Large Donation.

IRISH MEMBERS OPPOSE THE MEASURE

Redmond Charges Kitchener with Death of Fifteen Thousand Children.

HARD FOR IRISH TO GET A HEARING

Nationalist Leader's Speech is Distasteful to English Members, Who Seek to Shut Off the Critical Debate.

LONDON, June 5.—In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons yesterday, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House this afternoon, asked for a vote of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence, Parliament, on this day three years ago, voted its thanks and £30,000 to the same general for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour, in supporting the motion, referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener, who, besides being commander-in-chief in South Africa, was commander-in-chief of India. He found the army in South Africa in a state of disorganization, consequent upon the ill-success which attended the British army at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill. But it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener on his countrymen reached their present magnitude. Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 4,000 blockhouses and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources, bound by courage and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English generals had contended with greater difficulties and emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way. Mr. Balfour concluded with formally moving the vote of £50,000.

The liberal leader, Sir Henry-Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener, as a soldier and a stateman.

John Dillon Leads Opposition.

John Dillon, Irish nationalist, led the opposition in behalf of the nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote, because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign, which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms and sacrifice of life.

William Redmond, Irish nationalist, caused a scene of great disorder by remarking that Lord Kitchener would go down to history as a general who had "made war on women and children." This remark called forth loud cries of "Withdraw" and appeals to the chairman to call Mr. Redmond to order. The chairman said the expression used was not disorderly, but a majority of the house refused to listen any further to Mr. Redmond and interrupted him with all kinds of shouts.

Mr. Redmond said that he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was responsible for the death of 15,000 children and that he had warred on women and children. That was his absolute conviction and he refused to withdraw the words. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocricy. When a man spoke the truth he was gagged.

Redmond's Hot Shot.

During his speech Mr. Redmond indulged in considerable violence of language and had to be refreshed by a drink brought by a friend. He said that an additional reason why he objected to the vote was because Lord Kitchener had violated the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartoum and asserted that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts during the South African war had been guilty of more disgraceful conduct than any of the other generals.

Then turning to the ministerial benches Mr. Redmond shouted, "You allow the women and children of soldiers to starve in order to honor the favorites of your corrupt society."

This statement was greeted with shouts of "sit down," "name him" and "divide," while the Irish members jeeringly advised the ministerialists to call in the police.

Declares it a Disgrace.

Amidst the din Mr. Redmond was heard to say that the house was disgracing itself in compensating the commander of the forces in South Africa while allowing the men who had fought there to drift into the workhouse and that the house was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of arms. Groans and persistent yells drowned any further attempt at speaking until the closure was voted.

The chairman replied to Mr. Redmond's appeal for a fair hearing, that it was impossible to control the house, to which his speech appeared distasteful.

After a quarter of an hour spent by Mr. Redmond in fruitless endeavor to obtain a hearing, the closure was moved and adopted by 273 to 139 votes, and the grant to Lord Kitchener was carried by 350 to 44 votes. The minority consisted of Irish nationalists and two or three radicals.

When Mr. Balfour arose to move a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army of South Africa, the uproar was renewed by the Irish nationalists, as a protest against the treatment of Mr. Redmond.

The speaker of the House of Commons, William Court Gully, thereupon appeared and asked them to desist in the interest of freedom of debate, to which John Redmond retorted that it was exactly in the interest of such freedom that the Irish nationalists protested.

Balfour Allowed to Speak.

Mr. Balfour was then allowed to proceed. He said there was no exact parallel for the motion. Never before had Great Britain sent so vast an army beyond the seas, never before had she fought such a great campaign without allies and she never had been so aided by her volunteers and colonial troops, whose valor and humanity he praised.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion. He said he hoped there would not be a jarring note in the parliamentary appreciation of the services of those who upheld the valor of the British army in South Africa.

Mr. Balfour's motion, which contained an

(Continued on Second Page.)

TAFT VISITS THE VATICAN

Cordially Received by the Pope and Presents Letter from the President.

ROME, June 5.—The pope today received Judge Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands; Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Judge Smith and Major Porter of the judge advocate's department at Washington.

Judge Taft presented to his holiness a letter from President Roosevelt and a box containing President Roosevelt's literary works, and the pope expressed his thanks for Mr. Roosevelt's friendly greetings.

Bishop O'Gorman acted as interpreter and Major Porter read the president's letter. The audience lasted forty minutes. Judge Taft subsequently met Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and opened the discussion of Philippine matters.

While talking with the pope, Governor Taft reviewed in a summary way, the questions in the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out to his holiness that the readjustment of the returns of church and state in the islands was not an indication of hostilities to the Catholic church, but declared that such a readjustment was merely a necessity under the American constitution. Governor Taft referred to the prosperity and the freedom of the Roman Catholic church in the United States and cited these conditions as an assurance that the vatican had nothing to fear from the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine islands.

Replying to Judge Taft, the pontiff expressed the greatest pride in the Roman Catholic church in the United States and intense interest in the great republic. He said he earnestly desired to help the American administration of the Philippines in every possible way and he assured Governor Taft that the vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit.

The pope said also that matters of detail, in connection with the questions to be decided would be referred to a committee of cardinals where they would be considered at length and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The pope appeared to be in excellent health during his interview with Governor Taft and was of vivacious humor. He referred pleasantly to Archbishop Ireland in what he had to say concerning the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

WILL FORM THE NEW CABINET

Former Premier is Determined to Succeed to Sustain Name of Radical Party.

PARIS, June 5.—M. Henri Brisson, the former premier, who is a radical republican in politics, went to the Elysee palace today as a result of President Loubet's summons and was asked to form a new cabinet, but M. Brisson declined.

After leaving the Elysee palace M. Combes conferred with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former premier, and the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He will begin his negotiations for the formation of a cabinet at once and expects to be ready to announce his ministry in Sunday's issue of the official journal.

It seems that M. Combes will be premier and minister of the interior in the new cabinet, that M. Delcasse, General Andre and M. Leigues, formerly ministers of foreign affairs, war and public instruction, respectively, will be retained, and that the following deputies, M. Trouillot, republican; M. Etienne, republican; M. Rouvier, republican; M. Dubief, radical republican, and M. Doumergue, radical republican, will also be given portfolios.

While the appointments of most of these last named are considered certain, there is some doubt regarding the selection of M. Rouvier, who is slated for the post of minister of finance. This doubt arises from M. Rouvier's position on the income tax question.

In any event M. Combes seems determined to fulfill his mission, as failure would be interpreted as an admission that the radical party is incapable of assuming the responsibility of power.

MORGAN TO HAVE OPPOSITION

British and Colonial Governments to Aid the Liverpool Syndicate.

LONDON, June 5.—The negotiations of the British and Canadian governments and some of the other colonial governments with the Cunard line and other lines comprising what is now termed the Liverpool syndicate, which is opposing the Morgan shipping combine, contemplate, according to the Westminster Gazette, both a fast service of mail and passenger steamers in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific railroad and a fleet of fast freight steamers.

The mail steamers which it is proposed to build will be of enormous size, capable of steaming twenty-five knots an hour and will be fully equipped for use as armed cruisers, carrying eight quick-firing 6-inch guns forward and aft and broadsides of three 4.7-inch guns. The freight steamers will be sixteen-knot vessels, carrying 6,000 to 7,000 tons, dead weight. The Westminster Gazette thinks it probable that Milford Haven will be the port of departure of the fleet.

The scheme contemplates a line of steamers running to China, Japan and Australia, from Vancouver, B. C. Canada and Australia are expected to join in paying the subsidies. The draft of the scheme involves the home government guaranteeing a small interest on the capital involved. This would have to be ratified by the House of Commons, "where," says the Westminster Gazette, "it will probably meet with opposition."

LIST OF BRITISH LOSSES

Number of Casualties by Boer War Over Ninety-Seven Thousand.

LONDON, June 5.—An official statement issued by the war office this evening shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa up to May 30 of the present year was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 28,434 dead or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action, or who died of wounds, is 7,792, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,250.

Family Quarrel Ends in Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Oscar Webb, colored, during a family quarrel today shot and killed his wife and her mother in Germantown, a suburb of this city. He then turned the revolver on himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

HANNA FOR PANAMA ROUTE

Says It is Cheaper, Better, Safer and More Practicable Than Nicaragua.

WILL BRING MORE COMMERCE TO UNION

Declares Nicaragua Route Could Not Be Operated at Night—Advocates Spooner Plan Conferring Purchase Power on President.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In further consideration of the isthmian canal project the senate heard today two speeches, neither of which was completed. Mr. Hanna [illegible] favor of the Spooner amendment [illegible] on the president authority to p[illegible] the rights of the Panama canal compa[illegible] if a valid title could be obtained, otherwise he shall decide upon the Nicaragua route. Mr. Mitchell supported the Hepburn bill for the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route.

Seldom has a senator been accorded a more attentive hearing than that given Mr. Hanna. The Panama route he considered, much to be preferred to the Nicaragua route as it provided an inter-oceanic waterway much shorter and one that could be traversed at less expense than the Nicaragua route. He maintained that the United States was to build the canal to accommodate the commerce of the world and said that fact must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Mitchell urged that unless the Nicaragua route was determined upon definitely by congress it would mean the indefinite and perhaps the ultimate postponement of all canal legislation. He insisted that the Nicaraguan route was entirely feasible and practicable, while the Panama route involved difficulties which could scarcely be surmounted.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill providing for extensive improvements at West Point.

A bill to redivide the District of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions was passed.

Want Quickest Transit.

Mr. Hanna in his canal speech said the American people having become accustomed to the rapid transit of the railroads, now demanded quicker transportation on the seas. The experimental stage had been passed, and the question presented was that of the best route by which the canal was to be constructed. Mr. Hanna said he had shared at first in the common belief that the Nicaragua route was the only one to be considered. The United States had been deterred from embarking on that project and in the light of events the fates seemed to him to have interfered to prevent us from making a mistake. The Panama route was only forty-nine miles long while that of Nicaragua was 183 miles in length.

"You build your canal," said he, "to provide for the passage of ships from ocean to ocean in the least possible time and with the least expense."

"We are to build this canal for the world," said he. "We are to build a canal for the commercial trade of the world, and we must take into account the business attracted to it from the world."

Seismic Disturbances a Drawback.

Mr. Hanna referred to the seismic disturbances in the canal region and suggested that those disturbances ought to cause the American congress to pause and consider the suggested dangers seriously.

He maintained that the cost of the Nicaragua canal would be immensely greater in point of construction and operation than the Panama canal and said he was prepared to demonstrate that the Nicaragua canal could not be operated at night. Mr. Hanna said that in many respects the same conditions applied to both the Nicaragua and Panama canals.

Discussing the Spooner substitute, he denied empathically that it was a subterfuge intended to delay and procrastinate.

Mr. Hanna, after speaking an hour and a quarter, pleaded fatigue and, saying he would continue tomorrow, yielded the floor to Mr. Mitchell (Ore.), another member of the interoceanic canal committee.

The Oregon senator declared that the construction of the canal was demanded by the American people in a tone that could not be misunderstood. He asserted that unless the Hepburn bill were accepted it would mean the indefinite postponement of any canal legislation and the possible defeat of the canal project. He maintained that the Nicaragua route was absolutely feasible and practicable.

A bill appropriating $60,000 for the completion of a lighthouse and fog signals in the Patapsco river, Maryland, was passed.

DEBATE ON ANTI-ANARCHY BILL

Sibley, Pennsylvania, Urges Measure as Necessary; Loud, California, Opposes It as Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The house today proceeded without preliminary business with the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, the first speaker, earnestly favored the passage of the bill. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sibley said:

When loving hands consigned to mother earth the mortal remains of William McKinley that sense of justice which is so predominant in American character demonstrated in unmistakable terms that there should be made the clear and distinct declaration that those who plotted treason to the government and advocated murder of rulers should find that a land enriched by the blood of patriots and martyrs is too small to hold those who should conspire for its overthrow. The patriotism of our nation believed that almost the first act of the American congress would be so to legislate that in the future neither a Johann Most nor an Emma Goldman, the more responsible authors of such crime, should escape punishment.

In closing he said:

In the strength of our purpose and endowed with the courage of our convictions we will send to anarchy and all its brood the message that Garfield once delivered when upon the death of Lincoln this nation was plunged in panic and despair, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

Mr. Sibley was warmly applauded when he concluded.

Mr. Loud of California opposed the bill. He said he sympathized with the motives which prompted the proposed legislation, but nevertheless he believed congress was about to act upon impulse. If the matter went over until the next session he did not think it would ever be heard of again. If he could bring himself to believe that there was a word or line in the bill which would protect the life of the president he would accept the remainder, bad as it was.

The bill was unnecessary, he declared. No assassin of the president had ever escaped the death penalty and no one ever would. Mr. Loud referred in his remarks to the intemperate criticism of the president sometimes indulged in by public men in congress and by the press, which tended to inflame the public mind, and said that this was one of the lessons to be learned from the assassination of the late president which public men should take home to themselves.

VANDERBILT AT THE MEETING

Attends Conference of Stockholders of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

CHICAGO, June 5.—W. K. Vanderbilt and other prominent representatives of the Vanderbilt railroad interests, met here today at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombley, President W. H. Newman of the New York Central railway and Vice President W. C. Brown of the same road, arrived early in the morning, and together with the old directors of the company, approved the annual statement of the company.

Mr. Vanderbilt's presence at the meeting was considered specially significant in the light of recent rumors of the probable contest of the Moore, Leeds and Vanderbilt interests.

The financial statement of the company ending May 31, 1901, shows gross earnings from operating $46,554,836; operating expenses, $28,494,674; taxes, etc., $3,410,118; interest, etc., $6,406,038; construction and improvement expenses, $6,696,665; total expenditures aside from dividends, $41,242,191; dividends, 8 per cent on preferred and 7 per cent on common stock, $4,524,468; surplus, $1,846,257. The percentage of operating expenses, including taxes, to earnings, was 64.26.

The stockholders declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, also the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, with an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

There was no contest at the election and the following officials were chosen: Marvin Hughitt, president; E. E. Osborn, vice-president and secretary; S. O. Howe, treasurer and assistant secretary; J. B. Redfield, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; R. H. Williams, assistant treasurer and second assistant secretary.

The following were elected directors for a term of three years: W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK Twombley, Marshall Field, Byron L. Smith and Cyrus H. McCormick.

The executive committee consists of Marshall Field, Marvin Hughitt, C. M. Depew, H. M. Twombley, H. M. Kimball, W. K. Vanderbilt and James Farga.

Pullman Conductors Have Grievance.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The Post-Dispatch today says that a petition setting forth their grievances and demanding an advance of wages is being circulated throughout the country, among the Pullman conductors and now has 15,000 signatures. The petition demands that all new conductors be paid $65 per month the first six months of their service, $70 the second six months and $80 after they have served one year. After all the Pullman conductors have been given an opportunity to sign the petition, it will be presented to President Robert T. Lincoln of the Pullman Car company, at Chicago.

WILL NOT FIGHT INJUNCTION

Packers' Representative Says They Will Rigidly Obey the Court's Order.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A. B. Boardman of counsel for the meat packers, against whom Justice Chester at Albany granted an injunction yesterday, will be quoted in the Tribune tomorrow as saying:

We shall not attempt to vacate this injunction. The order means that each packer will henceforth carry on his business independently of every other packer and will not consult credits and price lists of other firms before preparing his own. No attempt, direct or indirect, open or secret, will be made to violate the court's order. The packers will, of course, continue business. The restraining order concerned only their managers, agents, attorneys and servants from fixing and determining by a combination the prices to be charged and the regulation of the amount of meat to be brought by them into this state.

Not long ago Judge Grosscup of the United States court granted an injunction in Chicago. This order was issued to packers and their agents throughout the country. No attempt has been made to vacate that injunction.

Attorney General Davies sought similar relief for this state at Albany.

He acted under the Donnelly law, which concerns only New York state. The attorney general dealt with the situation as when the meat reached here. The orders of the court deals with the interstate features.

TWO PASSENGERS ARE KILLED

Meet Instant Death in Collision of Two Freight Trains on Missouri Pacific.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 5.—Freight train No. 78, with Engineer D. E. Mercer in the cab, ran into the caboose of local freight No. 112 on the river route of the Missouri Pacific at Nelson, Saline county, tonight. Joe Barth of Booneville and Robert Anderson of Blackwater, the only passengers in the local caboose, were instantly killed and Engineer Mercer was seriously injured, one leg being broken and the body being badly lacerated.

The wreck occurred in a cut near the river, with an overhanging bluff on one side and it was impossible for the engineer to see that the train ahead of him had been stopped. At headquarters here the blame for the wreck has not been fixed, but it is supposed that some obstruction on the track caused the local to come to a stop. Telephone reports from Booneville say that the two trains are badly wrecked, and that there were others injured than those reported. One unidentified dead man is said to have been found in the wreck of the caboose.

PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICANS

Nominate Candidates for Congress and Elect Delegates to State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Republican congressional, county and senatorial conventions were held in this city today. The following candidates for congress were chosen:

First district, H. H. Bingham; Second district, Robert Adams, jr.; Third district, Henry Burke; Fourth district, Robert H. Foerderer; Fifth district, Edward Morrell; Sixth district, George D. McCreary.

All the congressional candidates are renominated except McCreary, who is the candidate in the new district created under the apportionment bill passed by the last legislature.

It was announced today that the eighty-four delegates to the republican state convention chosen at last night's primaries are a unit for Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of this city for governor. The convention will meet at Harrisburg on next Wednesday.

PRESIDENT MAY INTERFERE

Miners Expect White House to Furnish Solution of Trouble.

WILLING TO ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES

Work Train Loaded with Nonunion Men is Derailed, but No One is Hurt in the Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5.—The attention of the striking miners today was turned toward the White House at Washington. A new hope has arisen in the breasts of the men that the president of the United States, at the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade, may take up the task of attempting to bring miner and mine owner together.

There is a strong belief here that President Roosevelt will take up the matter and try to work out a solution of the problem. Mine workers about strike headquarters feel that the great coal companies cannot turn a deaf ear to the chief magistrate, and that if he can be prevailed upon to step into the breach it is not improbable that the operators would recede from the stand they have taken. The miners, it is known, are willing to arbitrate.

President Mitchell had nothing to say when approached on the new move to have the president take a hand in the settlement of the strike.

Still Losing Engineers.

The coal companies continue to lose engineers, firemen and pumpmen. Many of the men who are now quitting are doing so through fear of bodily harm. Reports come into Wilkesbarre almost hourly of men on their way to or from the mines being attacked. The attacking parties in most cases are boys and young men and their favorite method is throwing stones. Several men have been hurt, but as yet no serious injuries have been inflicted on anyone.

The coal and iron police, of whom there are more than 3,000 in the field, are keeping very quiet, remaining in seclusion within the lines of company property. The chief of the coal and iron police of one big company said today:

If there is going to be any trouble the strikers must start it. So long as they remain on the outside of the company lines there will be no disturbances, but we will not be responsible for what happens if the miners cross the line.

The entire Wyoming valley is very quiet today.

Strikers Make a Demonstration.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.—The Lackawanna valley had its first demonstration against the working engineers, firemen and pump runners today. No serious disorder attended it, but it was effective in inducing a large number of these men to give up their employment at the mines in and about Olyphant, where the Delaware & Hudson company had been fairly successful in keeping its steam plants in operation.

The march was the result of a meeting last night of the five local unions of that section, and began shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, the marchers intercepting the men going to the day shift or returning home from the night's work. These were taken in tow by pickets and persuaded to meet the leaders of the marchers, who finally got the men to join their ranks. There was no attempt at violence. The company expected some move of this kind, but its special policemen were wholly inadequate to block the plans of the marchers.

The Lackawanna company also suffered the loss of its steam men at its Brisbane, Cuyahoga and Manville mines this morning, and at strike headquarters the claim is made that the company will not have a dozen old men working by the end of the week.

District President Nicholls also had reports that many of the new men, unused to the work of firemen, are also deserting the companies.

Quiet at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 5.—The strike situation in this region is quiet today. A man, claiming to be one of the special officers brought up from Philadelphia, called at mine workers' headquarters and informed the officers that it was the desire of the seventy watchmen quartered in the Yorktown store building to return home. He asked the assistance of the mine workers in getting the men back. The mine workers are looking into the matter. A foreman and timekeeper at Yorktown quit today when asked to take the places of strikers.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—Sheriff Reiff swore in a small force of deputies today for duty in the Lykens valley coal region. Trouble is brewing at Lykens and Wiconisco and the sheriff says trouble is likely to occur at any moment. Three hundred men congregated on the outside of the colliery at Lykens today and tried to prevent the firemen and pumpmen from going to work. The striking miners refuse to serve as deputies and the sheriff was forced to secure deputies in this city.

Work Train is Derailed.

PITTSTON, Pa., June 5.—The Erie company's work train, carrying nonunion men to the mines of the company, was derailed in Hughestown today by running into an obstruction of rocks which had been piled on the tracks. No one was injured. All the nonunion men at work in the various collieries of the Erie company are housed in one building and are distributed every morning to the mines by special trains. It is supposed that strike sympathizers placed the rocks on the tracks.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 5.—Owing to the scarcity of nonunion men here, the Union and Mineral Coal companies were forced today to put main office clerks to work in the boiler rooms of their collieries. The strikers made no demonstration against them as they walked into the boiler houses.

The Ninth district United Mine Workers' headquarters today reports all collieries in the local district free of union men, while a number of nonunion men are said to be deserting from the mines.

SAYS CLUE CAME FROM GOD

Witness Testifies that Holy Spirit Revealed Name of His Son's Slayer.

SALT LAKE, June 5.—James Sharp, father-in-law of James R. Hay, who was murdered last December, took the witness stand today in the trial of Peter Mortensen for the crime and testified that God had revealed the guilt of Mortensen to him. Testifying to his talk with Mortensen the day after the disappearance of Hay, Sharp said:

"I charged Peter Mortensen with the murder of my son-in-law because I knew he was guilty. God revealed it to me. He appeared to me by the Holy Ghost and put the words of His spirit into my mouth. I also saw in a vision the trail of blood leading from the railroad tracks to where my son-in-law was buried."

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers Friday, Except Fair in Northwest Portion. Saturday Probably Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	67	1 p. m.	71
6 a. m.	66	2 p. m.	71
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	66	4 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	67	5 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	67	6 p. m.	69
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	73	8 p. m.	65
		9 p. m.	65

NOTABLE GUESTS IN ST. LOUIS

Members of the French Commission Are Visitors at the World's Fair Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—President David R. Francis and a delegation of Louisiana Purchase exposition officials called at the Planters hotel this forenoon and met the members of the Rochambeau-Lafayette party, who arrived last night.

After the exchange of greetings the party entered special electrical drawing room cars which conveyed them to the Administration building on the world's fair site. Arriving there the visitors were taken in carriages for a drive over the grounds, the progress in the work being explained at length.

At the conclusion of the drive the Countess de Rochambeau was escorted by a committee of women to the residence of Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison for luncheon. A reception followed at the home of Mrs. George D. Shields. In the meantime the party proceeded to the country, where luncheon was served.

Michael Lagrave, general commissioner from the French republic to the world's fair, who will consult with the exposition officials during his stay in St. Louis on the space to be given his country, says that France, as the first nation to accept the invitation to participate in the fair, should have first place.

REV. HILLIS IS PRESIDENT

New York Divine Named to Lead Congregational Home Missionary Society.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—Today's session of the Congregational Home Missionary society was devoted to reports and election of officers.

The treasurer's report says the year began with a net debt of $63,638, which has since been completely extinguished. The receipts from all sources were $346,848; expenditures, $283,063.

The report of the committee of fifteen appointed at the annual meeting at Boston last year was accepted. It recommended the adoption of two amendments to the constitution of the society. The amendments make it more strictly representative of the Congregational church of the country and it is believed will give the society a larger jurisdiction than it has hitherto enjoyed.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, New York; auditor, George S. Edgell of New York. Among the vice-presidents elected were the following: Rev. Charles R. Brown of California, Rev. Michael Burnham of Missouri, Justice David J. Brewer of Washington, D. C.

MAY COURT MARTIAL MILES

President Suspects Commander of Army of Betraying Official Secrets.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, passed through this city today on his way from Fort Riley to Washington. The Journal tomorrow will say that the general has been summoned to the capital by the president, who has suspicioned him of betraying official secrets, and for which he has threatened a prompt court-martial. General Miles went to Fort Riley a few days ago on official business. He is hurrying back to Washington and so great was his haste that he did not even take time to provide himself with a sleeper berth.

When shown a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the president contemplated the action above mentioned the general refused to commit himself. While here he remained in the Union station. He was unaccompanied.

MURDERED WITH A HATCHET

Woman and Two Children Evidently Killed for Their Money.

ST. JOSEPH, June 5.—A careful investigation today into the death of Mrs. Belle Smith and her two children at Hardin, Mo., who were yesterday found dead in the ruins of their home, revealed a triple murder which had preceded robbery. Mrs. Smith was a widow and kept in her home $1,000 received on an insurance policy carried by her late husband. The victims had been murdered by a hatchet which was found in the ruins of the burned home today. A gang of tramps were in the vicinity of the crime the day before. Officers have no clue.

VOTE VERY CLOSE IN OREGON

Latest Returns Put Democratic Candidate for Governor Thirty Ahead.

PORTLAND, Ore, June 5.—Practically complete returns from every county in the state, except Curry, have been received and the figures show that Furnish, republican, is 144 votes ahead of Chamberlain, democrat, in the race for governor.

In 1900 Curry county gave McKinley 156 plurality. It will undoubtedly require final counts to decide the contest, as it is believed several small errors have occurred in reporting the returns.

12:30 p. m.—Another precinct from Harney county and one from Malheur just received put Chamberlain, democrat, thirty votes in the lead for governor.

BOSSIE FRANCIS CAPTURED

Negro Wanted for Alleged Murder is Said to Be in Officer's Hands.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 5.—It was given out here today that Bossie Francis, negro, who is wanted for the murder of Miss Mary Henderson in this county last summer, has been captured at Hugo, Indian Territory. Pictures of the suspect were received by Sheriff Koch today and they have been positively identified by Mrs. Chap Hyatt, sister of the murdered woman; by Mrs. Hyatt's daughter and by neighbors. Persons who know Francis will go to Hugo to look at the prisoner.

DRIVER STRIKE ENDS

Teamsters' Trouble with Packers is Solved After All Night Conference.

STRIKERS RATIFY THE AGREEMENT

Result Shows a Partial Victory for the Five Hundred Employes.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST UNION

Compromise is Effected on Wage Scale Satisfactory to Both.

MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE

Before News of the Settlement Becomes Known Mob Seizes Non-Union Driver and Severely Beats Him.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Five hundred teamsters assembled at Corcoran hall, near the stock yards at noon ratified unanimously the agreement made between their representatives and the packers at 4 o'clock this morning. The document was signed by Albert Young, president of the National Teamsters' union, and by John Meyers, president of the local union.

It was then taken by President Job of the State Arbitration Board to the several packers for their signatures. The utmost harmony prevailed, the occasion assuming the character of a jollification over the settlement of the strike. The men decided to return to work tomorrow morning.

Result of All-Night Conference.

The packing teamsters' strike, which has disturbed the peace of the city for nearly two weeks, and which yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since the American Railway Union strike of 1894, came to an end at 4:15 o'clock this morning as the result of a secret conference between the packers and teamsters at the Grand Pacific hotel which has been in session since 8 o'clock last night.

The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers have declared that they will not discriminate against members of the union. The scale agreed upon is 2 cents lower than that demanded by the men. It is as follows: Cart drivers, 18 cents an hour; single wagon, 20; two-horse wagon, 22½; four-horse, 27½; six-horse, 30. The men are to be paid full time from time of leaving barn, with a deduction of half an hour for lunch. They will not be required to work on Labor day.

Text of the Agreement.

The document as drawn up is as follows:

At a conference held at the Grand Pacific hotel on the night of June 4, 1902, between representatives of the Chicago packers and their packing house teamsters, held at the suggestion of Carter H. Harrison, mayor, and the State Board of Arbitration, it was agreed after due deliberation to recommend to the two parties to the controversy now existing between the said teamsters and the said packers:

That a compromise of the said differences be effected by making the following suggestions for a compromise:

First—There shall be no discrimination against union teamsters.

Second—The scale of wages for teamsters shall be fair.

Third—No teamsters shall be compelled to work on Labor day.

Fourth—Any teamster receiving more than the scale of wages stated shall not suffer a reduction of wages after this agreement goes into effect.

The above and foregoing provisions were agreed upon at said meeting. The following persons represented the respective interests: Thomas J. Connors, Armour & Co.; John Meyer, Armour teamsters; Louis F. Swift, Swift and Company; W. F. McNaughton, Swift teamsters; Thomas F. Wilson, Nelson Morris & Co.; E. T. Laidlow, Morris teamsters; S. W. Wilder, Schwarschild & Sulzberger; Bert Glynn, Schwarschild & Sulzberger teamsters; Edward Tilden, Libby, McNeil & Libby; Edward Gastrich, Libby teamsters; F. A. McClean, Anglo-American Provision company; David T. Gibbons, Anglo-American teamsters; Edward S. Robbins, Omaha Packing company; Charles Miller, Omaha teamsters; M. J. Conlber, Lipton & Co.; William Wiseley, Lipton & Co. teamsters.

Beat a Driver Severely.

Apparently ignorant of the strike settlement, men sympathizing with the teamsters today dragged a meat wagon driver from his seat, beat him severely and then demolished the wagon. The driver was Robert Allan, employed by Irwin Bros. The strike being practically settled and at that hour awaiting only the ratification of the Teamsters' union, the firm sent out the wagon without a guard. At State and Harrison streets a mob had collected, apparently expecting a repetition of yesterday's disorder. Allan was horribly beaten, but at the hospital it was said he probably would recover. A second wagon had been sent out by Irwin Bros., but upon hearing of the disaster that had befallen his predecessor the driver turned back.

Victims of the riot were reported as being well toward recovery today. Only a few who were taken to hospitals remain there. The most seriously injured are sanguine of being out within a few days and there is no likelihood of fatalities, so far as known.

Chief of Police O'Neill is nursing a bruised leg, having been hit in one of the Fifth avenue riots. Inspector Hunt, who led the police during their nine hours of fighting, was hit three times and was limping today as well as displaying bumps on his head and a lacerated cheek and jaw. Many policemen resumed their posts today, wearing bandages and plasters, but otherwise none the worse for wear.

Strike is Averted.

NEW YORK, June 5.—An agreement has been reached between the manufacturers and Pulp Workers' union whereby a threatened strike has been averted in the paper mills of the east. The workers will receive an advance of 10 per cent, but several minor matters remain to be settled. It is estimated 15,000 men are affected.

GOMEZ DECLINES THE PENSION

Will Not Accept It so Long as Other Cuban Soldiers Are Unprovided For.

HAVANA, June 5.—General Maximo Gomez has published an open letter here in which he refuses to accept the annual pension of $6,000 provided for him in a resolution which is now before the Cuban House of Representatives.

General Gomez asks his friends to defeat this resolution, saying it would be unfair to him to accept money so long as the other Cuban soldiers have not been provided for. General Gomez asserts he has a bill against the government for war services which some day will have to be paid, but that he is willing to wait until such time as Cuba can pay all her soldiers.