THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1903. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

TWO LYNCHED BY MOB

Crowd at Basin Breaks in Jail and Shoots Murderers to Death.

DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED BY VOL.

One of Victims Murdered His Brother and the Other a Woman.

SHERIFF HAS MORE TROUBLE ON HANDS

Calls for Militia to Assist Him in Keeping a Prisoner.

TWO DIFFERENT CROWDS AFTER THIS MAN

One Desires to Lynch Him and the Other a Party of Friends Who Are Determined to Liberate Him.

BUTTE, Mont., July 19.—A special to the Miner from Red Lodge, Mont., says:

Jim Gorman, who killed his brother about a year ago, and ran off with his brother's wife, and a man named Walters, who killed a widow named Hoover at Hot Springs two years ago, because she refused to marry him, were lynched at Basin, Wyo., early today. C. E. Pierce, a deputy sheriff, was killed during the attack on the jail.

A state of lawlessness now prevails in northwestern Wyoming, as a result of which all law and order seems to have been abolished. From President Moffett of the Montana & Wyoming Telephone company, who is now making a tour of inspection of his company's lines, comes the news of the lynching, and of an appeal for help from Sheriff Fenton of Big Horn county, who has arrested a number of prominent cattlemen near Thermopolis and has appealed to the governor of Wyoming for the assistance of the militia in getting his men to Basin.

It was reported by the sheriff Wednesday morning that a mob was coming up to Basin from Hyatsville and Tonslip for the purpose of lynching German and Walters. As a measure of precaution the sheriff took these two men and a horse thief out of the jail and secreted them in a gulley near town, under guard of Deputy Sheriffs Felix Alston and C. E. Pierce.

Gorman managed to slip his handcuffs and make his escape. He swam the Big Horn river, an unprecedented feat, and made for the mountains. A posse of seven men quickly organized and Gorman was recaptured early yesterday morning about fifty miles from Basin. Last night a mob of about fifty unmasked men rode up the bank of the Big Horn and compelled the ferryman to carry them across the river.

Deputy Sheriff Killed.

The mob proceeded at once to the county jail and fired a volley into the building. Deputy Pierce and Special Deputy Meade were guarding the men at the time. One bullet grazed Meade's shoulder and entered Pierce's heart. Members of the mob quickly procured two telephone poles and battered the jail doors down. They first came to Walters, who was crouched in his cell, piteously begging for mercy. No needless torture was resorted to. Walters was shot instantly.

The mob next found Gorman, whose body was pierced by five bullets, and was left presumably dead. He lingered, however, until this forenoon.

A still more alarming state of affairs is reported from the vicinity of Thermopolis. About six weeks ago, as a result of the range feud that has been so bitterly waged, a sheepman, Ben Minnick, was killed by cattlemen. The sheriff, it is asserted, captured the murderers, who are all prominent cattlemen and whose names have been withheld, owing to threats made against him. Sheriff Fenton is unable to get his prisoners to Basin. It is said that the same mob that lynched Gorman and Walters are sympathizers, and have declared that Sheriff Fenton will never get out of the locality alive with his prisoners.

Sheriff Fenton has wired the governor for permission to use the state militia at Lander, and has sent a telephone message to Basin and other places asking for volunteers to assist him in upholding the law. Everywhere hardy westerners are responding to the call, arming themselves and hastening toward Thermopolis. It is probable that the militia will be ordered to the scene and a bloody battle may be fought. The country about Thermopolis is a wild and lawless one.

The last message from Sheriff Fenton, which was received this morning, said he still held the prisoners and that he believed he could hold out until reinforcements came.

TROOPS TO AID THE SHERIFF

Officer Has His Man, but Is Threatened by Both Lynchers and His Friends.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The Basin Light artillery, consisting of forty mounted men on fleet horses and armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, in command of Captain C. C. Price and two lieutenants, is speeding toward Thermopolis, where a serious riot is imminent. The troops left Basin City without orders, the wires being down and it being difficult to acquaint the governor with the true situation. Sheriff Fenton requested forty men from Basin and the troops responded, but when Governor Chatterton learned of what had been done and was advised of the situation at Thermopolis he issued formal orders to the Light battery to act, and these, with instructions, are at Thermopolis awaiting the arrival of the command.

Thermopolis is filling up with a motley crowd of sheepmen and cattlemen, cowboys, ranchers and settlers from all parts of the Big Horn basin and serious trouble is feared. The friends of Jim McCloud, the alleged murderer, are determined to rescue him and the stockmasters would like to string him up, while the conservative element and those that want to see no violence are with Sheriff Fenton, and are doing everything possible to prevent McCloud's delivery. The jail at Thermopolis is surrounded by a large party of armed men, who have been sworn in as deputies, and the crowd is being held back awaiting the arrival of the troops from Basin City. The artillery should arrive at 1 o'clock in the morning, and if the mob can be controlled until that time it is believed McCloud can be protected.

The company of infantry at Lander and also the troops at Douglas and Casper. Buffalo and Sheridan have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice. The situation is exceedingly grave, but Governor Chatter-

(Continued on Third Page.)

WOOD CONFERRING WITH TAFT

Preparing to Go to His New Post in the Land of the Moros.

MANILA, July 19.—General Leonard Wood arrived here today. He will confer with Governor Taft and General Davis on the Moro question, and will leave shortly for Cotabanga to organize the government of the Moro province.

The government will tomorrow commence the circulation of the new currency authorized by the United States congress at its last session. Considerable difficulty in adjusting it to the conditions here is anticipated. It is expected that the circulation of the new currency will be limited because the Mexican coins will continue to be legal tender until December. The merchants use Mexican coins because they are cheaper and their purchasing power is equal to the new coins. It is believed the entire year's crops will be paid for and handled in Mexican money. A shortage of Mexican coins is threatened, these coins to the value of $10,000,000 having been exported to Singapore and Hong Kong since January.

The court of inquiry into the charges of cruelty brought against Major A. L. Howse, headed by General Moore, has gone to Laong to investigate the charges formulated through General Miles and Major Hunter. All the American witnesses in the case have gone to the United States and an inquiry will be necessary there.

The first herd of carabao which the government imported to restock the plantations has been attacked with hemorrhagic semtemalia, and the mortality is heavy. The disease is apparently incurable. The herd has been isolated and the spread of the disease checked. The government hopes to successfully complete its plan of restocking the plantations.

The battalion of scouts which is going to the St. Louis exposition is now assembling at Manila. It includes Ilocanos, Macabebes, Tagalogs and Visayans. Major Carrington has been chosen to command the battalion. The collection of the Philippine exhibit for the St. Louis exposition is making excellent progress and promises to be thoroughly representative.

STILL TALK OF WAR IN EAST

Russia Said to Be Confident of Winning in Contest with Japan.

PEKING, July 19.—According to diplomats here the greatest factor in the eastern situation is the increasing danger of war between Russia and Japan. They believe it is becoming certain that Russia is willing to fight Japan if convinced that no other powers will assist it. The Russians are confident of their ability to easily defeat Japan, and are said to be anxious to settle definitely its position in eastern policies and end its ambitions to oppose Russia's progress in Manchuria. The belief is attributed to the Japanese that the Russian policy is to attempt to conciliate Great Britain and America and provoke Japan into beginning hostilities. They regard Russia's consent to opening ports in Manchuria, the czar's promised visit to England and the occupation of the Corean border as parts of that policy. Russia's activity on the Yalu river is more irritating to Japan than the retention of Manchuria, and all Japanese officials in China speak of war as a "probability."

YOKOHAMA, July 19.—M. Pavloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, capital of Corea, has had an audience with the emperor of Corea in which he opposed the opening of Wiju, the port on the Yalu river, the opening of which was asked by Great Britain and Japan.

TIEN TSIN, July 19.—It is stated that owing to the heavy deficit in revenues Minister Witte intends to increase the traffic rates on the Transiberian railway.

TOKIO, July 19.—Work on the Russian telegraph between Anjuang and Yongampho has been abandoned in consequence of the remonstrances of Corea.

TO MAKE A TOUR OF IRELAND

King and Queen to Visit Every Province in Emerald Isle.

LONDON, July 19.—The official program of the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Ireland shows that it is the intention of the royal couple to circumnavigate the island, set foot in all the four provinces and stop at the principal towns of each. The festivities at Dublin will continue until next Saturday, the 25th, when their majesties will visit Lord Londonderry at Mountstewart. On the following Monday they will visit Belfast and go thence by train to Bangor, where they will embark for Buncrana on Lough Swilly. Tuesday they will go by train from Buncrana to Londonderry and in the evening depart for the bay of Killary on the west coast. Wednesday they are due to arrive at Killarney. Thursday they will travel by motor car to the marble quarries and thence by train to Galway, re-imbarking there on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Berehaven. Saturday they will arrive at Queenstown and visit the Cork exhibition. They will then return to Queenstown, where they will make their departure for Cowes.

SPAIN HAS A NEW CABINET

King Approves the List Submitted by New Premier, Marquis Villaverde.

MADRID, July 19.—The king has approved the new cabinet which has been constituted by Marquis Villaverde, as follows:

Premier, Marquis Villaverde; foreign minister, Count Sanbernardo; minister of justice, Senor Buganal; minister of finance, Senor Besada; minister of war, General Martitegui; minister of navy, Senor Estram; minister of interior, Senor Garcia Alix; minister of public instruction, Senor Osma; minister of agriculture, Senor Gasset.

Former Premier Silvela, who submitted his resignation, together with that of the cabinet, on Saturday, in his speech on that day declared that Spain's interests in the Moroccan question required it to have a strong army and a strong navy, and he advocated an alliance with France to preserve, as far as possible, the status quo in Morocco.

The Imparcial, commenting upon the speech, says it constitutes a categorical declaration of a Franco-Spanish alliance.

Looking for Stolen Rifles.

SOFIA, July 19.—A number of domiciliary visits and many arrests have been made as the outcome of the theft of sixty rifles from the military arsenal here by members of the Macedonian committee, with the complicity of the master armorer. The arrested men include two officers and several schoolmasters. The Macedonian journals menace the prefect of police with the fate of Stambuloff, who was assassinated by political adversaries.

SMITH REPLIES TO PROCTER

Former Postmaster General Writes a Trenchant Letter.

MEETS INNUENDO WITH SARCASM

Answers Charges of Abuse of Classified Service with Figures Which Reflect on Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The letter of Mr. John R. Procter, president of the Civil Service commission, in which he made charges of abuse of the classified service during the administration of former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, has called forth a most trenchant reply from Mr. Smith. The reply is in the form of a letter to the postmaster general, Henry C. Payne. Mr. Smith refers to Mr. Procter's communication as a "gross misrepresentation of facts," and meets his innuendoes with bitter sarcasm. Speaking of Mr. Procter's part in the conference between the Civil Service commission and the department for the formulation of new rules of the classified service to apply to rural delivery, Mr. Smith declares that Mr. Procter proved "unreasonable," "dogmatic" and "impracticable," and winds up with the statement that Mr. Procter's "innuendoes justify a personal statement, which will be more becoming in a less formal paper."

Charles Emory Smith's Letter.

The full text of the letter of Mr. Smith follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General: Sir—You have sent me a copy of the letter of Mr. John R. Procter, president of the Civil Service commission, relating to the Postoffice department and the Washington postoffice, for such reply as I may deem fit. The only importance I attach to any answer is that such a gross misrepresentation of the facts should not be allowed to become a part of the permanent records without being accompanied by a statement of the truth.

The one-third of Mr. Procter's letter which was in response to your inquiry and which immediately touches the Washington postoffice may properly be left to the answer of the postmaster whom it directly concerns. The two-thirds which are entirely outside of the scope of your inquiry, and which concern my administration as postmaster general, involve two points:

First, the so-called indirect classification of persons at postoffices on the establishment of free delivery, in alleged evasion of the law, followed by their transfer to other portions of the government service.

Second, the alleged "packing" of the rural free delivery division of the department in anticipation of its classification.

So far as I can see, these are the only points in Mr. Procter's letter which relate to my administration. Let me meet them directly and unreservedly.

Offense Limited in Extent.

The law provides that when any postoffice shall become a free delivery office—that is, when its receipts reach $10,000 a year—it shall be classified and its clerks shall by that fact be admitted to the classified service without being compelled to pass a competitive examination. Under this provision, in 1897, before I became postmaster general, some persons were appointed to offices about to be classified, and, after their classification, transferred to other parts of the service. The practice thus introduced continued in a limited degree.

It is the statute, not the department, that puts the clerks of new free delivery offices into the classified service. Their classification is a matter of law. Their transfer is a matter of rule. No rule then prohibited transfer at any time, and no transfer was made without the sanction of the Civil Service commission, though it objected to the practice. No rule even at this day forbids transfer at any time in the exactly parallel case where small unclassified offices are classified by being consolidated with larger classified offices.

Mr. Procter states that the commission twice presented the matter to President McKinley's attention—first on June 20, 1898, and again on June 11, 1900—recommending him to modify the rule so as to prohibit transfer until after six months' service. This is true. President McKinley took no action except to approve the policy laid down in the letter of the postmaster general, which is here inserted:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1900.—The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.: Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., stating that "the commission feels obliged to repeat its protest with reference to the indirect classification of persons at postoffices upon the establishment of free delivery, followed by their transfer to other portions of the government service."

Evil Already Corrected.

In reply I beg to state that some time before this letter was written your commission was fully informed that directions had been given which, it is believed, remove all just ground of complaint of this character. Whatever may have been the case in the past, any features of the practice referred to which were open to just criticism have been corrected. In the ordinary course of administration some persons had been appointed in offices at which free delivery was afterward established, and thus had come into the classified service, this action having been taken without being brought to the attention and without the knowledge of the head of the department.

In a letter of your commission to the president, bearing date June 1, 1900, you state: "We are gratified to record in this connection that the advantage which the Postoffice department actually has taken of this condition is minor in extent in comparison to what this provision of the rules seems to permit." This statement is justified in view of the fact that the total number of such appointments from the beginning is 118, while a large number of offices have been classified without any advantage being taken of the right.

Although the number of cases has been limited, as thus indicated, the exercise of the authority without full review and except for conclusive reasons in the interest of the service is rightly open to objection, and, accordingly, instructions were given which prohibited the practice and permitted appointments of this character only in emergency and after being submitted to the chief of the department. Of this instruction your commission was fully advised.

I concur with your commission in the judgment that, wherever it is practicable, admissions to the service should be made only upon examination and after application of the approved tests of merit, and for this reason I greatly regret that from July 1, 1899, to December 19, 1900, for want of a sufficient register of eligibles provided by the civil service commission, it has been absolutely necessary for this department, in meeting the requirements of a growing service, to make 236 appointments of postoffice clerks and sub-carriers of a temporary character, with all the embarrassment of afterward superseding trained persons with untrained persons. Respectfully,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

Quotes Procter's Figures.

This is my reply to Mr. Procter, made not now, but on December 27, 1900. So far as I know, that reply was never answered, and for obvious reasons. It stated that the practice, so far as it involved any abuse, had been and would be stopped. I have

(Continued on Second Page.)

GO LONG WAY FOR PRISONER

Officers Travel from Alaska to South Africa and Bring Back Their Man.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Deputy United States Marshals Charles Fhron and H. R. Dwyer of Alaska arrived here today from New York, which place they reached today on the steamer St. Paul. They had in charge James C. Beasley of Cape Nome, who is being taken back to Alaska. Beasley, together with a Mr. Burns, had a contract to erect a telegraph line for the United States in Alaska. Beasley had charge of the work. The credit of the firm was considered good and when the checks purporting to be drawn by the firm were presented for payment in San Francisco at the army paymaster's office the signatures on two of them were found to be forgeries. These checks were endorsed, it is asserted, by Beasley for the firm of Beasley & Burns. The government has determined to hold Beasley responsible for the sum represented by the checks, which foot up about $7,000. Mr. Beasley was found by the marshals in South Africa where he had been for two years engaged in operating in the mines. When arrested he promptly expressed a desire to have the matter cleared up to the satisfaction of the government.

PAPER MAKERS YET ON STRIKE

Men and Operators Apparently Further Apart Now Than Ever.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 19.—The members of Eagle lodge of Papermakers, nearly 700 strong, voted by an overwhelming majority at a meeting in this city this afternoon to continue the strike in the paper mills here until such time as the American Writing Paper company and other companies agree to submit the matters at issue to arbitration. As the American Writing Paper company will not arbitrate further, having, it claims, been arbitrating the matter for many weeks, the strike will continue in force indefinitely with all the efforts of Eagle lodge directed to prevent a break in the ranks of the strikers. The company is likewise determined in its stand and will keep its mills open tomorrow as usual and furnish employment to all who decide to return.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The employers in the plasterers' industry, it was officially announced today, have granted the demand of the plasterers' laborers for $3.25 a day and 6,500 plasterers and plasterers' laborers will return to work.

MAKING A TRY FOR ESTATE

Mrs. Gunning Bedford Does Not Intend to Give Up Property.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Determined to ascertain by legal measures if necessary her rights regarding the estate of her late husband, Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford arrived today from Paris on La Gascogne. Mrs. Bedford was arrested in Liverpool on May 18, accused of false registration of the birth of a child, which she asserted was her own and upon whose parentage lawyers declared depended the disposition of Mr. Bedford's estate. After her arrest she was reported to have confessed that the child was not hers.

While in fear of arrest here Mrs. Bedford was not molested. She said she knew nothing of the reported death of the baby and asserted that she proposed to find out what her rights in her husband's estate were, adding that they might be more than some people thought.

Mrs. Bedford showed what purported to be a typewritten copy of the will of Mr. Bedford, executed in January, 1891. The first paragraph leaves his entire fortune to her.

PLATT IS OUT FOR ALDRICH

Said to Favor Rhode Island Senator for Vice Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The World tomorrow will say that United States Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is Senator Thomas C. Platt's nominee for vice president, that the decision was made tonight at the Oriental hotel, Manhattan Beach, and that Senator Platt also named Chicago as the convention city. After remarking that Senator Platt is widely known as a maker of vice presidents, and that he named Roosevelt for second place in 1900, the World adds:

"So far it is generally known that Mr. Platt has not any ill feeling against Senator Aldrich and is not trying to sidetrack him, but really wants him as vice president because he thinks he would make a good man for the place."

Senator Platt is further quoted as saying of Senator Aldrich: "The outlook for him is promising now that Governor Yates has removed himself from consideration."

SHUTS OUT ALL FOREIGNERS

Only British Subjects Can Own Stock in Cunard Steamship Company.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship company have called a secret meeting of shareholders for July 29 to consider a change in the articles of association with a view to preventing foreigners from becoming directors or principal officers of the company. Other provisions will insure that the company will remain exclusively British and also increase the capital by the creation of a new share worth $100 called the "government share," which will be issued only to a nominee of the government.

The proposals include a stringent provision to prevent foreigners holding shares in the company directly or in trust and a declaration of nationality will be exacted in all share transfers.

Another proposal gives the directors absolute power to enter any agreement with the government for carrying the mail, building of vessels or the placing of vessels at the disposal of the government.

Whistler Suddenly Seized.

LONDON, July 19.—It is ascertained that the late James McN. Whistler, the eminent American artist, died under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He had been ill for a year, but his condition had improved to such an extent that he ordered a cab to go for a drive. As he was about to leave his house in Chelsea he was seized with a fit. He recovered temporarily, but was the victim of another paroxysm, from which he died. Three eminent London physicians were summoned at the first attack, but they were unable to afford any relief. The arrangements for the funeral, which is expected to take place on Tuesday, have been made.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS CLOSE

Session Said to Have Been Largest and Best in History of Society.

GOVERNOR MICKEY ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

Denver Selected as Place for Holding the Next Session After a Hot Competition.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—With seven special meetings tonight, the sixth international convention of the Epworth league, which Dr. J. F. Berry and other officers of the league say has been the greatest and most successful in the league's history, came to a close. Denver was this afternoon decided upon for the next convention.

The resolutions' committee, which has jurisdiction over the meeting place, met yesterday and heard representations from delegations from several cities, including Minneapolis, Saratoga Springs and Denver and decided to refer the selection to a subcommittee. The pressure of the Denver delegation, which has done strenuous work to secure the next convention, was so strong that today the committee called the matter from the subcommittee and gave the meeting to Denver. The same progress was followed at all of the meetings tonight. Addresses were made on three subjects: "Christ, Our King," "His Conquering Kingdom," and "My Place in the Army," followed by a "Waiting hour for the descent of the holy spirit."

The official resolutions of the convention were also adopted by each meeting. They were as follows:

Spirit of Methodism.

The young Methodists of North America, as represented in this convention of more than 20,000 delegates, reflects the spirit and voices the sentiment of 2,000,000 Epworthians.

Our deliberations have known no differences. Our intercourse is a delight. Distance and national boundaries are incidental. We each love our country, our rulers and our flags; yet we are so made one in Christ that all several interests merge into His kingdom and all souls blend in common kinship.

We rejoice in the continued growth and increasing usefulness of the young people's societies of the churches. We are grateful to Almighty God for the marvelous successes which have come to the Epworth league since the last international convention at San Francisco. The experience of the years gives increasing evidence of the adaption of the plans of the Epworth league to the spirit and policy of Methodism.

As in the past, we stand for the broadest Christian fraternity. We hail with special satisfaction every opportunity for practical co-operation with other young peoples societies in Christian ministry and service.

The Epworth league is not merely a young people's movement, neither is it to be looked upon as a separate department of the church. It aims to be an embodiment of all the activities of our church, a complete manifestation of the spirit of our common Methodism.

First in importance among questions claiming our attention we place the systematic and devout study of the scriptures, both for our own spiritual growth and to give fitness for soul winning. We consider ourselves called to the work of personal evangelism, and we enjoin all our members to enter the fields now white for harvest. We stand for an present, an abundant and a conscious salvation as essential to that power of witnessing which wins men. We thus send out to the young hosts of our united Methodism this appeal for prayer—a holy waiting at the morning watch, a pleading of the promises of the open book for a revival which means to the twentieth century what the revival of Wesley was to the eighteenth century and to the world.

Opportunities in All Lands.

Epworth leaguers, let us to our knees that we may wield the spirit's blade.

To us, as to the young people of no other age, comes the trumpet call: "Go ye into the world," and go we must, for, lifting up our eyes we behold in many lands gospel opportunities rapidly becoming gospel emergencies.

To remain ignorant or indifferent to the cause of missions is to sin against light and to ignore the will of God. We, a part of Christ's great army, place at his instant disposal our means, our service and ourselves, that the world may be evangelized in our generation.

The gigantic iniquity of the Anglo-Saxon race is a fostering of the monstrous traffic in intoxicants. We believe the complete disenfranchisement of the business will abolish dangers that threaten us and clear up problems that perplex us.

This whole civil organization is a fountain of iniquity whose streams poison wherever they flow. It has no redeeming feature. It is an environment of perdition, hence we set our faces against this enemy of God, and will give it no quarter in social life, in politics—in fact, nowhere until it is relegated to its own place.

We regard the Christian Sabbath as the bulwark of defense for our Christian institutions. To desecrate the Sabbath endangers everything of importance to the church of God.

We recognize ourselves as stewards of God's estate, and we urge on all our members such an administration of that estate as those who expect to give an account would give. The calls of the kingdom are mandatory and definite. Hence, we acknowledge ourselves bound by the law of systematic and proportionate giving.

We are citizens and patriots as well as Christians. Hence, we record ourselves as upholders of law and order always and everywhere, as against all lawlessness and unlawful citizens.

Greatest Crowd of Convention.

The greatest crowd that has congregated in Tent Ontario during the convention was present tonight. The 5,000 seats were occupied and at least 2,000 more people were standing about the edges of the tent. Dr. J. W. Buckley of New York was the first speaker, discussing, "Christ, Our King." He said in part:

We cannot affiliate with the Unitarians or any other body that does not recognize Christ as king. If we are right in our belief and assertion of His kingship they are unwittingly, if honest, blasphemers. If they are right we are idolators. We must everywhere declare and maintain belief in His deity. I would be willing to receive an honest doubter into the church, but if he dogmatically declares that Christ is not God I would be as willing to receive a Mormon.

Dr. Buckley urged more reverence in worship. He said: "Lack of reverence makes many revivals mere hypnotic farces."

Dr. Buckley then spoke of Mr. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," and other books and said that they were interesting but "kindergarten books, three times refined." The question is not "What would Christ do, but what would Christ have us do," declared Dr. Buckley. "We are to take His word and then seek divine guidance from it."

Dr. Buckley said that we must believe that what we conclude after prayer, thoughtful, earnest prayer, is what Christ would have us experiment with.

Rev. C. O. Johnston of Toronto, Canada, spoke on "His Conquering Kingdom," and Bishop John M. Walden discussed "My Place in the Army." Rev. George J. Bishop of London, Canada, led the waiting hour.

At Other Meetings.

The speakers at the other meetings were as follows:

Auditorium Epworth—Governor John H. Mickey of Nebraska, who urged purity in politics; Rev. A. Carmen of Toronto, Rev. J. W. Bashford of Delaware and Rev. Henry Ostrom of Greencastle, Ind.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church—Governor Mickey, Rev. J. H. Riddle of Winnipeg, Canada; Rev. W. F. McDowell

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	85
6 a. m.	66	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	84
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	76	5 p. m.	84
10 a. m.	80	6 p. m.	83
11 a. m.	81	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	79
		9 p. m.	76

ILLUMINATE FOR THE ELKS

Baltimore in Gala Attire for the Crowds Which Are Coming.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Incoming trains today brought to this city large numbers of Elks from various parts of the country, who come as delegates to the national convention of Elks, which will begin tomorrow and continue during the entire week. It is estimated that 1,000 visitors have already arrived and this number will be greatly augmented tomorrow morning by numerous delegations now on the way. The sessions of the grand lodge will take place on Wednesday.

Public and private buildings have been lavishly decorated, arches and courts of honor erected and tonight the streets in the central section of the city are brilliantly illuminated.

CHAUTAUQUANS CUT POLITICS

Bryan Must Either Cancel Lecture Engagement or Political Speech.

URBANA, O., July 19.—The Urbana Chautauqua has made arrangements for William J. Bryan to deliver an address on August 5. The democratic county central committee decided to hold the county convention on the same day in order that Mr. Bryan might address the convention.

The chautauqua managers have just met and decided that the editor of the Commoner shall not address the democratic convention. They think his speech at the assembly would not draw such a large crowd if Bryan also delivered a speech at the convention. If Bryan insists on addressing the convention he will not be permitted to deliver the lecture at the chautauque.

TO BE CONSECRATED AT ROME

New Archbishop of Manila Starts for Post by Way of Europe.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Rev. Father J. J. Harty, archbishop-elect to Manila, departed tonight for Rome, where he is to receive his consecration. He will leave New York City Wednesday morning on the steamer St. Paul, bound for Southampton, and expects to arrive in Rome on the last day of July.

The day has not yet been set for his consecration, but will be shortly after his arrival in Rome. As soon as he arrives in Rome the papers giving him his appointment will be handed to him. He will then make a retreat of eight days. The consecration by Cardinal Satolli will take place after this.

JACKSON CONFESSES HIS CRIME

No Excitement When Prisoner Arrives and No Prospect of a Lynching.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—A special from Montevideo to the Pioneer Press says that Miss Helen Olson, who was murderously assaulted in her home at Watson by a negro, whose name is Jackson, is still alive tonight, but the doctors say she will die. Jackson was captured Saturday night by a posse nine miles northwest of Watson after being shot in the arm. He was placed on board of a train and was taken to the Glencoe jail. The officers who arrested him say that he made a complete confession of his crime. There was no excitement at Glencoe and everything is quiet at Montevideo.

STORM KEEPS PRESIDENT IN

Spends Day Quietly at Sagamore Hill in Company with Friends.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 19.—President Roosevelt did not attend church today. In company with President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university and Dr. Lambert, his old family physician, and friend, he remained at Sagamore Hill quietly during the day, which on account of a persistent storm, was dismal and disagreeable until evening. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children attended services at Christ Episcopal church.

COLOMBIA MAY RAISE PRICE

Likely to Ask Twenty-Five Million for Privilege of Digging Canal.

PANAMA, Colombia, July 19.—Reliable information received here from Bogota says that it appears probable that the canal treaty will be ratified with an amendment making the sum to be paid to Colombia by the United States $25,000,000 instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the treaty. Cable communication with the capital has been interrupted since Friday.

FOUR KILLED ON THE TRACKS

Two Boys and Two Men Run Down by a Pennsylvania Train.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Four persons were instantly killed this afternoon near Avendale on the Pennsylvania railroad while walking on the tracks. They were: Louis and William Murr, boys, and two unidentified young men. Albert Rosenwipe, who was with the Murr boys, was knocked off the track and escaped injury.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 19.

At New York—Arrived—Bleucher, from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg; Celtic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Columbia, from Glasgow and Moville; La Gascogne, from Havre; St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg.

At Southampton—Sailed—Barbarossa, for Bremen, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Arabic, from New York, via Queenstown.

At Moville—Arrived—Laurentian, from New York, for Glasgow, and proceeded.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Potsdam, for New York, and passed Isle of Wight the 19th.

At Bremen—Sailed—Barbarossa, for New York, via Southampton, and passed Dover on the 19th.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Umbria, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Scilly—Passed—Zeeland, from New York, for Antwerp.

NEAR DEATH'S DOOR

After Favorable Day Saturday Change Comes During the Night.

SLEEPS LITTLE AND IS VERY RESTLESS

Hopeful Feeling of the Previous Day Gives Way to Despair.

CARDINALS HASTILY CALLED TO VATICAN

Doctors Say His Holiness Cannot Live Over Twenty-Four Hours.

END MAY COME AT ANY TIME, HOWEVER

Distinguished Patient Lies Most of Time in State of Coma—Preparations for the Final Scene.

ROME, July 20.—3:30 a. m.—Now that the supreme last moment in the memorable life of Pope Leo is expected hourly, the contrast between the quiet within and the excitement without the Vatican is most striking. Inside there is a hushed calm of expectation, the only apparent wakeful souls being the Swiss guards. The doctors and attendants of the dying pontiff speak in whispers and move noiselessly about the sick room, so that no sound comes except from the breathing of the pope, and his calls for Pio Centra or Dr. Laponni. In reality sleep is very far from all eyes. No matter at what hour death comes the whole palace will spring into sudden life as though touched by the magician's wand. In the piazza of St. Peter's, on the contrary, all is movement, there being a regular encampment of journalists before the famous bronze doors which are closed in their faces and behind which the regular tramp of the Swiss guards can be heard. Many eyes are glued to the window in the pope's chamber, overlooking the piazza, while the nearby cafes, especially those with telephones, are crowded. Bicycles ready for use are piled outside them and cabs are lingering about in the hope of catching a fare. This strange scene is illuminated by the magnificent starlight while the two grand and celebrated fountains give a kind of spectral grace to the whole. The Osservatore Romano, the chief Vatican organ, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to issue almost at a moment's notice a special edition. The only thing wanting to complete the paper is the hour of death. The staffs of all the other papers are at their places ready to issue special editions at any hour of the night.

Lies in State of Coma.

The pope lies tonight in a state of coma, and there are grave doubts in the minds of his doctors whether he will ever completely emerge. His immediate dissolution seems only averted by the reliability of the action of his heart. His pulse, though weak, continues steady. Shortly before midnight Dr. Laponni said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The pope at the present moment, is in a state of coma, which may be called a condition preceeding the last agony, the duration of which it is impossible to forecast, although everything leads to the belief that his condition cannot last. To be more exact, he is still in a state of torpor and stupor, from which, however, he rouses occasionally when he hears sharp sounds, as for instance, the insistent voice of one of his familiars calling loudly to him. Left alone he relapses into a condition of torpor. At times he murmurs in his sleep, continuing to have forebodings that he is being abandoned by his valet, Centra, and myself. These are the symptoms of incipient cerebral anaemia, and general exhaustion. He can no longer turn in his bed without assistance and is being kept alive by artificial stimulants. During the last twenty-three hours he has had two injections of camphorated oil, three of caffeine and two hypodermics of salt water, besides drinking stimulants."

Monsignor Bisiotti, master of the pope's chamber, said earlier in the evening that the pulse of his holiness had not yet shown any signs of becoming intermittent, so despite his extreme weakness and coma, he believed the pope would survive the night and possibly tomorrow.

Both the Italian government and the authorities of the Vatican have made final preparations for the pope's death. The government is rigorously censoring all telegrams and telephonic communication between Italy and the rest of the continent. At this hour but few people remain at the Vatican. Dr. Mazzoni and Dr. Rossoni and the cardinals have gone to their homes to await the last.

Condition Grows Worse.

Today each hour has added to the gravity of the reports from the sick room of the pope, until all Rome has waited almost breathlessly in momentary expectation of the announcement of his death.

Since the state of depression which seized on the pope during the latter part of the night his condition has gone steadily downward and throughout the day the most intense anxiety has prevailed. For the first time the weather was strongly against him. A blistering heat fell on the city and the great piazza of St. Peter's took up the fierce sun and threw it back against the Vatican until it was like a fiery furnace. Even the slight breeze which prevailed came in hot waves from the south. This seriously added to the discomfort of the patient.

He had a restless night, sleeping only for short intervals, and even then his sleep was agitated. Dr. Laponni remained in the sick room throughout the night. At the morning visit the physicians noted a change for the worse, notably in the accelerated pulse, which has risen to 98, after remaining for many days between 88 and 90.

The distinguished patient appeared to have lost all of that vitality which he has hitherto so remarkably maintained. He appealed piteously to those about him, asking to not be left alone. Although his mental vigor was nearly exhausted he asked that mass be celebrated. This was performed in the room adjoining that in which the pontiff lay. He took communion with extreme difficulty.

Completely Exhausted.

Almost immediately he sank into a state of complete exhaustion. At first this took on the character of an unnatural sleep and he lay as if one inanimate, with his eyes closed, but occasionally he started up and cried out, as though in fear. Gradually, however, his sleep became heavier and assumed a condition of semi-consciousness or torpor.

After noon there was hardly any revival from this state of torpor, and the doctors remained continuously in attendance. Their night bulletin announced for the first time that the patient had been in a state of coma, which they said had been almost uninterrupted during the day. How long this