

ROCK BURIES SCORES

Canadian Mountain Top Orphan on to Sleeping Mining Hamlet.

HUNDRED AND FORTY KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Fit Top and Houses Are Smothered Under Tons of Debris.

DISASTER RESEMBLES VOLCANIC ACTION

Hill Continues for Hours Hurling Boulders High in Air.

DAMMED RIVER THREATENS TOWN

Stones Block Stream, Spread Waters and Then Form Sole Protection Survivors Have from Devastating Flood.

FRANK, N. W. T., April 29.—A shock resembling an earthquake was experienced here about 1:30 this morning and the whole valley below town was shaken immediately after with what appeared to be a volcanic eruption from the top of Turtle mountain, which overlooks the town.

Thousands of tons of rock were thrown down, covering the mine entrance, the mine buildings being buried hundreds of feet deep. All the men employed about the mine outside were instantly killed and twenty miners are imprisoned in the mine, with little hope of rescue. The loss of life is estimated at over 100, mostly women and children. A Mr. Leitch, his wife and four children are among the dead. The mountain is still throwing up rock.

For many hours no one could explain the disaster except on the theory that a miracle had occurred and a volcano suddenly broken loose in the Canadian Rockies. Toward night, however, it became apparent that the entire trouble was the result of a landslide. The clouds of smoke the terror-stricken people claimed to have seen divided down to drifting dust and the continued rain of rock merely the aftermath of the original slide.

Old Man's river, which flows through the center of the town, is dammed up with the fallen rock to the height of nearly 100 feet. The waters are spreading for miles and the entire valley above the town is flooded.

A big body of water is pressing on the dam, the only precaution Frank now has, should the impromptu dam break the entire village would be swept away.

Turtle Mountain Totters.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—By an unexpected and unexpected disaster the little town of Frank, Alberta, has been plunged into mourning. There are at least 140 dead and further details may increase the number of victims. The majority of the killed are women and children. As the night shift was preparing to come from work this morning a disturbance occurred on the top of Turtle mountain which overlooks the town. There was a tremendous upheaval, which awoke all sleepers, who believed that the end of the world had come. The entire side of the mountain was removed by the broken rocks and millions of tons of rock scattered like chaff over the town. The mine building and mine entrance were buried under a pile of debris hundreds of feet deep. Nine houses in the village are buried under the rock, the roofs being crushed in like eggshells and everything inside the houses perished.

All the men working at the mine on outside jobs were instantly killed. It is supposed that 120 men were thus killed, although the exact number is not known, for the records of the office and payroll are buried under the broken rocks. The seventeen men working in the shaft at the time were all imprisoned and it seemed certain they were doomed, for the entrance was blocked by immense piles of broken rocks. The miners within, however, found a hole where there was less debris and after cutting through thirty feet of debris all but two emerged uninjured. One of them only escaped, however, to find his house destroyed and his wife and six children dead. There is now plenty of air in the mine and the inside workings are intact.

The people in the town are panic-stricken as the mountain is still scattering rock and no one knows how soon the disaster may be duplicated. The uninjured inhabitants are divided between a desire to stay and bury the dead and an impulse to seek a place of safety before they are overwhelmed by a great calamity.

The first announcement was that there had been a volcanic eruption, but this is generally discredited, the formation and history of the country being known to the volcanic theory. Indirect reports from Ferlie, however, say that lava and ashes from the alleged outbreak are choking up Old Man's river, which runs through Frank. Frank is a new town of about 1,000 inhabitants and lies in the valley of the river at the entrance of Crow's Nest pass. The coal company has been operating for eighteen months. The mines are gaseous.

Plains Open in Earth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—An official dispatch from the Canadian Pacific railroad says: "The latest report from Frank, Alberta, says: A volcanic eruption occurred here at 4 a. m. today. The earth opened up for three-quarters of a mile and millions of tons of rock slid off Turtle mountain, which overlooks the little town. It is estimated that the loss of life is about seventy residents, and in addition about fifty miners are entombed in the mine. The Canadian Pacific at once arranged for trains to convey doctors, nurses and hospital stores, both from the east and west, to Frank.

"The Crow's Nest branch railway is temporarily blocked, but the railway company, who have sent large gangs of men there, expect to get it cleared soon."

Discredited Earthquake Story.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 29.—Mr. Baynes Reed, superintendent of the meteorological survey here, has taken a seismograph, which discloses not the slightest trace of a seismic disturbance. The reports of a volcanic eruption or earthquake at Frank, N. W. T., are utterly discredited by him.

SPOKANE, April 29.—A private dispatch from Frank, N. W. T., states that a terrible earthquake has occurred there, wiping out a mine and killing seventy people.

Frank is a few miles from Ferlie, B. C., where the terrible explosion occurred two months ago.

TREATIES NOT YET READY

German Government Declines to Say When the New Documents Will Be Completed.

BERLIN, April 29.—Interior Secretary von Posadowski-Weber, in behalf of Chancellor von Buelow, refused in the Reichstag today to answer an interpellation of the conservatives as to when the commercial treaties will be denounced. The secretary pointed out that weighty material considerations, particularly in the interests of agriculture itself, prevented the chancellor from saying when the old treaties would be denounced.

After refusing to answer the interpellation the interior secretary left the house, accompanied by other members of the Bundestag, and the Reichstag decided to continue the discussion of the interpellation.

Count von Limburg-Stirum said the present treaties were against the interests of the country, particularly the treaty of 1900 with the United States, which was very peculiar, since it gave Germany diminutive concessions, while Germany gave much more.

The Reichstag had given the government a tariff law with which it can negotiate. It was very naive to wait until other countries denounced their treaties with Germany. The latter paid compliments to America, but all who knew the Americans, he said, were aware that compliments did not make any impression upon them, but only induced them to make greater demands.

The speaker regretted that the government had not shown the will to proceed energetically. The statement of Count von Limburg-Stirum was greeted with lively applause from members of the right party.

REVIEWS THE NAVY OF JAPAN

Emperor Talks of His Progress and Urges Renewed Effort of Officers.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 29.—The steamer Olanos, from the Orient, was at Kobe when the great review, held in the emperor's honor, took place. There were five long lines of battleships and cruisers all handsomely decorated with flags. The Japanese squadron numbered forty-seven battleships and cruisers and twenty-three torpedo boats, and about a dozen foreign warships were present. This fleet was reviewed by the emperor from the cruiser Asama.

The emperor's message to the fleet extolled the progress of the navy and urged renewed efforts. A grand ball was held at night when the emperor rested to his right hand, while the fleet concentrated there, forty-one vessels being brilliantly illuminated.

Two Japanese papers publish stories to the effect that the American officers, sent over to watch the construction of the Manila gunboats built for the United States by the Uraga Dock company, were bribed and passed work which resulted in structural defects in the first gunboat. The Niroku Shimo says that defects in the construction of the first gunboat were reported by Japanese officers, who took it to Manila and as a result the four gunboats now on the stocks are being reconstructed at a heavy loss to builders. The Japanese Mail discredits the stories of bribing.

A copy of the Singapore Straits Times reveals that the emperor visited two Chinese of whom he believed to be Kang Yu Wei, the noted reform leader, have been arrested at Darjeeling, charged with conspiracy against China, and have been ordered deported to China.

THEY CALL IT A SCANDAL

Some of the Bishops of the Church Greatly Outraged Because of Vanderbilt Wedding.

LONDON, April 29.—At today's session of the London diocesan conference the bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur E. Ingram, received a letter from the representatives of the clergy of the diocese drawing attention to the Vanderbilt-Rutherford wedding and requesting him to make such reference during the conference on his recent tour and deplorable incident as shall serve to ally to some extent the distress of the clergy, who feel keenly this infringement of the marriage law in the diocese, and which may also lead others to realize how serious a breach of church discipline is involved in such a proceeding.

The bishop said he need hardly say that even without this letter the matter would have been investigated. He had seen the chancellor of the diocese, who contended that he was obliged by law to issue a license to a divorced person if a clergyman could be found to marry them. In this case, that the latter was the guilty party; that the chancellor was entirely independent of the bishops and that the license went out in the chancellor's name and not in the bishop's.

The bishop of London added that he had already summoned Rev. Mr. Haddon, who performed the ceremony, and after seeing him he would give his opinion of the whole matter.

WILL USE HIS OWN CARRIAGE

When Emperor William Calls on Pope He Will Leave Italy's King Behind.

BERLIN, April 29.—A train load of Emperor William's horses and equipage left here for Rome today, so that the emperor, when calling on the pope, need not use a carriage of King Victor Emmanuel, whose liveries has not yet been sent inside the papal precincts.

As the emperor had to send one royal vehicle, he concluded to send two, with eight coach horses, three saddle horses and twenty coachmen, grooms and hostlers. The story that the emperor is not going to Rome with his majesty because he is not willing to call on the pope, on account of his strong Protestant beliefs, is considered to be of sufficient importance officially as to require an authoritative denial which cites the fact that the emperor called on the pope during his former visit to Rome and that his imperial arm is really the cause of her staying home.

Turkish Troops Attack Insurgents.

VIENNA, April 29.—Telegrams received from Sofia announce that a fierce fight between Turkish troops and a large band of insurgents has occurred on the right bank of the river Strumitsa, in the district of Dschuba, European Turkey.

New Mast for Shamrock III.

GLASGOW, April 29.—The new mast intended for Shamrock III has been completed and will be ready Friday. It is hoped the contest will be completely re-rigged and ready for a trial spin May 6.

BAER WILL PUT COAL UP

Tells Commerce Commission Price is to Advance Ten Cents in May.

FIXES PRICES, BUT CLAIMS COMPETITION

Reading President Says He Can Decide Charge for Fuel Single Handed, Though Companies Are Not Combined.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Interstate Commerce commission resumed today its investigation into the complaint of William Hearst against the anthracite coal carters of the Philadelphia & Reading R. Co. Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading R. Co. was again called to the witness stand. He could not tell how much of the coal mined along the railroad he controlled was not purchased by him.

Mr. Baer said he promoted the plan to purchase the Temple Iron company and that six railroads were interested. He suggested the percentage of the different companies and their directors accepted it. The plan, he said, was not so broad as to make the Temple Iron company the sales agent of the six companies in New York, but was intended to get rid of the commission men.

Selling Cost Reduced.

His idea was not to maintain a uniform price for coal at tide-water, but to reduce the price of selling and this he had done. "But you have not succeeded in reducing the price to the consumer?" suggested counsel.

"No," replied Mr. Baer, "because you and your friends have succeeded in raising wages and putting up the cost of necessities so that profits are less."

"Is there anything in the Temple Iron company contracts," Mr. Shearn asked, "that would degrade me and incriminate you?" "I decline to answer that question, because it is insolent. There is nothing in any contract I have ever made that makes me the criminal your client published me as being, and he cannot come into court and insult me. You are not a gentleman or you would not insult me."

Mr. Shearn turned to the commission and asked that witness be rebuked, but his request was not complied with.

After refusing to answer a question whether the Temple Iron company paid the Reading 12 1/2 cents a ton for all coal shipped by it since April, 1899, Mr. Baer continued:

"I do say most emphatically that there has been no pool and no combination to regulate the price or output of coal between the railroad presidents since I have been president of the Reading system."

Others Have to Follow Baer.

The price of coal sold by the Reading, he said, was fixed after a general consultation with the general coal agents and sales agents. Other companies pursued a like course. "I thought we were the strongest people," he added, "and I fixed the price and compelled other dealers to do so. They accused me of being arbitrary, and I admit that perhaps I was arbitrary, but I felt it was necessary. After the strike several of the companies complained that they could get a better price than I had fixed for the Reading company's coal; they asked me to raise the price and I refused, and they had to come down to our price."

Asked why the coal was locked out, he said: "They refuse to work unless we give for seven hours' work the pay for ten hours, and we are not going to do it."

"But you have fixed the rate at \$4.50 a ton?"

"Yes, and on May 1 I am going to advance the price to \$5 and try to work it up to \$5. That will be a fair price, it will give us a profit. If I can't get that price I'll have to come down. If the market will take it at \$5 the price will not be reduced."

Mr. Baer believed he could control the coal market and though he had not consulted any of the other coal companies, he did not feel that if he asked \$5 they would ask any less.

"And yet you say there is a competition in the business?"

"Of course there is; fair and square competition," Mr. Baer replied. "It is not necessary that competing merchants should cut each other's throats."

"Do the railroads actually compete for business in the coal regions?"

"In the sense of building lines to the collieries they do compete. In the sense of underselling each other they do not."

TWO RAILROADS MAKE REPLY

Burlington and Milwaukee Both Declare Western Grain Charges Just.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Burlington and Milwaukee railroads have each filed their answers with the Interstate Commerce commission relative to the charges of unduly raising western grain rates.

PLAN TO BUILD ROADS

Resolutions Adopted by Convention Favor National, State, County and Township Aid.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—At the last day's session of the National and International Good Roads convention Hon. T. G. Harper of Burlington, Ia., chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report of the committee, which was adopted.

The resolutions declare: First, that the building of good roads in the United States is now of paramount importance to national prosperity and commercial supremacy; second, that we recommend the harmonious co-operation of the township, county, state and national governments in the furtherance of this great end; third, that the association believes that the appropriations heretofore made for the building of railroads, canals and the improvement of the rivers and harbors have been wise and beneficial, but an appropriation for the improvement of our common highways has now become necessary to extend the blessings of intelligence and to promote a high order of citizenship among all classes of people and to meet the ever growing necessities of the agricultural population.

The resolutions also favored increased appropriations for the road division of the Agricultural department, and the appointment of a committee of one from each state to appear before congress for the purpose of securing national aid in road building.

Charles P. Lane of Westerville, Ala., who came before the convention in behalf of the Brownlow bill, introduced at the last session of congress, seconded the resolutions in a strong address.

A telegram of regret was received from Hon. Andrew Patton, member of Canadian parliament and president of the Canadian Good Roads association, who was to have spoken on "The Highways of Canada."

THEY DO NOT HAVE TO TELL

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Men Accused of Boozing.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 29.—The state supreme court today decided that I. L. Page and Cole Hickox cannot be made to tell from whom they received the \$1,900 and \$500 bills, had in their possession in February last, about the time the greater part of the alum boogie money was distributed.

The decision was rendered by Judges Robinson, Johnson and Burgess and it will, it is believed, prove the most severe setback the prosecution in the boogie case has yet received.

The judges held that Page and Hickox were within their constitutional rights and ordered Sheriff Smith to discharge them from custody. Smith had the prisoners under a commitment for contempt, issued by Judge Hazell of the circuit court on Monday.

Judge Hazell held that they could tell from whom they received the money without in any way placing them in danger of prosecution. The supreme court now holds that the names of the men who gave them the money might be a necessary link in the chain to secure their own convictions.

Yesterday Judge Robinson granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Page and Hickox and set the hearing for today. Attorney General Crow today appeared for the state and there was considerable argument in the case.

GUARDING DYNAMITE CAVE

Contractors Fearful of Revenge by Striking Italians Ask for Protection.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Armed guards are protecting the powder house and dynamite cave of the contractors at the Muscota dam, in Westchester county. Armed Italian strikers, who in the last week have attacked men at work several times, and been routed by a deputy sheriff's posse, are still hiding in the neighboring hills.

Deputy Sheriff W. J. Doyle of Westchester county says he believes he has quelled the disposition to riot on the part of the striking quarrymen at the dam, which is on the Croton river, about two and a half miles from Katonah. He admits, however, that the twenty or more armed Italians who have taken to the hills, and are still prowling in the vicinity, constitute a menace to the public peace of unknown proportions.

The superintendent and foreman of the builders of the dam, being fearful of an attack on the powder house near the works, or on the dynamite cave in the side of Muscota mountain, requested protection for these places, and at their solicitation a special guard has been placed at each.

NURSES ARE GIVEN MEDALS

Recognition for Services on Hospital Ships in South African and Chinese Waters.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Seven nurses from the Mills training school for nurses, who saw service in Chinese and South African waters on the hospital ship Malne, have received their Chinese medals from the British government, through Sir Percy Sanderson.

The medals for the South African service they received last year. The Chinese medals have on one side arms and ordnance grouped beneath palm leaves and on the other side the head of Queen Victoria, with the inscription "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse is engraved "China, 1900," with the name of the recipient. The ribbon to be worn with the medals has a ruby center with a narrower margin of yellow on each side.

One of the tokens of appreciation which the nurses received in the course of their service was a letter from Surgeon F. C. Mundy, R. N., headed "Naval Base hospital, Wei Hai Wei, September 25, 1902," extending his thanks and commendation for the nurses' emergency services at the naval base hospital.

DEERING WORKS SHUT DOWN

Company Posts Notice Suspending All Operations Till Further Notice.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The entire Deering plant was shut down at noon, a notice being posted to the effect that the works would be closed until further notice.

ROOSEVELT DODGES CROWD

Leaves Train at St. Louis Outskirts and Drives Rapidly to Meeting.

CLEVELAND AND CHIEF UNDER ONE ROOF

Notables Gather from All Parts to Assist in Elaborate Exposition Dedication Ceremonies Arranged for Today.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—President Roosevelt arrived at 4:25 this afternoon to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

It was expected he would leave his train at the union station, and a dense throng had congregated there, but to avoid just such an assemblage arrangements were made to detain at Forsyth Junction, three miles from the center of the city, where he was met and escorted to the Good Roads convention in Odeon hall by members of the committee of the world's fair and a reception committee headed by President Francis.

Just as the carriage started a middle-aged woman rushed through the line of officers, wildly waving her handkerchief and cheering the president. She attempted to reach him and shake hands, but the quick-acting police prevented her, and although she ran after the vehicle, still cheering and waving her handkerchief, she was finally distanced and lost in the crowd.

People were congregated along the streets and wildly cheered as the president passed. He doffed his hat in acknowledgment.

Roads Sign of Greatness.

When he finally reached the hall at 5 he found a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours.

In the course of his address he declared that the influence of nations which had not been road builders was evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the olden civilizations, left its impress on literature and changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left us Roman roads.

"Merely from historical analogy," the president continued, "this country which we never will reach a position of leadership unless we do this country, I say, that so no other position will justify us when speaking of us. That nation built good roads."

The president declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the young country to the old world.

"A long life of liquid money is not pleasant," he continued, "it means in many instances isolation to the farmer. When the girl or the boy can't take a turn on a bike even to a neighbor's because of the roads, well, it is a situation not likely to make for a long life."

In conclusion he spoke of the benefits to the country districts of the trolley lines, the telephone and rural free delivery, and closed with the assertion that good roads would prove the greatest benefit of all.

From Odeon hall the president was driven at a sharp trot to St. Louis university, where he spent a few minutes before going on to Mr. Francis' dinner.

Cleveland Also Greeted.

Mr. Cleveland arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern at 5:50, and the train from Washington bearing members of the diplomatic corps five minutes before.

The diplomats were promptly taken in hand by the reception committee and escorted to the quarters assigned them. A portion of the committee remained to greet Mr. Cleveland. As he alighted from the train he was warmly greeted by Mr. Francis, who had driven rapidly to the depot after greeting President Roosevelt, and entering the carriage was driven to Mr. Francis' house, where he and the president will be fellow guests.

Governor Mickey is There.

In addition to the troops from New York, the following state troops arrived during the day: One provisional regiment and band from Ohio, 1,000 officers and men; four regiments from Missouri, 3,000 officers and men; one regiment and band from Iowa, 800 officers and men; one regiment and band from Illinois, 1,000 officers and men; one battalion and band from Oklahoma, 200 officers and men; one battalion and band from Louisiana, 200 officers and men.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, Governor Cummins of Iowa and Governor Mickey of Nebraska arrived early in the afternoon, and Governor Cummins in particular was attended by a staff sufficiently numerous to make up a squadron of cavalry in his train.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is to deliver the invocation at the dedication ceremonies tomorrow, arrived late last night and was driven to the residence of Archbishop Kain, whose guest he will be for the remainder of the week.

President Makes Many Steps to Receive Greetings and Make Speeches.

KBOKUK, Ia., April 29.—The president left Iowa at 10 o'clock this morning over the Burlington, enroute to Quincy and St. Louis.

At the station in this city Governor Cummins of Iowa bid him goodbye and Governor Decker of Missouri welcomed him to the state of Missouri. The party arrived at 8:30 over the Rock Island, from Ottumwa, and was met by the reception committee, consisting of city officials and prominent citizens, and escorted by them to carriages.

In the carriage with the president was Mayor Andrew J. Diamond and Hon. John N. Irwin, ex-governor of Arizona and United States minister to Portugal under President McKinley. Escorted by the old Fifth Regiment band and six companies of the Iowa National Guard, the procession moved along Main street, which was lavishly decorated with flags and banners and thronged with fully 30,000 people.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in North, Clear in South, Thursday. Continued Cold; Friday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 35 1 p. m. 35 6 a. m. 34 2 p. m. 35 7 a. m. 34 3 p. m. 34 8 a. m. 34 4 p. m. 34 9 a. m. 35 5 p. m. 34 10 a. m. 36 6 p. m. 32 11 a. m. 36 7 p. m. 30 12 m. 35 8 p. m. 29

CAUGHT UNDER THE WHEELS

Peter Nelson Killed on R. & N. Tracks by a Backing Engine.

Peter Nelson, an employe of the Willow Springs distillery, rooming at 416 Pacific street, was killed by an engine yesterday on Sixth street, between Pierce and Pacific, at what is known as Engine Alley, while he was attempting to cross the tracks. Coroner Dralloy was sent for and took charge of the remains. He will hold an inquest probably today.

The fatal accident occurred about 6:30 o'clock as engine 747 of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern, with Engineer T. E. Hawthorn and Fireman J. F. Kellner in charge, was backing down to Gibson to put up for the night. The first thing to attract the engineer's attention was the sight of a small orange rolling down the embankment. The unfortunate Nelson was run over by the tender.

Deceased was of Danish birth, about 33 years old, and said to be unmarried. His only relative so far as known to the police was Mrs. Christian Egle of Blair, Neb. Nelson is said to have crossed these tracks an daily several times for over fourteen years in going to and from his place of abode. At the time of his death he carried a bag of oranges and other parcels.

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