

took part in the case," and the examination was resumed. Questioned further, the testimony of Mr. Weston in part was: "Considering Only Tangible Property. "In fixing the valuation of the Union Pacific you considered the tangible property and nothing else?" "Yes." "You did not consider the valuable mail and other contracts held by the company?" "No, sir." "Did you not consider the coal contracts worth millions of dollars?" "No, sir." "Can you tell how much the Union Pacific was worth per mile?" "No, sir." "What do you mean by tangible property?" "All of its physical property." "Did you know the Union Pacific railroad was worth upward of \$100,000 per mile?" "No, sir." "Did you add anything for the Union Pacific depot at Omaha?" "No, sir." "Did you know the company had spent \$4,000,000 in shortening its track and improving its roadbed?" "No, sir." "And \$4,000,000 for engines and new equipment?" "No, sir." "And \$3,000,000 for betterments not mentioned?" "No, sir." "How did you value the Union Pacific terminal?" "I can't say now. There were a lot of papers and figures that we didn't save." "Did you take the stock and bonds into consideration?" "No, sir." "Are you prepared to say what the Union Pacific is worth?" "No, sir." Mr. Weston was questioned regarding other roads and his replies were generally of the same nature. He insisted in his testimony that the board assessed the property as property of railroads in actual operation. Mr. Stuefer was on the stand a few minutes at the close of the afternoon session. His testimony was similar to that of Mr. Weston, though not so much in detail. The hearing will be resumed at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

TO PUSH ISTHMIAN CANAL

State Department Has Decided Not to Await Investigation of the Title.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The State department has decided to press forward toward completion of the Colombia treaty looking to the acquisition of right-of-way of the isthmian canal. This is a slight change in the official plan which contemplated the complete adjustment of the question of title before concluding the treaty. Secretary Hay, who already has accomplished the best portion of the work to be done in treaty making and has it before him in the shape of a protocol submitted to the last session of congress, has taken steps to give this form of a treaty that may occur as a result of political changes, for it is the purpose to hold that such agreements, once duly entered upon, are not subject to repudiation, even in the event of a change of government. The protocol referred to was so definitely drawn that not any change is required in order to adapt the instrument for use as a treaty. No difficulty is expected to result in securing an abatement of the old provision in the canal franchise requiring the use of French material and the construction of the canal, and the State department already has received an assurance from the French government which it regards as meeting the objection that has been made on that score.

LIEUTENANT KILLS HIMSELF

Charles R. Barnett of Quartermaster's Department Jumps from Fire Escape.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War department is advised that Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, quartermaster's department, committed suicide July 7 by jumping from a fire escape at the foot of a salararium at Battle Creek, Mich.

JUDGE DISMISSES THE JURY

Some of the Members Too Friendly with Friends of Man to Be Tried.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—Judge Alfred J. Murphy of the recorder's court created a sensation in the early proceedings today of the trial of Frank C. Andrews, former vice president of the wrecked City Savings bank, which began today, by dismissing the entire panel of jurors drawn for the July term of court. Judge Murphy said to explanation of his action that he had received information affecting members of the jury and that he considered it proper, in the interests of justice, to discharge all the jurors summoned for the trial of this term. "While it has not developed in court, it has been rumored that several of the men on the jury were very friendly with some of Frank C. Andrews' close political associates. These are the rumors that Judge Murphy undertakes to remove. However, he will not go into particulars."

WILL WIN IN TIME

yield to piecework. We stand first and last for its total abolition."

President O'Connell is so afraid that the Machinists union will succumb by prolonged idleness of its members. He said: "We are not feeling the strike (thus far) and we can go on for a long time without feeling it. We are not a radical set of workmen, but on the contrary are notably conservative. We go into a strike reluctantly, but when we are forced into one we stay until we have won. Records of past strikes bears out this statement. On the Southern Railway the machinists were on a strike for thirteen months and finally won. We stand out fourteen months on the Vermont Central before we succeeded in getting our demands and the Chicago strike recently settled we won after a battle more than a year. So you see we are long-winded fighters."

FRIGHTENED BY A VOLVANO

People of Tula in the Indian Territory Become Quite Nervous.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8.—Great excitement has been caused at Tula, Indian Territory, owing to the discovery by surveyors working north of that place, of cracks in the sides of mounds as though from great pressure underneath. "Gas is escaping from the fissures and a continual hissing and rattling can be heard. On the extreme top of the highest hill there has been a small volcano at work, raising up large boulders and tossing them aside. Experts state it is a great oil and gas field and that pressure from a great depth has caused the compression. The inhabitants of Tula are becoming nervous over the state of affairs."

Tonight

Just before retiring, in pour liver or sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

Hood's Pills

Ask Only Financial Support.

HOT ON TRAIL OF TRACY

Oregon Convict Being Pursued by Over a Thousand Armed Men.

DESPERADO DISPLAYS WONDERFUL NERVE

While Posses Is Taking Up Position to Capture Him the Convict Ties a Man to a Tree and Makes His Escape.

SEATTLE, July 8.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive Oregon convict, who has killed six men and wounded several others since June 9, is being hotly pursued by men and dogs in the country southeast of Seattle and will probably be slain or captured within a few hours. His pursuers, who have with them two bloodhounds, are only a short distance behind him. Tracy made another extraordinary escape from one of the posses after him this afternoon. Word was received at the sheriff's office that Tracy had been at the house of a Mrs. Gerald near Renton for five hours. Fifty armed men at once hastened to the scene. When they reached the place they secreted and took positions so they could watch the house to the best advantage. The peculiar actions of Mrs. Gerald convinced them that Tracy was still in the house. On the arrival of Sheriff Cuddehe the posse closed in on the house, only to learn from Mrs. Gerald that Tracy had given them the slip. He had left the house by a rear door ten minutes previous while the posse were taking their positions to watch the place, his for a few minutes in some of the bushes, and then quietly slipped away through the woods toward Palmer. The wonderful nerve of the convict was never more fully exemplified than in this instance. On the arrival of the posse at home was found Anderson, the man whom Tracy had kept a prisoner from the time he left Port Madison tied to a tree. Tracy had tied Anderson to the tree while the posse were in full view of the house, before making his escape. The bloodhounds were let loose on his trail, and are reported to be only a few minutes behind him. Fully a thousand armed men are now engaged in the pursuit, including a posse which has taken the train for Palmer to intercept Tracy in his flight toward Cedar mountain. Anderson Tells Story. Surrounded by a merd mob of men in the Benton saloon John Anderson related his experiences since the night he left Port Madison in Johnson's white boat until his rescue at the Gerald house at 6 o'clock tonight. "From his story it is evident that Tracy has accomplices, who are lending him material assistance in his flight through the country. Anderson said: "We left Port Madison Saturday night at 9 o'clock. We went to West Seattle, leaving at daylight. I pulled the boat, he holding a gun over me all the way. We landed south of the West Seattle elevator, under a trestle and went directly into the woods. We spent Sunday in the woods at West Seattle. When it got dark we came to a house where we met one of the posse. They were on the boat and landed at the sawmill at South Seattle. We then started on the railroad track toward Black River; we turned off the track to the left shortly before we reached Black River. We crossed a large hayfield and went into the woods. This was Monday morning. When we got into the timber we cooked breakfast. We then started through the timber toward Renton. Just before we reached the railroad bridge over Black River we met four men, who were armed. "Hello, Fred," and jumped down the bank to where the men were standing. Tracy talked to the men for a few minutes. After the talk was finished Tracy left one of the men to watch me, he and the three others, at a blind folding me, went off and stayed about an hour. When they returned they brought me a bottle of whiskey. "Then we started out. Tracy forced me to walk in front, and he followed behind, accompanied by the four men we met on the bridge. We arrived at Renton about 11 o'clock and walked up the railroad track through the town. Here Tracy tied me up, and he, accompanied by the four strange men, left me. They returned at daylight this (Tuesday) morning, and we met on the further back into the brush and cooked breakfast. After breakfast Tracy told me he would go away for a while, but would come back in an hour. When he returned he brought a little boy from Gerald's house and we walked down to the Gerald house together. We were in the house about three hours when Tracy took me out into the brush. At the river bank he said: "Lie down." After looking up and down the river, Tracy tied me up and cautioned me to keep quiet. He said in his position, if called to by Mrs. Gerald, who I kinked out of the brush into her back yard, this gentleman (indicating a Post-Intelligencer representative), untied the leather straps which held me."

Asked if he would inaugurate any change in the management of the strike, Mr. O'Connell said he would not, that things were being managed satisfactorily and that no innovation was necessary. More New Men Brought In. Officials of the Union Pacific said yesterday that sixteen good machinists had been brought into the city within the last twenty-four hours and put to work in the shops. Two new blacksmiths were employed beside the new men imported. All the car builders are at work and things, according to the officials, are running along smoothly. The company finds no room for complaint. Master Mechanic Barnum said there was no great demand for any more men than were on hand and that for this reason there is no cause for alarm over being able to get out enough work.

NEW MEN IN CHEYENNE SHOPS

Eleven Machinists from Denver and Other Points and Bunk in Shops.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 8.—(Special Telegrams.)—The local strike situation of the machinists looks better tonight for the railroad side than it did yesterday. The walkout. Today eleven machinists from Denver and Indiana points arrived and were put to work. They will be boarded and lodged by the company near the scene of their labors. Local machinists are being encouraged by the importations and say they will surely win the strike. A report from Rawlins tonight says that three of the four machinists that remained at work when the other three went on strike today laid their tools and joined the strikers. The one man remaining at work is the air pump man and the strikers claim he will be out in a few days.

Pinkerton Men in Charge.

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—The situation at the local Union Pacific shops is more critical than at any time since the strike was begun. A force of Pinkerton men has been put in charge of the shops, and the city has supplied four policemen for protection. Trouble is not expected from the strikers themselves, but from sympathizers who work in the thirty or more contract shops of the city. Since one of the workmen was assaulted on Saturday night the crowd that gathers at night has been continually on the increase and the steps for protection have been taken as a precautionary measure. The strikers now assert that they have all the experienced machinists out there, and that all the other machinists, blacksmiths and carpenters have stopped work. The strikers continue to patrol the grounds outside of the Pinkerton lines.

COUNTY EQUALIZERS FINISH

superintendent of public instruction, the two to cost \$42.

None but Union Labor.

It was stipulated that only union labor should be employed and Ostrom introduced and had adopted a resolution requiring that hereafter teamsters employed by the day shall be paid the union scale. At 10:30 the board adjourned until 10 o'clock next Saturday morning and the weary commissioners trudged out into the rain with Peter the Silent waving his stein hand in a very comprehensible distress signal.

How the Banks Fared.

Following is a table showing the exact raises on the banks:

Table with columns: Bank Name, 1901, 1902. Includes First National, Nat'l Bank of Commerce, etc.

Lumber Dealers Fixed.

The lumber dealers were called onto the carpet yesterday morning, among them being several who had been up before and had their assessments acted upon. The totals seemed too low, so the board recalled them Tuesday and the action taken is shown in the following table:

Table with columns: Name, Prev. Cor'd of the Figure, Figure, Raise. Includes H. F. Cady, J. E. Watkins, etc.

Show Goes to Boston.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw left for Boston this evening on the revenue cutter Greenham. The party is on a pleasure trip.

TEAMSTERS REFUSE TO AID

Will Not Assist Chicago Freight Handlers in Their Strike.

REASONS GIVEN IN PUBLIC STATEMENT

Officials of the Teamsters' Union Say Freight Handlers Inaugurated Strike Without Sanction of Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Through the efforts of Chairman Job of the state arbitration committee, a series of meetings have been arranged for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning between the teamsters' managers of each of the roads and a committee of five men from the striking freight handlers of the same line. Chairman Job went to each railroad separately and asked the general manager if he would receive a committee of the strikers. In every instance he was informed that the committee would be received if it was understood that it came from the employees of the road and not from the Freight Handlers' union. Then Mr. Job reported to the men his success with the railroads and the committee sent to the meetings. It was arranged that each committee should consist of five strikers. The conference will be held at 5 a. m. These committees will not of themselves be empowered to settle the strike, and if they are not satisfied at the meetings it will be reported back to the union at 2 p. m. for approval and no action will be taken until it has the sanction of the officers of the union. Chairman Job said tonight that he had inserted a wedge for the settlement of the strike. "The men have all along insisted," he said, "that they would not meet the managers unless they were received as members of the union. The managers have said that if they would receive the men at any time provided they came as employees of the road with a grievance to be adjusted. Of course I cannot tell what will come from the meetings, but the differences in the demands of the men and the freight handlers are all settled. The recognition of the union is practically the only thing at issue. The men show a disposition to be less stiff in this respect, and I hope that we have entered upon the beginning of the end."

Statement by Curran.

President Curran of the Freight Handlers issued the following statement tonight: "I have offered to submit the issue to arbitration and had long conference tonight with Mr. Job of the State Board of Arbitration and we went over the situation fully. He suggested that a committee of five freight handlers in each of the city or more freight houses in Chicago be appointed to meet with the managers by which they are employed and present our grievances. I readily agreed to Mr. Job's suggestion and the committee will be appointed at 5 o'clock tomorrow. The freight handlers are all at the shops and officials at 10 o'clock and at 10 o'clock in the afternoon will report to the committee of the freight handlers' union. The reports of these various committees will decide the duration of the strike. I feel assured that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted before tomorrow night. At all the freight houses pickets endeavored to persuade new comers from taking jobs and sought to lure the men away, already at work. In the yards of the Illinois Central, the men who were at work were at work on a double freight. They spent the night in sleeping cars brought for the purpose and ate their breakfast in dining cars, mostly of the pattern used on construction trains. A man familiar with the present trouble and experienced in strikes said today: "If the teamsters come to the aid of the freight handlers they will win; if not the freight handlers will win. It is too easy for the railroads to bring in new men. This statement is full of meaning in connection with the statement of officials of the Teamsters' union, who have said that the freight handlers are not to be recognized out of the sanction of the Chicago Federation of Labor and that, therefore, they would be allowed to fight out their own salvation. Jobbing Interests Suffer. The jobbing interests of the city are seriously tied up in their shipping department. Heavily laden trucks which left for the freight yards yesterday are, in many instances, still in waiting to be unloaded. The roads so far have had little trouble in handling anything save perishable freight. This afternoon inquiries from the various railroads elicited the invariable statement that freight of all kinds was being handled with scarcely any delay. It was claimed by all that they had sufficient men to do the work. Among the recruits at the Illinois Central was an old man and his three stalwart sons from "down the state." "I am a stockholder in a small way," said the old man, "and as I see my boys are leaving, I came up with my three boys." The quartet were put to work by the superintendent to whom the assistant president quoted was made. President Curran of the freight handlers denied that he had been assured of the support of the teamsters as individuals and it is certain that no effort will be spared by the freight handlers to obtain the support of the union to which the drivers belong. National Secretary Purley of the Teamsters' union said he knew of no action on the strike being contemplated by his union and said the drivers were performing their duties as usual save in a few individual cases. Clerks Keep Out of Strike. After a protracted meeting the Railway Clerks' union early today decided that it would not aid the striking freight handlers in any way. The union was convened last night a deputation of the strikers presented a request for aid, which the clerks, after a long debate, refused to grant. Even a vote of sympathy with the strikers was refused. Investigation by reporters of the statement that full crews were working and interviews with members of wholesale firms seemed to indicate that the reports of the railroad officials were somewhat optimistic. At the Washburn depot but ten men were found at work and the Michigan Canned and Wisconsin Canned, where hundreds of men went out, scarcely any were found at work. It was said, however, that a full force of men would be on tomorrow. About 50 per cent of the wholesalers reported curtailment or a complete stoppage of business with outside points, while the remainder said business was going forward about as usual. Some firms laid off a number of men pending a settlement of the strike. A big grocery firm said it had shipped no goods for two days. Another house, Franklin McVeigh & Co., was practically closed today, and a member of the firm said that no attempt was being made to ship goods by the express or water. Montgomery, Ward & Co., Marshall Field & Co., John T. Farwell & Co. and other big firms declared that they had been able to ship very little today. On the other hand Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. said they had experienced little difficulty in their shipping department. The National Bleucut company reports that it was able today to ship by all roads except the Great Western, Burlington and Rock Island. Whenever possible these shipments are made by using the mail and express services. Prices in South Water street, where poultry, vegetables, fruit, etc., are handled, were somewhat higher today as a result of the strike. The local business interests affected are said to be exerting a powerful pressure on the railroads to bring about a settlement. Teamsters Refuse to Go Out. This afternoon the teamsters decided not to aid in the strike. They issued the following order by the signature of E. I. Hurley, secretary of the Teamsters' National union: "The Teamsters' National Union of America, in reply to John C. Critchell, secretary of the associated teaming interests, who called upon the officers of the Teamsters' National union at 2 p. m. today, stated under the signature of the secretary, E. I. Hurley, that the Teamsters' National union that under their agreements now existing with the team owners of Chicago they cannot take part in the present strike of the freight handlers and that they are powerless to assist in any manner in the strike. The Teamsters' National union will carry out to the fullest extent the orders they receive from their employers as to the handling of freight and the delivering of the same. They cannot afford to violate their agreements and conditions. The freight handlers cannot consistently call upon us in any manner in the strike. Without consultation or with advice from the Teamsters' National union they called on the strikers."

Amusements.

At the Bory.— "In the Hollow of His Hand," a melodrama of the south, with all the adjuncts of that type of play, was put on last night at the Bory by the Ferris Stock company. It is a decidedly interesting piece, tells a good story and is far above the ordinary type of thriller. Miss Julie Swift assumes the role for which Miss Hayward was cast and shows, as she has heretofore, much talent and capability as an actress. Miss Swift studies closely and intelligently presents each character she assumes. Other members of the company render their parts with the conscientious care that has marked them from the opening of the season. "In the Hollow of His Hand" will be given at a matinee today and tonight again.

NOT GUILTY OF BRIBERY

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Fair Wednesday and Thursday for Nebraska, with warmer in West Portion.

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Man Giving His Name as S. R. Gayord Goes Out and Shoots Himself.

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ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE!

20 PER CENT ADVANCE IN PRICE

Northwestern Copper Mining Co.

SATURDAY is the last day this stock can be had for 12 1/2 cents a share. But only a few thousand shares remain for sale—and as soon as they are subscribed no more will be sold.

With money enough on hand immediately to equip and run the mine, and with no possibility of delay, this stock must advance very rapidly to many times the present price. A small investment will make large and quick returns. Get the booklet and investigate at once, for next Saturday is the last day this stock can be had for 12 1/2 cents.

Notice the Instalment Plan of Payment.

F. E. BROWN, Secretary, 603 New York Life Building.

NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND

Public in General Will Be Asked to Assist the Striking Miners.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL APPROVES PLAN

Union Will Accept No Aid, However, Until After Their Present Funds Are Completely Exhausted in Supplies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 8.—A national defense fund, to which all organized labor and the public in general will be asked to contribute, is the latest proposition placed on foot to help the striking anthracite coal miners. They need assistance in their struggle for higher wages and a shorter workday. Harry White of New York, secretary of the National Garment workers and a member of the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, had a long conference with President Mitchell, during which the plan was approved by the miners' chief, and Mr. White will at once begin preparations to carry out the plan. Mr. Mitchell wants it understood, however, that the miners' union will accept aid until their own resources are exhausted. Mr. White came here authorized by several labor organizations to place the proposition before President Mitchell. After the conference President Mitchell had nothing to say about the matter beyond the brief statement that he approved the plan. Mr. White gave out the following statement: "President Mitchell will accept the cooperation and whatever aid may be rendered by the public in general, in behalf of the miners' cause, a result which has never before been achieved. It involves the raising of a considerable amount of money each week with which provisions and other necessities can be supplied. The plan has the approval of President Samuel Gompers and it will be placed before the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor for endorsement at its next meeting which opens in San Francisco next week. Gompers Approves Plan. Mr. Gompers, in his letter of approval, said: "I beg to say that your action meets with the approval of the American Federation of Labor. President Mitchell. Anything which I can do toward bringing about the end desired will be cheerfully done. Of course, it is understood that the entire plan is contingent upon the Indianapolis motion picture of mine workers voting down a motion for a general strike, as in that case it would be out of the question to try to maintain the vast number of men who would be involved. Miners are counting upon the means of the miners soon becoming exhausted and when it is demonstrated so they will be able to prolong the contest indefinitely, if need be. Personally Secretary White disapproves of the proposed general suspension of mining as well as of sympathetic strikes in general. He expressed his views on the subject as follows: "I believe that should the Indianapolis motion picture of mine workers voting down a motion for a general strike, it would be all the greater because there would be no apparent advantage by it. If trades union can violate agreements whenever it is convenient to do so, then the employers will be justified in doing the same; consequently agreements would have no binding force and no effect. It is obvious since March 1st that the miners' standstill in the business world they must abide by the principles involved in an agreement. The Lehigh Valley Coal company succeeded today in starting up its Henry washers at Plains. This case, thus taken from the culm banks is not out of market, but is used under the company's boiler."

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THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eckis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operations For Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MR. PINKHAM—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience. Hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physical wreck. My sister residing in Ohio wrote me that she had been cured of a terrible surgical operation" by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave my Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—Mrs. Eckis Stevenson, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—\$2000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

The following symptoms are cured: Pains in Side and Back, Smothering Coughs, Croup, Hoarse Stomach, Want of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Headache, Feeding of Peas, Bad Dreams, Memory and La Grippe, 30 day treatment, 5c. All Druggists.

Condensed Phosphorous Water, with RHEUMATISM, Kidney, Liver and other ailments. Sold by J. B. Moore, 1015 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

WOMEN'S GREAT MONTHLY REGULATOR, containing all the latest news, fiction, and other interesting matter. Sent free to all who send for it. Write to J. B. Moore, 1015 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S! Woodward & Burgess, Tonight—Matinee FERRIS

7TH BIG In the HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

WEEK In the HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

Excursion Steamer

The Union Excursion Co.'s Steamer Henrietta

BASE BALL

VINTON STREET PARK

Colorado Springs vs. Omaha

July 9-10

Game call at 3:45.

RESORTS.

Krug Park

TONIGHT RAC TIME COBERT BY HUNTER'S HAND.

and OTHER HIGH CLASS FREE SHOWS Admission to park, 10c. Children Free.

When You Think of Beer.

Think of Krug's—that's the best because it's absolutely pure and well aged. Made in three different grades—"Krug's Cabinet," as nutritious as English porters or malt tonics—"Krug's Select," a snappy table beverage—"Krug's Extra Pale," light and mild, a refreshing thirst quencher. A phone order will bring any of them.