THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1902—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT FOR CUBA

President Sends Special Message to Congress Urging Reciprocity Action.

UNITED STATES' DUTY TO LOWER TARIFF

Asks Aid for Young Republic Because It is Weak and Needs Help.

PROPOSITION IN LINE OF FORMER COURSE

Says No American Industry Will Suffer, but All Will Be Benefited.

PLAIN DUTY ONLY MOTIVE IN MESSAGE

Chief Executive Ignores Personal Interests or Party Feeling and Makes Final Effort to Bring About Reciprocal Relations.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—After talking with a number of the leaders in congress regarding Cuban reciprocity President Roosevelt today determined to send a message to congress reaffirming his attitude on the subject.

The president has earnestly considered the matter for several days and it is stated that the action of the anti-reciprocity republican senators yesterday in deciding to hold out against the policy advocated by the majority of the party did not influence the president in the least in deciding to transmit his message to congress today.

The president's action, it may be stated, from sources close to him, was influenced by the broad proposition of the duty of the United States to Cuba and of fairness to the new republic.

It has been pointed out to the president that his warmest political support is in the section of the country where there is the greatest opposition to reciprocity, the west and northwest, and that he should remain content with the stand he had taken without accentuating his views in a special message.

Duty Ahead of Personal Interest.

It is known, however, that the president did not hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that he would not let his political prospects interfere with what he regarded as his plain duty. It is further known that he told his friends that it was a source of great regret to him to take a position hostile to the wishes of his warmest supporters, but that he felt it would not be in keeping with his own nature and his position of chief executive to longer remain silent on this subject and thereby give an opportunity for false speculation as to his attitude.

The president was further led to conclude that the relations of the United States and Cuba must necessarily grow closer and that the United States should not at the outset, after its declared purposes toward the island, assume a position contrary thereto and thus arouse the suspicions of the Cuban government as to our real intentions toward it.

It is stated that the president's positive declaration in his message today as to the duty of congress probably will end his active efforts to bring about reciprocity.

Text of the Message.

To the Senate and House: I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution I sent to congress on the first Tuesday of December last:

"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that it should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her well being."

This recommendation was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's words, when, in his messages of December 4, 1898, and December 5, 1899, he wrote:

"It is important that our relations with this people (of Cuba) shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. * * * We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to rise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength, if its enduring welfare is to be assured. * * * The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity."

Palma Makes an Appeal.

Yesterday, June 12, I received by cable from the American minister in Cuba a most earnest appeal from President Palma for "legislative relief before it is too late and (his) country financially ruined."

The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh the granting of reciprocity with any other nation and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thriven so much. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regarding all other countries.

Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producers of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment provision can and should be made which will guarantee us against this possibility without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

The question as to why, if any, of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be, and any discussion of the tariff as it affects special schedules or countries other than Cuba is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

Fears Heretofore Baseless.

Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seems to me equally baseless.

In my judgment no American industry will be hurt and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

The events following the war with Spain, and the prospective building of the isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take in the future a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America and the adjacent coasts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically.

The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought

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ANXIETY ON ST. VINCENT

Consternation on Island Unabated, While Scientists Proceed with Investigations.

KINGSTON, Island of St. Vincent, Wednesday, June 11.—Fleet Surgeon Isaac H. Anderson of the British navy and the scientific commission appointed by the Royal society to investigate the volcanic disturbances here, arrived at Kingston yesterday and left today for Chateau Bela, intending to ascend the Soufriere volcano when possible.

The general feeling of anxiety has not abated. There has been no big eruptions since May 30, but the appearance of the volcano is not reassuring. There are frequent emissions of black steam.

The American scientists, Prof. Edmund O. Hovey, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and George C. Curtis of Harvard, made another ascent of the South side the east Monday last.

They heard the rumbling of boiling in the crater, waited until the fog cleared, and found the southeast crater quiescent. The old ridge that used to run from the saddle to the bottom of the crater remains. There is no water in this crater. The Americans did not venture to approach the old crater.

Prof. Hovey says that, apparently, the crater of the 1812 eruption took no part in the recent outbreak, and so far as he and Mr. Curtis could see, no streams of molten rock, like those which issue from Mount Vesuvius, have flowed, only superheated steam, old lava, ashes, etc., having been thrown out.

Many persons have returned to Chateau Belair and Georgetown for business, but they are very much troubled by the uncertain appearance of the affected quarter. A lake has formed at the base of the mountain. Its banks are volcanic matter which fell during the eruptions. Thick clouds of steam arise from this lake at close intervals. The fissures in other parts of Wallibu are still smoking. The relief work are progressing.

The government is now sheltering and feeding 7,000 persons. The United States collier Leonidas has arrived with lumber for relief purposes.

A large number of natives are now employed and trade is brightening generally. The depressed planters welcome the rise of the prices of arrowroot in the British market. In spite of the showery weather the heat is oppressive.

HONOLULU, June 6, Via San Francisco, June 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The volcano Kilauea on Hawaii, has broken loose again, according to a report received today by steamer. Flames and smoke are rising above the crater.

The outbreak took place June 3 and up to the time of the last report from Hawaii, dated yesterday, it was still continuing. The outbreak has been foreshadowed for many days by an increase over the normal volume of smoke coming from the crater.

There also have been slight earthquakes. No eruptions of lava or ashes have taken place.

This is the first time Kilauea has made such a demonstration for about ten years, although there have been eruptions from other parts of the mountain of Manua Loa.

CALLS GROSS A PLAGIARIST

M. Sardou Passes Sentence on the Chicagan in His Contoversy with Rostand.

PARIS, June 13.—The Temps today printed an interview with Victorien Sardou, the veteran dramatist, on the Gross-Rostand dispute regarding the originality of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The paper says:

M. Sardou laughed heartily at the Chicago judgment and said:

"It is an amusing story. I myself have been robbed and pillaged in America and England. With calm, superb cynicism one of my pieces was translated word for word and produced as a new national work. Another piece was thrice translated in similar style. I once wrote to an American author who naturally is mixed up in the Gross-Rostand affair.

"Mr. D—— is a thief and Mr. —— did not turn a hair. It is only fair to say, however, that these literary burglaries have ceased of recent years and that the rights of property are now respected.

"The claims of Gross in the present case have not a leg to stand on. The method adopted in the judgment in Chicago of enumerating resemblances without alluding to dissimilarities is a most useless and misleading game. The idea of Rostand finding 'Cyrano' already prepared, perhaps in canned form, on the shore of Lake Michigan is very funny."

M. Sardou then referred to the old vaudeville, "Monsieur Roquelieure," which contains striking resemblance to Gross' work, and, naturally, to M. Rostand's, but says M. Sardou: "As Rostand followed Gross, the latter is a plagiarist."

PREPARES TO ATTACK REBELS

Colombian Government Sends Flotilla of Reinforcements to General Berti's Troops.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 13.—A schooner, towed by the launch Aurora, yesterday landed 200 government troops at Chorrera, fifteen miles from Panama.

A telegraph inspector left overland today for Chorrera, with the object of establishing a line into the interior.

A flotilla of eight sailing vessels started last night with reinforcements for General Berti's troops at Pescaderias. Great excitement prevails here and will continue until the result of the attack on the rebels at Auguadulce is known.

Governor Salazar says he will send next week an important official to reconstruct the civil administration of the recaptured province, and that he expects to hear soon that the revolution is confined to Chiriqual.

Sell Tickets to an Execution.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Thoasvald Hansen was hanged here today for the murder of Eric Marotte, a 9-year-old boy, last autumn in order to obtain some change, 17 cents, which the boy was jingling in his hand. Hansen's neck was broken. Tickets of admission to the execution were openly sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $10.

More Boers Surrender.

LONDON, June 13.—It was announced here today that 864 Transvaal Boers surrendered yesterday, bringing the total of surrenders for all the colonies up to about 12,000.

Fatal Fall from Horse.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—E. L. Marsh, proprietor of a livery stable at Laramie, was thrown from his horse there tonight and killed, his skull being crushed in two places. K. Fee, a ranchman, fell from his horse and received fatal injuries.

IRRIGATION BILL PASSES

Result Marks the End of an Arduous and Uphill Campaign.

LEADERS OF HOUSE ANTAGONIZE IT

Representative Burkett of First Nebraska District Makes Convincing Speech for the Measure.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The expected happened today when the house passed the irrigation bill by a comfortable majority. This result, which is so gratifying to the advocates of the reclamation of the arid land regions of the west, is the culmination of one of the most remarkable contests in the present congress. President Roosevelt's position for legislation looking to the reclamation of the arid land regions gave it an impetus early in the session, and it was generally predicted at the time that the bill drafted by the friends of irrigation would be one of the first placed upon the statute books. The bill passed the senate without a roll call, and then it was that the leaders of the house decided to consign it to the graveyard of legislative hopes. For a time the prospect looked dark, but a careful campaign was made and the result of it was the passage of the bill today in the face of determined opposition on the part of potential leaders of the house.

Burkett Makes Forceful Speech.

One of the features of today's debate was the forceful speech in behalf of the bill by Congressman Burkett of Nebraska. Mr. Burkett addressed himself principally to the contention that the reclamation of the arid regions would be seriously detrimental to the farmers of the east. He asserted that the increased cost of production in reclaimed regions would obviate the possibility of competition with the older sections of the country.

"In supporting this bill," said Mr. Burkett, "I do it in behalf of thousands of homeless children in the United States, in behalf of the toiling masses, who go home at evening to a fireside that is not their own. I speak in behalf of the wage-earner that his opportunities may be multiplied as new territory is opened up and new industries established. I speak for the manufacturer, ever alert for markets. I speak for the farmer and the farmer's son, who, pinched and crowded in the old homestead, are asking for an opportunity to help build up another state as they have their own. I speak for the miner, who lives in the mountains in his arduous and perilous undertaking to replenish the treasury of the world, that he may be surrounded by civilization and assured of the necessities of life."

Mr. Burkett's argument to the effect that irrigation would not afford increased competition for farmers of the east and middle west made a strong impression. He said on this point: "Staple products in Pennsylvania and Ohio that are produced at a profit would be raised at a loss on irrigated land. If irrigated lands are made profitable something especially adapted to those conditions must be raised. Every ear of corn and every spear of oats that will ever be planted on lands thus reclaimed will be consumed in that region. Aye, more than that, they will be consumed on the very ground where they are raised. Nothing of the cereals will be shipped out; on the other hand, much will be shipped in. This means more people in the irrigated regions and a larger market not only for farmers' products, but for everything that is produced by the brain and muscle of man."

Making Wind Cave a Park.

Although there is no more prospect for legislation on the subject at this session, Representative Lacey of Iowa today introduced a bill setting aside as a national park the famous Wind cave caverns in Custer county, South Dakota. It gives authority over the proposed park to the secretary of the interior and contains provisions protecting the rights of settlers. There is a prospect that the Wind cave caverns may shortly be made a part of the Black Hills forest reserve, and in this manner practically made a national park for the benefit of the people.

Representative Martin was in conference with the Interior department officials today in this connection. Mr. Martin suggested that the Wind caves be made a part of the Black Hills reserve, and this idea was favorably received by the department officials. The matter will be presented to the president with a view to having him issue a proclamation on the subject.

The Treasury department will soon authorize advertisements calling for bids on constructing public buildings and for acquirement of sites for the public buildings recently provided for by congress for cities in Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming and South Dakota.

Dr. H. H. Sumner of Waterloo, Ia., is visiting his son, Dell Sumner, who is chief page of the United States senate.

The South Dakota delegation today recommended the reappointment of Postmaster Brosius at Vermilion, Clay County, S. D.

R. O. Adams of Grand Island, Neb., and Clinton F. Smith of Madison, Neb., are among the western visitors at the capital.

Farewell to Bishop Garrigan.

This afternoon the sisters and pupils of Holy Cross Academy for Girls gave a musical and literary entertainment in the parlors of the academy complimentary to Bishop P. J. Garrigan of the new bishopric of Iowa. The treat of the entertainment was an address of greeting by one of the senior pupils. At the close the bishop made a few remarks of thanks for the many courtesies received at the hands of Washington friends, not the least of which, he said, was this afternoon's entertainment, which had given him a great deal of pleasure. At the conclusion of his words of thanks and appreciation the bishop held a reception in the parlors to his many friends in the audience, which filled the rooms. The bishop leaves Washington sooner than expected, being compelled to make his departure from this city on Sunday.

Postal Affairs.

M. H. Taylor has been appointed postmaster at Shubert, Richardson county, Neb., vice W. H. Horrow, resigned.

The proposition of Frederick W. Cram to erect and lease a building for the Sheldon, Ia., postoffice on Third avenue for a term of ten years from January 1, 1903, has been accepted by the Postoffice department.

The postmaster general has allowed the postmaster at Boone, Ia., two additional letter carriers, to take effect July 1, for extension of service to Boonesborro, Ia.

The comptroller of the currency has approved reserve agents for national banks as follows: National Bank of North Amer-

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DISEASE RANK IN ISLANDS

Cholera Epidemic Causes Alarm in Philippines and Smallpox Exists.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A rather alarming situation with regard to the epidemic of cholera in the Philippines is set out in a report received by Surgeon General Forwood from Lieutenant Colonel Heizeman, at present in charge of the medical department of the army in the islands.

The appearance of the disease in Manila in March is attributed in some quarters to vegetables coming in from infected Chinese ports, and others to the drinking of Pasig river water, foul with the sewerage of the city. Lieutenant Colonel Heizeman says that the number of different points attacked by the epidemic and the consequent infection of many streams which are universally used for drinking and bathing, and into which all foul material and garbage find their way, makes probable a large number of deaths before the rains, which ended the two great epidemics in the '80s. The army, he says, is much better protected than the native population, or than civilian Americans in the islands, because of the care which is exercised in supplying good food and water.

In Manila alone a total of 277 cases, with 215 deaths, had occurred up to April 15, the date of the report, with 453 cases and 308 deaths outside of the city. In the provinces the disease attacked twenty-two different places. In the Carmarines, at Neuve Cacares, the disease appeared and this has been the only point where the army has suffered, two cavalrymen and an infantryman having the disease. The colored troops, the report says, naturally mix much more with the natives than the whites, drinking the water in the shacks which they visit and eating native food, and they are thus much more liable to contract cholera.

Smallpox also has appeared and has been more prevalent, it is stated, this year than any except the first of American occupation. Manila has been quarantined against all other points, distilled water has been provided, house-to-house inspections made, chloride of lime freely used, a cholera hospital established, the foul farola burned, and twenty-eight army medical officers have been detailed to duty with the Manila Board of Health.

Medical officers of the army have been given practical charge of health matters in or near towns where troops are stationed.

The report on the health of the army in general shows a slight decrease in the percentage of sick. Out of a total of thirty-six recent deaths, dysentery has been the cause of eighteen.

IF COLORED MUST PAY TAX

No Artificially Colored Ingredients Are to Be Used in Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Commissioner Yerkes of the internal revenue bureau has settled the contested question as to whether butter, or any other ingredients artificially colored, may be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine without increasing the tax from one-quarter of 1 cent to 10 cents a pound, by issuing a regulation which holds in effect that no artificial coloring matter whatever can be used in any way in the manufacture of oleomargarine without increasing the tax as stated.

The resolution is as follows:

If in the production of oleomargarine the mixtures and compounds set out in the law of 1886 are used and these compounds are all free from artificial coloration and no artificial coloration is produced by the addition of coloring matter as an independent and separate ingredient, a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound only will be collected, though the finished product may look like butter of some shade of yellow. For example, if butter that has been artificially colored is used as a component part of the finished product oleomargarine (and that finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow) as the oleomargarine is not free from artificial coloration the tax of 10 cents per pound will be assessed and collected. But if the butter is absolutely free from artificial coloration or cottonseed oil or any other mixtures or compounds legally used in the manufacture of the finished product oleomargarine has naturally a shade of yellow in no way procured by artificial coloration and through the use of one or more of these unartificially colored legal component parts of oleomargarine the finished product should look like butter or any shade of yellow, this product will be subject to a tax of only one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, as it is absolutely free from artificial coloration that has caused it to look like butter of any shade of yellow.

NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT

Hazleton's Name as Postmaster at Council Bluffs Among List Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

August Casimir Wolff of Warsaw, to be consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia; John Jensen, to be Indian agent at Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland agency in Oklahoma; William H. S. Mead, to be Indian agent at Flat Head agency, Montana.

Treasury—Byron S. Waite of Michigan, to be general appraiser of merchandise.

Navy—Surgeons to have rank of lieutenant commander, John M. Edgar and Philip Leach; past assistant surgeons to have rank of lieutenant, Middleton S. Elliott, Frank L. Pleadwell, Dudley M. Carpenter, Daniel H. Morgan and James C. Pryor; paymasters to have rank of lieutenant commander, John S. Carpenter, Livingston Hunt, William A. Mudd, George W. Simpson, Harry R. Sullivan and Samuel L. Heap; Captain Sylvester Boorum, to have rank of captain; Captains William H. I. Reiney and John B. Frazier, to have rank of commander; assistant naval constructors to have rank of lieutenants, Stuart F. Smith and William G. Groesbeck; Civil Engineer Ulysses S. G. White, to have rank of captain; Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, to have rank of commander; Civil Engineer Richard C. Holly, to have rank of lieutenant commander.

Postmasters—Illinois, Sewell P. Wood, at Farmington; Iowa, A. S. Hazleton, at Council Bluffs; Kansas, Joseph A. Schmitt, at Ellsworth; Missouri, Isaac R. Huggins, at Palmyra; Nebraska, E. N. Allen, at Arapahoe, and Charles A. Long, at North Bend; Oklahoma, George Y. Walbright, at Stroud; Washington, John M. Benedict, at Centralia.

River and Harbor Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The president today signed the river and harbor bill.

ACCUSED REGENT RESIGNS

Colonel Sutton of Detroit Severs Connection with University of Michigan.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 13.—Governor Bliss, who is at his home here, said today that he had received word from Lansing that the resignation of Colonel Eli R. Sutton of Detroit as regent of the University of Michigan was in the executive office at Lansing.

A warrant has been issued in Lansing for the arrest of Colonel Sutton on the charge of perjury in connection with his trial on the charge of complicity in the state military clothing frauds and he is missing.

VAN DUSEN MEN DEFEATED

Make Contest in Only One Omaha Ward and Fall Far Short Here.

FAILS OF ENDORSEMENT IN SOUTH OMAHA

Robert J. Clancy Comes Up from Lincoln to Show Fifth Warders How to Run Things, but Fails in His Demonstration.

Interest in the primaries in the city of Omaha centered in the Fifth ward, where Robert J. Clancy, secretary to the governor, thought it was necessary to make himself a delegate to the state convention, despite the fact that the republicans of the ward in a caucus had decided not to have his name on the list. Mr. Clancy came up from Lincoln and made up a delegation ticket last week, but which was defeated in caucus by a decisive vote. Not to be subdued by any such thing as that, the Clancy delegation bobbed up at the primary election yesterday with a sample ballot headed "For Governor, James H. Van Dusen." The rallying cry of "Van Dusen for governor," however, failed to pull the ticket through, it having received only ninety votes to 150 cast for the regular ticket, headed by W. B. Christie.

In the other city wards the tickets nominated at the caucuses or by petition were elected without opposition.

The state delegates elected are as follows:

Firt Ward—Anton M. Beck, George Cathroe, Frank W. Coleman, I. S. Hascall, A. R. Hensel, Frank A. McDonald, Sam W. Scott.

Second Ward—William Altstadt, Fred Bruning, Vaclav Buresh, F. H. Hoye, John L. Lynch, N. P. Swanson, Edward Morris.

Third Ward—Lou Blotcky, Charles Catlin, George Crow, George A. Mead, A. R. Harvey, Fred L. Smith, Ike Zimman.

Fourth Ward—Irving F. Baxter, Dr. Robert S. Anglin, George W. Lininger, Frank E. Moores, Albert C. Powers, Edward Rosewater, Lee E. Grier.

Fifth Ward—W. B. Christie, R. W. Richardson, Bryce Crawford, Charles F. Johnson, James P. Redman, DeWitt Ellingwood, Henry McCoy.

Sixth Ward—W. S. Askwith, H. E. Ostrom, Sam Baxter, W. R. Homan, W. J. Hunter, Ira Flanagan, J. L. Jacobs.

Seventh Ward—H. E. Palmer, Theodore Olsen, S. A. Searle, John Grant, Emil Walstrom, J. O. Detweiler, J. L. Pierce.

Eighth Ward—Edwin F. Brailey, James A. Davis, Harry A. Foster, Clark R. Hutton, James E. Rait, Edwin M. Tracy, Carl J. Westerdahl.

Ninth Ward—C. A. Goss, M. A. Hall, C. A. Grimmel, J. L. Baker, W. A. Gardner, G. N. Hypse, C. S. Huntington.

Dundee—Henry P. Leavitt.

Benson—James Walsh.

The delegates to the judicial convention are:

First Ward—Peter M. Beck, Frank W. Bandhauer, James Cathroe.

Second Ward—E. G. Bone, David Gilbert, Joseph Cavan.

Third Ward—A. S. Ritchie, George A. Mead, H. B. Zimman.

Fourth Ward—J. J. Boucher, T. J. Fitzmorris, A. H. Comstock.

Fifth Ward—Hugh A. Myers, W. I. Kierstead, Frank H. Woodland.

Sixth Ward—J. M. Macomber, B. R. Ball, E. C. Wolcott.

Seventh Ward—Howard H. Baldrige, E. E. Bryson, Max Roessig.

Eighth Ward—Louis D. Holmes, Edwin F. Brailey, Horace B. Bowles.

Ninth Ward—H. J. Penfold, John H. Butler, H. W. Pennock.

Dundee—Ellery H. Westerfield.

Benson—Sam Finlayson.

South Omaha.

In South Omaha a ticket had been prepared for voting at the primaries, but it did not suit the people of that city. It was too late to have the new names printed on the ballots and consequently the ticket was written. In spite of this handicap it met with general success. There were 211 votes cast at the primaries and the direct issue of endorsing Van Dusen the vote was 113 against to ninety-eight for him. The following are the delegates elected, a portion of whom are supposed to be in favor of Van Dusen:

South Omaha—F. A. Agnew, E. L. Gustafson, Jeff Cooley, H. L. Dennis, Gus Erickson, George Hausman, George Johnson, Joe Koutsky, John Keegan, Harry Kelly, Frank Lee, Fred Martin, John McIntire, George Sherwood, John Troutan, R. G. Wilcox, David Anderson, H. D. Mosely.

CROZIER MATTER UP AGAIN

Proposition to Make Him Chief of Ordnance Occupies Time of Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—During the greater part of today the senate was in executive session, the nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the army being the particular subject under consideration.

The president's message urging the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba was received after the senate had gone into secret session. The doors were opened, the message was read and then the secret session was resumed.

The vote by which the resolutions respecting the discharge of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor from the War department was referred to the committee on civil service and retrenchment at the instance of Mr. Platt of Connecticut was reconsidered and the resolution was made subject to the call of Mr. Carmack of Tennessee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon directing the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico to inquire into the general condition of Hawaii, the administration of affairs there, the quality, condition and value of the public lands in Hawaii, the crown lands and the title of the former queen therein, with power to sit during the recess and by subcommittee to visit the islands, if necessary, and to report at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. Hoar proposed an amendment to the resolution providing that the committee should inquire whether the ex-queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted hitherto with her title.

Mr. Mitchell accepted the amendment and the resolution was referred to the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico.

The senate took no action on the nomination of General Crozier.

The senate resumed business in open session at 2:55 p. m. The message of the president in support of the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba was read and was listened to with profound attention by senators on both sides of the chamber. The attendance of senators was notably large. The chair announced that the message would be referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

Hanged for Murder of Woman.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., June 13.—James F. Wheelock was executed in the penitentiary here this morning for the murder of Mrs. Emily Martin at Coutoulene, Butte county, on the night of March 13, 1901. The condemned man ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Death apparently was instantaneous.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers and Thunderstorms Saturday; Cooler in West Portion; Sunday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	67	1 p. m.	75
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	74
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	75
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	73
10 a. m.	70	6 p. m.	72
11 a. m.	73	7 p. m.	70
12 m.	74	8 p. m.	70
		9 p. m.	71

FIRE IN THE CUDAHY PLANT

Drying Room of the Pepsin Department Practically Destroyed.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, broke out in the dry room of the pepsin department of the Cudahy packing plant at South Omaha. By prompt work the fire was confined to this department and practically to the room in which it originated. The dry room is located in the old building to the north of the present office. The loss is estimated at $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

SHRINERS SEEING SIGHTS

Take a Ride Around the Bay as Guests of San Francisco Brothers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The special feature in the day's entertainment of the visiting Shriners was a free excursion for the nobles and women over what is known as the "Wishbone" route, by rail around San Francisco bay. Nearly if not quite all of the Nebraska party availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by this trip through the generous hospitality of Islam temple.

Leaving San Francisco at 8:30, the train stopped for a short time at Decoto, where the Masons of California maintain a commodious home for indigent members and orphans. The next stop was at the beautiful little city of San Jose, where the visitors were allowed about two hours and where many of them saw for the first time the luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation of southern California. But the most instructive portion of the trip was the stop of about three hours at Palo Alto and the Leland Stanford, jr., university. Leaving the train, the entire party formed in line, preceded by the Arab patrol and band of El Jebel temple, and marched to the magnificent memorial church, just now reaching completion, at a cost of more than $500,000. Here a special organ recital was rendered and the Arab patrols conducted themselves as naturally as if they had always been accustomed to a church instead of a mosque.

After the recital opportunity was given to inspect the frescoes and statuary of the church and the frieze of the great Stanford memorial arch. The remaining time was spent in viewing the university buildings, which are built in the style of the Hispano-Moorish architecture of the early California missions. A drive over the Stanford estate and to the superb mausoleum where rest the remains of the late Senator Stanford and his son, completed this portion of the journey and the visitors boarded the train for San Francisco, arriving there in time for the grand ball at Mechanics' pavilion.

Representative Thomas of Tangier temple of Omaha was one of the judges yesterday at the competitive drill of the Arab patrol, where the first prize was awarded to the patrol of El Jebel temple of Denver, Aladdin temple of Columbus, O., making a close second.

JONES PLEADS HIS INNOCENCE

Former Lincoln Man Declares He Did Not Murder or Abet Killing of Heywood.

DETROIT, June 13.—William M. Jones, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., who is on trial, charged with the murder last April of George M. Heywood, with whose wife it has been proven he was intimate, took the stand in his own behalf this afternoon.

"Did you on the morning of April 10 kill George Heywood or were you in any manner connected with his killing?" was the last question he was asked by his attorney, George F. Moghan, before the afternoon adjournment.

"Did I kill George Heywood? I certainly did not. I was in my room all night until called in the morning," was Jones' clear and emphatic answer.

Jones roomed at Heywood's house and it is the contention of the prosecution that he arose during the night, stole out of the house and murdered Heywood, who was on his way home from a party.

Jones told of the intimacy between Mrs. Heywood and himself and claimed that her actions were always voluntary and denied that he ever made threats against her, as she claimed in her testimony. He also denied Mrs. Heywood's statements that he made threats against Heywood.

"We were always goods friends; there was never any occasion for my threatening him," he declared.

CAPTAIN AND WOMAN DROWN

Go Down as Result of Capsizing of Sloop Laden with Oyster Shells.

CHESTER, Pa., June 13.—Captain Hannett Robbins of Port Norris, N. J., and Mrs. Pluma Haines of Camden, N. J., were drowned this afternoon opposite this city by the capsizing of the sloop Henry S. Robbins, laden with oyster shells.

On the yacht at the time of the accident beside those mentioned were Miss Lizzie Jones of Camden and Robert Reed and Charles F. Burton of Port Norris. The United States launch Cadet, with a surveying party on board, was near at hand and hurried to the rescue, but Captain Robbins and Mrs. Haines had disappeared. The others were taken from the water and conveyed to this city.

ANGUS PEOPLE WILL ENTER

Change Former Decision and Will Take Part in Cattle and Swine Show.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The directors of the American Angus Cattle Breeders' association, at a meeting here today, rescinded the action of several months ago and decided to participate in the American Royal Cattle and Swine show to be held in Kansas City October 20 to 27. The sum of $3,500 was appropriated for prizes to be distributed among six individual and four herd and group classes.

The decision to remove the headquarters of the association from Harvey, Ill., to the Chicago stock yards was officially approved.

ENDS LONG CONTEST

Hon. M. R. Kinkaid of O'Neill Nominated for Congress in the Sixth District.

BUFFALO AND DAWSON HEAD BREAK TO HIM

Result is Reached on the One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Ballot.

EFFORT TO COMBINE THE FIELD FAILS

Recess is Taken Late in Afternoon and Caucusing Solves Problem.

RESULT IS GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Leading Competitors Move to Make the Nomination Unanimous and It is Done—Central Committee Named.

CRAWFORD, Neb., June 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The contest for the congressional nomination came to a sensational ending at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the nomination of Moses P. Kinkaid on the 177th ballot. At the close of the balloting last night the vote was almost the same as at the opening of the contest and during the night no combinations were made. The forenoon was featureless and the roll call of the thirty-four counties proceeded without interruption. At noon the Currie forces made a last effort to secure help from Kinkaid without success. It became evident that neither Currie, Cady nor Beeman could be nominated, and there was some talk of a new man, Norris Brown being most frequently mentioned. During the recess the Buffalo and Dawson delegates expressed a wish to go to Kinkaid and end the struggle, but finally an arrangement was entered into whereby the forces of Grimes, Beeman, Cady and Darr were to combine, trying each candidate five ballots in the order named. Grimes reached 88½ votes on the 155th ballot, Beeman 81½ on the 158th, Cady 87½ on the 165th and Darr 80½ on the 167th. Kinkaid and Currie in the meantime reclaimed practically all of their usual strength.

Settles the Fight.

It was evident that nothing could be gained by this combination and, pending an arrangement with the Currie forces to join the combination and nominate Grimes, a forty-minute recess was taken. During the recess Buffalo and Dawson held a caucus and agreed to go to Kinkaid. This settled the fight. The last ballot before recess was: Kinkaid, 79½; Grimes, 48½; Beeman, 19; Currie, 42; Cady, 9; Aaron Wall, 9. The first ballot after recess was: Kinkaid, 124½; Grimes, 30½; Currie, 43; Cady, 9. Before the result was announced Currie and Grimes both proposed the nomination of Kinkaid by acclamation. The nomination was greeted with much enthusiasm and Kinkaid, Beeman, Currie, Grimes, Cady and Darr made speeches, which were loudly cheered.

One of the defeated candidates said that a man named Moses, running in a convention presided over by a chairman named Aaron, was a combination too hard to beat.

Name Congressional Committee.

The selection of a congressional chairman was left to the candidate. The congressional committee was named as follows: W. McKee, Harrisburg; Peter Ericson, Brewster; W. H. Corben, Alliance; John A. Davies, Box Butte; A. W. Scattergood, Ainsworth; N. P. McDonald, Kearney; J. L. McIntosh, Sidney; Charles A. Cornell, Valentine; F. M. Currie, Sargent; E. C. Harns, Chadron; John H. Linderman, Lexington; G. C. McAllister, Chappell; E. P. Scott, Burwell; A. A. Record, Hyannis; J. R. Hanna, Greeley; E. Ott, Stuart; William Haywood, Mullen; R. Hannibal, St. Paul; W. C. Brown, Springview; H. E. Goodall, Ogallala; Isaac Rouse, Kimball; C. S. Schoorman, North Platte; E. R. Smith, Gandy; A. S. Moon, Taylor; L. C. Reneau, Tyron; F. M. Morgan, Bassett; E. T. Westervelt, Scotts Bluff; I. H. Crowder, Gordon; A. Wall, Loup; W. H. Davis, Harrison; John H. Evans, Thedford; M. L. Fries, Arcadia; T. D. Meese, Bartlett.

MAY TAKE PLACE OF STEAM

Whitney Interested in a Scheme to Displace Locomotives with Electrical Engines.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Tribune says that in connection with the acquisition of the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing company plant at Pittsfield, Mass., by William C. Whitney and his associates there is back of the purchase a purpose to extend the works with the aid of Ganz & Co. of Buda Pest, one of the largest electrical concerns in Europe, for the purpose of converting steam railroads in this country into electrical railroads.

The substitution of electricity for steam on American lines is not, according to the Tribune, expected to be entered upon at once, but for the immediate future. The increased plant at Pittsfield is to supply the demands of the street railways in this city, Philadelphia, northern New Jersey and in Connecticut for electrical supplies. Later, wherever there is a congestion of traffic on the steam roads in the east, it is believed there will be a displacement of the locomotive by the electrical engines.

According to the Tribune details of the plan by which Ganz is to join hands with Mr. Whitney and his associates in the establishment of a branch factory in this country have been arranged. It is further asserted that at least fifteen locomotive building concerns in the United States will be brought into the enterprise.

RAIN ON EVERY COURT DAY

Showers Attend the Five Royal Functions Given by King and Queen.

LONDON, June 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the fifth and final court of the season at Buckingham palace this evening. It was raining hard and a cold wind was blowing and the weather was worse, if possible, than that which marked the four inclement nights of the previous courts.

The scene inside Buckingham palace was particularly brilliant, however, as the Japanese and Corean embassies to the