CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST
THE BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

CLEAN AND CONSERVATIVE
THE BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1905. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

ANSWER FOR JEROME

State Superintendent Hendricks Makes a Lengthy Statement.

COPY ORDERED GIVEN TO ATTORNEY

Unqualified Denial that Report Was Edited in Favor of Anyone.

NO PRETENSE DOCUMENT IS COMPLETE

Report Only Preliminary and Covered the Main Features.

FULL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY TAKEN

Hendricks Also Denies that Copies or Any Portion of It Given to Anyone Which Has Not Been Given to All.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The answer of Superintendent Fr[illegible] Hendricks of the State Insurance d[illegible]ment to the published criticisms of [illegible]ficial acts in connection with the tes[illegible] taken by him in the investigation of [illegible] Equitable Life Assurance society and [illegible]eliminary report thereon is made in a [illegible]xtended statement issued from the insurance department tonight. Incidentally the superintendent publishes a letter addressed by him to his deputy, Robert H. Hunter, at New York, instructing him to deliver his copy of the Equitable testimony to District Attorney Jerome.

The statement includes an affidavit by William A. Comstock, Superintendent Hendricks' confidential stenographer, certifying that he alone did the stenographic work and transcribing of notes in connection with the taking of the testimony and the preparation of Superintendent Hendricks' preliminary report and that he personally knows that no change or omission was made in the testimony or the report; that outside of the persons officially employed in the conduct of the investigation no person heard, read or saw the report or the testimony excepting Governor Higgins and his counsel, Cuthbert W. Pound.

Report Not Doctored.

The statement is as follows:

The statement made in certain newspapers that my report and the testimony taken was edited and altered in the interests of at the suggestion of certain individuals is unqualifiedly false. No person except those employed by me in the conduct of the investigation read or had access to the report prior to the time it was delivered to the printer, except Governor Higgins and his counsel, Cuthbert W. Pound. No suggestion was made by either of them as to any modification of the report and no change was made in the report as prepared by me. The report as printed is in the exact form in which it was finally drafted by me and my counsel.

At the interview with the governor and his counsel I was asked by the governor whether I had been successful in securing the facts relative to all matters under investigation. I stated to him that I had not, that the investigation still was necessarily incomplete, that among other matters which had not been fully covered was one which I deemed of immediate importance, but concerning which I had been unable to procure the facts, by reason of not having learned of it until the preliminary investigation was about completed. I then stated to him that I had been informed that the Equitable society was carrying a loan in the Mercantile Trust company of $95,000, of which no record appeared on its books as a liability. The governor stated to me that he believed that a further effort should be made to thoroughly investigate that subject. In accordance with that suggestion I then directed my counsel to make a further investigation and examination relative to that item and by reason of such action my report was delayed until the conclusion of his effort.

Our efforts in that particular were unsuccessful. At that time we were unable to secure the facts relating to the matter and consequently my report remained unchanged.

Never Pretended it is Complete.

With reference to the criticism that my report does not fully cover all of the facts brought out in the testimony, I never intended that it should specifically refer to everything that was developed by the testimony. On the contrary, I stated at the outset that it did not; that the report was preliminary in character and covered only such matters as I deemed of immediate importance to the policyholders. I undertook to comply with the promise that I made to the insurance commissioners of other states early in May to present a report as early as June 15, and it was impossible in the limited time I had to refer in detail to all matters developed during the investigation.

The further charge made that some of the testimony taken was suppressed or edited in the interests of certain individuals is likewise unqualifiedly false. Every word of the testimony given and taken was transcribed by the stenographer in the transcripts of the testimony absolutely without change.

Mr. Hendricks goes on to say that on July 6 he sent a copy of his report to Attorney General Julius M. Mayer at Albany and one to Robert H. Hunter, his deputy in New York City, transcripts of his letters to these officials appearing in his statement. The other copy, he declares, since completion has remained at all times in the department vault.

In his letter to Mr. Hunter, Superintendent Hendricks says:

Should the district attorney desire access to this evidence you are at liberty to deliver it to him or allow him to examine it.

The statement continues:

The charge that a copy of the testimony was procured by any other person from this department is absolutely false and without foundation. At the time of the publication in the newspapers of a part of the testimony the copy in the New York office was intact and the seal upon the same had not been broken. The other copy had not been removed from the vault in the department at Albany.

Status of Harriman.

With reference to the inquiry as to why Mr. Harriman was not examined, Mr. Hendricks in his statement says:

"He was not a member of either the executive committee or the finance committee, by which committees the business of the society was transacted. There was nothing in the records of the society or in the transactions disclosed by any of the schedules furnished in which Mr. Harriman's name appears as either selling to or purchasing securities from the society, except as mentioned in my report. Although the society has been a large purchaser of so-called Harriman securities, a careful examination of the schedules shows that it has not sustained any loss by reason of such holdings."

Appended is the affidavit of Mr. Comstock, the stenographer, relating to the taking of the testimony and the precautions employed in safeguarding the report.

ROOF FALLS ON WORSHIPERS

Sixteen Women Killed and Thirty-Two Are Injured by the Accident.

FERMO, Italy, July 16.—The roof of the chapel of the woman's hospital fell in this morning during the celebration of mass, killing sixteen women and injuring thirty-two.

MARCHAND ON FASHODA AFFAIR

French Colonel Says Minister Delcasse is Not Responsible for the Incident.

PARIS, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—So many conflicting reports have been made concerning the Fashoda affair that Colonel Marchand decided this week to put an end to all speculation in the matter by issuing a statement as to the origin of the expedition.

It was on November 16, 1895, that M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, signed and approved of his plan for French intervention in the Bahrael-Chazal and on the Nile. The scheme, however, lay dormant until the following spring, when the Soudan expedition was announced by England. The attitude of the French government changed immediately. M. Guieysse, the minister of the colonies, implored the writer to start as soon as possible, and if he had obeyed he would have left within forty-eight hours, completely unprepared for a journey of over 10,000 kilometres of country. M. Berthelot, who had so far forgotten himself as to tell Lord Salisbury that he declined all responsibility for the consequences to which the Soudan expedition might lead, quitted the Quai d'Orsay a few days after he had used such peculiar language, and as M. Leon Bourgeois, the president of the Council, could not find anyone to succeed him, he took his place. About the first thing M. Bourgeois did was to send for Colonel Marchand, preparations for whose journey were then hurried on. This was in March, 1896, and a few weeks later the Bourgeois ministry fell and was replaced by the Meline Cabinet, with M. Hanotaux at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Andre Leon, the new minister of the colonies, was not as generous in the matter of resources as M. Bourgeois would have been, but the writer was again enjoined to start as soon as he could.

The first convoy sailed from Bordeaux on April 25, the others being transported in steamers that followed. Colonel Marchand himself left Marseilles on June 25, 1896, at which date the troops which were to accompany him across Africa for the occupation of Fashoda, if they arrived there before the British army, were completing their movement on Timbuctoo, on Dakir and on Libreville, in the French Congo. The writer says that his officers and his own companions in the expedition were not aware of the destination until eighteen months afterwards, when they were in the very heart of central Africa. It has often been affirmed that M. Delcasse had something to do with the organization of the Fashoda expedition. Colonel Marchand, however, terminates his explanation with the following emphatic words which close this discussion:

"M. Delcasse, whom I hardly knew, and who from February, 1895, to July, 1898, had no share in the government—the very reverse, indeed, was the case—had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with the consideration, the preparation and the execution of an expedition, of which he only became informed to put an end to it in October, 1898. All that has been said contrary to this affirmation, which I make on my honor and which is based on history itself, which can be easily examined, is only a tale, which I wish now to demolish with one blow, as I think that the time has come for me to do so."

Thus does Colonel Marchand dispose of one of the charges brought against the late minister of foreign affairs, which was to the effect that, though he had been an active promoter of the Fashoda expedition, he deserted Colonel Marchand when England adopted a resolute attitude. Colonel Marchand's explanation has created quite a sensation in political circles.

KITCHENER ON INDIAN ARMY

British Officer Says Present System Must Fall in Case of War.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The official reports just published show that Lord Kitchener has not been afraid to criticise the army in India. Among other things he said:

No one dislikes change more than I do, but if necessary I do not fear it. I would certainly not continue a rotten system because I was afraid to stretch out my hand and take a sound one.

The question is an imperial and not merely an Indian one.

The present system is faulty, inefficient and incapable of the expansion necessary for a great war, in which the armed might of the empire would be engaged in a life and death struggle.

He explained how the military member of council is "really omnipotent in military matters, while the commander-in-chief cannot even issue orders for the movement of troops, although he is the man responsible to the government."

The fact is, our Indian military administration has been framed mainly to meet peace requirements, and the consideration that an army exists for war has been overlooked.

Peace routine has overshadowed preparation for war, and unimportant details, together with the multiplication of criticisms and discussions on side issues, have absorbed the time and energies of the higher officials, while real requirements have been neglected.

In war the present system must break down; and unless it is deliberately intended to court disaster, divided counsels, divided authority and divided responsibility must be abolished.

It is impossible to formulate or carry out any consistent military policy.

No needed reform can be initiated, no useful measure can be adopted, without being subject to vexatious and for the most part unnecessary criticism.

The fault lies simply in the system, which has created two offices which have been trained to unfortunate jealousy and antagonism, and which therefore duplicate work, and in the duplicate destroy progress and defeat the true ends of military efficiency.

Owing to the separation of offices it is impossible for the commander-in-chief to know how his schemes are progressing, or whether a hitch has occurred.

Thus the offices become paper-logged with more or less unnecessary verbiage, and I am not surprised that mistakes occasionally occur.

The only continuity of policy that has been maintained by the present military system and is inherent in it, is that of making it easy to stand still and extremely difficult to move forward—a condition which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

In presenting the the House of Commons his annual statement on the finances of India Mr. Broderick furnished some interesting details regarding Lord Kitchener's reorganization schemes. To carry out the plans the Indian secretary asked for $12,500,000. The main provisions of Mr. Kitchener's schemes, Mr. Broderick pointed out, included the creation by India of nine divisions in peace or war, the increase of the field army from 80,000 to 140,000 men and the regrouping of troops so as to bring them nearer the northwestern frontier. The expenditure, said Mr. Broderick, was large, but the need was pressing.

Alluding to what he called "some friction" between the military department and Lord Kitchener, the secretary of state for India admitted that the government had not been able to conceal from themselves the fact that Lord Kitchener's position had become an anomalous one since his proposals were reviewed by the army member of the council, who was his subordinate in military work.

HEAD OF G. A. R. IS DEAD

General Blackmar Dies While on a Inspection Trip.

TAKEN SICK JULY 10 WHILE IN IDAHO

Had Been Ill Before Starting on Trip Which Was Delayed on Orders of Physician, but Condition Not Thought Serious.

BOISE, Idaho, July 16.—General W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today of nephritis.

His wife was with him during his illness. The body will be embalmed and taken to the home of the family at Boston. The general arrived here on July 10 on a tour, during which he intended to visit grand army posts throughout the northwest. He was ill when he arrived and gradually failed. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at the request of his wife.

General Blackmar was born July 25, 1841, at Bristol, Pa. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and subsequently joined the First West Virginia. He served with distinction throughout the war and at Five Forks was promoted on the field by General Custer to the rank of captain. Throughout three administrations, those of Governors Long, Talbot and Rice, he was judge advocate general of Massachusetts. At the last national encampment of the Grand Army he was elected commander-in-chief.

BOSTON, July 16.—Except to two or three officials of the Grand Army the news of the death of Chief Blackmar was received with great surprise in this city. The home of General Blackmar was in this city and since his elevation to the position of commander-in-chief, the headquarters of the organization have been here. General Blackmar is succeeded by John R. King of Washington, senior vice commander.

Two weeks ago the commander-in-chief broke down and was ordered to his bed in his summer home at Hingham by his physicians. At the time his indisposition, however, was regarded as slight. On July 7 General Blackmar's condition had apparently improved and it was decided to permit him to continue his visits to western departments, which he had begun early in the year.

Assistant Adjutant General E. B. Stillings, commander of Kinsley post No. 113 of this city, of which General Blackmar was a member, will leave Boston tomorrow for the west. He will assist Mrs. Blackmar in arranging the funeral, which will probably be held in this city.

HINGHAM, Mass., July 16.—The news of the death of General Blackmar was entirely unexpected by the residents of Hingham, where General Blackmar lived during the summer months.

Former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long said tonight:

"I am pained beyond expression to learn of the untimely death of General Blackmar. The town of Hingham has lost a faithful and conscientious citizen and the Grand Army of the Republic has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of one of the bravest and best of many brave soldiers who fought for the union."

BALTIMORE, July 16.—By the death of General Blackmar, Captain John R. King of this city, senior vice commander-in-chief, becomes, under the laws of the Grand Army of the Republic, acting commander-in-chief, and will continue such until the next national encampment. Captain King is pension agent for Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and has an office in Washington.

SENATOR CLARK DOING WELL

Doctor Thinks He Will Be Able to Sit Up Within the Next Ten Days.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The condition of Senator William A. Clark of Montana, who yesterday underwent an operation from an abscess in the middle ear, today was pronounced very satisfactory by Dr. James F. McKernon, who performed the operation.

Dr. McKernon said that the senator rested well last night and was doing nicely this morning. Unless something now unforseen develops the doctor said the patient would be able to sit up in about ten days. It was not true, the doctor added, that he was summoned to the Clark home at 2 o'clock this morning.

At 11 o'clock tonight Senator Clark was resting comfortably with his general condition unchanged. Dr. McKernon, who paid a second visit to the senator during the evening, left at that hour, not expecting to return unless summoned during the night. He declined to comment on the senator's condition, referring all inquiries to Lewis R. Morris, the son-in-law of Mr. Clark. It was learned at the Clark home that the patient's temperature at 11 o'clock was about 100. This was not unexpected. His pulse was normal.

Tonight, after a refreshing sleep, the senator awoke in good spirits and expressed himself as grateful at the result of the operation and that he was feeling so well following such a grave condition.

FIGHT AT CHURCH DEDICATION

Police Called in to Keep People from Overcrowding Edifice.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—A crowd of over 2,000 persons fought with the police today in a wild scramble to gain admittance to the dedication services of the new synagogue of the Congregation Sharis Sphard, and a number were clubbed, but not seriously hurt, hats were crushed, women's dresses torn and several women fainted. After the parade from the old synagogue to the new, the edifice was quickly filled to its capacity and of necessity the doors were closed upon the crowd that filled Wash street for a block. The outsiders immediately began to force the doors open and a cordon of police was summoned. For an hour the police endeavored to keep the crowd back, but a number of persons grew belligerent and police clubs were brought into play. In the confusion, B. Frank, one of the directors of the congregation, who was stationed at a door, was dragged into the street and roughly handled. Finally the police got the upper hand and the street was partially cleared and order restored. The services lasted four hours.

In his dedication prayer and blessing Kantor B. Lieberman referred to the late Secretary of State Hay and eulogized his services in connection with the Jewish race.

Alexander's Condition Better.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The condition of James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, who is ill at a retreat on Long Island was today reported to be generally improved.

WITTE PREPARING FOR WORK

Russian Ambassador Has a Conference with American Representatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—M. Witte spent an hour with Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, at the Kleinmeichel palace today, discussing the forthcoming peace conference. Before leaving for Paris next Monday M. Witte will have still another audience with the emperor. In the meantime he must pay a round of official visits to all the imperial ministers.

M. Witte is expected to be the bearer of a personal message from the emperor to President Roosevelt.

The Associated Press is authorized by M. Hartwig, director of the first department of the Foreign office, to deny in the most categorical fashion the report of the alleged contents of the instructions of M. Witte, published in Paris by the Echo de Paris and elsewhere abroad.

"Reports pretending to reveal the character of the instructions to the Russian plenipotentiaries are mere guesswork," said M. Hartwig. "These instructions have been seen by only four persons, the emperor, M. Witte, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and myself.

"The Echo de Paris report says they consist of five pages, whereas the fact is they cover over twenty pages.

"The paper says the instructions are very vague, while on the contrary they are very detailed. On one point only, according to the Echo de Paris, are they absolutely specific, namely, as to the levelling of the fortifications of Vladivostok; but I can say to you that there are many other points."

M. Hartwig also pronounced the stories that M. Muravieff's displacement was the result of intrigues by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to be pure inventions.

The Novosti says it believes that the desire of the anti-German coalition, which Great Britain is trying to engineer to restore Russia as a threat against German aggression, should be a powerful diplomatic weapon in the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries.

"Europe wants to end the war," says the paper, "as Russia's preoccupation in the far east destroys the political equilibrium. Austria is in danger from Germany, which seeks a thoroughfare to the Adriatic, in exchange for compensation in the Balkan peninsula. Germany has pretensions now which it would not have dreamed of before the Russo-Japanese war. It is evident from the Morocco incident that Europe wants peace in order that Russia may safeguard it against German aggression."

Prince Mestersky, editor of Grashdanin, in warmly supporting M. Witte's appointment, declares him to be the only Russian statesman equal to the task set him. Reports are printed that M. Putkovsky, formerly Russian financial agent at New York, will be added to the commission, or will replace one of the counsellors to the plenipotentiaries, M. Shipoff, director of the Russian Treasury department, but these reports cannot be confirmed tonight.

Count Ignatieff, instead of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, will succeed M. Bouligin as minister of the Interior, according to the Slovo.

MILITIA PROTECTS PRISONERS

Sheriff Asks for Assistance and Governor Promptly Furnishes It.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—At 10 o'clock tonight Governor Jencks received the following telegram from Gadsden, Ala.:

My jail and prisoners confined therein threatened by mob. Prisoners in jail charged with statutory assault and murder of white man. Need military assistance. Answer.

The governor immediately wired Captain L. Braney, commanding the Gadsden company of state troops, to place his company at the disposal of the sheriff and to keep the executive office advised of further developments.

At midnight nothing further had been heard from the scene of the threatened lynching.

The negroes in the Gadsden jail are Vance Gardner, William Johnson, E. D. Johnson, Bud Richardson, Jefferson Alford and Fannie Mayo. Their alleged victim was Mrs. S. J. Smith, a white widow. The crime was committed Sunday night. Early Sunday Vance Gardner reported discovering the woman's dead body. The police found her nude body lying partially concealed in some bushes by the roadside three-quarters of a mile from Gadsden. Mrs. Smith had been attacked on the roadside and after having been repeatedly assaulted was dragged by her hair down an embankment over rocks and stumps into the clump of bushes, where she was left after efforts had been made to conceal her body. The details of her condition were shocking. Her neck was broken. A pair of scissors and a case knife found close to her body evidently aided her in the struggle.

A mob of 300 people gathered on Broad street in Gadsden at dark and late tonight marched on the jail, demanding that the doors be opened.

One young man had the rope ready to swing Vance Gardner, one of the negroes implicated in the killing. Sheriff Chandler and Judge J. H. Disque were prepared to meet them. Company C, with Lieutenant A. R. Brindley in charge, was called out and had pickets out. Representative Burnett and Judge Disque made talks and the mob dispersed, there being less than 100 men now present. The mob lacked a leader. This alone prevented bloodshed, as Lieutenant Brindley, with his men, Sheriff Chandler and Judge Disque are determined to protect the negroes. The coroner's jury had been in session all day and has just adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. No further trouble is loked for tonight.

FIGHT AGAINST LEASING LAND

Oklahoma People Want Permanent Settlers Instead of Tenants.

LAWTON, O. T., July 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The newspapers of Caddo, Comanche and Kiowa counties, comprising the entire original Kiowa-Comanche country of southwest Oklahoma, have united in their fight against the leasing of a half million acres in Indian reserve land in Comanche county for agricultural purposes as proposed by Secretary Hitchcock for a term of five years beginning January 1 next.

They are backed up by nearly 250,000 inhabitants of this section of Oklahoma. It is not the desire of the citizens of Oklahoma to have this country populated by 320,000 families of tenants. During the coming session of congress the Oklahoma people will fight strongly to have this land opened to settlement.

Congressman Stevenson of Texas and ex-Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma have expressed their determination to work to that end and the war is now waging to accomplish this.

BOARD READY TO EQUALIZE

Change in the Law Somewhat Simplifies the Work of the Board.

CLASSES OF PROPERTY MAY BE CHANGED

Some County Clerks Have Neglected to Add Increase in Real Estate Made by the State Board Last Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, July 16.—(Special.)—The State Board of Equalization will meet tomorrow to pass upon the work of the various county assessors and to equalize between the valuations of the counties. This year the board has authority to increase or decrease the value of a certain class of property instead of increasing or decreasing the valuation of the entire county by a per cent. This change in the law was made by the late legislature and its intent was to prevent injustice to owners of certain classes of property, but it is now claimed by persons who have studied the questions that the change will not result in a better assessment. Under the old way it is claimed that the real estate owner would keep his eye on the banker and the stockmen would watch out for the farmer, etc., because if one man who owned a certain class of property should return a low assessment, which would bring down the average, the entire county would suffer. Under the new clause, it is claimed that no one will pay any attention to his neighbor's returns and thus gradually the assessment will get less and less, as they did under the old revenue law.

This has not been the result this year, however, as a great majority of the counties have made substantial increases. In one county in the state, it is claimed, where the state board ordered an increase of 5 per cent, the county clerk last year instead of adding the increase to all the property in the county merely increased the state levy to make up the difference. As a result the real estate and other property in that county was returned at about the same valuation as last year. A number of other counties failed to return to the board the valuation of real estate as fixed by the state board last year, but returned the figures of the assessor. It will take little time, however, for the secretary of the board to add the increase. It is not expected that many people will come before the board to protest this year, and the meetings promise to be short and without much interest.

It Was Hot at Lincoln.

It happened in Lincoln, July 16, 1905. On the bed in the little room on the third floor of the big building lay a young man, pale and emaciated. Wearily he rolled his tired, hot body out of the pool of prespiration which had dripped from him. Occasionally a sigh would escape him. A companion sat reading and paying little attention to the sufferer on the bed. The companion was of massive build and tanned by the sun and exposure, his grizzly white mustache standing out in bold relief from the bronzed background. It was plain these two followed different callings. The one had spent his days in an office and the other bore evidence of the harvest fields.

Through a rent in the curtain which had been tightly drawn to shut out the scorching sun, the pale young man saw a little bird with mouth wide open, panting for breath as it sat upon a little limb. Suddenly, without warning, it let go its hold and dropped to the ground dead. A dog with tongue lolling out, dragged its panting sides to a little shady spot and collapsed. Still the pale young man groaned and tossed upon his bed and the bronzed veteran read on without a word.

Not a breath of air was stirring. The leaves hung downward without ambition or a spark of freshness. Up and down the street the houses were closed and people sweltered and sweat and swore as did the pale young man. The hot steam arising from the earth beat against the doors and windows like big waves rolling against a ship.

Slowly the young man spoke to his companion:

"Bill, it's as hot as blazes, ain't it?"

"Yes," slowly answered Bill. "It is pretty warm, but it is mighty good corn weather. I remember back in forty——"

But with a noise like the blowing off of a safety valve the pale young man leaped from the third story window and joined the dog and bird.

State Fair News.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers on July 16th contracts were let for the erection on the fair grounds of one swine barn of fifty pens capacity; also of an addition to the amphitheatre 128 feet in length.

In the matter of Polled Durham cattle, which were not assigned a lot in the premium list, it was ordered that entries may be made under the head of discretionary, and that the same rules and classification shall govern as in Red Polled cattle and the same money premiums be offered.

The executive committee of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has appropriated funds for the erection of a permanent headquarters building on the fair greunds and a location for the same has been assigned on Fraternal avenue. It is understood that other fraternal orders are also arranging to erect like permanent headquarters. Space for such headquarters buildings is free, the fair management reserving the right to approve of the plans.

The educational exhibit will be greatly superior to any before made at a state fair, and Wednesday, September 6th, will be School day. It is urged that school officers delay the commencement of the school year until September 11th in order that teachers and scholars may have an opportunity to attend the State fair which, in itself, is a great object school.

The outlook for a successful fair was never more encouraging than at the present time.

CARNEGIE OFFERS A LIBRARY

Will Give Institution to Town Where Lord Nelson Went to School.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with his usual generosity, has offered a free library to North Walsham, where Horatio Nelson, England's great naval hero, went to school. Mr. Carnegie made the offer in response to an application made by a resident, who, it seems, informed him that if Waterloo was won on the play grounds of Eton, so was Trafalgar on the play grounds of the Paston grammar school at North Walsham.

Two Brothers Drowned.

OLATHE, Kan., July 16.—George and William Gibbons, brothers, were drowned today while bathing in a lake near here. George Gibbons was seized with cramps and his brother went to his rescue

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Continued Warm Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	76	1 p. m.	92
6 a. m.	76	2 p. m.	93
7 a. m.	78	3 p. m.	93
8 a. m.	80	4 p. m.	94
9 a. m.	82	5 p. m.	95
10 a. m.	84	6 p. m.	94
11 a. m.	88	7 p. m.	92
12 m.	90	8 p. m.	90
		9 p. m.	87

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The weather bureau tonight announced that the current week opens with high temperature and dry weather in practically all districts in the United States. Rising temperatures are predicted in New England and New York, while elsewhere the present high temperatures will continue for several days.

HEART FAILS IN THE WATER

Edward White Dies While Bathing at Courtland Beach Soon After Entering Water.

While bathing in the lake at Courtland beach about 6 o'clock Saturday evening Edward White, 1724 Douglas street, a bookkeeper employed at the People's store, was seized with an attack of heart failure and died in less than two minutes after going into the water. White, who was 18 years of age, went to the lake about 7 o'clock, and after being at the beach for something like an hour, secured a bathing suit and started into the deepest water of the bathing place. He had been in the water but a short time when he sank to the bottom of the lake, which is fully fifteen feet deep at this point. He only went down once. Dr. S. D. Mercer, who was on the grounds at the time of the accident, was immediately called and stated that death came from heart failure and was not the result of drowning. There were no signs which usually accompany drowning accidents.

Oscar Norton and John Haynes, the Courtland beach swimming experts, were on hand and Mr. Haynes dived down in the water for the body of young White and brought it to shore. There were no signs of life when the body was brought to land.

William Kortlang and E. B. Murray, who were associates with White, say they saw him early in the day in a downtown drug store and he was apparently in the best of health. Later the three met at Courtland beach.

White has been living with his mother at 1724 Douglas street. His mother conducts a boarding and rooming house. Coroner Bralley was notified and removed the body to the morgue. An inquest will likely be held Tuesday.

DRIVERS TO REMAIN ON STRIKE

Two Serious Riots Grow Out of Chicago Labor Troubles on Sunday.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The express drivers formerly employed by the seven railway express companies will remain on strike for the present at least. This was decided upon today by the members of the Express Drivers' union when a referendum vote was taken on the proposition of calling off the strike.

A serious riot was narrowly averted tonight between a number of union and non-union teamsters. Nearly a hundred of the nonunion teamsters who have taken the places of the strikers have been living in the vicinity of union headquarters. Tonight when the union men were leaving Bricklayers' hall they encountered some of the nonunion drivers. A fight followed immediately. The nonunionists were getting the worst of it but reinforcements were sent for to their headquarters nearby and a general fight was soon in progress. Clubs and bricks were being used indiscriminately and several shots were fired, but police who had been summoned when the trouble commenced arrived in time to prevent bloodshed. It was necessary to make several arrests, however, before the opposing factions could be subdued.

Later in the day another disturbance was furnished by the delegates to a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Dissatisfaction over the manner in which the election of officers of the federation was being carried on brought about the trouble. During the disturbance revolvers were brought into play and the ballot boxes were destroyed. Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union of America, was severely beaten by the rioters and was taken unconscious from the hall. Many other persons were cut and bruised, but Donnelly was the only one who received serious injury. It was necessary to call the police to restore order before the voting could be resumed.

The department store drivers tonight decided by a referendum vote to continue the strike. The vote was practically unanimous.

COREANS WANT INDEPENDENCE

Ask United States to Use Its Good Offices in Their Behalf.

HONOLULU, July 16.—Coreans here have raised a fund to send Rev. P. T. Yon, a Corean and a Methodist minister, to Washington to see President Roosevelt for the purpose of asking that efforts be made by the United States in the forthcoming peace negotiations to bring about an agreement by which the Corean nation will become independent within twenty years if it shows fitness for self-government. Rev. Yon will solicit the good offices of President Roosevelt to ask Japan to grant independence, as the United States did Cuba after the Spanish-American war.

A memorial embodying the desires of the Coreans was presented to Secretary of War Taft here. Rev. Yon states Secretary Taft replied that it was a delicate matter and declined to say anything regarding it, but expressed his willingness to give Rev. Yon letters of introduction to the president.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 16.

At New York—Arrived: La Bretagne, from Havre; Numidian, from Glasgow.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Campania, for New York.

At Dover—Sailed: Patricia, from Hamburg for New York via Boulogne.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Noordam, from New York via Boulogne. Sailed: Rotterdam, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Romanic, from New York, via Ponta del Gada for Naples and Genoa, and proceeded.

At Bremen—Arrived: Bremen, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At Christiansand—Arrived: United States, from New York for Copenhagen.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Lake Manitoba, from Montreal and Quebec; Umbria, from New York via Queenstown.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Parisian, from New York via Moville.

At Southampton—Arrived: New York from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Bleucher, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

JAPS GAIN GROUND

Drive the Russians Northward in Sakhalin and Corea.

ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED

Losses of Men on Both Sides Are Comparatively Slight.

RUSSIAN CRUISER A COMPLETE WRECK

Japanese Commander Reports it is Impossible to Save It.

BEACHED BY COMMANDER AFTER BATTLE

Force of Russians Said to Be Advancing from Vladivostok Toward the Corean Frontier, but Object in Doubt.

TOKIO, July 16.—2 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Russian center, holding Darline and vicinity, was attacked July 11, and offered stubborn resistance. The attack was renewed at dawn of July 12, when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Mauka. This victory ensures complete occupation of South Sakhalin by the Japanese. Eighty prisoners were taken by the Japanese, among whom was Lieutenant Maximta. Four fieldpieces, one machine gun and ammunition warehouse were captured. The Japanese loss was about seventy men killed or wounded. The Russians lost 180 men.

Admiral Yamada, commanding a squadron sent north on a reconnaissance, reports that the Russian cruiser Izumrud is a complete wreck and that there is no hope of refloating it. The vessel lies beached, heading west-southwest, on the north point of the southern entrance to Vladimir bay, about 200 miles northeast of Vladivostok.

A report by Captain Baron Ferzen of the Izumrud said that during the battle of the Sea of Japan, the Izumrud was cut off from the remainder of the fleet and steamed at full speed for Vladivostok with Japanese cruisers in pursuit. Subsequently he changed his course and made for Vladimir bay, arrived there on the night of May 29. At 10:30 on the morning of May 30 the Izumrud ran on a reef at the entrance of the bay and being short of coal the captain ordered the crew ashore and blew up the vessel.

Drive Russians North.

Reliable information has been received here that the Russian forces in northern Corea have gradually been driven northward since last month and are now holding only two positions south of the Tumen river.

The latest information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nokiefsk, north of the Tumen, and concentrate their force to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance. The rainy season has set in in Manchuria and prevents movements on a large scale.

Reinforcements for Linevitch.

It is officially reported that General Linevitch's force numbers nearly 400,000 now, and it is said that he is extensively using water transportation to bring forward men, supplies and ammunition.

An official who recently returned from Manchuria expresses the opinion that Linevitch plans a great demonstration to synchronize the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, but that he does not intend real aggression.

Warships Are Busy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Japanese warships have appeared to the northward of the Island of Sakhalin and are presumably meditating a descent on the island.

NIKOLSKOI, Asiatic Russia, July 16.—Four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers reconnoitered Olga and Vladimir bays, northeast of Vladivostok, July 14 and 15. They made soundings and examined the shores and were evidently investigating the possibilities of landing troops. They examined the wreck of the Russian cruiser Izumrud by means of divers.

Army in Good Position.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, July 16.—Reports that the Russian army is in a precarious situation appear to be without foundation. Investigations made by correspondents of the Associated Press show that neither flank has been turned and that in fact the Russian wings are more advanced than the center.

The Japanese center is strongly fortified. Many siege guns have been emplaced along the Changtufu-Nanchenze line, and there is a triple ring of forts commanding the Mandarin road. The Japanese are using a novel elephant trap style of entrenchment, consisting of ditches covered with platforms which are balanced in the middle and which tilt into vertical positions under the feet of attackers. The Japanese have a captive balloon eight miles south of Nanchenze.

JAPANESE PARDON A FRENCHMAN

Had Been Convicted of Being a Spy for Russia.

TOKIO, July 16.—Premier Katsura, on the authority of Emperor Mutsuhito, has signed a pardon for Captain A. E. Bougouin and Maki, his Japanese clerk. The amnesty includes freedom from police surveillance.

Captain Bougouin, a prominent French resident of Tokio and formerly attached to the French legation there, together with his stepson, C. F. Strange, who is an Englishman, and Maki, a Japanese clerk who acted as Bougouin's assistant, were arrested in May charged with being spies for Russia. Bougouin was sentenced July 10 to ten years at hard labor, the judgment declaring that he had been engaged in searching for and reporting artillery secrets. Maki confessed and was also sentenced. Strange was released after the preliminary examination in June, there not being enough evidence at hand to warrant holding him.

LID IS LIFTED WITH NIGHTFALL

Sunday Thirsts Are Slaked at Evening in St. Louis Summer Gardens.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A sizzling sun caused innumerable thirsts in St. Louis today and the rumor that there were "wet" spots in the city despite the enforcement of the Sunday closing law was in some degree borne out by the fact that three arrests were made for selling liquor. The barber shops threw on the lather and dealt out Sunday shaves in regular form today because the criminal court of correction recently declared that a Sunday shave was a necessity. Consequently the police did not molest the barbers. In the summer gardens the lid was held down today, but when dusk began to fall the lid began to rise and those who thirsted became comfortable. However, no arrests were made