

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1903—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CABINET IN DISTRESS

British Ministry Hopelessly Divided on the Chamberlain Policy.

TWO-THIRDS ARE OPPOSED TO HIS IDEAS

True Supposed to Have Been Declared Until October.

CHAMBERLAIN'S AGENTS BUSY AT WORK

No Prospect Apparent of Colonial Minister Winning Over the Country.

JOURNALIST STEAD GIVES HIM A ROAST

Considers that Man Who Has Exercised Balaful Influence on Empire for Seven Years Is Done For.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The condition of affairs in the British cabinet is unprecedented. Every day becomes a day of decision between the minority of six, who support Balfour and Chamberlain in the protectionist policy, and the majority of twelve, who follow the duke of Devonshire and Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie in adhering to free trade doctrine.

Everything points to Chamberlain being moved under when the general election comes next March. Even his brother Arthur has come out against him, and the Birmingham Daily Post, his staunchest supporters heretofore, has followed suit, while the London Standard and the Pall Mall Gazette, after sitting on the fence for some weeks, have definitely decided with the free traders. Offers are being made by a large uncommitted section of the Tory party to induce Chamberlain to drop his new policy. But he has gone too far for that and the unionist party on the verge of a split as deep and as serious as the home rule split in the liberal party in 1886.

The duke of Marlborough went to the Colonial office Thursday for the first time to take up his duties as undersecretary. It is well understood that the secretary Chamberlain named for the post, not only because of his known liking for having titled subordinates, but also in the hope that he may detach the duke from Winston Churchill, who is the most pertinacious and formidable critic of Chamberlain's new policy.

Stead's View of Chamberlain.

William T. Stead publishes the following concerning Chamberlain:

"It is now clear that the man who has exercised a baleful ascendancy over the fortunes of the British empire for seven years is doomed. Whether the British ministry survives the debates of next week or whether it lingers for a month or a year, Mr. Chamberlain's career is over, and the world will soon be free from the menacing shadow of a statesman who has been the curse of his country ever since he took a hand in the Jameson-Rhodes plot against the Transvaal republic. He falls as he rose—by his own hands. He has been self-made, as he was self-made. After deserting the liberal party over home rule, he has now shattered the unionist party by his plunge for protection.

"There is a grim nemesis presiding over this tragedy of a great career. When Mr. Chamberlain came home from South Africa he found that everyone who was sick and tired of the war and more or less disappointed by its results. He soon discovered that the education act was hated and aroused a temper of resistance in the country which would be inevitably fatal to the ministry unless something very sensational could divert public attention from the question.

"The Irish land bill he did not like. He believed it to be unpopular with the British taxpayers and probably ineffective as a means of settling the Irish land question. Worst of all, from his point of view, was the imminent probability that the Transvaal, owing to the death of native labor at the mines, would be unable to pay the interest on the loan which he had saddled upon the new colony. If the ministers were not content to wait in dull despair the rising of the tide of public indignation which would overwhelm them, something must be done to force a new issue upon the public.

"Mr. Chamberlain, who is as ignorant as he is headstrong, did not hesitate long as to his course and his policy. He has been honestly deluded as to the possibility of converting the heterogeneous congeries of self-governing republics which are labeled the British empire into a real ironclad empire—a military unit, a taxable unit and a fiscal unit.

"He tried to make it a military unit at the coronation, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier checked him. He tried to induce the colonists, who pay 96 cents a head for the imperial army and navy, to raise their troops, under every man, woman and child pays close upon 36 per centum for war purposes. But the colonists laughed him to scorn.

"One last resort alone remained. By means of a preferential tariff he imagined he could make the empire into a kind of fiscal unit. But in order to do this it would be necessary to increase the cost of living of 4,000,000 citizens at home in order to put a little more profit into the pockets of 12,000,000 colonists overseas. Among the 4,000,000 at home there are 12,000,000 who are already underfed, half-clothed and housed at hand-to-mouth with poverty. To starve these 12,000,000 at home, to fatten 12,000,000 abroad commended itself to Mr. Chamberlain as imperial statesmanship. It needed hardly be said that the 12,000,000 starvings do not see it in that light. And Mr. Chamberlain's great coup has failed, failed utterly; failed even tragically. The ministerial parent was all but badly no doubt, but Mr. Chamberlain, by way of cure, has simply put a bullet through its brain.

"Whatever misleading nonsense may be heaped upon us as to the chances of his success you can safely disregard them.

LESTER WARD MAKES A HIT

Smithsonian Expert Warmly Commended at Congress of Society of Sociology.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lester Ward of Washington, D. C., the sociologist of the Smithsonian Institute, who occupied the president's chair at the recent international congress of sociology in Paris, made a profound impression at the third day's session by a definition of the mission of sociology as simple as it was profound.

Several eminent Russian and French sociologists were present, and the discussion had been warm as to where the field of sociology begins and where that of psychology ends; what are their relations; what their respective functions. It was a discussion of savants and the outside world was excluded.

Mr. Ward's speech was brief and pithy. It was in keeping with his unpretentious manner. He is proud of the fact that he is a "self-made man."

"Sociology," he said, "has to do with the soul of man, of which the mind is only the eye. The great enemy of mankind is ignorance; the weapon to combat it is truth. To inculcate truth in mankind there is need of education in the largest sense of the word, education of the soul. Education is the mission of sociology in this age. France at this moment is going through a struggle to obtain this education, and I hope she will succeed."

It was a deep, true human note, simple and not new, but so imbued with the sincerity and dignity of the speaker that the whole audience applauded warmly. The previous speakers rose, one after another, to testify their belief in the speaker's assertion and their respect for him.

In the discussion of folklore and its relation to sociology, an eminent Russian savant—one of whose special fields is folklore—said Russia is the country where the greatest number of works of this nature are written and America is the country where these researches are the most appreciated.

DUMONT IS IN AN ILL HUMOR

Thinks St. Louis Exposition People Show Him Scant Courtesy.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Baptiste Dumont is annoyed at the newspaper talk about prizes having been offered by a committee of the St. Louis exposition for a ballooning contest.

"I want to say," he said to the World correspondent yesterday, "that I have no official notice of such a prize. It cannot be offered. The committee won't even answer the communication from the Aero club of France on the subject."

"But even if I were to be notified now that such a prize was offered the notice would be very short. I cannot afford to take a balloon to St. Louis unless a substantial prize is offered. The committee's methods seem very unbusinesslike."

"The report that I am to take a party of friends to Louisville this month in my mammoth balloon No. 10 is not true. It will not be ready for more than a fortnight, and then I shall be obliged to experiment myself with baskets containing weights equivalent to the weight of twelve persons. So it will be impossible for me before I can extend a balloon invitation to newspaper men."

Baptiste finds that he can use the same frame for his No. 10 and his No. 7. The latter is the balloon he intended to take to St. Louis had the committee offered an appropriate prize. No. 10 is longer than No. 7, but has only half the latter's cubic measurement.

Yacheter, a Frenchman, who studied horticulture in America and lived with an Indian tribe, has been asked by the commission for the St. Louis exposition to design and lay out gardens to be designed the gardens of the 1903 exposition in Paris.

SUBJECT SILENCES THE KING

Gives Him Cogent Reason Why Price of Vegetables Is High.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) BELGRADE, Serbia, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Peter is playing Haroun Al Raschid, going around his capital early in the morning or late at night incognito. He buys the vegetables which are sold in the market at 5 o'clock in the morning. The other day he had a lively controversy with an aged peasant woman about the price until she silenced him by saying that the cause of high prices was the heavy taxes paid to keep up the king and the government.

Yadran, a Georgian, formerly secretary to King Alexander, has published in a book a series of terrible charges against the murdered monarch. He avers that when another secretary discovered that the Neapolitan Michael was likely to give the king some money, the king asked: "Could he not be put out of the way with a cup of coffee?"

Revolting details of Draga's life were proved to Alexander before he married her, the book asserts, and she was shown by the king to be a woman of low character. Finally, Georgievitch solemnly swears that Alexander hired one Kisevitch to assassinate his father, Milan. The book has made considerable of a sensation and most of its allegations are taken as true, since Alexander was regarded generally as the perfect type of a savage degenerate.

TURN UP NOSES AT DOLLARS Berlin Musical Critics Make Sneering Rejoinder to Ambitious Professor.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A lively controversy is going on over the efforts of Mr. Lechner, the president of the Wagner commemoration committee, to get up a music congress here. Joseph Joachim and Prof. Stumpf denounce him as a mere notoriety hunter in conjunction with some prominent composers they have decided to boycott the meeting. Lechner has retorted by saying:

ART A GOOD DISGUISE

Noted Anarchist and Criminal Poses as Dealer in Treasures.

FETED BY NEW YORKERS LAST WINTER

Million Dollars Worth of Pictures Found in His Apartments.

CONSPICUOUS ABOUT LOUVRE MUSEUM

Downfall Comes During the Visit of King Edward to Paris.

ENGLISH POLICE GIVE PARISIANS TIP

Many of the Art Treasures Found in His Apartments Believed to Have Been Stolen.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Luigi Parmegiani, a noted Italian anarchist and all-round criminal, who made a deep impression at the life of New York last winter, and was nightly the center of an admiring throng at Martin's, is still in prison here. He is suspected of various crimes, but the one he is held for is connected with the Louvre museum, and his general anarchistic misdoings, and his general rather than specific.

"Marty," the only name by which he was known in America, might have been made a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art after having presented gifts purporting to be rare art treasures had he not suddenly disappeared.

The startling collection of art works discovered in the hotel in the Rue de Londres held by the police to discover what part it may have played in the "Jimmie" case, is said to be that the most of the articles are spurious, but so cleverly counterfeited as to deceive the best experts.

The prisoner has had one of those careers that make much of the fiction appear true. He is the son of a cobbler and was apprenticed to that trade, from which he has risen to become the possessor of an art collection valued, despite its flaws, at much more than \$100,000.

He tried several professions, was a strike breaker, edited the lawless sheet La Revolta, has been implicated in audacious burglaries and half a dozen murders, counterfeited rare coins, manufactured high explosives, and finally set himself up as a patron of the fine arts. His criminal record is so bad even the "Black Cat" is declaring that he is no anarchist, but merely a common malefactor.

Takes Bold Step.

Parmegiani was born in Reggio, Italy in May 1858. In 1897 he joined a literary partnership with the anarchist Pini and contributed to the Marseilles anarchist organs, Pere Pinard and Ca Ira. When ordered to leave France he had the boldness to seize in Paris, without a passport, the associate of Constant Martin, who three years ago tried to assassinate the shah of Persia. He was implicated in the anarchist exploits of Trent and served one year's imprisonment for it.

The Italian government asked for his extradition two years ago, charging him with murder, but the crime was committed during a strike and was regarded a political act.

Subsequently, and for a long period, the provinces of France were the scenes of his audacious burglaries. Many ancient chateaux were robbed of beautiful paintings and works of art and it is now believed that these robberies were committed under the direction of Parmegiani. It is also thought that he was the leader of a band that plundered the country houses of the famous swindler, Therese Humbert. The plunder of these robberies was sold in Paris. In disposing of certain art goods the Italian became acquainted with the woman later figuring as his wife and now under arrest here.

He spent most of the last three years in London, except the part of last winter he spent in New York, and has all this time been dodging the international police.

The women in the case are the sisters of the Italian anarchist, and one of them, Marie, called herself Marie and, with her sister, kept an antiquary shop at No. 12 Rue Talbott. The woman calling herself Marie was of some note, a member of the country houses of the famous swindler, Therese Humbert. The plunder of these robberies was sold in Paris. In disposing of certain art goods the Italian became acquainted with the woman later figuring as his wife and now under arrest here.

Once thirteen furniture vans, loaded with the art treasures, came from the provinces and were unloaded at the little antiquary shop in the Rue Talbott. So many vans of art works went to the shop that the place became too small, and about this time Parmegiani's genius began to influence the business.

Bewildering Display of Art.

The two women, who were tall, broad and thick—perfect types of the Amazon—with their aged mother, Jeanne, and her handsome hotel at No. 35 Rue de Londres about nine months ago. Parmegiani established himself there last May, taking the name of Marie and pretending to be the husband of one of the women. The multitudinous collection of art works was placed about the house for display and art amateurs were invited to inspect it.

Those who saw it say the collection was bewildering and attractive and disposed in an extraordinarily artistic manner. The false Marie and the two women were always on hand to show their wares. The trio paid \$5,000 a year rent for the hotel, which they made a splendid palace on a small scale.

Parmegiani has been known as Cesarini, Tassinari, Berthoin and Durand. The London police notified the French police at the time of the visit of King Edward of Parmegiani's presence in Paris, and the French surprised the fugitive and arrested him. Parmegiani had \$100 in his pockets and \$50,000 was found in a drawer of a desk. The works of art in the mansion included a valuable collection of the works of the Spanish painter El Greco, whom Mme. Prioleux declared she married in Toledo, Spain, being widowed here last year.

El Greco was poisoned and Parmegiani and Mme. "Marie" were strongly suspected of the death of the Spanish artist. Leon y Castillo visited the collection and found some works of art that had belonged to Queen Isabella, now living in Paris, which he had given to El Greco's father, who was one of her ministers in 1828.

WHISTLER'S FRIENDS AND

Think Secret Courtsey Was Great Artist on Death.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Whistler's artistic friends are furious at the belittling notices of him published here after his death, especially in the Times. Joseph Pennell, the famous American black-and-white artist, and one of Whistler's closest friends, said to the World correspondent today:

"Whistler has been disgraced and treated all round, and Labouchere's story about his wedding is the worst of all. Whistler will be forgotten in future generations, yet his death is almost ignored, while most of his obituaries are venomously spiteful. Had he died in France he would have had a military funeral as a cavalier of the Legion of Honor. Here only a few artists of note were present and there was no representative of the American Embassy even to pay respect to the memory of America's greatest artist and one of its greatest men."

Labouchere's story of the wedding, referred to by Mr. Pennell, was told in this week's Truth as follows:

"I (Labouchere) believe I was responsible for his marriage to the widow of Mr. Godwin, the architect. She was a remarkably pretty woman and very agreeable and both she and he were thorough bohemians."

"I was dining with them, and some other one evening at Earl's Court. They were obviously greatly attached to each other, and in a vague sort of way they thought of marrying, so I took the matter in hand to bring things to a practical point."

"Mrs. Godwin," he said, "will you marry Jimmy?"

"When?" she replied.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," said Whistler, "we must have a date."

"So they both agreed that I should choose the day, let what church to come to the ceremony, provide a clergyman and give the bride away."

"I fixed an early date and got them the chaplain of the House of Commons for the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's study, where he had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in London."

How impractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street.

"Don't forget tomorrow," I said.

"No," she replied; "I am just going to buy a new trousseau. I am going to buy a toothbrush and a new sponge, and I am going to have new ones when we marry."

"However, there never was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together, and when she died he was broken hearted, indeed. He never recovered from the loss."

Bedford Baby Surely Dead

Child Which Has Been Cause of Trouble Now Beyond Realm of Controversy.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The celebrated Bedford baby is dead beyond all doubt. The infant that the wife of Gunning Bedford, of New York, produced after the death of her husband as heir to his estate was buried on July 15, under the name of Eugenie Frederique Bedford, the name placed on the birth register in Notre Dame parish February 21.

It was for falsely registering this babe's birth in London that an English court imposed a fine of \$10 on Mrs. Bedford, who is now in New York City. The World correspondent went to Mezerles, in the department of the Sarthe, in the northwest corner of France, to investigate the report of the babe's death. He found that Mrs. Bedford had committed the infant to the care of Mme. Le Boull, a nurse, who was found and who said that her charge died July 15, which is true, as the official records disclose.

Mme. Le Boull said the babe had always been delicate. She said also that the expenses for the care of the babe had been defrayed by Alfred Thomas, who appeared as godfather when the birth certificate was registered in Paris, and that Thomas will have the body removed to a reception tomb in Montparnasse cemetery at Paris, to await Mrs. Bedford's order as to its final disposition.

The World's correspondent has seen the last letters written to Mrs. Bedford before she left for New York by Eugene L. Buebe of 60 Broadway, New York, trustee of the estate of Gunning S. Bedford. The trustee admits that Mrs. Bedford has rights under her husband's will, and says no court has ever decided that the child had no right to its inheritance.

It is learned that Mr. Buebe counseled Mrs. Bedford to delay her visit to New York until October, but she consulted a noted palmist, who advised that an immediate voyage was necessary and predicted that the child's death would be the palmist who called the first news of the child's death to America.

JOCKEY MAHER RECOVERING

Hearing Is Still Affected, but That Trouble Is Expected to Wear Off.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"Danny Maher, the champion jockey, who was injured at the time of the visit of King Edward of Parmegiani's presence in Paris, and the French surprised the fugitive and arrested him. Maher is recovering, but his hearing is still affected, but that trouble is expected to wear off."

STOCKS ON SEE-SAW

Wall Street Suffers from Nervous Prostration After Friday's Double Shock.

FURTHER FAILURES ARE NOW DREADED

Brokers Afraid to Hold Securities for Fear More Firms Will Break.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES ARE AFFECTED

Rock Islands Weathers Storm, Actually Advancing in Tempest's Teeth.

BANK STATEMENT STADIES THE MARKET

Nervy Toboggan Slide Gets to Work Again, However, Fears Overcoming Hope and Optimistic Signs.

NEW YORK, July 25.—In spite of rumors that further failures were likely, the stock market showed a better tone today than was anticipated. The opening was rather excited on heavy dealings, with prices in most cases higher than yesterday. The improvement did not hold, however, and in a few minutes prices were declining all around.

The first sensational break occurred in Rubber Goods Manufacturing shares, the common falling 7 points on a first sale of 2,000 shares at 24, followed immediately by one of 5,000 shares at the same price. The preferred opened at 60, a decline of 10 since yesterday. This was one of the companies in which Talbot J. Taylor and James R. Keene were heavily interested.

The largest interest of this firm was in Southern Pacific, which developed further weakness today right at the start. After opening up 14, it ran off sharply, affecting the rest of the list, and causing reactions of 1 to 3 points in many standard issues. The particular weakness of Reading attracted some attention because Mr. Keene had frequently done much in that stock.

Mexican Central Steady.

Mexican Central issues, with which the Stow people were identified, were steady for the common, which opened 3 1/2 up, with sales of 4,000 shares, at 13, and the first income bonds 1 point up at 13 1/2; but the second income were more than 3 points off, with heavy sales. These shares fell fairly well for a time, but later eased off somewhat.

After the recovery in the general market prices ran off sharply in the last half hour, when the bank statement appeared. The showing made by the bank was reasonably good, but being an increase of about \$5,000,000 in surplus reserves. The late selling was largely due to the fears that another failure might be announced.

It was said in Wall street today that much of the selling done by Harris, Gates & Co. during the last week, which had attracted considerable attention, was for the account of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

Brokers Work All Night.

Brokers and their clerks worked until late last night and in some instances were leaving calls to their customers for additional margins. The attendance on the floor of the exchange was unusually large for a midsummer Saturday.

Prices for American goods in London were generally better and helped to impart steadiness to the local market at the opening, but gains here were not up to those made in London. Orders to buy the standard railroad stocks were well distributed, so-called being taken during the New York Central. Almost every commission house received orders to buy at declines.

The representative of a leading western house was reported to have purchased moderately of the grangers. There was also some buying of an investment character. The list stood off by the end of the first half hour.

Southern Pacific Is Weak.

Dealings in the market were confused and prices of some of the specialties moved wildly. Leading stocks ran off sharply from their opening prices, but they did not get near the lowest, except in Southern Pacific, which broke to 46. United States Rubber shares dropped 4 and the common 14, following the slump in the Rubber Goods stocks.

There were declines of 3 1/2 in Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, 1 1/2 in Tennessee, 9 in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis, 4 1/2 in Baltimore & Ohio preferred, 5 in Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 4 1/2 in American Lined, 4 1/2 in United Railway Investment Securities, 4 in Des Moines & Fort Dodge, 3 1/2 in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and 1 to 3 1/2 in St. Paul, Atchafalpa, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Erie, the first preferred, Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, Amalgamated, Smeltering, Brooklyn Transit, Pacific Mail and Sioux-Sheffield Steel.

Gains in Some Stocks.

Among the important gains were Anaconda, 5 1/2; Rock Island preferred, Smeltering preferred, and Virginia Carolina Chemical preferred, 2, and Denver & Rio Grande, Kansas & Texas preferred, Iowa Central preferred, Atchafalpa preferred, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, American Car, Cotton Oil and Ice preferred 1 to 1 1/2.

Sugar stood at 115 at 11 o'clock and the active list rallied. Baltimore & Ohio preferred recovered 2 1/2.

Much of the early selling came from financial institutions and doubtless represented further liquidation of firms that failed yesterday. This was obviously so in the case of such stocks as Rubber Goods and Mexican Central. There was a 2,000 share lot, followed by another of 5,000 shares of Rubber Goods at 7 points decline. Mexican Central stocks were slightly higher at the opening and the first income bonds recovered 8 points. Large blocks of the second income were offered at a decline of 3 1/2.

Big Drop in Rubber.

There was a sale of Rubber Goods preferred at a drop of 1 1/2, the next transaction showing a 3 per cent advance. United States Rubber preferred lost 4 1/2 on one sale. A prominent trader bought 4,000 shares of Rubber Goods. In the industrial list generally there were declines of a point or more in Colorado Fuel and several other issues. On the other hand Steel was stronger and a marked run was registered by Anaconda, while Amalgamated Copper fluctuated nervously.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday.

- 1 British Cabinet in Distress. Art Proves a Good Disguise. Stocks Fluctuate on Wall Street. Historic Ring Missing at Vatican. Buffalo Lynchers at War. Former Rivals Join Forces.
- 2 News from Nebraska Towns. Forestry Policy Is Endorsed. Bookbinders Will Stick to Jobs.
- 3 Conditions in the Coal Trade. Affairs at South Omaha. Planning Improvements for Omaha.
- 4 Mob Threatens Tar and Feathers. Immigration Officials to Go. Talks of Douglas' State Taxes.
- 5 Fast Week in Omaha Society. Rabies May Be Rare, but Exists. Echoes of the Anti-Rooms.
- 6 Many Killed in Street Car Wreck. Russia Is Angry at England. Harbors Intimidates Grand Jury.
- 7 Results of Base Ball Games. Charles Elwood Wins the Derby. Other Sporting Events.
- 8 Field Day at the S. M. C. A. Good Race at Tri-City Matinee. Tennis and Golf at the Clubs. Cramps Launch Turkish Warship.
- 9 Chief Candidates for the Papacy. Amusements and Music.
- 10 Sporting Review of the Week. Editorial.
- 11 Cardinal Gibbons on Pope Leo. Complete List of the Popes.
- 12 Work on the Missouri River.
- 13 Commercial and Financial.
- 14 Ex-Judge Eiler's Bondsman Liable.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
6 a. m.	73	1 p. m.	88
7 a. m.	72	2 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	75	4 p. m.	92
10 a. m.	78	5 p. m.	90
11 a. m.	80	6 p. m.	88
12 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	87

FIND CROWN SHEET DEFECTIVE

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict on Cause of Locomotive Explosion.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The coroner's jury that has for ten days been investigating the cause of the explosion of Union Pacific locomotive No. 1514, this afternoon brought in the following verdict:

"That Ed Carlson came to his death by an explosion of the boiler of engine 1514 on July 15; that the radial stay bolts which support the crown sheet were not of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure of the steam, and the same of being screwed through and riveted did not give them sufficient head; that the front end of the boiler was not properly braced, and in account of the low water, causing the boiler to be overheated, and that said explosion would not have occurred had it not been for the weak construction of the crown sheet."

PUGILIST FITZSIMMONS WED

Miss May Gifford Changes Her Name for that of Famous Fighter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Robert Fitzsimmons, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, and Miss Julia Gifford, the actress, were married this afternoon at the Palace hotel. Only about thirty persons were present.

George Dawson was best man and Miss Darrell, an actress of the same company in which Miss Gifford played in Chicago, was the bridesmaid. The newly married couple attended the theater tonight and tomorrow will leave for Harbin Springs.

SEVENTY-FIVE BOYS POISONED

Reform School inmates Suffer from Malady Whose Cause Doctors Seek.

WHITTIER, CAL., July 25.—Seventy-five boys in the state reform school are ill and it is believed were poisoned. Some of the boys are in a serious condition and today were being nursed.

The physician in charge is investigating the epidemic and is acting on the supposition that the boys are either suffering from ptomaine poisoning contracted from food given them or from poison intentionally mixed with the food.

MOONSHINERS SLAY CHIEF

Policemen Succumb to Ambushed Enemies, Who Lose One in Melee.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 25.—News reached here this afternoon of the assassination near Coburn, Va., of Chief of Police J. K. King of Stoneburg, Va., while he was leading a posse in the hunt of moonshiners near the Kentucky line.

After King had been killed, Assistant Chief Gordon Gillely fired among the moonshiners who were in ambush, and killed Thomas Daniels.

SLAVE-HOLDER IS FINED

Judge Charges Man Guilty of Feeding Minimum Allowed by Law.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25