THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

CRUSHED IN A PANIC

Seventy-Eight Colored Baptists Die in Crush at Birmingham Church.

WORD "FIGHT" IS MISTAKEN FOR "FIRE"

Stampede Follows Quarrel Between Delegates and Choir Master.

SUFFOCATION CAUSES MOST DEATHS

Persons Piled in Heaps Ten Feet High at Doors.

BOOKER WASHINGTON ESCAPES UNHURT

Remains on Platform After Finishing Address and So Avoids the Wild Stampede—Injured Are Being Attended.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—Seventy-eight people known to be dead and eighty injured, some perhaps fatally, is the result of a panic which occurred in Shiloh negro Baptist church here tonight during the evening session of the national Baptist convention. Fifteen hundred delegates were crowded into the church, which had only a seating capacity of 400, when the audience was thrown into a stampede by a conflict between two of the delegates in the rear of the church. The cries of "fight" the audience mistook for an alarm of "fire," and in the wild rush seventy-eight persons were crushed to death and eighty more received injuries some of which may prove fatal. The list of dead and injured included only negroes in attendance. In the case of the visiting delegates the identification has been difficult.

The catastrophe occurred at 9 o'clock, just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the national convention of Baptists, and for three hours the scenes around the church were indescribable. Dead bodies were strewn in every direction and the ambulance service of the city was utterly incapacitated to move them until after 10 o'clock. Dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the grounds outside of the house of worship, awaiting removal to the various undertaking establishments, while more than a score were laid out on the benches inside.

The church is the largest house of worship for negroes in Birmingham, and the pastor says there were at least 2,000 persons in the house when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no more to enter, but the negroes forced their way inside and were standing in every aisle. Even the entrance to the church was literally packed.

Words Are Misunderstood.

Just as Booker T. Washington concluded his address, Judge Billou, a negro lawyer from Baltimore, engaged in an altercation with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat and it is said a blow was struck. Someone in the audience cried, "They're fighting." Mistaking the word "fighting" for "fire," the congregation arose enmasse and started for the door. One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and admonished the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quiet" several times and motioned to his hearers to be seated. Again the excited people mistook the word "quiet" for "fire" and renewed their efforts to get out. Men and women crawled over one another to get to the door. The ministers tried again to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling mass of humanity. The screams of women and children added to the horror of the scene, and through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

The level of the floor is about fifteen feet from the ground and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby just outside of the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on either side of these steps for six or seven feet, and these proved a veritable death trap. Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were pushed violently forward and many fell. Before they could move others fell on them, and in fifteen minutes persons were piled upon each other to a height of ten feet.

Twenty Suffocate in a Heap.

This wall of struggling humanity blocked the entrance and the weight of 1,500 persons was pushed against it. More than twenty persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation. The two white men who were in the rear of the church when the rush began escaped, and realizing the seriousness of the situation, rushed to a corner nearby and turned in a fire alarm. The department came quickly and the arrival of the wagons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered around the front of the church. A squad of police was also hastened to the church and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes from their pinioned positions in the entrance. The dead bodies were quickly removed and the crowd inside, finding an outlet, came pouring out. Scores of them lost their footing and rolled down the long steps to the pavement, sustaining broken limbs and internal injuries.

In an hour the church had been practically cleared and sights which greeted the eyes of those who had come to aid the injured were sickening. Down the aisles and along the outside of the pews the dead bodies of men and women were scattered and the cries of maimed and wounded were heartrending.

Injured Are Attended.

The Shiloh church is located just on the edge of the South Highlands, the fashionable residence section of this city, and all the physicians living in that part of town went to the assistance of the victims. As many of the suffering negroes as could be moved by the ambulances were taken to the hospitals, while the others were laid out on the grounds and the physicians attended them there. At least fifteen died before they could be removed from the grounds.

During the stampede Booker T. Washington and several other prominent negroes were on the stage. None of those in the choir or in the pulpit was injured in the least. For a few minutes they attempted to restore order, but seeing their efforts were futile, waited until the struggling crowd had advanced far enough for them to pick up the dead and injured. Most of the dead are women, and the physicians say in many cases they fainted and died from suffocation. A remarkable feature of the calamity is that no blood was seen on any of the victims. They were either crushed or died from suffocation.

Mother Escapes with Baby.

Captain Frank P. O'Brien, former sheriff of Jefferson county and one of the prominent

(Continued on Second Page.)

FRAM IS HOMEWARD BOUND

Arctic Steamer with Exploring Party on Board Reaches a Port in Norway.

HAUGUSEND, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Arctic steamer Fram, homeward bound, with the Sverdrup expedition on board, passed Utsire today and took a pilot on board.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was in command of Fram during [illegible]sen's expedition to the North Pole in [illegible]sailed from Christiania, Norway, for the [illegible] regions June 24, 1898.

Previous to his sailing Lieutenant [illegible] complained of Captain Sverdrup's [illegible]tion and the captain explained in a le[illegible] that he did not aim to reach the pole, but only intended to explore Greenland and to make a study of the ice in that region and by means of sledging journeys to explore the unknown regions of North Greenland.

STAVENGER, Norway, Sept. 19.—Fram arrived here at 3:30 p. m. Captain Sverdrup, who received an enthusiastic welcome from the large crowd present, looked well.

For nearly three years Fram lay imprisoned in the ice in Jones sound, between Babbin bay and the Arctic ocean. All attempts to blow up the ice around Fram proved fruitless, but in July of 1902, a heavy southern stream loosened the vessel. The vessel left Gothab, Greenland, August 14, 1902, but an accident to its machinery compelled it to make the homeward journey entirely by sail.

Members of the expedition shot 100 musk-oxen. Surgeon Bruskrugen died in the north, and his body was buried in a hole cut in the ice. After the death of the doctor, Captain Sverdrup took his place and attended to several cases of sickness. The crew of Fram speak of their leader in terms of hearty praise.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Sept. 19.—Captain Sverdrup has telegraphed to the government as follows: "The districts explored were the south and west coasts of Ellesmereland and the hitherto unknown districts to the west of that region. The boiler of Fram shows signs of usage, but everything is in good order."

JELLINEK'S PARTNER IS HELD

Officers of Vienna Arrest Him on Supposition that He May Have Aided Defalcation.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—A further examination of the books of the Vienna Laeder bank shows that the embezzlements of Edmund Jellinek, an official of the cashier's department, who disappeared yesterday, are about $1,150,000.

The frauds were effected by the manipulation of checks and by making false entries in the books, somewhat similar to those in the Liverpool bank case.

It has been discovered, however, that Jellinek has $250,000 to his credit with various Vienna firms in addition to investments of upward of $500,000 in industrial enterprises.

Jellinek, later in the day, was reported to have committed suicide.

Adolpf Pollok, head of a firm of motor car builders, in which Jellinek is said to have invested $562,500, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the fugitive's frauds.

LOVE AFFAIR CAUSES MURDER

Well Known Socialist and Lawyer of Italy Accused of Assassination of His Mother-in-Law.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—It is reported that Tullio Murri, the well known socialist and lawyer of Bologna, Italy, who is accused of the murder of Count Boni Martini, recently found assassinated in his house at Bologna, has been arrested at the frontier town of Ala, Austrailan Tyrol.

The motive for the murder of Count Boni Martini was at first attributed to robbery. On September 12, however, Prof. Murri, a university professor, one of the best known physicians in Italy and Count Boni's father-in-law, denounced his own son, Tullio, as the murderer. The accused man, the dispatch added, admitted having murdered his brother-in-law, and said the crime was committed after a brawl provoked by a family quarrel. Other reports had it that a love affair was the cause. Boni Martini lived apart from his wife.

SALISBURY REPORTS DIFFER

One Indicates that He is Very Ill, and Another that His Condition Isn't Grave.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Private advices received in London indicate that Lord Salisbury is worse than admitted in the Lucerne dispatch on the subject. The symptoms, it is said by his friends, "are not yet considered exceptionally grave." Dr. Walker, who was summoned to Lucerne, attended Lady Salisbury during her last illness.

Lord Salisbury has telegraphed here that his indisposition is not sufficiently serious to warrant the members of his family going to Lucerne.

QUEEN IS WITH HER FATHER

England's Queen Goes to Copenhagen to Visit Old King Christian of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.—Queen Alexandra arrived here today from England on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was met outside the harbor by King Christian, her father, and other members of the royal family and was escorted into the roadstead by a Danish squadron of warships. All the cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps met the royal party at the landing place and they all drove to Bernstoff castle through cheering crowds.

SHAH STARTS BACK TO PERSIA

Czar Carries His Telescope to the Depot and Tells Him to Be Sure to Write.

KURSK, Russia, Sept. 19.—The shah left here yesterday on his return to Persia. He was bid farewell at the railroad station by the czar. The closing scene of the army maneuvers yesterday was magnificent. About 89,000 troops marched past the czar and the shah, including eighty-five squadrons of cavalry and 408 guns.

REDMOND TO BE UNDER BOND

He is Summoned on Account of Recent Incendiary Utterances.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19.—William Redmond, the Irish nationalist member of Parliament, who recently made an incendiary speech at Woodford, has been summoned to give recognizances for his future good behavior.

QUEEN OF BELGIANS DEAD

Marie Henriette Expires at Dinner Table of Heart Failure.

KING AND DOCTOR ARE BOTH ABSENT

Leopold in France and Physician Elsewhere About Spa and Have to Be Sent For—History of the Pious Monarch.

SPA, Belgium, Sept. 19.—Marie Henriette, queen of Belgium, died here suddenly tonight at ten minutes before 8 o'clock. Neither her husband, members of her family, nor her majesty's doctors were present at the time of death. She was seated at a table eating a light dinner, when she was seized with an attack of syncope. Dr. Guillaume, who, in the course of the day, had remarked upon certain disquieting symptoms in the queen's condition, was summoned immediately, but her majesty was dead before he arrived. Two members of her suite were with the queen during her last moments.

As soon as the news of the queen's death became known, a large crowd gathered outside of the palace.

King Leopold had left France, for Spa, and other members of the royal family have been telegraphed for. M. Desmet de Nayer, the Belgian premier, will arrive tomorrow.

The queen and mother, Marie Henriette, had been cruelly tried. In 1869 the death of her son, the duke of Brabant, at the age of 10 years, caused her grief beyond measure. Later fresh alarms and keen sorrows wrung her mother's heart when tragic events shattered the happiness of the Princess Stephanie, her daughter. The death of the daughter of Prince Baldwin (son of the count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold) was another cruel blow to her majesty, and the fire at Laeken castle, in which a number of treasured relics were destroyed, brought her a further trial. The queen sought, if not to forget, at least to lessen her sorrow by devoting all her energies to works of charity. Her attitude in the face of misfortune was always calm and resolute.

The demonstrations which had been arranged in honor of the visit to this city tomorrow of the Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, have been postponed and all the festivities planned for the occasion have been abandoned because of the death of the queen.

Queen Marie Henriette was a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. She was born August 23, 1836, and was married August 22, 1853, to Prince Leopold of Belgium, son of King Leopold I, who ascended the throne at the death of his father, as Leopold II, December 10, 1865.

The queen was noted for her piety and charity, and in recognition of her devotion to the church, the pope sent her, about nine years ago, a notable token of high esteem in the form of the Golden Hose of Virtue. She was also a noted and brilliant horsewoman.

The queen had been ill for about three years past of malady of the heart and of recent months her condition has been so serious that little hope of her recovery was entertained.

ROBERTS URGES SHOOTING

African Campaigner Reminds His Men that Practice Makes Perfect, and Says to Try It.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A special order issued tonight by Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, says that his experiences in South Africa brought to him a realization that the British soldiers cannot yet take the fullest advantage of the admirable weapons which are furnished them.

Earl Roberts criticises British officers for their lack of interest in shooting practice, and reminds them that their tactics are liable to fail if the superiority of fire is not sustained. In conclusion, the commander-in-chief promises to hold general officers accountable for attaining a firing standard of the highest efficiency, and says that hereafter no other will be considered satisfactory.

IN MEMORY OF LOUIS KOSSUTH

Hungarians Gather at Cemetery Near Buda Pest to Lay Mausoleum Corner Stone.

BUDA PEST, Hungary, Sept. 19.—The centennary of the birth of Louis Kossuth is being celebrated throughout Hungary. Here flags are flying and homes are decorated. A commemorative service in the Protestant church was attended by two songs of the Hungarian patriot, the principal local authorities' deputations from all parts of the country and the Hanover veterans of 1848. At the conclusion of the service immense crowds proceeded to the cemetery to attend the laying of the foundation stone of a mausoleum to be erected to the memory of the national hero. General Tuerr, a companion of the Hungarian exile, was present at the laying of the foundation stone. The fund for the national memorial to Kossuth now amounts to over $250,000.

RUMORS HURT THE IRON TRADE

Member of Important Firm Denies Stories of Alleged British Combine.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Speaking at a meeting at Usk, Monmouthshire, yesterday evening, Windsor Richards, a director of Guest, Keen & Co., declared that all the recent statements regarding the formation of combinations of iron firms promoted to combat the competition of the United States were absolutely imaginative. He added: "There is not an atom of truth in them. Such statements do a great amount of mischief. The iron trade is not very flourishing, and these untruthful statements do great harm to business."

THIS WOULD INDEED JAR YOU

Earthquake Shocks Demoralize Buildings at Adelaide, South Australia, and Nearly Cause Deaths.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Sept. 19.—A severe earthquake shock experienced here this evening caused a panic among the people of this city. Buildings, including churches, were damaged and several narrow escapes from death were recorded. Many northern towns experienced earthquake shocks this morning.

Land End of Cable Landed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The cable steamer Colonia has landed the land end of the Pacific cable at Bamfield creek and has started on its long trip to Fanning Island, paying out the cable as it proceeded.

REFUSE TO HANDLE THE COAL

Strikers Persuade Train Crews to Leave Product of Nonunion Miners Alone.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 16.—Three train crews refused to handle nonunion coal from the Philadelphia & Reading company's North Mahaney colliery today. Several hundred strikers were assembled near the colliery when the engines arrived to take away the coal cars and the strike leaders appealed to the railroad men to refuse to haul the coal. The trainmen held a brief consultation and decided to grant the request of the strikers. The engines steamed away without the cars amid the cheers of the strikers. The crowd about the colliery soon increased to several thousand and the company officials appealed to Sheriff Beddall for assistance. The sheriff explained the situation by telephone to General Gobin, in command of the state troops here, and the general ordered the Eighth regiment to the scene at once. By the time the soldiers reached the scene two other engines and crews had arrived from Gordon. One company of the regiment was ordered to mount the cars and the other soldiers guarding the track for over a mile, the train proceeded. The train consisted of twenty-three cars loaded with coal and it is the first coal to be shipped from this district since the strike began. The members of the crews that refused to haul the coal do not belong to any labor union.

RUMORS OF SETTLEMENT RIFE

Intimation Received from One of Largest Operators in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Telegraph this evening prints the following: "Information reached the Telegraph through a private source this afternoon that the end of the coal strike was in sight.

"The report was to the effect that one of the largest firms, whose representatives in New York have been discussing the situation for some time, had decided upon a settlement and an official announcement would be made either tomorrow or early next week. The information seemed to have considerable foundation and came as an answer to inquiries sent to New York parties regarding the filling of large orders for coal in this city, intimating that the orders would probably be filled sooner than was expected because of the encouraging prospects of an early settlement."

MITCHELL MAKES A PROMISE

Announces that Any Peace Overtures from Operators Will Be Submitted to Miners' Convention.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 19.—In order to set all rumors about a settlement of the miners' strike at rest, President Mitchell stated this evening that if any overtures were received from the operators they would first be submitted to a convention of the miners, and the acceptance or rejection of any proposition made by the coal companies would rest with the men themselves.

A dam on Solomon's creek, near here, from which the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company obtained water to operate its Maffat washery, was blown up by dynamite today. Striking miners are accused of blowing up the dam.

SLOCUM STATUE IS UNVEILED

Governors of Three States Attend Impressive Service on the Field of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The fine equestrian statue of Major General Henry Warner Slocum, a tribute to his memory from the state of New York, was unveiled today on Culp's hill, where his line was located during the historical battle. The governors of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Seventh regiment of the New York National Guard, which acted as escort, and veteran infantrymen and artillerymen who served under General Slocum attended the ceremonies of dedication.

The unveiling of the statue was the principal feature of the Thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. At this meeting Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., retired, was elected commander and General King was re-elected secretary. General D. E. Sickles was the principal speaker. Colonel Rogers and Colonel Baxter delivered orations and they were followed by Governor Odell. Governors Murphy and Stone made brief responses.

A public meeting was held tonight, at which Mayor Seth Low of New York City was the principal speaker.

WILL LEAD TAMMANY BRAVES

Charles F. Murphy is Exalted by the Executive Committee—Devery Still Waits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Charles F. Murphy was tonight elected leader of Tammany Hall at the meeting of the executive committee, which was attended by all the members with the exception of August Moebus of the Thirty-fourth assembly district. On the calling of the meeting to order this resolution was offered by President Haffen of Bronxborough.

"Whereas the experiment of the committee of three has proved the desirability of individual responsibility and leadership, "Resolved, that the position and duties heretofore occupied and performed by the committee of three be hereafter occupied and performed by Charles F. Murphy."

The resolution was carried by a vote of 29 to 9.

On the proposition to change the place for holding conventions in the Ninth district by selecting delegates to state, county, senatorial and assembly district, Frank Goodwin demanded that the matter be laid on the table and protested against William S. Devery becoming the accredited representative of the district, on the ground of fraud. The matter was referred to the committee on elections. After the meeting Devery made a formal demand for his credentials, but was unable to get any satisfaction.

CUTS RATE ON CANNED GOODS

Action of Missouri Pacific May Bring on Renewal of Rate War.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Considerable excitement was caused in western traffic circles here today by an announcement that the Missouri Pacific had cut the rate on canned goods from St. Louis to Kansas City to 10 cents 100 pounds. The regular rate is 22 cents. This action, it is believed, means a renewal of the rate war between Chicago and the Missouri river and the situation threatens to become serious.

LOVESWAR PAYS PENALTY

Hanged at Sturgis for the Unprovoked Murder of Two Men.

LAUGHS WHEN ROPE IS BEING ADJUSTED

Says "I Am Satisfied and Hope You Fellows Will Die Like I Do"—Brother of One Victim Sees Execution.

STURGIS, S. D., Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Ernest Loveswar paid the penalty today on the scaffold, for the brutal murder of two men while they slept, and while he was enjoying the hospitality of their home. There were no unusual scenes attending the execution.

The condemned man did not retire last night until 11 o'clock. He then slept until 7 o'clock, but becoming restless talked with the watch for awhile. He then dropped to sleep again and did not awaken until 5:40 o'clock.

He ate a hearty breakfast and during the meal said that "he did have it in" for the sheriff and coroner, but that he had nothing against them now.

The death warrant was read by the sheriff to Ernest Loveswar for murder at 9 o'clock, while he was smoking and rolling a cigar between his fingers. The last rites by the minister, Rev. Wylie, began at 12:35 o'clock, lasting forty minutes, and he was taken to the gallows at 1:45 p. m.

When asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say, he said: "I am satisfied and I hope you fellows will die like I do. I mean to be brave." He went to the gallows alone, without any assistance, and made no resistance, whatever, at any time. He laughed when being strapped and laughed when the rope was put around his neck. He shook hands with the officers before the cap was put on.

The trap was sprung at 1:57, and he was pronounced dead at 2:10.

He ate dinner at 11:30 consisting of fried chicken, lemon pie, cake, mashed potatoes and gravy, and baked squash. He remarked that the chicken was very good.

The body was prepared and taken out this afternoon to Culbertson Place for interment, in accordance with a request made by him.

Among the witnesses of the hanging was A. F. Puck of Sioux City, brother of one of the murdered men.

Makes Written Confession.

Ernest Loveswar made a written confession which is now in the hands of the Sturgis Record, acknowledging his guilt as follows:

STURGIS, S. D., Sept. 17, 1902.—I am going to write just what I have done on the 10th of June, 1902. I will tell you just the truth of it. Well, I had a quarrel with Ostrander about three times before that, and finally I got into it. And I will tell what I had a quarrel with him over, it was about a girl, and I never can tell you who the girl is. You have to find that out by yourself. Ostrander was trying to take the girl away from me and he, finding out that he couldn't do it, and than he turn around and wanted to fight. So I told him that I don't want to fight over a girl and he says that he will kill me if I don't be carefull.

Than I said I'll fight with a gun or a knife any way he wants and Puck told me to not to do anything with him. So at that time we didn't do anything. I try to get Ostrander out alone, so I can do some business with him, but I couldn't do it. I had my mind made up that he either kill me or I kill him. What hurts me so bad is I ain't got anything against Puck.

When I have shot both of them I light a mache and see them and I begin to feel bad, but I couldn't help, it was to late. I did not mean to hurt Puck. He is the one told me to stay all night, and so I did. I will say right now that I didn't had a thing against Puck, but Ostrander is the man that I mean to kill. I've shot Ostrander with my gun and Puck with his gun, but I don't know if Puck's gun is loaded or not, but I know my gun was loaded, and I used that on Ostrander and I always wish that Puck's gun wasn't loaded. And another thing, they wasn't nobody there at that time but Ostrander, Puck and myself. I never took no drafs either. I don't know nothing about them. I didn't have time to look around, and never open that trunk. I didn't take anything out of there but the gun and nothing else, and I never hit Puck with the ax either, but I hit Ostrander with the ax. Now I guess you people will know it all. I feel just as bad as some of you people do. Now that is all. I answer not and return no more. ERNEST LOVESWAR.

Story of the Crime.

The story of the crime for which Loveswar today suffered the death penalty is an interesting one. The double murder was committed on Tuesday night, June 10, last, but was not discovered until the evening of the next day. Wednesday evening, June 11, Frank Horlocker and John Timmons, cowboys employed on a neighboring ranch, rode over to the Puck ranch, which is situated on White Owl creek, in the extreme western part of the state, in the heart of the great cattle raising region north of the Black Hills, to aid Puck and Ostrander at some task.

The ranch was deserted, but Horlocker and Timmons, knowing the hospitality of the region, entered the cabin. It was deserted. A mound under the bed clothes in the bunk attracted their attention, and Horlocker turned down the sheets, to find his young friends cold in death.

A bullet hole was in each head, and both skulls were bruised and fractured, apparently by heavy blows. A search of the cabin revealed everything intact, except Puck's revolver, which usually hung upon the wall, and a quantity of ammunition.

The two cowboys at once rode to Sturgis and gave the alarm. In a remarkably brief time a sheriff's posse was on the spot and bloodhounds were secured to trail the murderer or murderers. There was no apparent motive for the crime, and for a time it puzzled all.

Puck and Ostrander had always been on the best of terms with all the ranchmen and cowboys in the region. At first it was supposed to have been the work of cattle "rustlers," but no evidence was found to prove the existence of any "rustling" in the vicinity.

Woman's Letter First Clue.

In the meantime a note, written by a Mrs. Boe to Peter Culbertson, was found near the cabin. The sheriff picked it up and preserved it. It was soon discovered that Ernest Loveswar, a half-breed Indian, whose home was on the Pine Ridge reservation, but who had been a hanger-on in the neighborhood for some time, was missing.

He had been employed at the Boe ranch, a few miles distant, and it was ascertained that he had been dispatched with the note written by Mrs. Boe to Culbertson. Then came the news that at Whitewood, a town some miles northwest of Sturgis, Loveswar had cashed a note of Puck's, payable to Loveswar, for $20. At Rapid City the note was declared a forgery.

As suspicion thus pointed to Loveswar, he was arrested on the Pine Ridge reservation and lodged in the Meade county jail on the charge of having committed the crime. The Indian could not deny that he had been at the Puck ranch on the night of the double murder.

Story Told by Loveswar.

After considerable urging he confessed

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Rain and Much Cooler Saturday; Sunday Fair and Cool.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	50	1 p. m.	65
6 a. m.	49	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	49	3 p. m.	70
8 a. m.	52	4 p. m.	69
9 a. m.	53	5 p. m.	69
10 a. m.	58	6 p. m.	67
11 a. m.	60	7 p. m.	66
12 m.	63	8 p. m.	64
		9 p. m.	62

CATTLE GROWERS ALARMED

Kansas Man Asserts Packers' Merger Will Make the Business Unprofitable.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—"The outlook for the cattle industry is dark. The heavy cattle receipts at Kansas City yards recently simply means that the western cattlemen are alarmed over the future prospects of the industry and are either going out of the business entirely or are reducing their herds so as to be able to handle them with their own capital. Breeding herds are being wiped out rapidly in every quarter. Production is being stopped. Next year the shortage will be felt in the price of veal. Later on beef prices will go soaring. Why the alarm? The packing house merger." Thus spoke M. C. Campbell, chairman of the State Livestock commission, and one of the largest individual cattlemen of the west, today, in discussing the cattle situation. "The cattlemen all know," continued Mr. Campbell, "that a packers' combine, and especially a packers' merger, means injury to the cattle industry, and they are preparing themselves so as to get hurt as little as possible by reducing their herds. In my opinion, within three years there will be such a shortage as to really amount to a cattle famine."

TOM REED DOESN'T SEE WHY

He Finds it Hard to Discover Reason for Some Persons Questioning Henderson's Motives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, in an interview tonight on the withdrawal from congress of Speaker Henderson of Iowa, said that he saw no reason why General Henderson's statement of the reason for his withdrawal should not be accepted as correct without searching for any ulterior reason.

The ex-speaker said: "I don't see why, when a man in the political world assigns a good reason for sudden action on his part, if it be precipitate, he cannot be believed."

Mr. Reed said he was opposed to tariff revolution, adding: "I believe the sentiment of the people of this country is deadly opposed to tariff revision, and if it is not, it certainly will be should the tariff be revised."

When asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect of Speaker Henderson's attitude on the republican party, he said:

"Well, you know, I am out of politics and I look to others for political forecasts, but I might say that sometimes a great conflagration may be started by a very little match."

WORKING BRINGS HEAVY FINE

President of Boiler Makers' Union Assessed $1,500 for Refusing to Go on a Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The largest fine ever imposed upon a union workman for refusing to obey a strike order has just been assessed James McCarrick, former president of the boiler makers' union of Kansas City, Kan. He has been fined $1,500 because he remained at work when the boiler makers in the Union Pacific railroad shops went on a strike. McCarrick has been in the employe of the Union Pacific for thirty years. He is well thought of by his employers, and as president of the boiler makers' union McCarrick was regarded as one of the leading figures in organized labor circles. McCarrick says he will not pay the fine in the event of a settlement between the boiler makers and the railroad company. "If it ever becomes necessary for me to go elsewhere to work," says McCarrick, "I will look outside of union shops for employment. My family comes before any union on earth."

MONEY OF ESTATE IS SHORT

Man Who Managed It Disappears and Father Puts Up Check to Make Shortage Good.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—A special to the Times from Higginsville, Mo., says:

Theodore Young, business manager of the Grove Young estate, which is worth $300,000, has disappeared. Grove Young died seven years ago and left a will providing that after thirty years his estate should be divided among the heirs. Theodore Young, a near relative, was made business agent on a salary. The first settlement since he assumed charge of the estate was to have been made last Monday. Young has written to the trustees from a western town that he could not face them with the shortage they would find. His father, a wealthy farmer, has deposited his own check in a bank here to cover his son's supposed shortage, with the statement that he will make good whatever the shortage may be.

GO TO JERUSALEM NEXT TIME

Next International Sunday School Convention to Be Held in Jewish Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—It was definitely decided today at the last session of the central executive committee of the international Sunday school convention to hold the next world's convention at Jerusalem in the month of April, 1904. This decision is subject to the approval of the British wing of the organization, but it was said tonight that wing will undoubtedly approve the action of the committee.

The central executive committee elected Mrs. J. W. Barnes superintendent of primary work of all the Sunday schools of the United States and Canada.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept. 19.

At New York—Arrived: La Touraine, from Havre; Lucania, from Liverpool; Columbia, from Hamburg; Calabria, from Genoa; Canadian, from Liverpool. Sailed: Cymric, from Liverpool.

At Auckland—Sailed: Sierra, from San Francisco.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Germanic, from New York; Hanoverian, from Boston.

At Havre—Arrived: Le Bretagne, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Campania, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Plymouth for Hamburg and proceeded.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Plymouth for Hamburg and proceeded.

At Southampton—Arrived: Steamer Southwark, from New York for Antwerp.

MERCER WINS IN CITY

But He Loses in South Omaha and the Country Precincts.

CORPORATIONS TAKE LIVELY HAND FOR HIM

Mercer Money Circulates Freely in Great Big Gobs.

UNUSUALLY LARGE VOTE CAST IN CITY

Democrats Jubilate Over Prospect of Easy Mark for Congress.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DELEGATIONS

Story of the Stubborn Political Fight in All Its Various Details—Incidents of the Day.

Result of Republican Primaries.

Omaha.	Mercer.	Anti-Mercer.	Total.
First ward	254	248	502
Second ward	233	279	512
Third ward	88	282	370
Fourth ward	476	293	769
Fifth ward	343	263	606
Sixth ward	489	296	785
Seventh ward	380	168	548
Eighth ward	320	267	587
Ninth ward	447	...	447
South Omaha	317	267	584

The table here printed shows the result of the republican primary election on congressional delegations in the city of Omaha.

Mercer delegations won out in six of the city wards, with a friendly delegation in the Sixth masquerading under the Pratt label.

Mercer lost out in two Omaha wards and in South Omaha and in a number of contested country precincts.

The primary fight proved to be one of the most hotly waged in the history of Omaha politics. With most favorable weather an unusual large vote was polled and workers arrayed in numbers seldom before seen.

The Mercerite program to defeat his three opposing candidates, Cornish, Pratt and Breen, each in their own ward, was to the extent successful, although in the First ward the Cornish forces were overcome only by the narrow margin of from two to six votes.

Corporations Are Active.

In every ward Mercerite money flowed like water, while the active hands of the railroads, banks and other great corporations were plainly in evidence. All the power of the Mercer-Broatch police board, through use of the police club, was brought in play, most flagrant instances occurring in the First and Sixth wards.

The contest on county and judicial delegates has resulted for the most part the same as the congressional delegations, although by different majorities.

It was noticeable last night that the jubilation at the Mercer headquarters was equalled only by the jubilation of Mr. Hitchcock and his democratic friends, who had been exerting themselves quietly, as far as possible, to promote Mercer's nomination.

Two of the conventions are scheduled for today, both at Washington hall, the congressional convention to be called to order by Chairman Blackburn at 11 o'clock, and the county convention to be called to order by Chairman Goss at 2 o'clock. The judicial convention will not meet until next week, Saturday.

First Ward.

The closest contest in the city was in the First ward, and though Mercer money flowed freely, he carried the ward by majorities ranging only from two to six votes. E. A. Willis, the low man on the Mercer delegation, received 50 votes and the high men on the anti-Mercer delegation, Hans Bock, Charles Hanley and Sam W. Scott, received 248 votes each. Hugh Bartson and Herman Kountze led the Mercer delegation with 254 votes each. Several votes were improperly scratched and were thrown out. The contest for the county delegation was equally as hard fought and resulted in a tie between Charles Nelson and R. K. Paxton on the Jefferis delegation and Adolph Kreneck on the unpledged delegation, who received 243 votes each. The remainder of the Jefferis delegation were elected by less than ten majority. The judicial delegation, composed of Frank W. Bandhauer, Bert C. Miner and R. A. Willison, were elected.

Second Ward.

In the Second ward the anti-Mercer forces elected a straight ticket of delegates to both congressional and county conventions by a safe margin. On the congressional ticket the vote for Fred Bruning, high man on the anti-Mercer side, was 279, that for Louis Swoboda, high Mercer man, being 233. On the county ticket S. A. Corneer and Gus Hamel led the anti-Mercer vote with 269, while A. C. Harte received 222 as high Mercerite. There was but one judicial ticket, that being for Troup, and William Nekel was preference for ward assessor.

Third Ward.

Mercer found very few friends in the Third ward, where the workingmen predominate, his ticket having been snowed under by a vote of 282 to 88. There were few split tickets, but some of the voters failed to put any cross opposite the names of the county delegation, which ran eight votes lower than the congressional. The county delegation, which stands for George A. Mead for state senator, was elected by a vote of 279 to 84. There was but one judicial ticket in the ward and that received 288 votes.

Fourth Ward.

There was an unusually heavy vote in the Fourth ward, where the Mercerites won out by a vote of 476 for Gurley, the high man on the Mercer ticket, to 293 for Wharton, the high man on the opposing ticket. The county delegation, pledged to R. B. Howell for state senator, was elected by a vote of 478 to 290 for the delegation that stood for Kaley for county attorney and Tuttle for representative. The judicial ticket for J. W. Carr was also carried through by a large margin.

Fifth Ward.

A heavy vote was cast in the Fifth ward, the total being 613. The Mercer congressional ticket won by a vote of 343 for Mallory, high man, to 263 for Ellingwood, who led the anti-Mercer delegation. The county delegation for Charles L. Saunders for state senator was elected by an average majority of about 50, and the judicial ticket instructed for George A. Day was successful.

Sixth Ward.

The police board club was worked to a perfection in the Sixth ward. All afternoon two policemen and frequently more were present—including Captain Haze and sergeants. It was apparent from the first that the men were there for a purpose other