

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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IS SLAP AT MILNER

Probable that British Cabinet Will Uphold Constitution of Cape Colony.

QUESTION OF IMPERIAL DEFENSE PUT UP

This Considered as Being Least Argumentative, but Here Difficulties Arise.

CANADIAN CIRCLES APPEAR DISSATISFIED

Declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier Does Not Get Just Treatment.

PRESTIGE OF LORD MILNER SLIPPING

Strained Relations Between Sir John Gordon Sprigg and Man Who Tried to Get Constitution Suspended.

LONDON, July 5.—It is understood that the cabinet has decided not to accede to the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, but endeavor to compromise the conflicting interests there.

After two meetings of the colonial premiers did not get "much further" (to quote one member) nor does it here seem to be a prospect of reaching any conclusions in the immediate future. The question of imperial defense was put up first as being the least argumentative, but even here difficulties have arisen.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Cape Colony, appears to differ materially from Edmund Barton, the premier of Australia, and Richard J. Seddon, prime minister of New Zealand, as to what the colonies ought to do. Mr. Seddon is being constantly employed as spokesman, both in and out of councils and this has given rise to no little jealousy among his brother premiers.

Canadian circles openly express dissatisfaction and declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not being treated with the deference due to a man whose imperial statesmanship is so universally admired. The elaborate manner in which Sir Wilfrid's forthcoming reception in Paris has been heralded in the English press, has no less extent due to a desire to emphasize Canadian disapproval.

In the fight against the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg had the tacit support of all the colonial premiers, who feared that the suspension might create a condition most dangerous to their constituencies. It is stated that before the premier of Cape Colony attained his purpose unusually sharp passages occurred between himself and Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary.

The decision of the British cabinet not to suspend Cape Colony's constitution is taken to be a serious blow to Lord Milner's prestige. The latter openly opposed the premier, and Sir John's victory is not likely to improve relations which were already strained. Some interesting results may be anticipated from the visit at the beginning of August of Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice, and Sir John Biggin, judge of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, who was a member of the South Africa committee of the House of Commons, 1896-97, South Africa.

Milner is notified. Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has received the dispatch announcing the decision of the government decided against the proposal to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony.

The reply of the colonial secretary, Lord Chamberlain, to the petition for the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony was published in a parliamentary paper this evening.

It says there is no precedent for the suspension of the constitution of a responsibly governed colony. The suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony was published in a parliamentary paper this evening.

It will be necessary to pass an act of indemnity on account of violations of the constitution, and it may also perhaps be needful to confer special powers on the Cape government for carrying out the pacification of the colony and the maintenance of British interests.

The government was satisfied that the Cape Parliament would take the necessary steps to provide for the security of the colony and to discourage the racial and political controversy which was interfering with its prosperity.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the premier of Cape Colony, was interviewed today regarding the decision of the imperial government not to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony. He said:

"If the petition had been granted it would have caused apprehension regarding the position of the colony, and the question of free constitutional government. The decision will promote peace and reconciliation in South Africa. The suspension of the constitution would have had a reverse effect."

SPURS IRISH TO UNITY

John Redmond Calls on His Brethren to Join Forces in One Great Effort.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Addressing a meeting of the United Irish league at Limerick this afternoon John Redmond, chairman of the league, called on the Irish to unite for one great effort. Corcoran, he said, should meet Corcoran, and the land schemes of Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, who was one of the worst representatives of English rule ever sent to Ireland, should be defeated. He rested with the Irish to win their liberty.

ADDS BRILLIANCE TO DIAMONDS

New System of Cutting Which It is Hoped Will Revive Industry in Belgium.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) ANTWERP, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An obscure diamond cutter here has invented a new system of diamond cutting, giving to the gem eighty-four facets and nearly a spherical form. This treatment resembles the brilliancy of the gems and, as the patent is kept a secret, it is hoped that it may revive the diamond cutting industry, which has lagged badly of late.

STILL TALK OF THE HUMBERTS

Latest Gossip is of the Superstition of the Noted French Swindlers.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As in the case of all gamblers with fate, superstition seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of Mme. Humbert, the lady of the "Phantom Fortune." According to an account of her sentiments and interests as given by an intimate woman friend in Fugate, Mme. Humbert was an intense believer in dreams and attached great importance to the visions she had in her sleep. In proof of this the following anecdote is told by a friend: "These (Mme. Humbert) was very superstitious. She believed in dreams. I remember a foolish episode. One day she came to my house and said, 'I am very unfortunate, a terrible thing has just happened to me. I feel that a catastrophe is hanging over my head. I need to divert my mind to confide in someone. Come with me. We will dine together, we two, at a restaurant.' "It was in the summer. I was to leave for Dieppe the next day. My trunk were wide open. I objected. But no one could long resist her and finally I obeyed. I passed by her house. She asked Mme. Gaudet for a clove. The latter told her some people were waiting for her. 'I do not care,' she said; 'let them wait. I shall not dine here.' "She conducted me to the Pavilion of Armen on Yille. She gave me something that is good. I have money—there it is! and she drew from her pocket a bill of 1,000 francs, which she placed on the table. "I asked myself anxiously what could she have to tell me. This is what she said: 'I am quite young the cure of Beauzeulle was madly in love with me. I did not encourage him and he had a grudge against me because of it. The day of my marriage with Frederick (at the moment I entered the convent) he came under my veil. It read: 'Presently in place of blessing you, I am going to curse you.' It was from the cure of Beauzeulle. I said nothing, as you may well imagine, but I remained thunderstruck. "Since his death I have observed that each time he appears to me in a dream there is a death in the family. Eight days before the death of my father-in-law, a month before the assassination of my nephew, son of Marie Louise and Lucien Humbert, he appeared to me. This night I have seen him again. I am afraid."

The arrest of the Humberts promises to cost the French government, if not as much as they themselves feared, a vast and considerable fortune. Descriptions of various members of the family were sent at a cost of \$5,000 to the ends of the earth, even to Abyssinia, immediately after the disclosure. A second description followed this, a mere guess, totaling \$20,000. But this was merely beginning. Special detective service throughout France and on the frontiers is costing \$1,000 a day, and so far all clues have failed to unravel any thread of the mystery of their disappearance.

AMERICAN WOMAN TRIUMPHS

Outshines All Rivals at the Party Given by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies of New York was the sensation of the Marquis of Lansdowne's magnificent party this week. All the "smart" women were there, vying with one another in displaying diamonds and in the latest fashions from the Parisian artists in dress. It was known that Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the duke of Devonshire, had created a sensation by her Doucet costume, the secret of which she guarded with the utmost jealousy in order to obviate imitation. The gown was of sapphire blue tulle, unique, exquisite in effect. But picture Lady Sarah in a sapphire blue tulle gown, anticipating a buzz of admiration, to find Baylies already arrived with a far more effective costume of the same material and color. It was a tragic moment, it took the Marlborough blood in her veins to enable Lady Sarah to brave such her catastrophe. According to gossip, both women paid heavily for the assurance that no one would be allowed to wear this material until they had stunned fashionable London by first appearing in it.

QUEEN CAUSES MUCH WORRY

Court Officials Worn Out by Her Indecision and Changing Notions.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—English court officials are becoming subject to a new and tiresome malady which they call "Alexandra's drizzle." It is a species of nervous breakdown from work and irritation caused by the impossibility of getting Queen Alexandra to make up her mind on any matter until the very last moment, when she has a tendency to alter it when everything has been settled.

The first victim was the lord chamberlain, the earl ofarendon, who went abroad to wreck their four month's wait in availing efforts to induce the queen to complete her arrangements for the coronation. There have been other victims of late, and in court circles it is insisted that the king's collapse was largely due to the same cause. His patience with the queen under the most trying conditions has exerted a strain on the officials all like her, even to the process of being driven crazy by her vagaries.

LIPTON TO CHALLENGE AGAIN

Report that He is to Design the New Boat and Captain Wringle Sail It.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) COWES, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World correspondent learns on reliable authority that Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to challenge again for the America's cup. The new boat will be designed by William Fife and have Robert Wringle for skipper. There is a wide belief that the boat is already on paper and that contracts have been signed for its construction at some yard on the Clyde.

The announcement that Robert Wringle is to be the skipper of the new craft is of great interest. His experience in American water has been considerable since his connection with the first Shamrock. He is now thoroughly familiar with prevailing conditions of weather there and other matters which should be of service to him in another cup contest. He is a smart and able seaman, who may give Charles Barr more trouble than did Captain Synanor.

ARNOLD CASE ENDS

Lieutenant Tried by Court-Martial on Cruelty Charge is Acquitted.

HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF FILIPINO AFFAIR

Charge of Ex-Private Weir Made on Hearsey and Not Responsible.

OFFICER REBUKED FOR CERTAIN ACTS

Secretary of War Holds Some Abuses Should Have Been Prevented.

SERGEANT EDWARDS THOUGHT GUILTY

Investigation Discloses Fact that He Assisted in Cruelties and Later Deserted the Army for Paris Unknown.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War department today gave out the results of the inquiry made by Colonel Crowder into the case of Lieutenant Arnold, of the 4th Cavalry, acquitting him of direct knowledge or complicity in the ill-treatment of Filipinos by United States soldiers. This is the case referred to by Senator Culberson on the floor of the senate the same time ago. The case grew out of charges made by ex-Private Weir against Lieutenant Arnold, alleged cruel treatment of prisoners of war occurring within his command while serving in the Philippines. It was under that that General Miles recommended to Secretary Root that the charges were of a character to justify a court-martial. The action of the War department is embodied in the following extract from a letter to Lieutenant Arnold through the command, general of the Department of the Missouri: "The secretary of war, while concurring in the conclusion expressed by the inspector that the evidence acquits you of direct knowledge or complicity in the infliction of the punishments shown to have been practiced by members of your command, is of the opinion that these abuses were preventable and could scarcely have occurred had you exercised that high degree of vigilance which was imperatively demanded by the unusual conditions under which your command was operating; your failure to do this is only measurably excused by the numerous and exacting civil duties imposed upon you, and justly exposed you to the neglect of duty, the direct result of which has been that, because of the few instances of cruel treatment of prisoners, which were of undoubted occurrence within your command, the military service generally has incurred unjust criticism. Commendation of Gallantry. "That such neglect has not been made the subject of charges is due to the considerations above quoted and to the further fact, shown in evidence, that in your personal and official relations with natives, you uniformly exhibited kindness and consideration for them and worked assiduously and with excellent results for the betterment of conditions among them, in the establishment of municipal government and in the maintenance of public schools. In this connection, and as further inducement of the fact, the secretary of war is pleased to recognize the special commendation for gallantry in action extended to you by your regimental and division commanders."

The War department furnishes the following statement of the facts and developments in the case of Sergeant Edwards: "The evidence taken in the course of the investigation show that the punishment charged by Private Weir of the native prisoner at Passy was administered by three native policemen of the town of Passy, directed against an American soldier, Troop H, Fourth United States Cavalry, in the quarters of the detachment, six of whom testify in substantial corroboration of the more material allegations by Weir, but state that no serious injury resulted from this punishment. It appears that with the exception of Sergeant Edwards none of these men had anything to do with the administration of the punishment, all except him being there as spectators. Weir's Allegations Heavily. "Private Weir's allegations of severe punishments resorted to by members of Lieutenant Arnold's command at Calaca, Luzon, were stated by him upon hearsay evidence, he disclaiming all direct knowledge as to these punishments. The evidence taken completely refutes the charges, but does establish the fact that punishments of a lesser degree of cruelty, but wholly unjustifiable, were secretly inflicted by Sergeant Edwards and the native scouts in the quarters separately occupied by the second and behind closed doors. "The evidence of guilt against Sergeant Edwards and the native scouts who under his direction administered in greater part all the punishments above referred to is reported as conclusive by Colonel Crowder, who expressed the view that their trial therefore, if now possible, would of necessity be followed by conviction and severe punishment. He also reports that such action in the case of Sergeant Edwards could not be had for the reason that upon publication in the daily press of the fact that such charges had been made against him and that an investigation had been instituted and preliminary action looking to his trial ordered by the secretary of war, he deserted the service on May 29 at San Francisco and has not since been apprehended."

INFLUENCE DOESN'T GO NOW

President Issues Order Relative to Use of Recommendations in Promotion of Naval Employees.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The president has issued an order prohibiting the exercise of outside influence in securing promotions in the classified civil service. The order is an amendment of rule 11 of the civil service code and is as follows: "No recommendation for the promotion of any employee in the classified service shall be considered by any officer concerned in making promotions, except it be made by the officer or officers under whose supervision or control such employee is serving, and such recommendation by any other person, with the knowledge and consent of the employee, shall be sufficient cause for debarring him from the promotion proposed and a repetition of the offense shall be sufficient cause for removing him from the service."

President Proctor of the Civil Service commission stated that while this rule may be the hearty approval of the commission, it did not originate with it, but with prominent members of congress, who had gone to the president and urged the necessity for such a rule.

WHITELAW REID CHANGES PLAN

Owing to Unexpected Recovery of King He Will Remain Awhile in Europe.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Whitelaw Reid has changed his plans, owing to the unexpected rapid recovery of King Edward. He has decided to remain in London until the end of July, when he will go to the continent of Europe, probably to Homburg. He is no longer the United States envoy, but plain Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The transformation has in no way diminished the invitations, private and public, which are showered upon him at a rate of about twenty a day. Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne's reception on Wednesday Mr. Reid was treated with marked cordiality, and he was included in the royal procession to supper, which was confined to thirty-two guests out of a company of 500, including all of the most eminent Englishmen and most distinguished foreign visitors.

Nothing has created more malicious amusement in society than the fact of those persons who hurriedly cancelled their parties early last week when the king's case was considered hopeless. They are principally of second-rate social standing and are participating in the king's recovery, the added importance because they thought it the right thing to do. Now that the season has resumed its merry swing, they are left out in the cold, and their days have been snapped up by their more astute rivals.

"The season will continue as long as the king remains in London," said a leading social authority to the World correspondent. So that, instead of being brief, this season will be exceptionally long. It is the desire of the king's friends that he should feel acutely the losses threatening London tradesmen by the collapse of the coronation.

In the ordinary course the season dies away from the middle of July, but this year will conclude the beginning of August with the meeting of Parliament and the possible coronation. This will save the immense class of luxury providers in the West End from the risk of bankruptcy. Yet still they will lose heavily. Job-masters of Mayfair dropped \$40,000, which he has no prospect of recouping, as prices have fallen 200 per cent in the last week.

MORGAN MAKES TRIP TO BERLIN

Goes from Kiel to Berlin in Salon Carriage in Company with Party of Friends.

BERLIN, July 5.—The trip of J. Pierpont Morgan from Kiel to Berlin was made in a salon carriage usually occupied by members of the royal family, which was obtained for Mr. Morgan by Herr Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line. Accompanying Mr. Morgan were Clement A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins and several women, including Miss Wetmore. The party were guests of Herr Ballin until they reached Berlin, where they arrived at 4:30 p. m. Herr Ballin will give the party a dinner in the Zoological garden restaurant tonight.

Mr. Morgan spends most of tomorrow at Potsdam, seeing the palaces. Emperor William has telegraphed to the court marshal to enquire if the party will be in the Zoological garden restaurant tonight.

Mr. Morgan and Yerkes will get Transit Franchise and Then Combine.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The schemes of J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles T. Yerkes to monopolize London's underground transit system have at last caused great talk among the London council, and a bill to induce Parliament to postpone giving assent to the Morgan and Yerkes "tubes" bills until the whole question of rapid transit for London can be considered by a royal commission. It is believed that if the Morgan and Yerkes schemes go through a combination between them is certain and that then London will be placed almost absolutely at their mercy as far as internal communication is concerned. It has been customary in all such undertakings to provide that they may be purchased on terms to be completed by the public authorities, but this clause was omitted from the bills promoted by the American financiers.

JEWELS BRING A BIG PRICE

Widow of Crazy Earl of Dudley Pays His Collection on the Market.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In less than seventy minutes \$450,000 was bid in Christie's auction rooms yesterday for the contents of a casket of jewels which had been the property of a peer, now dead, who was a great jewel expert. There was much mystery about the name of the present owner, but the World's correspondent learned that it is Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, the widow of the crazy earl, who was known to be collecting jewels. The choicest article in the casket was a pearl necklace weighing 1,000 grains, for which a Hutton Garden dealer paid \$111,000. A rope of 222 exquisite pearls brought \$55,000. Everything was bought by dealers and the proceeds were remarkably good, the sum realized being for the time a record.

EFFORT TO PEOPLE SIBERIA

Russia Offering Special Inducements to Induce Immigration to that Country.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Russian government is taking steps to divert from the United States to eastern Siberia the stream of Russian, especially Polish, emigration. Extraordinarily favorable terms are offered to those who choose to go to Siberia, including a free grant of land, a house free, traveling expenses for families and other encouragement and assistance. Then the cost of a passport is waived. The Russian dominions have increased from \$4 to \$22 a person, a rate absolutely prohibitive except for well-to-do families.

EMPEROR TO MORGAN

German Ruler Says His Country Learns Much from the Americans.

COMPLIMENT GIVEN HIM IN RETURN

J. Pierpont Asserts America Has Long Been Debtor of Germany.

BEGINNING OF A LONG CONVERSATION

Emperor Decides to Adopt Good American Telegraphs for Prussia.

TO INTRODUCE BAGGAGE CHECK SYSTEM

Commissioner Appointed to This Country to Investigate Telegraph and Telephone, with View to Securing Information.

BERLIN, July 5.—"I am not one of those who believe that we can learn nothing from other countries. I think we can learn something from all the peoples and most from the Americans. We desire to know the things you do better than others and make them our own," said Emperor William to J. Pierpont Morgan. "The United States has long been the debtor of Germany in science and German methods," replied Mr. Morgan. "I should be sorry to think we could not give something in return for the things you have done." This is the fragments that began the long conversation between Emperor William and Mr. Morgan while sitting on the deck of Mr. Morgan's yacht Corsair Thursday.

The talk took wide range from yachting, a social subject to both, to business. His majesty saw Mr. Morgan three times during two days. Mr. Morgan, P. A. B. Widener, Clement A. Griscom and party of twenty-one, including eight women, went to Hamburg yesterday. Herr Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American line, with several prominent citizens, met them at the railroad station, took them to the Hamburgerhof and showed the travelers various other objects of interest in the city.

Herr Ballin also gave the Americans a luncheon at the restaurant Florde, to which thirty guests sat down. Later Herr Ballin entertained the party at his villa. In pursuance of Emperor William's desire to adopt good American telegraphs, the Prussian railway minister has ordered the extension of the American baggage check system which has been experimented with on the Hamburg-Berlin line, and the imperial postoffice has just appointed a commissioner to go to the United States and study American postal, telegraphic and telephone arrangements. Special attention will be given to the tubular mail service.

Germany at present is using only small tubes for individual letters and contemplates introducing the American system of transmission in bulk by mail to and from the branches of the central postoffice. The commissioners are Past Counsellors Werneke of Leipzig and Braum of Hamburg. They will be accompanied by a telegraphic engineer and another engineer of Berlin.

COMMUTES DEATH PENALTY

Revolutionary Generals Who Were Recently Sentenced to Die Will Be Imprisoned Instead.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 5.—Confirmation has been received from a reliable source of the report that the revolutionary generals, Ramirez, Payan and Porras, who were recently made prisoners by the rebel chief, Herrera, for insubordination and who were tried by court-martial at David, were sentenced to death. The penalty imposed was, however, commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment. The prosecution was based upon the finding by General Herrera of letters written by General Porras protesting against being taken prisoner by the rebel chief. General Porras was then imprisoned and General Payan, who was in command of the revolutionary forces, was ordered to abandon the liberal cause, owing to the fact that they have received no pay for a long time.

OSCAR APPROVES CABINET

King of Sweden Affirms Formation as Reconstructed by Erik Gustav Bostrom.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 5.—King Oscar has approved the formation of the cabinet as constructed by Erik Gustav Bostrom, who was invited to undertake the task June 28, after the resignation of the ministry presided over by Admiral Baron von Ottenus. The new ministry is constituted as follows: Premier, Erik Gustav Bostrom; minister of foreign affairs, Carl H. T. A. Lagerheim; minister of justice, Bergen; minister of war, J. C. Thilo; minister of marine, A. A. E. Palmstedt; minister of the interior, Westring; minister of finance, Meyer, who is a merchant at Calabaum; minister of worship, Carl von Friesen; minister of agriculture, A. T. Oselberg. The ministers of general affairs, war, marine and agriculture held the same positions in the Von Otter cabinet.

SEE PERSIA ON HORSEBACK

Mr. and Mrs. Griscom Return from Thousand Mile Overland Trip.

LONDON, July 5.—Private advices from Teheran, Persia, under date of June 13, announce the return of Lloyd Griscom, the United States minister to Persia, and Mrs. Griscom from a 1,500-mile ride on horseback through central and west central Persia. The trip was undertaken to secure information with the view of building up American commerce in Persia. The great Persia trade routes, the Kerus river and the old highway from Teheran to Bagdad, were closely investigated.

SEE PERSIA ON HORSEBACK

King is Now Out of Danger.

LONDON, July 5.—10:20 a. m.—The following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham palace at 10 o'clock this morning: "His majesty had another excellent night and he is cheerful and feels much stronger. We are glad to be able to state that we consider it being now out of danger. The evening bulletin will, therefore, be discontinued." (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in West, Showers and Cooler in East Portion Sunday; Monday Fair and Warmer in West Portion.

- 1 Cabinet Gives Milner a Slap.
2 Shows of Cruelty Dismissed.
3 Emperor William Talks to Morgan.
4 Union Pacific Strike Situation.
5 Churchill Reports on Reservation.
6 Half Million Fire at Swift's.
7 Completed Consulate of Packers.
8 News of Nebraska Towns.
9 Week in Omaha Society.
10 Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.
11 Laying Auditorium Cornerstone.
12 South Omaha News.
13 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
14 Sporting Events of a Day.
15 Weekly Review of Sports.
16 Vatican Points Out Difficulties.
17 Mitchell Addresses Miners.
18 China Appeals to United States.
19 New Cathedral for Omaha.
20 Amusements and Musical Notes.
21 Poor Are Guests of King Edward.
22 Editorial.
23 Tips on Telephone Poles.
24 Eclipsing of Tropical Islands.
25 New Cathedral for Omaha.
26 Food Route to Happiness.
27 Story, "Barbara of Orlerton."
28 Markets and Financial.
29 Romances While You Wait.
30 Makes Work for Railroad Clerks.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:
Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.
6 a. m. 70 1 p. m. 84
7 a. m. 70 2 p. m. 85
8 a. m. 73 3 p. m. 85
9 a. m. 74 4 p. m. 84
10 a. m. 76 5 p. m. 84
11 a. m. 80 6 p. m. 83
12 m. 83 7 p. m. 82

TRACY IS STILL AT LARGE

Fugitive Oregon Convict Continues to Elude Officers Who Are Pursuing Him.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 5.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive convict, is still unlocated. The report was brought in that Tracy had breakfasted with a man named Johnson this morning about four miles north of where Tracy shot Policemen Breeze and Rawley. Another report was that Tracy had spent all day Friday with a man named Fisher, about four miles north of where Tracy shot Fisher's wife. Tracy is supposed to be, but Sheriff Cuddehe himself says there is absolutely no reliable information as to his whereabouts. Searchers in the cabin near where Tracy killed the officers at Bothell Thursday found some blankets and provisions hid in the loft. A chunk of fresh veal affords the theory that the convict killed a calf in order to get fresh meat and that he spent Friday night in the cabin.

All the searchers are working hard, but in the absence of any definite information as to Tracy's location the search is necessarily haphazard. If he is found it will be by accident.

WAR CLAIM CHECK MISSING

Indiana State Officials Worried Because It Has Not Yet Arrived from Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Indiana state officials are worried as to the whereabouts of a check for \$835,000 drawn by the United States in favor of Indiana in payment of blankets and provisions hid in the loft. A chunk of fresh veal affords the theory that the convict killed a calf in order to get fresh meat and that he spent Friday night in the cabin.

PROSTRATIONS FROM HEAT

Weather is Hot in Milwaukee and Three People Succumb as Result.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—The extreme heat of the last two days had its effect upon Milwaukee citizens and today three prostrations from heat were reported to the police. Their names follow: Max Muth, aged 25. Robert Krueger, aged 45. Mrs. Nicholas Scott. All will recover. The highest registered temperature was 90 degrees.

RIOT AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Rochester Institution Scene of Mutiny Among Some of the Inmates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—The State industrial school was the scene last night of a mutiny, in the course of which one boy was shot and three escaped. The wounded boy is Joseph Clever, aged 19, of this city. He will probably recover. The mutiny was instigated by three prostrations from heat were reported to the police. Their names follow: Max Muth, aged 25. Robert Krueger, aged 45. Mrs. Nicholas Scott. All will recover. The highest registered temperature was 90 degrees.

BATTED BALL KILLS PITCHER

Texas Player After Being Hit Puts Out the Runner and Then Drops Dead.

DALLAS, Tex., July 5.—A dispatch from Midlothian, Tex., says that Pitcher Charles Harrington was killed by a batted ball today. The ball, which was batted straight to the pitcher, hit him in the stomach. Harrington felled the ball, made the assist, putting the runner out and then dropped dead.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 5.

At New York—Arrived: Ryndam, from Rotterdam; Copenhagen, from Copenhagen; Etna, from Liverpool; Philadelphia, from Southampton; Sailed: Minneapolis, for Philadelphia; Philadelphia, for Rotterdam; Genoa, for Rotterdam; Zealand, for Antwerp; Furness, for Glasgow; Lucania, for Liverpool. At Genoa—Arrived: Trave, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived: Blucher, from New York; Fuerst Bismarck, from New York. At London—Sailed: Minneapolis, for New York. At Antwerp—Sailed: Vaderland, for New York. At Liverpool—Sailed: Campania, for New York. At Hong Kong—Arrived previously: America, from San Francisco; via Honolulu and Yokohama; Shinano Maru, from Seattle. At Queenstown—Sailed: Cymric, for Liverpool; New York, for New York. At Cherbourg—Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton and New York.

STRIKE FORCE GROWS

Blacksmiths Swell Ranks Formed Three Weeks Ago by Boilermakers.

TIEUP ON UNION PACIFIC TIGHTENS

Both Sides Stand Firm, with No Sign of Offering Concessions.

CAR BUILDERS TAKE CENTER OF STAGE

Vital Results Depend on New Conference with the Officials.

ALL REFUSE TO ACCEPT PIECE WORK

Company Continues to Import Non-union Men, Who Desert Shops as Result of Influence by the Strikers.

The strike in the Union Pacific shops enters upon its fourth week, with the ranks of the union men larger and more formidable than at any stage of the contest. The addition yesterday of the blacksmiths swells the total number to its maximum and gives the strikers greater potency. It is difficult to give the exact number of shopmen of the various crafts now out, as it is not known even by the strikers themselves what proportion of the blacksmiths over the entire system left their shops yesterday. Counting the journeymen and their helpers it is estimated that there are about 225 in all the shops. If all this number struck it will bring the aggregate number of strikers up to about 1,000.

The boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths are the component elements of the strike. The boilermakers went out June 18, being the first to take this action. They were followed shortly by the machinists, who did not strike, however, until the company had discharged most of their number in the various shops of the system.

T