THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PETER TAKES THRONE

Servia Dons Holiday Garb to Welcome New Ruler to Belgrade.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA JOIN IN WELCOME

Other Powers Withdraw Ministers as Protest Against the Murder.

KING BARELY SPEAKS DURING CEREMONY

Greets Officials With Handshakes, but Stays Silent Throughout.

ARMY MAKES PEOPLE CHEER LOUDLY

Officers Work Up Enthusiasm Which Appears to Be Spontaneous, Ordering Crowds to Shout as Though Rejoicing.

BELGRADE, June 24.—Russia and Austria alone among the powers took part in King Peter's welcome to Servia today. The representatives of every other foreign country had withdrawn as a protest against the murder of King Alexander and his consort and even the Austrian minister refused to associate with the government or regicides. But although his entry was distinguished by a diplomatic boycott, his reception by the people was everywhere marked by heartiness, which approached genuine enthusiasm, in which all classes participated.

The officials were in uniform and wore all their decorations. Workmen were engaged all night long in finishing the erection of Venetian masts and triumphal arches and some of the latter were only completed as the firing of guns announced King Peter's entry into his realm when the train traversed the bridge connecting Servia with Austria.

The ministers, government officials, judges, municipal and military authorities and leading citizens were assembled on the platform of the railroad station, which was profusely decorated.

The king, who wore the uniform of a Servian general and looked grave and most nervous descended from his car amid a fanfare of trumpets. He shook hands with Premier Akavumovics, who ended a powerful speech by calling for cheers for King Peter, to which the crowd responded with the greatest enthusiasm. The king read his answer to the premier's welcome in somewhat low tones, thanking him and promising to do his utmost for the good of the country.

Austria Ignores Ministers.

The premier, M. Avakumovics, introduced the Russian minister, M. Tcharykoff, who presented his Austrian colleague. Thus the Austrian minister had no intercourse with the provisional government, with which thus far he has had no relations.

The king then exchanged greetings with the cabinet ministers, including Colonel Michin, minister of public works, who took a leading part in the assassinations, and interchanged compliments with the Russian and Austrian ministers.

King Peter throughout was extremely grave. He did not speak a word and did not smile, but simply shook hands with those who were presented to him. The introductions were followed by the traditional picturesque ceremony of the offering of bread and salt by the mayor of Belgrade.

A procession was then formed, with the king in the center and a move was made for the cathedral. Along the entire route were deputations from various Servian towns and bodies of students. The occupants of the windows and balconies threw bouquets at the king's carriage. The number of peasants in the streets was remarkable. Many of them came from distant provinces to attend the festivities and enjoy the free entertainments provided by the government.

Just previous to the king's arrival the doors of the high altar were closed and not a single priest was visible. Suddenly, from the outside came the sound of cheering, signalling the approach of the king. The doors of the high altar were then opened and a procession of gorgeously robed priests and members of the choir emerged, preceded by incense bearers and followed by the venerable metropolitan in brilliant apparel. The procession halted at the main entrance of the cathedral, while the soldiers greeted the new king with loud cheers.

On descending from his coach Peter mounted the steps and halted at the entrance of the cathedral, while the metropolitan in the presence of the assembled crowd welcomed him. The procession then slowly marched up the aisle, the king bowing on either side in response to the profound obeisances of the congregation. It was remarked, however, that the king favored the military men with more bows than the civilians.

King Silent and Taciturn.

The celebration of mass followed, with the brilliant observances of the Greek ritual, the king standing erect and impassive, maintaining the same grave demeanor which marked his movements throughout.

After the mass the metropolitan delivered a short address. He said God's guidance will be visible in everything and prayed God to grant King Peter the power to rule wisely and well. A special prayer for the king was then offered and the splendid chorus chanted the old Gregorian "Kyrie Eleison."

The king then approached the metropolitan and kissed his hand as a tribute of the temporal to the spiritual power and the congregation burst into hearty cries of "Long live the king."

The officials thereupon moved down the aisle, opening a way for the king, who slowly marched out of the cathedral, gravely bowing to the people, his sallow face having become sadder and more stern since his entry.

On leaving the cathedral the procession moved at a brisk trot to the palace, which is situated only a few paces from the konak, the scene of the assassinations.

King Peter, when he descended from his carriage, entered the state ballroom, where the members of the Skupshtina presented him with an address of welcome.

The scene was extremely picturesque. The homely garb of the peasants who had been allowed to enter the room and the simple attire of the deputies contrasting with the white and gold decorations of the ballroom and the splendid uniforms of the king's staff.

In reply to the address King Peter gravely remarked that he could only repeat what he had said at the railroad station, that he would do his best to rule in accordance with the constitution.

Shakes Hands Silently.

Prolonged cheers and shouts of "Long live the king" greeted the close of his remarks.

King Peter then shook hands with each

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORE POWDER IS BURNED

Numerous Calls at Kiel Require Many Salutes by the Guns of the Ships.

KIEL, June 24.—The combined American and German fleets burned several more tons of powder this morning during the hurried calls of the captains to one another's ships and the ceremonious visits of Ambassador Tower and some of the belated higher German officials to Rear Admiral Cotton.

Then Mr. Tower, Admiral Cotton, the American commanders and Naval Attache Potts lunched with Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the German admirals and captains.

The arrivals includ[illegible] merican steam yacht Margherita with [illegible] Smith and a party of friends; O[illegible] rriman's Mirage with the marquis of [illegible] commodore of the British royal yach[illegible] on board, and North Star, which is [illegible] meet Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbi[illegible]

Emperor William arrived at 6 this evening on board Hohenzollern. When the imperial yacht was sighted steaming into Kiel harbor it had the Stars and Stripes flying from the aftermast and as it sailed by Admiral Cotton's flagship the imperial colors floating at the stern were dipped three times. This courtesy, being without precedent in the German navy, caused Admiral Cotton, at an audience he had later with the emperor, to thank his majesty in the name of the president of the United States for the honor shown the American navy.

The emperor's arrival was the occasion for a tremendous cannonade, each of the thirty-two warships firing thirty-three guns. The emperor stood alone on the upper bridge. The crews manning the crosstrees, turrets and sides of each of the American ships gave his majesty three cheers as the yacht passed, which he acknowledged by saluting continuously. The imperial colors were flown from the aftermast of each American warship.

Earlier in the day Admiral Cotton had received a telegram from the emperor saying he would be pleased to receive him and the other American commanders as soon as possible after his arrival. Consequently the admiral assembled the captains on the flagship and as soon as Hohenzollern was attached to the mooring bar, rowed across. Admiral Usedom received the admiral at the head of the gangway and presented him to Emperor William, who was standing two or three steps away with his suite. His majesty shook hands and conversed for a moment with each of the American officers, saying how glad he was to see them in German waters.

WYNDHAM SAVES THE BILL

Offers Amendment to Irish Land Measure in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 24.—As forecasted in these dispatches yesterday the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons today on the Irish land bill was marked by the introduction by Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, of an amendment designed to remove the difficulty in regard to the retention in clause one of a provision for a minimum price at which the tenants may retain their holdings and permit bargains to be made outside the judicial zones.

The agreement is hailed on all sides as being a great concession. John Redmond declared Mr. Wyndham had saved the bill and the amendment was agreed to amid cheers and general congratulations. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, joined in the congratulations on the spirit of conciliation prevailing and the dangerous clause of the bill was passed without a division.

Later Mr. Wyndham agreed to an extension of the limit of the advances to be made to purchasers of agricultural farms from $25,000 to $35,000.

The debate tonight was a decided love feast. The evening was spent in submission of amendments by the nationalist members, which were successively debated in an amicable spirit and then withdrawn without division.

Mr. O'Brien presented an amendment putting the evicted tenants upon an equality with existing tenants. He declared the clause as it stood looked like a deliberate policy of vengeance toward the evicted tenants and the acceptance of the amendment would be a message of peace to Ireland. Mr. Wyndham promised to deal with the evicted tenants under clause 48 and said he would double the amount of the advance that the evicted tenants could get.

Mr. Redmond admitted the advance to the evicted tenants was satisfactory, but the rejection of his amendment would leave a sore spot and militate against the working of the bill. Clause 2, which dealt with advances to tenants was then passed.

In the discussion of clause 3, which provides for advances to owners selling their estates, T. T. O'Connor moved to exclude non-resident landlords from the benefits of the bill, but the amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Clause 3 was then adopted, and the house shortly before midnight reported progress.

MASSACRES AGAINST ORDER

Russian Minister Declares He Instructed Governor to Protect Kishineff Jews.

LONDON, June 24.—Interior Minister M. von Plehwe of Russia has written Arnold White, the writer, relative to the allegation in the London Times that the former governor of Bessarabia telegraphed him three times for permission to use force against the Kishineff rioters.

The minister declares General von Raaben made no request whatever for such authorization and says the only communications which passed between the two officials were an urgent telegram he sent on April 7, forwarding the czar's instructions to Von Raaben to immediately end the disturbances by any means at his disposal, no matter how harsh, and on the same date a dispatch to the governor instructing him to declare martial law. When he received a report of the causes of the disturbances the minister says he ordered the dismissal of the chief of police of Kishineff and dismissed Von Raaben by order of the czar for failing to fully use his power to end the rioting.

RELEASE SECURED BY KING

Irish Member of Parliament Owes His Freedom to Friendship of Edward.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The release of P. A. McHugh, M. P., from Sligo jail, June 20, where he had been confined since June 6 for contempt of court in connection with the political comments of his paper, the Sligo Champion, appears to have been due to the initiative of King Edward, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Dudley, having first fruitlessly interceded with Judge Ross.

The king's private secretary, Lord Knollys, later wrote to the judge, expressing the king's wishes in the matter.

PRESIDENT HURRIES CASES

Urges that Postoffice Prosecutions Be Made with Vigor.

WRITES NOTE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Suggests that if Necessary Special Lawyers Be Named to Probe Scandal and Secure Conviction of the Guilty.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The president has sent the following letter to the attorney general:

WHITE HOUSE, June 22, 1903. Sir—As you know, the charges in connection with the Postoffice department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has had placed at his disposal by the postmaster general every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom you detailed from the Department of Justice to the Postoffice department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner.

As a result of this investigation a number of indictments have already been found and it is probable that other indictments will be hereafter asked for. There can be no greater offense against the government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official, or the dishonest management of his office, and, of course, every effort must be exerted to bring offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law.

The district attorney of the District of Columbia has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the Postoffice department in this matter, but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult, without neglecting other important public duties, to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases.

I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service and the prosecution of guilty men, whether in the service or not, where the cases are not barred by the statute of limitations. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Carrying out the president's suggestion, Attorney General Knox has appointed Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore a special attorney to assist in these prosecutions, and on his return here this afternoon Mr. Holmes Conrad, former solicitor general, will be tendered a like appointment.

Payne Talks of Madden Letter.

Postmaster General Payne today took official cognizance of Mr. Madden's letter regarding criticisms of the contract for supplying carbon paper to the service. Mr. Payne conferred with his assistants on the subject. Subsequently he declined to say whether any reply had been sent to Mr. Madden and a similar reticence was observed by those who were in accord with Mr. Payne.

Mr. Madden's publication of the letters in advance of its receipt by his superior officer, to whom it was addressed, and his suggestion that the matter might have been given out by First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne or Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, provoked considerable comment at the department. It is believed Mr. Payne has sent a rather sharp reply to Mr. Madden.

The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company of New York, which holds the present contract for printing money order blanks, today submitted its briefs in opposition to the lowest bid, that of Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., and the legal questions involved in the case, which recently resulted in the removal of Superintendent Metcalf of the money order bureau, are before Assistant Attorney General Robb for decision. The award probably will be made by July 1.

Former Congressman Indicted.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Former Congressman Driggs was indicted by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn today. He appeared before Judge Thomas and gave bail. The indictment grew out of the investigation into postoffice affairs made by the grand jury.

Four indictments were found, all practically alike. Each charges that Driggs between July 20 and 24, 1900, unlawfully agreed to receive and did receive a $56) check from the Brandt-Dent company for procuring a contract from the United States government for making and delivering 250 automatic cashiers for the Postoffice department.

To the first two indictments Mr. Driggs pleaded not guilty, reserving the right to plead later to the others, which contain sixteen counts each, after his lawyer had read them.

Mr. Driggs refused absolutely to comment on his indictment. He has previously admitted, however, receiving a salary of $12,500 from the Brandt-Dent company for introducing its machines, but claimed that the work he did for the company was done before he was sworn in as congressman, although after his election, and declared he had done nothing to which the government could object. The indictments were found under sections 171 and 172 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provide for the punishment of any person "receiving emolument while in the employ of the government."

Lorenz and Wife Arrested.

TOLEDO, O., June 24.—George F. Lorenz and his wife, who were recently indicted by the federal grand jury at Washington in connection with the scandal in the Postoffice department, were arrested today. A preliminary hearing will be held tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz each gave bond in the sum of $5,000.

THREE HURT BY A LINEMAN

Falls from a Thirty-Five-Foot Pole and Strikes Them on the Ground.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—Falling a distance of thirty-five feet from the crossbar of a telephone pole to the ground today Albert Larkum, a lineman, struck and injured three other persons, one perhaps fatally. He is apparently suffering from internal injuries and his legs are paralyzed.

Standing beneath the pole were Mrs. Mary E. Brewster of Minneapolis, her 11-year-old daughter and Mrs. Charles Edwards, wife of Prof. Edwards of Trinity college. Most of Larkum's weight, nearly 250 pounds, fell upon the child, though both the women were struck and bruised severely. The girl's right leg was broken and she was terribly crushed.

FALLS UNDER MOVING TRAIN

Rio Grande Superintendent's Son Meets Sudden Death at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colo., June 24.—W. K. Coughlin, son of General Superintendent Coughlin of the Denver & Rio Grande, a time keeper on the Colorado & Southern railway, was instantly killed at Dresden Switch, four miles from Huerfano, today.

He was trying to board a moving freight train and fell under the wheels.

LIPTON REACHES NEW YORK

Invitation to Lunch with President Presented to Yachtsman at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Oceanic arrived in the Narrows this morning flying from the mizzen mast Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting flag, Shamrock. It was closely followed by Erin and had among its passengers Sir Thomas Lipton.

At quarantine Sir Thomas said he was glad to arrive once more. He said the challenger would have a spin outside on Sunday. "It is a remarkable boat. I know you people have a good one, but Shamrock III is a remarkable boat."

General Corbin, accompanied by General Chaffee and Major Bird, military secretary of Governor Odell, went on board at quarantine. General Corbin presented Sir Thomas with the invitation from President Roosevelt to lunch with him on Friday, which the yachtsman accepted.

Sir Thomas' health was drunk in the smoking room. In response to the toast he said: "I thank you for your kind and hearty welcome and hope that I will win this time. It is my sole ambition to lift the cup."

To a reporter Sir Thomas said: "After the cup races Shamrock I will be ready for a race with anything in these waters. If I can help the sport I will be ready to entertain any sort of a proposition then."

"Will you match Shamrock I against Columbia?" was asked.

"I will do anything for the good of the sport. I would rather not commit myself to any arrangements before the races. After the races I will be ready for anything."

"Will you try again if you don't lift the cup this time?"

"Don't try to dishearten me before the race. I almost think it would be my duty to try again. I don't think that I will have to try again, though, for I have the best boat and the best skipper that Britain can produce. If Reliance wins it will be because it is the best boat ever built to defend the cup.

"After I return from Washington I shall probably spend my time on Erin. I am going to try and have a look at the Newport races next week. During the cup races Will Fife, who designed Shamrock III and who is on board Oceanic with me, will be on the cup yacht to assist Captain Wringe sailing it. Fife is the best yachtsman in England. I, too, will be on board Shamrock III during the races, as I have never missed a sail on it yet. I can only say again that I am confident of victory."

The regatta committee of the New York Yacht club announced today that the dates for the special races of the yachts Constitution, Columbia and Reliance at Newport have been changed and finally fixed as follows: June 29 and 30 and July 1, 2, 3 and 4. As planned originally the series was to end July 8. These races will not be the official trials.

LYNCHING JURY NONCOMMITTAL

Fails to Associate Anybody with White's Death When Coroner Finally Calls Inquest.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—Arthur Corwell, who was arrested last night on the charge of complicity in the lynching of George White, was released on $5,000 bail tonight. He will be given a further hearing tomorrow.

Tonight about 2,000 persons gathered in front of the city hall, where he was confined, and made a demonstration. The police took every precaution to prevent an attempt at rescue. The crowd committed no overt act, however, beyond making a great noise. There were loud cries for the release of Corwell.

The inquest was concluded tonight and when word reached the police station that the verdict did not implicate Corwell he was released on bail. This was promptly furnished by Thomas McHugh of this city, a wholesale liquor dealer. Word of his action soon reached the crowd and a great cheer was sent up, after which the people quickly dispersed.

When the inquest began the remains of White could not be found and after a long search they were found wrapped in paper in an ice chest. White weighed about 200 pounds, but only five pounds of flesh and bones were left after the lynchers had concluded their work.

The coroner then discovered that no witnesses were present. He consulted with his deputy, who told him he did not approve of the haste or the manner of selecting the jury and therefore could give him no assistance.

Coroner McCormick then adjourned till tonight, when Thomas Leach, a farmer, and William Carter, a reporter, were produced as witnesses. Both testified to the finding of the small portions of the remains of the victim of the mob. Some further testimony was offered, after which the jury brought in the following verdict.

Resolved, That George White came to his death between the hours of 10 p. m. of June 22, 1903, and 4 a. m. of June 23, 1903, by being burned in a field adjoining the road leading from Prices Corner to the Ferris Industrial school, by a party or parties unknown to this jury.

The belief is growing here that no one will ever be punished for the lynching. Prominent citizens, although they deplore the lynching, stand ready to raise a fund for the defense of any one who is prosecuted for the offense.

Peter Smith, the boy who was shot while the mob was in the workhouse, died as a result of his injuries.

DECLARES OMAHA IS FAVORED

Chicago Live Stock Exchange Presents Arguments Alleging Railroad Discrimination.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Arguments were heard today by the Interstate Commerce commission on the complaint of the Chicago Live Stock exchange against various railroads, alleging that discrimination is practiced against Chicago in the matter of live stock rates.

T. W. Tomlinson, speaking for the Live Stock exchange, declared that present rates were calculated to cause shippers to send cattle and hogs to Omaha, Kansas City and other western points, rather than to Chicago. He quoted at length from evidence obtained at the hearing last fall.

Ira B. Mills, counsel for the railway commission of Minnesota, argued in favor of the present rates in effect between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

F. B. Kellogg, general counsel for the Chicago Great Western, closed the arguments for the railways.

MORE MIDDIES PASS EXAM

Two Iowa Boys Successfully Take Mental Test from Annapolis Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 24.—The following candidates have passed their mental examination as midshipmen: Richard Hill, Iowa; Charles Hoe, Montana; R. B. Horner, Colorado; M. James, Iowa; H. A. Jones, Colorado.

DISBURSING INDIAN MONEY

Agent Instructed Concerning Payment of Funds of Minors.

RECIPIENT MUST SHOW LEGAL RIGHTS

Church Howe Says He is Satisfied with Diplomatic Post and Has No Desire to Re-enter Politics.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Agent Mathewson of the Omaha and Winnebago agency has recently written to the Indian bureau for instructions relative to the preparation of vouchers for the disbursement of individual Indian moneys derived from leasing alloted lands when such lands belong to an estate and the lease is signed by two or more heirs. Agent Mathewson is advised that in cases of this kind it is suggested that it is not proper to pay the lease money to any one of the heirs unless he be duly appointed guardian or attorney in fact for others, in which event a copy of his appointment as guardian or attorney should be attached to the voucher. No one person is to be permitted to receipt for all. The share to which each heir is entitled must be receipted for either by himself, his guardian, if a minor, or his attorney in fact.

Church Howe, consul to Sheffield, who has been on leave of absence from his post visiting his old friends in Nebraska, was in Washington today en route to New York on his way to "Merrie England." Colonel Howe is thoroughly satisfied with the consular service and says he has no intention whatsoever of re-entering politics.

"I am perfectly contented with present conditions. I am getting on in years and I want quietude. I am free to confess that I like England and they like us. I find my work congenial, but I do like to come back to the States which, after all, is the biggest country in the world." Colonel Howe sails on July 1 for England.

J. Thomas Hall, superintendent of the Crow Creek agency Indian school, has been transferred and promoted to superintending of the Grand River Indian school on Standing Rock reservation. The salary of Thomas' new position is $1,200.

Routine of Departments.

Andrew C. Leas has been appointed postmaster at Tarnoy, Platte county, Neb., vice J. F. Weber, resigned.

The application of C. H. Royce, Frank Y. Locke, George W. Burnside, H. A. Wilmer and Ed W. Bailey to organize the First National bank of Harris, Ia., has been approved by the comptroller of the currency. Capital to be employed is $25,000.

The Casper National bank of Casper, Wyo., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $50,000. President, Alexander J. Cunningham; cashier, E. Pery Palmer.

The Hanover National bank of New York, Commercial National of Chicago, and Omaha National of Omaha have been approved as reserve agents for the Casper National bank of Casper, Wyo.

These rural routes have been ordered established July 15: Nebraska—Randolph, Cedar county, four routes, area 110 square miles, population 1,910. Iowa—Cambria, Wayne county, one route, area twenty square miles, population 535; Cromwell, Union county, one additional, area twenty square miles, population 505.

Treaty Reaches Critical State.

The negotiations with China for a trade treaty have reached a critical phase, growing out of the demand of the United States and Japan for the opening of ports in Manchuria.

The Russian government has professed to entertain no opposition to this demand, but the Chinese commissioners now take the ground that the ports mentioned, Moukden, Taku Shan and Harbin, will be opened to foreign trade in the future when trade necessities seem to require it. Therefore, they propose to let this matter lie in abeyance and conclude the trade convention without this section.

The United States refuses to accept the suggestion; Japan takes the same position; the English influence lies in that direction and the negotiations are deadlocked, pending the contrivance of some means by the powers named to bring some pressure upon China.

Gets Cable from Midway.

Secretary Moody today received his first cable message from the Midway islands, in the Pacific. It simply announced that the naval tug Iroquois left that place this morning for Honolulu, which is its regular station.

War Office Lets Contracts.

The following contracts were awarded today by the War department: One 350-ton vessel for use in New York harbor between the army defenses to the Maryland Steel company for $88,000; four vessels for duty in connection with submarine defenses, 750 tons each, to Neavie & Levy of Philadelphia, $122,000; one 350-ton vessel for use in San Francisco to the Risden Iron works of San Francisco for $110,000.

Silk Worms Prosper.

Secretary Wilson today announced that the government's experiments with the propagation of the silk worm had proceeded so satisfactorily that within a few days the department will begin reeling silk. With a view to increasing the interest in this industry the department has encouraged in every way possible the growth of white mulberry trees, which investigation has shown develop worms which make beautiful cocoons. The experiments with the osage were unsatisfactory.

Cuba Subscribes First.

The youngest member of the union of American republics has come forward with the first contribution toward the fund of $125,000 required to provide a new home for the bureau in this city. The contribution is $1,500 cash, the full amount of Cuba's quota, and Director Rockhill is looking forward to similar prompt action on the part of the other South and Central American countries.

President Prepares for Holiday.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington on Sunday morning for Oyster Bay to pass the summer.

While the president will transact much business at Oyster Bay and probably will receive during the summer many visitors of importance, general calling will be discouraged and only persons who make engagements in advance will be able to see the president at his Sagamore Hill home.

President Roosevelt entertained at an informal dinner tonight Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. President Wheeler is a guest at the White House.

Consul is Promoted.

Alfred M. Gottschalk of New York, who has been consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, for the last year, has been promoted to be consul at Callao, Peru, to fill a vacancy.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer in West, Showers in East Portion Thursday; Friday Fair and Warmer in East Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	63	1 p. m.	73
6 a. m.	62	2 p. m.	73
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	70	6 p. m.	73
11 a. m.	71	7 p. m.	72
12 m	72	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	69

SCORES THE AMERICAN WOMAN

Omaha Doctor Delivers Sensational Address at Boston Gathering.

BOSTON, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—In a strong, sensational address, entitled "The American Mother," at the meeting of the American Homeopathic institute, which is convened here, Dr. D. A. Foote of Omaha roundly scored infant murder, as practiced in this country, in which he said:

"Thousands of American women of today are pastmasters in practices that rob the cradle of its jewel, the home of its joy and hope and the nation of its heritage vouchsafed by the mingled blood of the Puritan and cavalier.

"Against the practice so prevalent among the women of America physicians must set their faces like flint. Something must be done to stop this nefarious business. Young married women are early taught its practice. We are called in such emergencies to save them from the dangers that threaten to confront them by the use of our skill in overcoming the physical result of their baseness.

"How many times do you suppose that this crime has been committed in our land during the past year? I believe the time has come when physicians should assume the initiative in drastic measures to stamp out this monstrous and growing evil. If reputable physicians would assist in the criminal prosecution of all such offenders it would be very markedly decreased after a few wholesome examples of civil and social retribution.

"It is time to speak out plainly against a crime so common as to have become the sport of unblushing gossips and a most serious menace to our national life. There is a spirit abroad that seeks to hold up to ridicule the old-fashioned families, hence silly and craven-hearted parents are resorting to methods of thwarting nature that are essentially criminal and suicidal to the physical and moral life of woman."

HIGH SCHOOL LAWN SOCIAL

Class of 1903 Winds Up Its Commencement Festivities Out of Doors.

A fine lawn, light with the airy twinkle of a hundred and a half gay paper lanterns, a fine evening and a class of honorable graduates free at last from the galleys of learning—to draw from the vocabulary of high mathematics, it was a corollary of these things that the closing social last night of the class of 1903, the last of the graduating festivities, was a complete success. The party took place at the home of Miss Louise Parmelee at 1924 Corby street, and the guests were the members of the class and the teachers. For the purpose of these entertainments the class had been divided into three parts, the first and second divisions giving their reception in the school building during December and February and the third closing the season last night, after two previous attempts foiled by rain. Music was furnished by a violin quartet, composed of Misses Shadduck, Weidensall, Carpenter and Cleve, with piano accompaniment by Miss Sadilek. Gellenbeck's string orchestra also played and Albert Fairbrother gave some cornet solos. Roy Sunderland was chairman of the division giving the social, Misses Laura Rhodes, Alice Pritchard and Maurice Taylor had charge of the decorations and the committee of entertainment was Stanely Rosewater and Misses Edna Procter and Mary Morgan. Cake and punch were served by Misses Louise More, Edna Sweeley and Grace Olney.

RECEPTION TO DRILL TEAM

Camp 120, Modern Woodmen of America, Welcomes Its Champions Home.

Camp 120 of the Modern Woodmen of America last night gave a reception to its drill team, which won the second prize in the national contest in the senior or professional class at Indianapolis lately. Captain H. C. Martins of the team was the only captain of the fifty competing teams whose work was pronounced perfect by the judges. Besides the prize of $350 for winning second place in the drill, the team also took third place and a handsome cup for being the third best in inspection.

With the friends and wives of the members present, the reception was a most enjoyable social event. Mayor Moores and Judge Slabaugh spoke, as did also some of the veteran members of the team. Lucile Parish gave an imitation of "Sis Hopkins" and Robert Blaylock had a monologue. Besides there was music by the various members and the camp quartet, after which refreshments were served and dancing began.

NEW GOLD FIELD IS FOUND

Discovery is Made on Lower River, Twenty-Five Miles from Valdez, Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—The first details of the new gold finds near Valdez were brought from the north by the steamer Excelsior, which has just arrived here.

The discovery is on Lowe river, twenty-three miles from Valdez, and already 800 acres of ground have been staked out.

During the last few days, before Excelsior sailed, there was quite a stampede to the new find.

Movements of Ocean Vessels June 24.

At New York—Arrived: Prinzess Irene, from Naples; Oceanic, from Liverpool; Barbarossa, from Bremen. Sailed: Philadelphia, for Southampton; Majestic, for Liverpool; Potsdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Noordland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, and proceeded; Ivernia, from Boston for Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed: Carpatia, for New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Rhyniand, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Michigan, from Boston. Sailed: Haverford, for Philadelphia, via Queenstown; Teutonic, for New York, via Queenstown.

At Hong Kong—Arrived (previously): Siberia, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagaski and Shanghai.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen and Southampton for New York.

At Sydney—Arrived (previously): Aorangi, from Vancouver, via Honolulu and Brisbane.

At Hamburg—Sailed: Serapis, for Seattle.

BRYAN TURNED DOWN

Appeal Made in Behalf of Silver at Jefferson Banquet Ruthlessly Ignored.

REORGANIZERS FIRMLY IN CONTROL

Government Ownership of Railways is Also Turned Down.

THIS PUTS VAN WAGENEN OUT OF RACE

Declines to Allow His Name to Go Before the Convention.

J. B. SULLIVAN OF CRESTON HEADS TICKET

No Contests for Places and the Entire Ticket is Nominated by Acclamation After Platform is Adopted.

For Governor—J. B. Sullivan, Union county.

For Lieutenant Governor—John D. Butler, Iowa county.

For Judge of Supreme Court—John R. Caldwell, Tama county.

For State Superintendent—A. R. McCook, Howard county.

For Railroad Commissioner—W. S. Porter, Hardin county.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, June 24.—(Special.)—The democratic state convention was held today. It was somewhat more harmonious than last year or the year before, and yet there was abundant spirit in the convention and enough difference of opinion to make it decidedly interesting. There were the usual two factions—silver and gold. The lineup was the same as in the past several conventions. Two years ago the silver men controlled by a small margin; last year the gold men had the best of it. There was therefore deep interest in the outcome of today's convention. It was regarded as probable that if silver should be repudiated again in Iowa this year, after the fervent appeal of Bryan at the Jefferson Day banquet in April and a letter from him to his followers here on this occasion, it would forever end the silver movement in this state. The convention was well attended—and the men present were far above the average, in both factions of the recent conventions.

Results of Caucuses.

The caucuses were held in the morning at 9 o'clock and were well attended. The silver men controlled only four of them in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts. In the Sixth the vote was so close that on instructions for reaffirmation the silver men had but one majority and the gold men were able to name the member of the committee. In the Seventh there was no contest but the silver men had only a small majority. An effort was made to have ex-Congressman Walt Butler placed on the resolutions committee, but it failed and the member is an unknown man. In the Eighth the silver men controlled completely. The Ninth had a fight on hand and John P. Organ of Pottawattamie was named for the committee, but a motion to instruct him for the Kansas City platform failed 61 to 15. The Tenth was controlled by the silver men and they selected their member of the platform committee by 54 to 25. The First district went gold, 46 to 24, on a motion to instruct for reaffirmation. The Second was unanimous for gold. The Eleventh had a fight and James M. Parsons won for resolutions committee, 42 to 20. It had been expected that the silver men would control at least five of the caucuses. The result was a disappointment to them and they were much depressed thereat.

The result of the caucuses was the selection of the following committees:

Resolutions Committee—First district, Thomas H. Johnson, Lee county; Second, E. M. Sharon, Scott; Third, Alphons Matthews, Dubuque; Fourth, D. D. Murphy, Clayton; Fifth, S. S. Wright, Cedar; Sixth, W. A. McIntire, Wapello; Seventh, W. E. Davis, Dallas; Eighth, W. H. Robb, Union; Ninth, John P. Organ, Pottawattamie; Tenth, E. H. Doud, Boone; Eleventh, James M. Parsons, Lyons.

Permanent Organization—First district, Fred M. Smith, Des Moines county; Second, William Desmond, Clinton; Third, Mass Bilderback, Franklin; Fourth, M. J. Carter, Winnishiek; Fifth, T. M. Giberson, Linn; Sixth, Richard Burke, Mahaska; Seventh, Thomas Hudson, Madison; Eighth, W. K. Currie, Ringgold; Ninth, J. M. Crockett, Adair; Tenth, K. Faltinson, Emmet; Eleventh, M. G. O'Coad, Sioux.

Credentials Committee—First district, A. N. Alberson, Washington county; Second, G. L. Mitchell, Jackson; Third, J. H. Howells, Wright; Fourth, Frank O'Conner, Chickasaw; Fifth, S. A. Munger, Jones; Sixth, R. A. Mortland, Powershiek; Seventh, John Swan, Story; Eighth, A. V. Fenn, Fremont; Ninth, L. L. Delano, Cass; Tenth, C. E. Reynolds, Carroll; Eleventh, Sigmund Simon, Ida.

The caucuses showed where the strength lay and that the gold men had the better of it. But in the convention both factions were ready at the hint of loud applause. There was much less of the disorder of past years. The speech of Temporary Chairman Quick was listened to with attention. He pleased both factions and while he was radical on most things he was warmly congratulated by men of differing views.

Chairman Jackson called the convention to order at 11 o'clock and after music by a high school band and prayer by Dr. H. O. Breeden of this city Temporary Chairman Quick was introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

Not Entirely Satisfied.

This convention is evidence that its members are not entirely satisfied with the prevailing conditions in state and nation. We are here both protesting against things which we condemn and demanding remedies. Unless there are governmental conditions deserving of our denunciation we might better have remained at home and joined in the paean of prosperity so loudly sung by the republican press and platform. Our presence here is proof that there are wrongs of which we know. Such being the case, unless we can offer to the people remedies our deliberations will end in failure; for, however useful may be the office of the physician who points out diseases, that of the healer who brings cure is the only one which a great political party should emulate. The party which lays bare its opponent's mistakes does less than half its duty. It must be for things as well as against things, if it would be called to power or retained in it.

What, then, are the conditions against which we protest? Is not the nation prosperous? It is true that all over the land labor seems discontented and labor disturbances agitate the people. Capital is arrayed against labor and labor against capital. But, strange to say, we have grown to regard these strifes as something to be expected and it may be said by some that their existence is no proof that we are not prosperous.

It is true that in many occupations wages are lower than ten years ago, and that where they have seemed to advance the cost of living has advanced still more. Yet employment is more easily obtained, the mills and factories are running, the railways are gorged with traffic and all the processes of production are going on, pouring out golden streams of wealth.

Locating the Trouble.

Of what, then, do we complain? Against what public foe is it our duty to unfurl the banners of democracy? Where is the adversary against whom a Jefferson would lead the hosts of the people, and on whose armor would be rained the ringing blows of a Jackson? If these mighty ones of the past were with us today, where is the