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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PARRY IS KEPT OUT

Attempt of Railways to Pack Commerce Convention is Thwarted.

ANTI DELEGATES EXCLUDED FROM HALL

Men Who Refuse to Sign Roosevelt Pledge Not Allowed to Enter.

MAYOR DUNNE WELCOMES CONVENTION

Chicago Executive Says Rate Question Now Greatest Before Country.

RUMP MEETING IN STUDEBAKER HALL

"Railroad" Faction Organizes by Electing N. W. McCloud Chairman and Announces that It is the Real Thing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Refusing to stand for President Roosevelt's policy for the regulation of railroad rates, a large number of delegates to the Interstate Commerce Law convention were barred from the convention of the organization today, and thereupon held a separate meeting to give expression to their ideas on the subject.

The original convention was held in Steinway hall, while the "anti" convention met in Music or Studebaker hall. Aware of alleged attempts to thwart the purpose of the convention the delegates at Steinway hall refused to admit delegates, although properly accredited, unless they would agree to support the president's rate plan. These delegates objected to the procedure, demanding they be given the right of free speech, while the opposition charged that they were sent by the railroads and other alleged unfair interests to pack the convention. A number of exciting scenes followed before the meetings were called to order in the conventions of both sides.

The number of delegates at each convention was about equal, ranging between 400 and 500. The convention will continue in session tomorrow, when resolutions will be adopted by the Steinway hall convention in favor of the president's policy.

Guarding Against Trouble.

Following the plan decided upon by an executive committee to avoid a clash with the dissenting or Parry faction, no delegates had been admitted to the convention except those who subscribed to what the officers of the organization called "the creed and articles of faith," which endorsed President Roosevelt's message, asking enabling legislation by congress enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission, so that it may regulate freight rates, subject to judicial review. In addition to police, half a dozen "regular" delegates guarded every door leading to the hall, and all who had not signed the endorsement of President Roosevelt's message were denied admission. Among the first delegates to subscribe to the principles of the convention and gain admittance was L. W. Noyes, representing the Illinois Manufacturers' association. Mayor Dunne was also an early arrival and he hastened to congratulate the officers on their decision to bar delegates charged with being in sympathy with the railroads.

"I will see that you have all the policemen necessary to hold your convention without interference from the railroad lobbyists," said Mayor Dunne as he was greeted by S. H. Cowan of Texas, one of the leaders in the convention.

Among later arrivals were Governor Cummins of Iowa and Former Governor Larrabee of Iowa.

Utah Man Starts Noise.

The first disturbance was created by F. J. Kiesel, Ogden, Utah, said to be a representative of the railroad faction. He entered the ante-room of the hall and demanded that the statement which delegates were asked to sign be read aloud. The clerk in charge of the registration declined and Delegate Kiesel shouted:

"All in favor of my suggestion say aye."

Three voices responded. Then somebody asked for those opposed and there was a lusty shout of "no" from a score or more of delegates.

"I will never surrender my rights as an American citizen by putting my name in that book," shouted Delegate Kiesel. "I will not sign away my birthrights."

Followed by several friends the delegate then left the room.

In the absence of E. C. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee, who is ill, Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas called the convention to order. "I know that the delegates who are here this morning will abide by the action of the executive committee and indorse the railroad rate legislation advocated by our great president, Theodore Roosevelt," said Judge Cowan. "We might have had more delegates had we the means to bring them here. We paid our own expenses and we have a thoroughly representative body present. I hope the convention will be peaceful and that its deliberations will result in much good."

The mention of President Roosevelt's name was greeted with long continued applause.

R. W. Higbie of New York was chosen chairman of the convention.

Parry's Followers Leave.

Meanwhile the Parry procession of delegates had approached from the Auditorium annex, two squares distant, and had reached Steinway hall. The Buffalo delegation of the Parry element, headed by F. H. Mason, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was the first to ask for admittance. As they neared the portals of Steinway hall the doorkeeper offered the delegates the pledge already prepared. After looking at the pledge Delegate Mason said:

"I am a regularly accredited delegate and I ask to be admitted," offering his credentials at the same time.

"You must sign this to be admitted."

"I will not do so," returned Mason.

H. C. Elwood, chairman of the Buffalo delegation, was the next to be refused admittance. The same ceremony of the offering of the pledge and its refusal was gone through. Then one by one the other Parry delegates went to the door and were refused. When the last man had been refused admittance by the doorkeeper the Parry party went in a body to Studebaker hall.

Nearly 200 delegates assembled in Studebaker hall for a so-called "rump" convention, after they had been refused admission to the Steinway hall convention.

Criticism of Regulars.

F. J. Bradley of Haverhill, Mass., was elected as temporary chairman of the Studebaker hall convention. In accepting Mr. Bradley made a brief speech advocating calm and dispassionate discussion of the matter under consideration.

T. B. Aldrich of Colorado was elected secretary.

Delegate W. A. Meese, in a short speech, characterized the "Bacon" meeting at

(Continued on Second Page.)

RUNAWAY CAR IN COLLISION

Twenty-Five Persons Injured, Two Seriously, When Cars Meet in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A runaway street car on the New Williamsburg suspension bridge across the East river today caused the injury of twenty-five persons, two of them probably being fatally hurt. For a thousand feet down the incline on the Manhattan approach of the bridge a Christopher street car ran with brakes out of order until it hit and pushed a standing Fourteenth street car which were seventy-five passengers. The latter car most of the injuries occurred. It was ten minutes before the roof, sides and floor of this car could be taken off from the last passenger who was buried under the wreckage.

John Holden, conductor of the Christopher street car, who remained on the front of his runaway car trying to stop it up to the last ten feet of the downhill rush, was caught between the two cars, receiving a fracture of the skull and internal injuries from which he is expected to die.

George Bryld, an employe of the Western Electric company, also suffered a fractured skull and was taken to the hospital not expected to live.

The Fourteenth street car, blockaded by a truck, was standing near the end of the bridge above Attorney street. Its passengers saw the other car bearing down on them with its frantic motorman making signs that he could not stop. The men on the rear platform of the standing car jumped off in safety. The three score passengers inside the car fought wildly with each other to escape, but blocked the doorways. As the runaway car approached the rear platform those near the doorway pulled back the passengers who were stepping out on the platform, thereby undoubtedly saving several lives. This platform was split into two dozen pieces a few seconds later.

The sides of the Fourteenth street car became detached from the roof and collapsed inward, while the roof came down on the heads of the imprisoned passengers. Men broke out the windows and crawling out of these openings drew the women after them.

The Christopher street car was not so badly damaged, although flying glass cut some of its occupants badly. The Delancey street police station was converted into a temporary hospital, fourteen injured persons being cared for there by surgeons who were summoned with all possible speed.

SHEPARD SENTENCED TO JAIL

Ordered to Prison and to Pay Fine and Damages for Manslaughter.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The ninth correctional tribunal of the Seine today sentenced Elliott Fitch Shepard, son of the late Colonel Elliott F. Shepard of New York and a grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, to three months' imprisonment and $120 fine, and to pay $4,000 damages to the parents of Madaline Maradul, who was killed by Shepard's automobile at St. Ouen April 24.

The imprisonment part of the sentence will not be carried out while awaiting the future course of procedure on the part of Mr. Shepard, who was present in court.

Friends of Mr. Shepard said later that he intended to appeal from the fine and imprisonment part of the sentence, but that the country insuring the automobile would not appeal from the award of $4,000 damages to the parents. The appeal will postpone the imprisonment until a final decision is given.

Mr. Shepard says he deeply regrets the affair, but feels that the prosecution assumed undue proportions owing to the recent popular agitation against fast automobiling.

Maitre Poincare, counsel for the prosecution, emphasized the need of making an example of Mr. Shepard, declaring that American millionaires had the habit of coming to France and running over peasants like chickens.

LONDON'S HONORS FOR BOOTH

Freedom of City is Conferred Upon Leader of the Salvation Army.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The freedom of the city of London, a distinction on which many statesmen and warriors have set great store, was today bestowed on General Booth of the Salvation Army, who accepted it as a recognition of the world-wide work of the army. The presentation was made in the presence of a distinguished company, including civic officials, several thousand church officials and many officers of the Salvation Army. The addresses referred in glowing terms to the work of General Booth and his organization, not only in London, but throughout the world. The general in reply referred to the difficulties which beset him in his early days and which are only now becoming officially recognized.

Instead of the usual gold casket, the address was enclosed in an oaken casket, the balance of the money voted by the municipal council being, at the request of General Booth, given in the shape of a check towards the funds of the organization.

PHILADELPHIANS PLEAD GUILTY

Two Are Fined and Sent to Jail and Agent of Swift's Fined.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The cases of Burt & Dennis, grocers, and Frederick Hall, local manager for Swift and Company, charged with furnishing impure food to the League Island navy yard, came up today before Judge McMichael in the criminal court.

John F. Burt and William F. Dennis, trading as Burt & Dennis, were charged with supplying oleomargarine to the navy yard as a substitute for butter. They pleaded guilty and were fined $250 and costs and sentenced to sixty days in the county prison.

Mr. Hall, charged with selling meat in which boracic acid was used, was fined $100, the cost of prosecution and expense of the analysis.

SOME QUESTION OF IDENTITY

Man Arrested for Embezzlement Says it is His Brother Who is Wanted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—A man believed by the police to be Archibald Kuptan, wanted at Omaha for alleged embezzlement of $1,800 from Stewart Brothers, wholesale grocers of Omaha, November 1, 1904, was arrested at the home of his sister, 238 West Fourth street, this afternoon. The prisoner claims that he is Arthur Kuptan, and that it is his brother who is wanted. He will be held for identification.

PANIC IN ST. PETERSBURG

Alarming Rumors Cause Shopkeepers to Close Doors and People Stay in Houses.

DAY PASSES WITHOUT SERIOUS DISORDER

Few Trains Are Running and Strike Has Had Effect of Causing Government to Push Reform Program.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—St. Petersburg was in a panic today, but to a large extent apparently without reason. The most alarming rumors were in circulation and the shopkeepers on all except a few of the principal streets closed their stores and boarded up the doors and windows, while peaceful-minded inhabitants kept within doors. Anxiety was evidenced in the whole atmosphere of the city, but so far nothing has occurred to justify these fears. There were no disorders.

General Trepoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison and given an additional division of reinforcements, declares that he is amply able to maintain order and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm so as to avoid a conflict. General Trepoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice tonight that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disorder. He had printed in all the evening papers a notification that the troops would tomorrow be ordered to use ball cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

Few Trains Moving.

By the greatest exertions the government succeeded in moving trains manned by military operatives on a few railroads. Traffic was resumed irregularly on the Moscow-St. Petersburg line, and on lines to Perest and Kazan. The first efforts were directed to the moving of cattle trains so as to meet the pinch of approaching famine in the two capitals, and one train load of cattle arrived at St. Petersburg and another at Moscow. A scanty supply of milk, butter and eggs is arriving in St. Petersburg over the Finland railroad, the employes of which refuse to strike. The situation cannot be regarded as much improved. The strikers at their meetings today were as determined as ever to continue the strike and the full force of the railroad battalions is almost helpless in the face of the general strike on the railroads. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the absence of any widespread disorder.

Picturesque details have been received of the uprising at Kharkoff, where students and strikers took possession of the locality in the center of the city containing the university, the cathedral and other buildings, threw up barricades, constructed a regular fortress and elected a provisional government, but cool heads on either side effected an arrangement, which made it unnecessary for the troops to storm the revolutionary citadel, the defenders of which marched out with full honors of war.

Minor tumults are reported from other cities, but in general the strikers are adhering to their determination to make the protest in orderly fashion, in order to show themselves to be fit for self government.

Forces Government to Act.

The strike has proved most effective in forcing the government to speedy action on measures which have been slumbering in commission for many weeks. Wednesday night the ministers after a five hour's session finished the final draft of a law creating a responsible council of ministers and today completed the revision of the statute granting freedom of assembly, both of which will be taken to Emperor Nicholas for signature. Tonight the members held another meeting nominally as a solsky meeting, but in reality as Count Witte's cabinet, to discuss the election regulations of the Douma. It was a short session and mainly concerned the elections in Siberia.

It is reported that M. Witte simultaneously with the promulgation of the cabinet statute will issue a proclamation defining his policy and asking the nation to give a fair trial to the new governmental system, and resist the efforts of the revolutionaries to throw the entire country into a state of anarchy.

Strikers Have Plenty of Funds.

The source of the funds at the command of the revolutionists is a mystery. In Moscow the revolutionary committee is paying strikers 15 cents daily and has invested large sums in arms and ammunition. The rifles and cartridges taken in Finland and Poland were part of those purchased by the committee. It is conjectured that financial aid is being received from Socialists and revolutionists abroad, and that some of it may come from America, in response to an appeal published recently in New York newspapers on behalf of the Jewish band. The tactics of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg are apparently to create a reign of terror. Warnings have been sent to merchants on the Nevsky, Morskaia, Ascension and other fashionable thoroughfares to close in order to avoid pillage and the torch. The doctors are receiving notifications, ordering them to discontinue visits to the sick on penalty of death. Word has been passed among servants mysteriously that a mob was preparing to sack the residences of the better class. Apprehension apparently prevails in imperial circles.

It is reported that the imperial yacht Polar Star is lying off Cronstadt, constantly under steam, and that the smaller yacht Strelka is held in waiting at the wharf at Peterhof for any emergency.

Mutiny in Russian Navy.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa says it is reported there from Sebastopol that the Russian battleship Pateleimon (formerly the Kniaz Potemkine) has been destroyed by incendiaries.

A dispatch to the news agency from St. Petersburg says that two squadrons of Cossacks today attacked 7,000 workmen, who were holding a meeting at the Nevski works. About a hundred workmen, it is reported, were wounded and seven Cossack were injured by stones.

The railroad bridge across the Obvodny canal at St. Petersburg has been destroyed.

Agitation at Warsaw.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Oct. 26.—Agitators are organizing revolutionary meetings in the factory districts and a general strike is anticipated October 28. The prices of food are rapidly increasing. Telephone communication with Lodz is interrupted.

News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State department has just received news from St. Petersburg that 3,000 workmen are on strike in Warsaw and the government of Prokow has asked that martial law be declared.

The employes of the Vistula railroad are also on strike.

Wyoming Land Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal of entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Cheyenne, Wyo., land district with a view to creating a forest reserve.

HARRIMAN ASKS A SLOWDOWN

Requests Northwestern Not to Carry Out Schedule of Eight and Half Hours.

Had it not been for the expressed wish of E. H. Harriman that dignitary would have been snatched across the state of Iowa and into Chicago from Omaha by the Northwestern railroad at even a greater rate of speed than he had blown over the vast west from the coast into Omaha. When his special train, bearing Miss Alice Roosevelt, arrived at Omaha the Northwestern, which took it from the Union Pacific, was prepared to carry him from here to Chicago in eight and one-half hours, but Mr. Harriman interposed a request for a little slower schedule and the Northwestern, complying with this request, made the time ten and one-half hours, a couple of hours under the fast schedule time.

The Northwestern's time was between fifty-five and sixty miles an hour. It stopped its train at Boone and Clinton, Ia., to change engines and never slipped the slightest cog on the jaunt. It had been arranged for the special supervision of the train by Northwestern officials from here to Chicago and the right-of-way was all the special's, all trains waiting, wherever they happened to be, thirty minutes for the Harriman train.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Harriman special left Elmira over the Erie railroad at 2 p. m. Miss Roosevelt did not appear during the stop here, Mr. Harriman announcing to the crowd which had gathered at the station that she was ill.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Harriman special passed through Binghamton without stopping at 2:23 p. m. Miss Roosevelt was seen in the dining car, eating.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Harriman special left here for New York over the Erie road at 9:08 this morning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The E. H. Harriman special train with Miss Alice Roosevelt on board arrived in Jersey City over the Erie railroad tonight at 7:46 o'clock. Mr. Harriman and the members of his family left the train at Arden, N. Y., where Mr. Harriman's country place is located. The only members of the original Taft party who came through on the train were Miss Roosevelt and her traveling companions, Misses Boardman and McMillan, Congressman Gillett of New York and J. C. McKnight. Miss Roosevelt was driven directly to the home of her aunt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 160 East Thirty-first street, New York, where she will spend the night, leaving for Washington at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Members of the party denied that Miss Roosevelt had been sick during the trip.

REPUBLICANS FOR JEROME

Special Meeting of County Convention Called to Place His Name on the Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—With only one dissenting voice and acting under a legal opinion rendered by Joseph H. Choate, the executive committee of the republican county committee late today decided to reconvene the New York county convention tomorrow night in Murray Hill lyceum, the call for the convention carrying with it the recommendation that William Travers Jerome be nominated as district attorney to fill the vacancy created yesterday by the resignation of Charles A. Flammer, who, in retiring from the ticket, advises his followers to vote for Mr. Jerome.

The committee, which also unanimously voted for Mr. Jerome today, opposed his nomination by 27 votes to 8 when his name was suggested for the republican ticket a few weeks ago. The conditions created by the campaign caused a change in sentiment among the republican leaders, which culminated last night in the withdrawal of Mr. Flammer and resulted today in the naming of Mr. Jerome for nomination by the county convention tomorrow night.

The only voice raised in opposition to the course determined upon by the executive committee was that of Abraham Gruber, an assembly leader, who declared his constituents would not vote for Mr. Jerome.

No difficulty in carrying through the executive committee's program at tomorrow night's convention is anticipated.

LAND FOR FOREST RESERVE

Over Three Hundred Thousand Acres Reserved for that Purpose in Wyoming.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior today instructed the register and receiver at Cheyenne, Wyo., to withdraw from all forms of disposal, except under the mineral laws, 309,120 acres of public land in Cheyenne land district. The land is situated in Carbon county and is for the purpose of creating a new forest reserve, which will be known as the Sierra Madre forest reserve.

The lands withdrawn are thus described: Townships 13, 14, 15, ranges 86, 87; township 13, ranges 84, 85; the north half of township 12, ranges 84 to 87, inclusive; sections 30, 31, township 15, range 85; sections 4 to 10, inclusive, and 13 to 36, inclusive, township 14, range 85; sections 5 to 8, inclusive, 17 to 20, inclusive, 29 to 32, inclusive, township 13, range 83; sections 5 to 8, inclusive, sections 17, 18, township 12, range 83.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska, Unit, Sioux county, Edward Schmidt vice J. Holdorf, resigned. Iowa, Hesper, Winneshiek county, B. Burreson vice E. J. Wold, removed; Montour, Tama county, Chauncey G. Stevens vice Esther Beale, resigned.

Rural routes 7 and 8 have been ordered established January 2 at Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, serving 995 people and 197 houses.

SIX BODIES FOUND IN RUINS

Hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Burns With Several of the Guests.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 26.—The Railroad Men's hotel, located a block below the Iron Mountain railroad depot, on Elm street, was destroyed by fire this morning, and when the fire was gotten under control six badly charred bodies were found in the ruins.

At the inquest this afternoon they were identified as follows:

A. L. MANN, railway conductor, Denver.
MRS. MACK, pianist, city.
ED. SNYDER, hotel porter.
HARRY BRADLEY, waiter, Little Gem restaurant.
H. ROBERTS, Tacoma, Wash.
JOHN M'LEAN, Austin, Tex.

Frank Overton was badly burned, but will probably recover.

The structure was a two-story frame building and the flames spread rapidly, cutting off escape by hallway, both up and down stairs.

The fire was thought to have been caused by a lamp explosion, but incendiarism is now suspected.

KINKAID'S ORIGINAL PLAN

Land in Arid Nebraska Should Be Parcelled in Large Tracts.

SETTLERS OUGHT TO HAVE ENOUGH

Author of the Section-Homestead Law Discusses the Situation as at Present and Suggests Further Legislation.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

ALLIANCE, Neb., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Judge Kinkaid, the congressman from the Big Sixth and author of the 640-acre homestead bill, has more friends to the square mile in this part of the country than most any one. A message was dispatched to Judge Kinkaid at his home in O'Neill asking his opinion about the articles published in The Bee Monday and Tuesday regarding conditions in the cattle country of western Nebraska. The following reply was received this evening, which shows that the author of the big homestead bill fully understands the situation and stands ready at all times to do what he can to further the interests of the farmers and cattle raisers of Nebraska. Congressman Kinkaid replied as follows:

I have read both of the articles published in The Bee in its issues of the 23d and 24th, if those are the ones to which you refer. You wish to know whether the 640-acre law has, in its operation come up to my expectations in solving the public land question of western Nebraska. I am pleased, naturally, to be able to say the law has operated more advantageously, promoted more good and received much greater approval, local and widespread, than I anticipated would be the case. I did not expect and, I may add, the committee did not contemplate that the act would completely clear up our Nebraska public land problem.

Attitude of Congress.

I use the word "problem" advisedly, for such it has been for some time, most of these lands having been open for settlement for over forty years. My bill asked for two sections, but the house committee amended it, reducing the area to one section, which, frankly, did not surprise me. Equitably, the lands should have been classified, giving one section of the best for the first class and two or three or four sections for a homestead of the second and third classes; but it was not practicable to secure such provisions. It was discussed with and by the committees that after it had been ascertained that not all of the lands would be desirable or taken in one section homesteads, that the size of the homestead might be doubled, if not quadrupled, as to the remaining portion, and it was also discussed that, as another alternative, after such experiment, an act might be passed authorizing the sale of the remaining lands, giving adjacent land owners a preference right to purchase at a minimum price, and it was well understood that it would certainly become expedient, sooner or later, to further legislate for the complete clearing up of the proposition by providing for the sale of isolated tracts containing less than one section, corresponding with the old law as it now exists for the sale of isolated tracts of less than 160 acres. But you wish to know what I think of the ideas advanced in the two publications. I construe the articles as approving the 640-acre act, yet favoring supplemental legislation thereto by authorizing the sale of the remaining lands. For years past, I have expected all the time that there would have to be supplemental legislation, and unless a larger homestead be considered an adequate solution that provisions be made for the sale of the untaken portion, when it may seem to the Department of the Interior that further homesteading will be slow on account of the undesirability of remaining lands as to render it advisable to sell it, and so far I agree with the writer of the articles.

Congress Must Determine.

It will be observed that Judge Kinkaid expected further legislation would be necessary in order to solve the public land problem in western Nebraska. It will also be observed that Congressman Kinkaid was in favor of even a larger homestead than the 640 acre bill allowed. It will be remembered that his original bill provided for a two-section homestead instead of one section, but a section looked so large to congressmen from other states, and especially eastern states, that it was impossible to pass a bill granting a larger acreage than 640 acres. The matter of detail as to what methods are best to settle the country must finally be left to the will of congress, and in order to get the support of congress for a measure best suited to the needs of Nebraska it will be necessary for Nebraskans to be united upon the measure they want passed by congress. It is believed by many of the cattle raisers that a system of purchase in limited tracts will better solve the problem than any plan that will require actual residence the year around and it is pointed out that the revenue received from the sale of the lands would greatly augment the irrigation fund for reclaiming irrigable lands.

CLARK COVERS HIS TRACKS

Dead Cashier of Enterprise National Destroyed Papers Which Would Explain Financial Schemes.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—It is not probable that the Enterprise National bank will ever reopen its doors. Such is the opinion of many of the directors, of whom it is said that their main hope now is to save the depositors as much as possible.

The books of the institution are said to be in such a hopelessly muddled condition that it may take many weeks to arrive at anything like a lucid statement of the condition of affairs. Collateral to the amount of $70,000 deposited by Arthur Kennedy to secure a loan of $20,000 is today reported missing.

The fact that Cashier Clark's last report to the comptroller of the currency showed only $150,000 of rediscounts, while in one Pittsburg bank $300,000 of such paper has been discovered, is pointed to as an evidence of the cashier's peculiar financial methods. In this connection Judge Oldham said:

This is not an ordinary case. There are features in this affair usually lacking in insolvent institutions. There seems to be no doubt that Cashier Clark destroyed much of the evidence that would uncover his financial schemes. Had Clark been living or had he not destroyed the papers he did this examination could have been made with greater expediency.

In regard to the reimbursement of the state of Pennsylvania for $1,302,000 deposited former Governor William A. Stone, of counsel for one of the sureties, said:

Arrangements are being made now to pay the state treasurer the amount of the report of the Enterprise bank, $1,302,000, and it was stated that the money would be paid within one week.

CADETS TO STUDY HYGIENE

New Department Will Be Added to West Point's Course of Study.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An order has been issued by the War department creating a department of military hygiene in the Military academy at West Point. The object is to instruct the cadets in medicine and surgery to the extent of imparting knowledge of the troops from a hygienic standpoint, and also in the use of medicine for the more common ailments likely to happen in small commands. There is no intention of graduating cadets for the medical department of the army in creating this new department of study.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Friday; Colder in South Portion. Saturday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	46	1 p. m.	53
6 a. m.	45	2 p. m.	53
7 a. m.	44	3 p. m.	56
8 a. m.	44	4 p. m.	55
9 a. m.	46	5 p. m.	55
10 a. m.	48	6 p. m.	52
11 a. m.	52	7 p. m.	49
12 m	54	8 p. m.	47
		9 p. m.	47

CLEVELAND PARTY IN CHICAGO

Special Train Leaves that City for Nebraska This Evening.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Former President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and the party of former cabinet officers and others on the way to Nebraska City for the dedication of the J. Sterling Morton monument will arrive in Chicago at 8 or 8:45 a. m. tomorrow over the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mrs. Paul Morton probably will entertain Mrs. Cleveland at an informal luncheon. The former president will spend the day quietly, probably taking a ride around the city. The party will leave for the west at 5 p. m.

On the special train for Nebraska City with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will be ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant of New York, Paul Morton and daughter, Miss Pauline Morton, Joy Morton, Mark Morton, H. A. Herbert, secretary of the navy under Mr. Cleveland; ex-Governor David R. Francis of St. Louis and Judson Harmon, Robert Greer, E. P. Ripley, Michael Cudahy, James H. Eckels, G. B. Harris, B. T. Cable, F. L. Evans and others of Chicago.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, left here today for Nebraska City, where Mr. Cleveland will deliver an address on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the late J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW AWARDS

Crighton and Creighton II Win Second Prize for Harness Horses Shown to Cart or Phaeton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—At the fourth day of the Chicago horse show today the following prizes were awarded:

Harness horses, shown before brougham, challenge cup: First prize, Lord Roberts and Harold H., owned by James Hobart Moore.

Roadsters, shown to wagon: First prize, Rhea W., owned by Miss K. L. Wilkes; second prize, McMaleon, owned by M. H. Tichenor.

Heavyweight harness horses: First prize, Dr. Selwonk, owned by Reginald Vanderbilt; second prize, Amazement, owned by Reginald Vanderbilt.

Saddle horses: First prize, Lord Elginfield, owned by Dr. Schilling; second prize, Ireland's Arrow, owned by Miss Vera Morris.

Harness ponies, pair: First prize, Rose and Squirrel, owned by T. S. Simpson; second prize, Acme Jim and Minnie, owned by T. S. Simpson.

Harness horses, pair to cart or phaeton: First prize, Lord Burleigh and Lord Belfast, owned by E. D. Jordan; second prize, Creighton and Creighton II, owned by George Pepper & Co.

Heavyweight, green hunter: First prize, Confidence, owned by Crow & Murray; second prize, Ireland's Arrow, owned by Miss Vera Morris.

Heavyweight qualified hunter: First prize, Frost, owned by Mr. Barnes; second prize, Jack, owned by Howard Willets.

WARRANTS FOR NAVAL CLERKS

Paymaster General Harris Suggests Improvements of Condition of Clerks of Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Recommendation is contained in the annual report of the paymaster general of the navy for the immediate warranting of paymasters' clerks in the navy and for the creation of a retired list for this branch of the service.

"The present anomalous position of paymasters' clerks in the navy could not be more aptly illustrated," says Paymaster General Harris, "than by the sad case of Henry O. Metius, who lost his life in the Bennington disaster. No right to pension, no hope of retirement, none of the privileges which pertain to all other officers—just hard work is their lot, absolutely nothing to look forward to except to wear out or rust out, or perchance to die in the line of duty, leaving no provision for dependent ones."

Attention is called to the serious embarrassment caused the bureau of supplies and accounts by its lack of an adequate clerical force; to the fact that supplies are not inspected as satisfactorily and expeditiously as they would be if more officers were available for duty at various navy yards, and a recommendation is made that the navy supply funds be immediately increased from $2,700,000 to $5,000,000.

AGED FARMER IS MURDERED

Henry Tomlingson of Chanute, Kan., Shot to Death in His Home, Where He Lived Alone.

CHANUTE, Kan., Oct. 26.—Henry Tomlingson, a farmer aged 70 years, was murdered at his home near here today and Lem Rice, aged 16 years, an employe of Tomlingson, who was arrested at Humboldt, Kan., today while trying to dispose of a horse and buggy which belonged to the dead man, is believed to have committed the crime. Both charges of a double-barrelled shot gun had been fired into Tomlingson's body, blowing parts of the skull across the room in which the body was found, and the position of the body and gun, which was left near the body, destroys the theory of suicide. Rice a short time ago was employed for a few days by Tomlingson. The boy left here yesterday for the Tomlingson farm and was next located at Humboldt today. Tomlingson was an old resident of the county and had been living alone.

South Dakota Bank Robbed.

REDFIELD, S. D., Oct. 26.—The state bank at Rockham, a village fifteen miles west of here, was robbed at an early hour this morning of $3,000. Citizens heard an explosion but the burglars made their escape.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 26.

At New York—Arrived: Pretoria from Hamburg; Princess Irene from Genoa; Nord America from Genoa. Sailed: Roma for Naples; La Touraine for Havre; Rhein for Bremen; Amerika for Hamburg.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Westernland from Philadelphia; Arabic from Boston. Sailed: Cedric for New York; Friesland for Philadelphia.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Corean from Boston.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Baltic from New York; Ottoman from Portland; Cornishman from Montreal.

At Palermo—Sailed: Sicilian Prince for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II. for New York.

At Manchester—Arrived: Caledonian from Boston.

At Havre—Arrived: La Savoie from New York.

IN CRESCENT CITY

People of New Orleans Give the Chief Executive a Magnificent Welcome.

LARGE CROWD AT LAFAYETTE PARK

Confusion Was So Great that Mr. Roosevelt Could Not Finish His Speech.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT LUNCHEON

President's Reference to Heroic Fight Against Fever Provokes Frantic Cheers.

RETURN TRIP ON ARMORED CRUISER

West Virginia, the Fastest Vessel in the Navy, Will Carry the Party to Hampton Roads.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—At the end of nine strenuous hours of varied entertainment in New Orleans which brought his exceptionally pleasant trip through the south to a close, President Roosevelt at 6:30 o'clock tonight boarded the lighthouse tender Magnolia and began the first stage of his return journey the the national capital. The newspaper representatives accompanied him and he will be out of touch with the world throughout the night, but daylight tomorrow is expected to bring news of his successful transfer to the armored cruiser West Virginia, which lies at anchor off the mouth of the river to receive him and of the beginning of the second stage of the journey. For four days he will be absent from American soil, which never heretofore happened to a president during his incumbency, but through the means of wireless telegraphy it is promised that he will be seldom out of communication with the shore.

Demonstration is Magnificent.

The president's reception in New Orleans was a signal testimonial of popular esteem and of grateful recognition of the service which he has rendered the city in its period of stress. New Orleans today remembered not only that the president had acted with characteristic promptness when asked to send federal surgeons to take charge of the fever struggle, but throughout the fight had sustained the people of the stricken city with expressions of unfailing sympathy and when a large share of the public opinion of the country opposed his venturing into New Orleans with the fever still raging he refused to consider the element of personal danger and declared his purpose to keep his promise made when he accepted the original invitation to come. The densely crowded streets, the elaborate decorations, the wild applause which greeted him along the whole route of the procession, the reception of his address to the people in Lafayette Square, and the demonstration in his honor at the luncheon were manifestations of the spirit in which the people welcomed him.

Speech is Abandoned.

Probably for the first time in his public career the president was compelled to abandon a public address before he had got well started on it. It was contemplated that the military and civic parade should pass in review before the president at the city hall, but the crowd which gathered at this point was so tremendous that neither the police nor the troops were able to move it, and the president foreseeing a possible catastrophe in the event of a panic, finally gave up the attempt to speak and left the platform.

The crowd jammed streets from the property line to the property line all the way from Poydras to Ninth streets and it spread over Lafayette Square almost from St. Charles to Camp streets. Probably 500,000 people were gathered in and around the stand from which the president was to have delivered the address. When the president decided to abandon his effort, he shouted to the throng to go home and be good citizens, and then disappeared into the mayor's parlors, well nigh exhausted. To those about him he expressed himself as immensely pleased with the demonstration in his honor, which was far beyond his expectations or the expectations of the members of his party, and said that the reception was the greatest that he had seen since he started on his trip.

Demonstration at Luncheon.

The demonstration at the luncheon was scarcely less exuberant. When the president entered the gaily decorated dining room the 625 banqueters rose as one man and gave way to frantic cheers. Every thought he uttered was the signal for an extraordinary exhibition of enthusiasm, and his speech dealt almost entirely with local subjects and had special reference to the fight against yellow fever. The banquet developed into an increasing ovation. An immense crowd packed Gravier and St. Charles streets as the dinner ended and the appearance of the president on his way to the river provoked thunderous applause. As the Magnolia left the landing a presidential salute was fired and the indescribable din of the whistles of the factories and river craft mingled with the lustily cheering throng of people who had collected on the wharf.

No where did the president see evidence of the slightest remnants of the fever. He saw on every hand immense gatherings of apparently happy and contented people and it may reasonably be believed that he carried away with him the impression that however serious the visitation of disease may have been it is now little more than a memory.

SHIP TO CARRY THE PRESIDENT

Description of the West Virginia, Largest Warship of Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The armored cruiser West Virginia, the vessel which carries President Roosevelt from New Orleans to Hampton Roads on his return from the southland, is the flagship of the armored cruiser division of the North Atlantic fleet, which consists of the Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in addition to the West Virginia. These vessels are practically identical in every way and the largest warships of the American navy now in commission. They represent the highest type and all that is modern in naval architecture. This formidable division will take its place for the first time in the North Atlantic fleet in time to participate in the reception of the British squadron, commanded by Prince Louis of Battenburg, about to visit United States waters. The West Virginia is built on beautiful lines and cuts the water with the grace of an ocean greyhound, at a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. Its machinery is capable of developing 22,000 horse power to drive its twin screws.

The West Virginia has a normal displacement of 13,680 tons, while its full load displacement is 15,138 tons. It is 502 feet long and has an extreme breadth of 80 feet