THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1903—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

PARRY SCORES LABOR

Tells Manufacturers' Association Unions Are Mere Anarchic Organizations.

INJUNCTIONS PROTECT PRIVATE RIGHTS

Employes' Congressional Battle Against Workmen's Bills is Launched.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY DUBBED REVOLUTIONARY

Convention Told Law Would Undermine Social and Political Life.

ARBITRATION IS DECLARED A FAILURE

Conciliation Impossible When Men Hold Strike Gun to Masters' Heads and Compel Them to Consider Grievances.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers ended this evening without any definite intentions as to whether the organization will adopt the policy of aggressive hostility to union labor outlined by President D. M. Parry in his annual report.

Mr. Parry's attitude on the labor question was the chief point of interest for the delegates and, it is declared, was the cause for the largest delegate representation in the history of the association. When Mr. Parry was introduced at the morning session he received a remarkable ovation, the 600 delegates rising and cheering him vigorously. His report was immediately referred to committees.

At numerous times during the day, in resolutions and in speeches, the matter of trades unionism came to the surface, but at no time was there any test vote on which the attitude of the convention was shown. The convention showed intense feeling and there is every indication that the session tomorrow afternoon, when the report of the resolution committee is to be submitted, will prove a lively one.

The opening of the convention at Tulane hall this morning was made the occasion of an impressive manifestation of New Orleans "hospitality." The local committee had made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates and their women, and the arrangements were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the visitors.

When Vice President J. W. Porch of Louisiana called the convention to order scores of women residents and visitors were present with the delegates. Mr. Porch, after welcoming the visitors in behalf of the commercial interests of the south, introduced Mayor Paul Capdeville of New Orleans and Governor W. H. Heard who gave hearty and eloquent welcome. Then came the feature of the day's reception, in the spirited reception given President Parry. The delegates first applauded with vigorous handclapping, and as the enthusiasm grew men and women climbed on their chairs, cheering lustily and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Parry responded briefly and then submitted his annual report, dealing largely with labor conditions.

Battle with Organized Labor.

After calling attention to the marked growth of the National Association of Manufacturers, which now has over 2,100 members on its roll, Mr. Parry immediately took up the question of the battle between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of congress.

Referring to this question Mr. Parry said:

By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills this association performed what to my mind was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to socialistic impulse. It is impossible to hide our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liberties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and despotism.

Organized labor, an army presumably 2,000,000 strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprigs of socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled "An act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual" and the latter should have been termed "A bill to legalize strikes and boycotts."

Ominous Manifestations

The introduction in congress of such measures as these and the support they received there and from the press and public can only be regarded as ominous manifestations of the deep-seated power of an organization which in late years has had such an insidious growth that we find it dominating to a dangerous degree the whole social, political and governmental systems of the nation. Who can take note of the hundreds of strikes of the last year, of the many acts of aggression and ruthless violation of principles heretofore held dear by the American people, of the subservient and apologetic tone of many newspapers and public men toward those things, and also of the all too prevalent antagonism toward capital without being impressed with the gravity of the situation? If organized labor had succeeded in getting its two bills enacted into law, more measures of a similar character would have followed close upon the heels and we should have found socialism stealing upon us at a rapid rate.

It is well that those who would revolutionize the social order should at the very inception of their national program meet with organized resistance, and it was fortunate that there was an association strong enough to checkmate the influence of organized labor this last winter, and that at a time when in the full plenitude of its power it seemed certain of success. This conflict—and it was a conflict and a very momentous one—deserves to go down in history as the first decisive defeat of the socialistic forces which have of late years had such surprising growth.

One thoroughly alive to the true nature of this un-American institution of organized labor as at present conducted, the people, I firmly believe, will place their stamp of disapproval upon it, and it will dwindle in power faster than it grew. Perhaps a new form of unionism will take its place—a beneficent unionism—for the right of the workmen to organize within the spirit of the federal constitution is not to be disputed. The employers of this country have no quarrel with the men that work for them considered as individuals. The welfare of those who toil in our factories calls for our most earnest consideration. But what we must protest against is the unwarrantable usurpation of rights and the disastrous industrial policy which characterizes them in their present associated capacity.

Calls Arbitration a Failure.

Mr. Parry then recited the murders of five men which took place in Chicago "in the name of organized labor," the victims all being nonunion men. He described the inability of the courts of justice to convict any of the murderers because of the fear

(Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICAN PICTURES ON SHOW

Salon of National Society Contains Many Canvasses by Over Sea Artists.

PA[illegible] 14.—The art events of the year wi[illegible]urated tomorroy with the opening of [illegible] of the National Society of Fine [illegible] the Grand Palais, which will be follo[illegible] tonight later by the salon held unde[illegible]ices of the government.

There will be an unusua[illegible]rge representation of American artists at tomorrow's salon. The landscapes and interiors by Walter Gay of Boston receive favorable attention from the critics.

J. Hoxie Bartlett of New York shows several marines. Alonso Skinner Clark of Chicago exhibits a view of "Watertown in Winter." Alexander Harrison of Philadelphia has six pictures rich in color and showing peculiar atmospheric tints of sunshine and snow. Among the other Americans exhibiting are Frederick Baker, Charles Bittinger, Florence Seeste, Herbert Falkner, Grace Gassett, Eugene Higgins, Albert Herter, George Howland, Maud Keller, Miss Lee Robbins, Alfred Marur, Elizabeth Nourse, Gertrude Partington, Ethel Sands and Frank Stokes.

PREMIER'S SON IS ACCUSED

French Editor Declares He Was Offered $200,000 to Aid Exiled Monks.

PARIS, April 14.—Edgar Combes, the premier's son, has asked the public prosecutor to investigate the charges made against him by M. Besson, editor of the Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble. The editor alleges that an intermediary approached him on behalf of Edgar Combes with an offer to secure authorization for the monks of the Grande Chartreuse monastery to remain in France on payment of $200,000, of which $20,000 would be given to M. Besson.

Le Soir tonight publishes an interview with M. Vervoort, the alleged intermediary, who gives a complete denial of M. Besson's story. He declares the only conversation he had with M. Besson was when the latter asked him to find out if La Grande Chartreuse had any chance of obtaining authorization to remain, and when he told him the monastery had no chance.

"These were the only times," says M. Vervoort, "that I saw M. Besson, and neither $200,000 nor any other sum was mentioned."

RUSSIA PREPARES TO EXHIBIT

Finance Minister Witte to Name Commission at an Early Date.

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ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The czar has instructed Finance Minister Witte, the member of the imperial cabinet, in whom he places the greatest confidence, to make all the arrangements for Russia's official participation in the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis next year. A large sum of money has been appropriated for the purpose.

Minister Witte will name soon a commission which will start immediately after the appointment for St. Louis.

LYNCH MAY NOT LIVE LONG

Prison Does Not Agree with Noted Irishman Sentenced for High Treason.

LONDON, April 14.—It is learned that the friends of Colonel Lynch, who is undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment for high treason, in aiding and abetting the Boers in their war against Great Britain, are greatly concerned about his health in prison.

Lynch has lost weight as well as spirits and his friends are saying that his health is failing rapidly and that he may not live long enough to be pardoned by a special act of grace by the king after the royal visit to Ireland.

ROYALTY NOT RECONCILED

Announced Louise and Frederick Are Not to Be Remarried.

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LONDON, April 14.—(New York World Cablegram, Special Telegram.)—The report that ex-Crown Princess Louise and Crown Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony were to be reconciled and remarried this week is denied. The World correspondent at Dresden telegraphs that such a thing would be impossible.

Maynard Pleased with Isthmus.

COLON, Colombia, April 14.—Congressman H. L. Maynard, from Virginia, sailed today for New York. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the Isthmus of Panama, which he considers more up to date and far less unhealthy than is generally imagined. He shares the views of the best informed persons here that, notwithstanding an influential opposition in the next Colombian congress, the United States government finally will overcome all sentimental objections and secure the ratification of the canal convention.

Bonilla Takes Capital.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, April 14.—Juan Angel Aris, who was appointed president of Honduras by the retiring president, Sierra, has surrendered to General Bonilla, whose forces yesterday occupied Tegucigalpa, the capital.

Rebels to Attack Fez.

MADRID, April 14.—Advices received here form Fez, Morocco, say the rebel Kabyle tribesmen have left Tazza to attack Fez.

DENIES NEW COAL DISCOVERY

Lehigh Manager Says Story of Fresh Finds is Absolutely Untrue.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—General Manager Richards of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company denies the reported coal find in the Wyoming valley.

For two days he has been sending telegrams of denial to different scientific papers and periodicals which have requested him to verify the story.

ALABAMA TORNADO SLAYS NINE

Storm Sweeps Over Three Towns, Destroying Much Property and Many Lives.

EVERGREEN, Ala., April 14.—At least nine persons were killed and an appalling loss to property was caused by a tornado which visited Burnt, Corn and Peterman, in Monroe county yesterday.

RECOGNIZE RACE PREJUDICE

Cleveland Declares Southern Whites Must Be Allowed Freedom of Thought.

BLACKS' SHORTCOMINGS ARE FORGOTTEN

Former Masters Forgive Reconstruction Period and Show Every Day Genuine Desire to Uplift Emancipated Slaves.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Former President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker tonight at a meeting held in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden in the interest of the Tuskegee institute. Among those on the platform were Mayor Low, who presided; Booker T. Washington, Edgar G. Murphy, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Murray Butler and Dean J. Van Amringe of Columbia; W. H. Baldwin, Chancellor McCracken of New York university; John DeWitt Warner and George F. Peabody. Mrs. Cleveland sat in the gallery with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who are Mr. Cleveland's hosts while he is in the city.

Negroes Provide National Problem.

Mr. Cleveland, who was greeted with prolonged applause as he was introduced by Mayor Low, said:

I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free, nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship, any more purged them of their racial and slavery-bred imperfectness than that it changed the color of their skins. I believe that among the nearly 9,000,000 negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States a problem, which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the southern and late slave-holding states, surrounded by about 8,000,000 negroes, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace and even the safety of their civilization interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship.

At the same time I am thoroughly convinced that the teachings of Booker Washington and the methods of the Tuskegee institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of this vexatious problem.

I cannot, however, keep out of my mind tonight the thought that, with all we of the north may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend, except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves, upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the south.

I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement has thus far been generously forthcoming. Schools for the education of negro children and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the south and are liberally assisted by the southern public and private funds. So far as I am informed the sentiment in favor of the largest extension and broadest influence of the Tuskegee institute and kindred agencies is universal; and I believe that without exception the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors.

Whites Have Honest Prejudice.

I do not know how it may be with other northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of respectable white people in the south. They do not believe in the social equality of the race, and they make no false pretense in regard to it, but it seems to me there is abundant sentiment and behavior among the southern whites to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born of something so much deeper and more imperious as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condoned the negroes' share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the south during the saturnalia of reconstruction days and has allowed a kindly feeling to survive the time when the south was deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate and unintelligent negro suffrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even the prejudice or racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen in the south, who in the solution of the negro problem must, amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden.

There are, however, considerations related to this feature of the question which may be regarded as more in keeping with the objects and purposes of this occasion. As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his advancement and sincerely laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the ungrudging co-operation of the white people of the south. Labor as we will those who lift the weight must be those who stand next to it. This co-operation cannot be forced; neither can it be gained by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held southern ideas, or even prejudices.

In summing up the whole matter, there is one thing of which we can be absolutely and unreservedly certain: When we aid Tuskegee institute and agencies like it, striving for the mental and manual education of the negro in the south, we are rendering him the best possible service. Whatever may be his ultimate destiny, we are thus helping to fit him to fill his place and bear its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the soil at "the bottom of life" the seeds of the black race's development and usefulness. These seeds will not die, but will sprout and grow; and, if it be within the wise purpose of God, the hardened surface of no outward sentiment or prejudice can prevent the plant of the negro's appointed opportunity bursting forth into the bright sunlight of a cloudless day.

Murphy Lauds Washington.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Cleveland introduced Edgar G. Murphy, who said:

I think wise men everywhere are recognizing in the principal of Tuskegee one of the greatest moral assets in the country today. The south has not applauded him with undiscriminating agreement, indeed it has sometimes blamed him. But the south is too fair to him and his race to allow these occasions of disagreement to distort the broad perspective in which it has viewed and appreciated that arduous public service through which, for twenty years, he has labored for the upbuilding of his humble and untutored fellows.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who followed, said the south deserved great credit for taking up as it had an untried problem in helping the negro to help himself.

Quoting a remark made by Henry Ward Beecher to the effect that we should "make the negro worthy first and then give him suffrage," Dr. Abbott said:

We made the error of giving him suffrage first, and the unfortunate negro has had to suffer ever since. What the negro wants is education. It all depends upon education whether he will be a shackle to our feet or wings to our body.

LORENZ RETURNS TO AMERICA

Bloodless Surgeon Comes to Remove Cast from Armour's Daughter's Hip.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Dr. Adolph Lorenz returned to America today on Lahn. He will go to Chicago to remove the cast from Lolita Armour's hip, to operate upon whom he made his first visit to this country.

SNOW FALLS IN WISCONSIN

Brisk Breeze Causes Nasty Drifts During Spring Snowstorm.

PLAINFIELD, Wis., April 14.—About six inches of snow fell over central Wisconsin today. A high northeast wind drifted the snow badly.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Large Number of Nebraska Rural Routes to Be Established July 1.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—J. E. Reuter, Bow Valley, vice Alexander Irle, removed; Miss Emma Grant, Preston, Richardson county, vice L. C. Schnell, resigned. Iowa—M. L. Webster, Daytonville, Washington county. Wyoming—James I. Patter, Basin, Big Horn county.

The First National bank of Dunkerton, Ia., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $30,000.

Reserve agents approved: Nebraska—Western National bank of New York for South Omaha National of South Omaha. Iowa—National Live Stock bank of Chicago for First National of Lyons.

These Nebraska rural free delivery routes will be established July 1: Alexandria, Thayer county, two routes; area covered, fifty-nine square miles; population served, 795. Ashland, Saunders county, two routes; area, sixty-five square miles; population, 1,005. Aurora, Hamilton county, one additional; area, twenty-six square miles; population, 500. Beaver Crossing, Seward county, three routes; area, sixty-six square miles; population, 1,560. Belvidere, Thayer county, one route; area, thirty square miles; population, 453. Bruning, Thayer county, two routes; area, fifty-two square miles; population, 925. Cedar Bluffs, Saunders county, two routes; area, fifty-one square miles; population, 1,205. Chapman, Merrick county, one route; area, twenty-eight square miles; population, 375. Clarks, Merrick county, one additional route; area, thirty-four square miles; population, 500. Cowles, Webster county, one route; area, thirty square miles; population, 400. Craig, Burt county, one additional route; area, twenty-six square miles; population, 390. Dannebrog, Howard county, one route; area, twenty-six square miles; population, 605. Diller, Jefferson county, one additional route; area, twenty-six square miles; population, 395. Guide Rock, Webster county, one additional; area, twenty-five square miles; population, 400. Hardy, Nuckolls county, two additional; area, fifty-five square miles; population, 1,000. Hebron, Thayer county, two routes; area, sixty square miles; population, 970. Nelson, Nuckolls county; two routes; area, fifty square miles; population, 850. Norman, Kearney county, one route; area, thirty-one square miles; population, 450. Oak, Nuckolls county, one route; area, twenty-five square miles; population, 425. Steele City, Jefferson county, one route; area, twenty seven square miles; population, 395.

THROUGH A CRAWFISH HOLE

Water Starts in Great Torrent Till Hard Work is Needed to Save Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Prompt and effective work today arrested the threatened destruction of Waterloo levee, about seventy miles above the city on the east bank of the river.

A crawfish hole had developed near its base and widened to a diameter of eighteen to twenty inches. For a time there was much apprehension that the levee would go, but after a day of hard work a runaround was completed and the source of the trouble made reasonably secure.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 14.—The Ohio river is rising here and is expected to reach thirty-five feet or more. Rain has been falling all day. The flood of three weeks ago forced many people in the bottoms out of their homes and they had just moved back when the present rise came upon them.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—The river has risen over three feet since the United States monitor Arkansas passed under the Illinois Central bridge on Sunday, and it is feared that it cannot go under the bridge at the present stage of water and will be unable to reach St. Louis in time for the World's fair dedication.

NEGROES MURDER POLICEMAN

Riddle Officer with Bullets Who Seeks Their Arrest for Theft.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 14.—Police Officer C. Leslie was killed here tonight while trying to capture several negroes suspected of theft. They had taken refuge in a box car, when Leslie called on them to surrender or he would shoot. They refused and he fired several shots at the car. Meanwhile one of the negroes made his way unobserved behind the officer and shot him through the head. The others then riddled his body with bullets and fled.

GRANT'S FRIEND PASSES AWAY

Born in Neighboring Houses Boys Grew Up Together, Keeping Affection Till End.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—A. S. Mount died today aged 80.

He was born in 1822 in Clermont county, Ohio. In a neighboring house, the same year, U. S. Grant was born.

The elder Mount and the elder Grant were both tanners and the two boys, after being reared together, were put to work in their fathers' respective yards. They were always great friends and visited each other in after years.

BLAZING MAN CALLS ENGINE

Summons St. Louis Brigade to Extinguish Burning Oil-Soaked Clothing.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—With his clothing blazing as the result of a lamp explosion, Emil Tonella ran from his home at 17 South Thirteenth street today and pulled a fire alarm box.

Then, frantically trying to extinguish his burning, oil-soaked clothing, he remained on the spot and within a few moments the fire department arrived and put him out with a hand extinguisher.

OMAHAN AIDS RATE PROTEST

Casket Manufacturers Object to Freight Charges in Texas and on Pacific Slope.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—About fifty casket manufacturers are in conference here to discuss freight rates. M. B. Inford of Crawfordsville, Ind., presided today. M. Wulpi of Omaha is secretary.

Threatened increases in freight rates in Texas and on the Pacific slope occupied the attention of the manufacturers today. An appeal was framed to the Central and Southern Traffic associations.

POPULISTS TAKE ON BENSON

People's Independent Party Fuses with Rump Republican Element.

MAKES MIXTURE OF OTHER CANDIDATES

Ticket Named at Washington Hall Last Night is Taken from the Nominations Made by Old Parties Saturday.

For Mayor.....E. A. BENSON
For City Attorney.....C. C. WRIGHT
For City Treasurer.....A. H. HENNINGS
For Comptroller.....C. O. LOBECK
For City Clerk.....M. P. O'CONNER
For Tax Commissioner.....WM. FLEMING
For Building Inspector.....GEO. W. MILES
For City Councilmen—
First Ward.....ERNEST STUHT
Second Ward.....V. F. KUNCL
Third Ward.....HARRY ZIMMAN
Fourth Ward.....G. T. NICHOLSON
Fifth Ward.....D. J. O'BRIEN
Sixth Ward.....GEORGE SMITH
Seventh Ward.....E. J. BERRYMAN
Eighth Ward.....THOMAS FALCONER
Ninth Ward.....C. S. HUNTINGTON

The true colors of the bolting republicans came out last night at the populist convention, when a member of the steering committee of the convention reported that the leaders of the faction which nominated Benson had pledged themselves to support every candidate of the populists in exchange for the nomination of E. A. Benson.

All through the convention H. F. McIntosh spoke of the understanding between himself and the republican bolters, and with one exception the agreement was fulfilled.

The committee reported through Hugh F. McIntosh that the regular republican convention met at Washington hall on Saturday and nominated officers, giving the names of the nominees; that "owing to sharp practices" a number of the delegates bolted and later nominated Erastus A. Benson; that the democrats met Saturday night, reporting the names of the nominees and continued:

Your committee has consulted with prominent republicans and democrats, with union labor leaders and citizens of various political affiliations. We find that there is widespread dissatisfaction with nominations made for mayor and some other offices on both the regular republican and democratic tickets. This dissatisfaction is founded on sound knowledge of fact as to the political or personal unfitness of candidates and its expression is prompted by patriotic and private life and who can be depended on to stand by the interests of the people in every emergency which may arise during their term of office.

Resolution Has Opposition.

This resolution was signed by all members of the committee except George Magney, who refused to subscribe to the recommendations. The strength of the convention was shown by a motion to table the report which brought out twenty-seven votes, ten to table and seventeen to adopt the report.

After the adoption of the report H. F. McIntosh sprung a prepared list of nominees as follows: For mayor, E. A. Benson; for comptroller, C. O. Lobeck; for treasurer, A. H. Hennings; for clerk, M. P. O'Connor; for tax commissioner, William Fleming; for city attorney, C. C. Wright; for building inspector, George W. Miles; for councilmen—First ward, David Cole; Second ward, V. F. Kunci; Third ward, Harry Zimman; Fourth ward, G. T. Nicholson; Fifth ward, D. J. O'Brien; Sixth ward, George Smith; Seventh ward, E. J. Berrymen; Eighth ward, P. C. Schroeder; Ninth ward, C. S. Huntington.

Candidate of Corporations.

The presentation of this brought George A. Magney to his feet in opposition. He said in part:

I am opposed to the nomination of Mr. Benson. I draw the line on republicans, for they have never done anything for us, not even been kind to us, until they bolted and needed our help. I'll support E. E. Howell or a populist. I have nothing to say against Mr. Benson personally; but it is the monopolistic and corporation element of the republican party which is back Benson. If there is any anti-monopolist in the republican party it is Edward Rosewater. He has fought the corporations and monopolies, while the men who are backing Mr. Benson are railroad attorneys and railroad lobbyists who were at Lincoln all winter attending the legislature to see that it did nothing. The men behind Benson, outside of the Real Estate exchange—and there are but a few of them—are the representatives of the corporations and monopolists. The corporations are not for Frank E. Moores, are not for Rosewater, are not for Connell. They are for Benson.

Who went out of the convention Saturday afternoon? Who led them? Ralph Breckenridge, the law partner of C. J. Greene, attorney for the Burlington railroad—these are backing Mr. Benson. Where does Mr. Benson stand? No one knows. We only know he is a tried and true republican. We know that he has always stood against what we stood for. Benson cannot get on the ticket except by petition unless you place him there. I am done with a party which is ready to fuse with any party in order to carry favor.

The ticket presented by Mr. McIntosh is, with one exception, the ticket handed to us by the managers of the rump convention. That ticket had upon it the name of W. H. Elbourn, while this has the name of M. P. O'Connor—but there is not a populist on the ticket.

He was followed by J. J. Points in support of McIntosh's nomination.

Others in Opposition.

Then came J. W. Barnett, who opposed the nominations on the ground that he opposed a ticket made up by a dissatisfied element of the republican party. Richard Cody opposed the ticket. Dr. Cook favored the ticket as presented, denouncing Ed Howell as the man who "botched the Omaha charter," but also denounced George Smith, its candidate in the Sixth ward. Martin Langdon spoke in favor of the proposed ticket.

James Southard gave assurance that the bolting republicans had solemnly promised to support for office every candidate other than mayor who should be nominated by the populists in case the populists would nominate E. A. Benson for mayor. "We have got with us the campaigners, the workers, the contributors if we nominate Benson tonight. We have with us such men as James P. Connolly, Walter Moise, William A. Paxton—such men as these—with us if we nominate E. A. Benson. We can fuse with the honest, upright citizens of Omaha."

Clamor from Bad Men.

John Quinn declared that in his thirty-six years' residence he had never heard so much clamor for good government from bad men—such clean men as Westberg and Broatch.

Dr. Peabody tried to nominate H. F. McIntosh for mayor, but he declined.

Silas Robbins deplored the fact that the committee had turned to the rump republicans. He said: "These fellows got ripe for reform about 2 o'clock Saturday. If they'd had one more vote they would still be green. The faction that the committee wants to support is the one which elected the representatives to the legislature last fall. They could have changed the charter, but they didn't do it. Mr. Benson doesn't represent a thing we stand for."

The vote on the question resulted in the

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Wednesday; Warmer in Western Portion. Thursday, Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	37	1 p. m.	53
6 a. m.	36	2 p. m.	54
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	55
8 a. m.	38	4 p. m.	56
9 a. m.	42	5 p. m.	55
10 a. m.	46	6 p. m.	55
11 a. m.	48	7 p. m.	54
12 m.	51	8 p. m.	52
		9 p. m.	49

INSPECTS MILLARD RIFLES

Adjutant General Culver Orders Omaha Company in the National Guard.

Adjutant General J. H. Culver arrived in the city last night from Lincoln for the purpose of inspecting the Millard Rifles with the view to its eligibility for admission to the National guard of the state, and is stopping at the Iler Grand.

The inspection was held at the Millard Rifles' armory last night and was in all respects a most successful one. Adjutant General Culver at once issued an order, which will be formally promulgated tomorrow, mustering the Millard Rifles into the National guard as a company of the First regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the disbandment of the company of that regiment at Tecumseh.

General Culver says of the National guard of the state: "The Nebraska National guard is in excellent condition and we are endeavoring to improve its efficiency in the matter of better reports and esprit de corps, with the most encouraging success. I believe that the Nebraska National guard can be made second to none in efficiency in the country and it shall certainly be our aim to make it so.

"Even the reduction of the salary of the adjutant general by the late general assembly will not affect the standard of the National guard. This was caused, I presume, by reason of the necessarily increased appropriations for the State Soldiers' homes at Milford and Grand Island. Anent this subject I believe the Grand Army of the Republic will or should make some strong recommendations relative to the homes at the coming department encampment at Fremont.

"Thus far I have only conferred by telephone with Colonel McClernand, adjutant general of the Department of the Missouri, relative to the new national guard law passed by congress, but will have a conference with him tomorrow in person on the subject. The measure is a good one and will be of great advantage to the National guard all over the country and will increase its efficiency materially."

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE

Some Changes Are Made and Executive Committeemen Are Appointed.

Among the antis appointed on the republican city committee were N. P. Dodge, jr., of the Fourth ward, W. G. Ure of the Sixth and F. D. Wead of the Ninth. The two last named gentlemen have withdrawn from the committee for the reason that they have identified themselves with the Benson movement, but Mr. Dodge will probably stick. A. H. Hennings has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wead and the vacancy in the Sixth will soon be filled.

Chairman Cowell has named the following executive committee: Chairman, George F. Munro; First ward, E. J. Cornish; Second ward, John Lynch; Third ward, Henry W. Bernstein; Fourth ward, Jack Norton; Fifth ward, C. E. Watson; Sixth ward, J. J. Smith; Seventh ward, H. B. Allen; Eighth ward, Charles W. Fear; Ninth ward, A. H. Hennings.

NO NORTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE

Company Comes to Amicable Settlement with Conductors and Trainmen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—All matters in dispute between the officials of the Northern Pacific and the conductors and trainmen were amicably settled tonight and the negotiations which began early in January are now ended.

The men will get an advance of 15 per cent for freight conductors and trainmen, and 12 per cent for passenger trainmen. Yardmen are granted the new Chicago scale, which is half a cent an hour higher than the rate granted last fall.

The company agrees to discontinue the practice of running double-header trains, except on two divisions where they will be run on a low tonnage restriction, and made an agreement with the men on the occasions where helper engines may be maintained.

NORTH WILL DIRECT CENSUS

Wool Manufacturers Release Secretary to Permit His Accepting Government Post.

BOSTON, April 14.—S. N. D. North has decided to accept the directorship of the United States census bureau recently offered him by President Roosevelt.

The matter was left to the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to which organization Mr. North felt that he owed prior allegiance, and it has now released him from his obligations as secretary.

UTAH PRELATE LOSES CASH

Judge Declares Legacy to Build Church Void and Gives Money to Legatees.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Justice Blanchard in the supreme court today declared void the $20,000 legacy left by Charlotte A. Mount to Bishop Tuttle to erect a church.

By the decision the $20,000 becomes part of the residuary estate.

Movements of Ocean Vessels April 14.

At New York—Arrived—Algeria, from Genoa; Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from Bremen; Lahn, from Genoa and Naples. Sailed—Anchoria, for Glasgow; Cevic, for Liverpool.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Calabria, from New York, for Leghorn and Naples.

At Genoa—Sailed—Lombardia, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Oceanic, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Aurania, for New York, via Queenstown; Ultonia, for Boston, via Queenstown.

At Suez—Arrived—Ajax, from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Vancouver.

At the Lizard—Passed—Pennland, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; L'Aquitaine, from New York, for Havre.

At Sagres—Passed—California, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Bavarian, from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, for Liverpool.

At London—Arrived—Minnetonka, from New York.

At Scilly—Passed—Graf von Waldersee, from New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

JURY CRIES BRIBERY

Alleged Cash Was Offered for Conviction of Innocent Colorado Suspect.

DENVER POLICE JUDGE IS IMPLICATED

Magistrate and Three Companions Said to Seek Attorney's Downfall.

ONE MISSOURI BOODLER IS INDICTED

Baking Powder Panel Finds Evidence of Corruption in Lobbies.

DOUBLE PROBE SINKS DEEP IN FILTH

Senator Stone Subpoenaed to Tell of Means Taken to Kill Anti-Alum Measure Before Jefferson City Legislature.

GOLDEN, Colo., April 14.—Judge De France in the district court today, denied a motion to quash the indictments against William J. Thomas, former police magistrate of Denver, Robert Schrader, Daniel D. Sadler and H. H. Tammen, charging them with conspiracy to bribe and commit perjury. The defendants will be tried at the present term of court.

The charges grew out of the trial of Attorney W. W. Anderson in Denver, on the charge of having attempted to kill F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of the Denver Post. Anderson was acquitted and members of the jury alleged that bribes had been offered them to secure conviction.

One Indicted in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The investigation of charges of boodling in the state legislature in connection with baking powder legislation was resumed today by the St. Louis and Cole county grand juries.

It is said enough evidence has been secured by the grand jury at the state capital to secure at least one indictment, the announcement of which may be made soon.

Attorney General Crow said today that if there were any defects in the requisition papers issued to bring D. J. Kelley, wanted in connection with the charges of legislative boodling, from New York to Missouri they would be remedied at once.

"I will know by tonight," he added, "just what the trouble is and I believe Kelley will return by the end of the week. I do not believe he will go into hiding or run away."

A subpoena was served this afternoon on United States Senator W. J. Stone, who represented the Public Health society before the legislature, in the interest of the anti-alum measure. This was before Mr. Stone had been elected to the United States senate. A subpoena has also been issued at the instance of Circuit Attorney Folk and will be sent to Carthage, Mo., to be served on Colonel William H. Phelps, a prominent railroad representative before the legislature.

Among the witnesses examined today was Cornelius Roach, editor of the Carthage Democrat and secretary of the Pinkie, and Robert E. Lee, who transmitted a $1,000 check from D. J. Kelley to his brother, Lieutenant Governor Lee.

Senator Stone appeared at the Four Courts late this afternoon and was immediately taken before the grand jury.

Senator Asked to Explain Wealth.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 14.—The witnesses before the grand jury today were Senators Schoenlaub, Collins and Sartorius of St. Louis and former Senator Haynes of St. Joseph.

Nothing definite could be learned regarding their testimony, but it is learned that Senator Collins was asked to explain how he came into possession of seven $1,000 bills which he publicly displayed in St. Louis soon after the adjournment of the legislature.

Lieutenant Governor Lee arrived from Kansas City this afternoon and will go before the grand jury tomorrow.

CARTHAGE, Mo., April 14.—It was learned today that Colonel W. H. Phelps, for whom a subpoena was issued at St. Louis today, left the city late last night. Inquiry at his home here today elicited the information that he was not in the city, but the servants were unable or unwilling to state where he had gone.

Police Board is Dismissed.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—The members of the Denver fire and police board, who were summoned by Governor Peabody to appear before him today and show cause why they should not be removed, ignored the citation.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas and Frank C. Goudy appeared as attorneys on its behalf and presented arguments in opposition to the governor's power to remove the board.

Governor Peabody late today dismissed the entire board, appointing the following men as its successor:

James O. Parrish, fire commissioner and president of the board; George P. Steele, police commissioner; George T. Woodside, excise commissioner.

It is expected the governor's appointees will demand the offices and, being refused, will appeal to the courts.

SENDS POPE UNIQUE GIFT

Roosevelt Forwards Holy Father Copies of All Presidents' Official Documents.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—President Roosevelt has sent through Cardinal Gibbons a gift to be presented to the pope on his jubilee.

The gift consists of ten handsomely bound volumes, containing all the messages and official documents of the presidents of the United States, from Washington to Roosevelt. The gift was entrusted by Cardinal Gibbons to a clergyman, who sailed from New York for Naples today. Autograph letters from the president and Cardinal Gibbons to his holiness accompany the gift.

CARNEGIE TO PAY FEVER COST

Cornell Students Will File Itemized Bills Showing Money Spent During Epidemic.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—A further communication was received by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell today from Andrew Carnegie, urging that he be allowed to pay all expenses incurred by students on account of the typhoid, including those of twenty-seven who died.

The details of the plan by which students are to avail themselves of Mr. Carnegie's offer have been worked out and each one will send to the treasurer's office an itemized bill.