THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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REBATE CASES GO UP

Railroads and Individuals Convicted at Kansas City Take Appeal.

ALL DEFENDANTS FILE APPEAL BONDS

Bills of Exceptions Will Be Filed with Court of Appeals August 21.

OBJECTION TO LANGUAGE OF COURT

One Paragraph in Charge to the Jury Alleged to Be Improper.

PLEAS BY THOMAS AND TAGGART

New York Men Say They Were Not Legally Shown to Have Been Connected with the Company.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The following steps in the United States district court here in the rebate cases were taken today, when appeal bonds were perfected upon behalf of the seven convicted individuals and concerns, and when bills of exception were filed for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company and George L. Thomas, the New York broker, and his chief clerk, L. B. Taggart. Bills of exception had previously been presented in the cases of the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Nelson Morris Packing companies. The next step will be the filing of the bills of exception with the court of appeals, which will be done at St. Louis on August 21.

In this case of the Burlington road the exceptions taken apply particularly to the allegation of the defendant that the interstate commerce act does not apply to export rates, which question is involved, and that this district court lacks jurisdiction.

Object to Court's Language.

Particular exception is taken to the following charge to the jury made by Judge Smith McPherson, who presided at the trial:

It is alleged that this carriage was by way of a concession to Amour & Co. to the extent of 12 cents per hundred pounds for that part of the district between St. Louis or the Mississippi river and New York City, where it could be loaded upon the steamship. The allegation is that this was an unlawful concession, thereby subjecting the defendant to the penalties of the act of congress passed February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins act.

This part of the charge referred to a shipment of packing house products accepted by the railroad at a 23-cent rate when the tariff on file with the Interstate Commerce commission was 35 cents.

The exceptions in the cases of Thomas and Taggart are based principally upon the assertion that it was not shown that the defendants had been a party to the alleged conspiracy entered into with George A. Barton, the Kansas City shoe merchant, to violate the Elkins act by securing rebates on shipments from New York, and that no overt act was committed. The indictment charged Thomas and Taggart with conspiracy, alleging seven overt acts.

Alton Rebate Case on Trial.

CHICAGO, July 2.—John N. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the Chicago & Alton railroad, were placed on trial today in the United States district court on the charge of granting illegal rebates to the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Packing company of this city.

A jury was secured in a short time and the court was informed that the counsel in the case had agreed upon the facts covered in the first eight counts of the indictments, and that only a small amount of evidence will be necessary under the remaining two counts. The indictments charge the defendants with granting a rebate of $1 on every car of meat shipped from its plant in Kansas City. The defendants claim that the money was paid for another purpose. The last two counts of the indictments charge that the employes of the packing company were carried by the railroad free of charge, because after purchasing tickets in the regular way they would be given receipts and later the amount would be returned by the railroad to Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, and that this constituted a rebate.

Oil Case Called at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.—In the probate court of Hancock county was begun today the fight against the Manhattan Oil company and the Buckeye Pipe Line company, purchasing and pipe line companies of the Standard Oil company. The charge is conspiracy in restraint of trade. The matter was not taken before the grand jury, but was brought directly in probate court by the prosecuting attorney, who is assisted by the attorney general of the state. The Standard's attorneys have filed a motion to quash the motion on the ground that the probate court is without jurisdiction.

Rebate Case at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—United States District Judge Tayler today issued an order for a grand jury to investigate the charges of rebating and discriminating against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and other railroads in favor of the Standard Oil company.

PANAMA BONDS ARE OFFERED

Secretary of Treasury Places Thirteen Million Dollars of Canal Securities on the Market.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Shaw today offered to the public $30,000,000 of bonds of the Panama canal loan, authorized by the recent act of congress. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, will be dated August 1, 1906, and interest will be payable quarterly. They will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years from date of issue and will be payable thirty years from date.

The bonds will be exempt from taxes or duties of the United States and will be available to national banks as surety for circulation. The bonds will not be sold for less than par; all citizens will have equal opportunity to subscribe for them and the bids must be submitted to the department on or before July 20, 1906.

In a statement made public today Secretary Shaw says:

In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest prices will receive the first allotment. If two or more bidders offering the same price, those asking for the smaller amounts of bonds will receive priority in allotment. The department reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest prices to increase the amount of their purchases.

The department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be in the interests of the United States to do so.

The bonds will be ready for delivery about August 1, 1906.

Prospective bidders desiring information not contained in this circular may address the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C., the assistant treasurers at Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco.

REPORT ON NEW YORK LIFE

Committee of Board of Trustees Says Affairs of Company Are in Good Condition.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The special committee of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance company appointed December 13, 1905, to consider the evidence submitted to the legislative committee and the report of the five state commissioners of insurance who were then examining the company's affairs, made its final report to the Board of Trustees today. The report, which is a comprehensive one, deals with the financial condition of the company, the work of the finance committee, the general method of conducting the business, the departmental work, expenses, foreign business, deferred dividend policies and various miscellaneous matters under separate heads. It is signed by Thomas P. Fowler, Norman B. Ream, Hiram R. Steele, A. O. Paine and Clarence H. Mackay.

After reciting that the special committee had sixty meetings and availed itself of every source of information concerning the affairs of the company, the report says:

[illegible] therefore, feels that it has left nothing done to enable it to determine how the business of the company in all its departments has been conducted and to speak authoritatively on that subject."

The [illegible] then submits the balance sheet of the [illegible] accountants, which, in part, says:

We have [illegible]ed all the assets of the company, an[illegible] providing sufficient reserves for p[illegible] losses, find than on December 31, 19[illegible] total assets amounted to $438,788,015.12, and are fully worth that sum.

We have tested the clerical accuracy of the insurance reserve as certified by the actuary of the company, which amounts to $379,151,063, and exceeds that required by the insurance department of the state of New York by the sum of $7,201,720, and having made a provision of $5,589,775 for all other liabilities, we find that there was on December 31, 1906, a balance of $54,047,176 available for dividends on participating policies (including deferred dividend policies at the end of their several accumulation periods) and for contingencies. This balance exceeds that claimed by the company in its annual report for 1905.

The general administration of the company is well organized, its management sound, its business methods and system of collecting premiums are effective and economical and its books and records are well and accurately kept.

The committee reports that in 1905 the company wrote $296,640,854 new insurance and that its total income from all sources during that year was $103,432,590. The total payments to policyholders in 1905 amounted to $40,262,039 and the total number of outstanding policies was 1,001,269.

The report says the total expenditures in conducting the business for 1905, after deducting the amount paid for insurance, taxes and investment expenses, were 13.36 per cent of the premium income for the year. The committee's conclusions are strongly in favor of maintaining the foreign business as a general policy.

WILSON STAYS ON GUARD

Secretary of Agriculture Will Not Take Vacation and Issues a Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has decided to postpone his annual vacation until he has completed the organization necessary to put into operation the new meat inspection law. He will give his entire time to this work for the next two months. The new pure food law also will require attention, but he intends to leave this almost wholly to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry.

By direction of the president, Secretary Wilson today issued the following statement:

American live stock are the healthiest in the world. The great ranges of the west produce herds of cattle in which the percentage of disease is remarkable small and the federal government is steadily reducing by approved scientific methods this small percentage. The inspection of the animal before and at the time of slaughter has always been thorough. It is true that the Department of Agriculture has heretofore lacked the power and the money to provide for an efficient supervision and sanitation and the methods of preparation of canned meat food products.

The legislation which has just become effective provides the Department of Agriculture with adequate law and power to carry it into effect. Supervision inspection will be extended from the pasture to the package. The federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee not only of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings, and with the addition of no deleterious chemical or preservative, any meat food product bearing the government stamp will be fit for food.

With this law in operation it may be accepted as a fact that for heathfulness and purity the prepared canned product will compare favorably with the fresh meat of the United States, which is and always has been the finest in the world.

The new law is comprehensive, the means for its enforcement are ample and its execution will be thorough. People at home and abroad may use our meats in confidence.

To carry into effect the meat inspection bill recently enacted by congress the Civil Service commission today announced an examination of inspectors to be held on the 21st. The regulations under which the examinations are to be held do not require that the inspectors be veterinarians, but they must from experience be qualified to determine whether or not meat is sound, wholesome and fit for human food. The entrance salary is $1,000 per annum.

VICTORY IS STILL IN DOUBT

Attackers and Defenders of British Channel Say that They Have Won.

LONDON, July 2.—As a result of the naval maneuvers both the attacking and defending fleets claim a victory. Both suffered losses in ships. Admiral May, commanding the attacking fleet, captured the Scarborough and telegraphed to King Edward: "We have obtained complete control of the English channel and have demanded the surrender of the English seaports."

The defenders captured the battleship Victorious, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, together with the battleship Royal Oak and two cruisers, in a battle off Cape Finisterne, and claim that they secured the trade route by driving the attackers into the North sea."

SOME REFORMS APPROVED

Russia Will Accept Law Providing for Freedom of Conscience, Meetings and Associations.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—Interior Minister Stolypin publicly announced today in behalf of the government that after an examination the government is prepared to accept the laws which the lower house is considering for establishing liberty of conscience and freedom of meetings and associations.

Emperor William at Kiel.

BERLIN, July 2.—Emperor William has again returned to Kiel. The report that he went to Potsdam on account of the condition of the health of the Crown Princess Frederick William was incorrect.

PRESIDENT TAKES A REST

Spends First Day of Visit to Sagamore Hill Without Labor.

SECRET SERVICE OFFICER ARRESTED

Photographer Charges Him with Assault, Alleging that Officer Struck Him in the Face.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 2.—President Roosevelt has had his first day's rest and complete relaxation from official cares since congress assembled last December. All work was barred at Sagamore Hill today. The routine of official business was conducted at the executive offices in Oyster Bay by Secretary Loeb without the aid of his chief and without even using the direct telephone between his desk and the library at the president's house. The president was not disturbed by callers, his Oyster Bay neighbors contenting themselves with the promise of a speech on the Fourth, when they will then extend their summer welcome.

James Sloan, chief of the president's secret service corps, was placed under arrest this morning as he came from duty at Sagamore Hill. Jack McQuade, the village constable, served the warrant, which had been sworn out by Clarence Legendre, a New York photographer, charging Sloan with assault in the third degree. An appearance was entered at once before Squire Franklin, and Sloan was released on his own recognizance to appear for trial next Monday. The arrest was the result of interference by the secret service men yesterday in the endeavor of Legendre to take a snap shot of the president as he entered his carriage at the station here. Legendre claims Sloan hit him in the face after the photograph was taken and the president had driven away. The secret service men say they have previously had trouble with Legendre.

Plans of the local committee for the Fourth of July celebration has been changed since the arrival of Secretary Loeb. The exercises are to be held in the open air, a short distance from the village square, and it has been planned to erect a grandstand capable of seating 500 persons. There was to have been a charge of 50 cents admission to this stand. The secretary has vetoed this proposition, and there will be no grandstand and no admission charged. The president will not deliver a prepared speech.

THAW CASE IS POSTPONED

No Prospect that Slayer of White Can Be Arraigned Before October.

NEW YORK, July 2.—That there is no prospect of a speedy trial for Harry K. Thaw was announced today by District Attorney Jerome, who returned to town today to give his personal attention to the case. Owing to the fact that during the summer there are only two parts of the court of general sessions and that the trial would probably last two or three weeks, the district attorney decided not to advance the Thaw case on the calendar. Thaw will hardly be arraigned before October.

Thaw passed a very comfortable night in his cell in the Tombs and today appeared to be in better condition than at any time since he was arrested for shooting Stanford White a week ago. The prisoner's wife called at the usual hour today and spent some time with him.

When Mrs. Thaw left the prison she said she found her husband in better spirits and more cheerful than at any time since the tragedy. "He is as cheerful as anyone in his position could be expected to be," she said.

From the prison she went to the office of her husband's attorneys. Allen W. Evarts, counsel for the White family, called at the district attorney's office today and had a ten minutes' talk with Mr. Jerome. This is the first occasion on which the White family has been in touch with the district attorney's office in connection with the tragedy. Another caller at the private attorney's office was P. L. Bergoff, a private detective, who says he was employed by Stanford White for many months before the tragedy. Bergoff was accompanied by three of his assistants who, he says, were actively engaged in watching both Mr. White and a corps of detectives who had been employed by Thaw.

Former Judge Olcott of counsel for Thaw spent nearly the entire afternoon in the prison in consultation with his client. Much of the time was spent in going over letters which have been received by Thaw since his imprisonment. His mail is increasing in size daily, and many of the writers declare themselves ready to disclose certain information concerning Thaw's victim, which they think may be of use to the defense. More than half a hundred letters were received today and fully half of these were deemed to be of sufficient importance to demand consideration by his counsel.

JOHN CAMPION NOT GUILTY

Chicago Council Acquits Former Fire Chief, but Declines to Reinstate Him.

CHICAGO, July 2.—John Campion, former head of the fire department of Chicago, who was removed from office several weeks ago by Mayor Dunne because of alleged discrimination in the letting of contracts, will not be reinstated in his old position despite the fact that the committee appointed by the city council to investigate the charges found the former fire marshal not guilty. The report of this committee, which was submitted to the council tonight, contained a request that Campion be reinstated, but when the report was submitted to the aldermen for a vote Mayor Dunne's action was sustained by a vote of 40 to 22.

CARDINAL GIBBONS DECLINES

His Eminence Is Too Busy to Serve on International Policyholders' Committee.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—It was authoritatively stated here today that his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, has written a letter to the secretary of the international policyholders' committee, New York, withdrawing his consent to serve as a member of that committee. It is stated that the cardinal realizes that on account of his many other duties he would not have time to attend the committee meetings and, besides, he does not feel qualified to pass upon the various questions and financial matters that would come before the committee, as his thought and occupation have been directed toward a different field of labor.

DRAWING FOR CROW LANDS

Large Number of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakotans in the List.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Long before the hour set for the drawing, a large crowd gathered at the tent erected for that purpose, and men vied with one another for a favorable place to watch the proceedings. The enormous crowd was an orderly one, however, and nothing unusual occurred. After a brief address by Hon. Martin McGinnis of Helena, member of the committee in charge of the work, the drawing proceeded.

The first name drawn was that of Owen B. Williams of Custer, Mont. Williams is a section foreman in the employ of the Northern Pacific railway. Henry Johnson of Sheridan, Wyo., drew second, and John Schwartz of Chicago, Ill., drew third; Joseph Reinlete of Keitz, Wyo., fourth; Charles Danielson of Billings, fifth, and Jacob Rohich of Butte, sixth.

Other winners were:

No. 7, George Busha, Chandler, Okla.

No. 8, Bayard H. Thornbury, old soldier, (by Colville D. Territt), Miles City, Mont.

No. 9, Charles B. Holmes, Sheridan, Wyo.

No. 10, Sam Holland, Livingstone, Mont.

No. 12, James W. Van Diver, Greenfield, Ia.

No. 16, Wallace T. Hicklin, Sheridan, Wyo.

No. 18, William L. Duncan, Hawk Point, Mo.

No. 19, John F. Goodwin, Clearmont, Wyo.

No. 21, Harry G. Haughey, Sheridan, Wyo.

No. 22, James R. Ving, Gravity, Ia.

Mrs. Joseph Artery of Butte was the first woman to draw. A. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., who drew No. 587, was the most remote resident to draw during the forenoon. About 2,000 names were drawn today.

The names of Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota winners of today are as follows:

Iowa—James W. Vandiver, Greenfield; James R. King, Gravity; James R. Thompson, Corning; Uriah R. Miller, Bloomfield; William H. Weber, Villisca; William H. McAchran, Bloomfield; Elmer Hanson, Newlands; Valentine J. Hill, Council Bluffs; Herman S. Ekleberry, Derby; U. S. Miller, Bloomfield; W. D. Penn, Springfield; F. A. Gorland, Derby; E. K. Herra, Bloomfield; C. Evans, Woodward; P. J. O'Neill, Osceola; L. J. Barr, Lamoni; L. Shields, Murray; Helen Wary, Bloomfield; R. E. Humphrey, Glenwood; A. R. Brown, Ida Grove; W. A. Penn, Sidney; H. Donnelly, Glenwood; Mark Sandusky, Oskaloosa; J. Sanders, Bloomfield; H. G. Arnold, Garden Grove; Otis Worder, Bloomfield; O. A. Anderson, Villisca; Fred Faith, Bedford; C. W. Young, Des Moines; H. Curry, Bloomfield; M. F. Rubinkem, Harlan; Martha Danborn, Red Oak; Ada M. French, Pella; L. S. T. Hatton, Bloomfield; R. M. Adams, Greenfield; P. F. Owens, Weston; Bettie B. Barker, Ames; L. S. Bradshaw, Fairfield; C. T. Bradagin, Tracy; C. E. Curtis, Knoxville; H. E. Clifford, Des Moines; F. C. Curtz, Sidney; R. Enlow, Cedar Falls; C. B. Bowdish, Waubeck; C. L. Coy, Odebolt; J. R. Ingram, Mt. Ayr; L. F. Richardson, Sioux City; Ole Tvadt, Dollivar; W. S. Shields, Massena; R. E. Brent, Humiston; F. E. Johnson, Gravity; A. E. Sherlock, Riverton; A. McNeal, Bloomfield; W. A. Boggs, Griswold; Leroy Wolbert, Cumberland; A. Ramsey, Mystic; J. H. C. Shields, Murray; J. W. Alderson, Creston; H. B. Lewis, Council Bluffs; H. Pattee, Atlantic; H. E. Hustard, Moorehead; M. T. Hayden, Wapello; R. T. Boyd, Bloomfield.

Nebraska—Mikel Waldron, O'Neill; Josiah S. Stupper, Alliance; Diah P. Merrill, Nealy; Jesse B. Henderson, Ansley; Ferdinand Langebelin, Primrose; E. K. Boreman, Lawrence; Tunis Addington, Niobrara; Jacob Goehring, Seward; C. T. Knepp, Lincoln; Thomas Holden, Lawrence; R. C. Holden, Alliance; W. H. Dungan, McCook; F. R. Tackley, Pawnee City; L. T. Pulston, Geneva; D. H. Sutherland, Wayne; Ray B. Hall, Cambridge; F. B. Bentley, Geneva; Uriah [illegible], Alliance; William S. Crookshaw, Alliance; Amel Cumroy, Culbertson; W. G. Dodge, Hastings; J. E. Cram, Burwell; Louis Grassman, Hay Springs; T. J. Lynch, Virginia; J. L. Perry, Clay Center; Herman Kape, McCook; C. R. Moran, Lincoln; E. D. Shirley, McCook; Z. T. Camp, Republican City; C. C. Reed, Alliance; A. L. Fitch, Omaha; C. C. Cooper, Ansley; W. F. Chaddock, Omaha; Henry Pearce, Omaha; H. H. Hull, Pawnee City; May L. Davis, Wanoo; A. C. F. Schlegel, Schuyler; N. D. Hooker, Oconto; Martha Makowsha, Ashton; James L. Harrington, Omaha; George A. Byrne, Mead; F. T. Waggoner, Stanford; Olta E. Byrne, Alliance; George H. Herring, Ainsworth; A. C. Wood, Lincoln; A. S. Lutgenat, Elk Creek; Roy H. Moore, Lincoln; Ralph Jeffers, Omaha; Viretta Lynch, Clay Center; Louis Dell, Omaha; Frank Roche, Western; Bird Henderson, Grand Island; Ben Good, Lincoln; N. C. Osgood, Hastings; Joseph Thompson, Omaha; John E. Fetterby, Lincoln; Harrison Wing, Harvard; Guy A. Crook, Falls Valley; Charles L. McDaniels, Alliance; W. G. Smith, Edgar; Seara T. Osgood, Hastings; Dean Norris, Lawrence; J. C. Morgan, Seward; H. H. Carson, Ord; C. A. Mackey, Carlton; Anderson Lee, Farnam; J. H. Corey, Guide Rock; F. M. Hook, Lincoln; George Wright, Ainsley; J. Q. Adams, Omaha; H. I. Mills, Geneva; P. H. Yeek, Lincoln; Jake Kridetbaugh, Alliance; F. J. Nan, Table Rock; C. A. Hays, Hardy; J. E. Williams, Omaha; O. V. Hall, Bladen; G. W. Halstead, Tecumseh; A. H. Stevens, Omaha; J. O. Ryan, Wauneta.

South Dakota—A. J. Waniper, Sisseton; W. F. Hanley, Lead City; E. L. Grentham, Custer; J. L. Graves, Deadwood; R. M. Bradshaw, Worthing.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS MEET

Appeal from Dr. Max Nordau Arouses Much Enthusiasm in the Convention.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., July 2.—A letter from Dr. Max Nordau of Paris, containing a strong appeal for the support of the already established Jewish institutions in Palestine, aroused much enthusiasm at today's session of the federation of American Zionists here. Much interest also was shown in a communication from Prof. Otto Warburg, head of the Palestine commission, which pointed out the political, industrial and agricultural possibilities of Palestine. Particular stress was laid upon the favorable attitude, now evinced toward Jewish colonization in Palestine by the Turkish government. The commission recommended the organization of commercial, industrial and agricultural syndiactes for the exploiting of the resources of Palestine.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, president of the American branch of the Jewish territory association, startled the convention by declaring that the report of the commission, which comes at a critical moment for Zionists, proved that there is no need for any other organization to undertake relief work for Jews or for other activities elsewhere. Palestine must come first, he said, and only when activities are impossible in Palestine need activities or relief work be undertaken elsewhere. This statement was regarded by the convention as notice of the early dissolution of the territorial movement of Zionism, and aims to secure a grant of land for a Jewish autonomous state anywhere in the world, where the right to establish such a state may be obtained.

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—At the opening of the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Zionist societies in Canada here President De Sola of Montreal announced that the sultan of Turkey had revoked the laws forbidding Jews to settle in Palestine. He did not wish it understood that they had received a charter, but it was now possible for Jews to inhabit the country and enjoy the protection of its laws. He predicted that the sultan's action would give a great impetus to immigration from Russia.

Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A car on the scenic railway, filled with pleasure seekers, jumped the track on a fifty-foot trestle at Creve Coeur lake yesterday afternoon, turned over, but did not fall off the trestle. Ten persons were injured, several seriously, but none will die.

RECEPTION FOR ROSEWATER

Postal Employes of Three Cities Greet Government's Representative.

WORK OF UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS

Men Who Handle Mails Given a Synoptic Report of the Proceedings of Fifty-One Days' Session.

A reception was given by the employes of the Omaha postoffice at Edward Creighton Institute hall, Eighteenth street, near Douglas, to Edward Rosewater in honor of his return from abroad as a member of the Universal Postal Congress. In addition to about 100 of the postoffice employes of Omaha, twenty of the employes of the Council Bluffs and twenty-five of the South Omaha postoffice employes were present. The meeting was called to order by George Kleffner, president of the Omaha Letter Carriers' association, who introduced Captain H. E. Palmer as chairman of the evening.

The meeting had no political significance whatever, being simply a good will greeting of welcome to Mr. Rosewater. Captain Palmer, in introducing Mr. Rosewater, said he was glad to welcome him home, not only on his own behalf, but on behalf of the postoffice force of the three cities, as they recognized in Mr. Rosewater the representative of the great Postoffice department, not alone of the United States, but of all the great nations represented in the Postal congress.

Mr. Rosewater was greeted with applause as he stepped forward to address the gathering. He said, in effect:

"It gives me great pleasure to meet so many of you here tonight as members of the postoffice force of this country. It has been my good fortune to meet the representatives of many other countries since I last saw many of you. While abroad I have visited the postoffices in parts of France, Germany and Italy and have observed their manner of doing business. In some respects their postal system is better than ours, but in respect to the interior workings of the foreign postoffices, I think that ours is much superior. In Rome, particularly, they still do things the old way; in fact, nothing short of 2,000 years old will count in Rome anyhow."

Work of Postal Congress.

Mr. Rosewater then gave an interesting talk upon the Postal congress and its personnel, which consisted of the highest postoffice dignitaries of the sixty-four countries represented in the congress. The German delegation was honored by the presence of a cabinet minister from that country, while one of the delegates from France was the president of the Postal Savings bank of France. The session continued for fifty-one days. The prolonged session resulted from the great multiplicity of questions under consideration and the conservatism of the European delegates, as well as the South American delegates, who would have preferred to let matters remain in statue quo, rather than to undertake any improved methods, which they suspicioned might reduce their postal revenues. After prolonged discussions the return coupon system for foreign postage was finally adopted, and the transit rate was cut down about 50 per cent. The new rule will go into effect October 1, 1907. After much discussion the twenty-gramme standard was adopted, though opposed by the countries not using the metric system of weights and measures. The twenty-gramme standard is regarded as the nearest equivalent to the American and British ounce, but really twenty-eight grammes is nearer equivalent of the ounce. The international rate of postage was established at 5 cents per twenty grammes. Another important concession granted by the congress at the earnest persistency of Switzerland was to permit the transit of flowers through the mails, with special reference to the Eidelweiss flower, of which great quantities are sent out of Switzerland to all parts of the world.

Mr. Rosewater told many other things of interest of the work of the congress, and of his visits to the postoffices of the several countries. He concluded his informal talk with the expression of his sincere appreciation of the compliment paid him by this reception, which he was glad to say had no political significance.

Mr. Rosewater brought with him a large collection of pictures and postal cards of the various foreign countries which he visited, which he left for the inspection of the meeting upon the conclusion of his address.

Engrossed Resolutions Presented.

President Kleffner then presented Mr. Rosewater with an engrossed copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the State association of Letter Carriers held at South Omaha May 30, which embodied the thanks of the association for the services Mr. Rosewater had at all times rendered the postal employes of the country, and particularly the letter carriers.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. Rosewater for his address.

Short addresses followed, by D. R. Witter of Council Bluffs, M. J. Grady of South Omaha, Charles Kaltier of Omaha, George Kleffner and others. Mr. Kleffner strongly advocated that the clerks perfect an organization such as the letter carriers have, for both social and business purposes. Cigars were passed during the evening, and the meeting closed about 10 o'clock.

BUILDERS' TRIAL OF NEBRASKA

New Battleship Demonstrates that it Can Meet All Requirements.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—The battleship Nebraska, on a builders' trial today, made 18.56 knots over the prescribed course off Point Beals.

The battleship, with Captain Lawe and Captain Jordison in command, was sent over the course three times, twice at the record speed and once slowly. The requirements of the Naval department are that the battleship shall make nineteen knots, and its builders assert that this will be easily accomplished. Lieutenant Commander R. E. Coontz, inspector of equipment; Naval Constructor Arthur Grimshaw, inspector of machinery and ordnance, and Naval Constructor Ruhn were aboard the battleship in unofficial capacities. Robert Moran, head of the shipbuilding firm that completed the Nebraska, had his family aboard.

The Nebraska was out all the forenoon and part of the afternoon. The early part of the day was spent in cruising and adjusting compasses, testing the machinery and watching the behavior of the boat. When it was sent over the prescribed course on a trial spin the machinery worked in a manner that Chief Engineer L. B. Crossett pronounced entirely satisfactory.

The Nebraska will go to the Puget sound navy yard July 5 and its bottom will be cleared in preparation for the official trial this month.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Partly Cloudy Tuesday; Warmer in West Portion. Wednesday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	69
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	69
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	70
8 a. m.	63	4 p. m.	71
9 a. m.	65	5 p. m.	71
10 a. m.	67	6 p. m.	67
11 a. m.	67	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	68	8 p. m.	66
		9 p. m.	65

JUDGE MULLINS RESTRAINED

Denver Judge Not Permitted to Investigate Election Frauds His Own Way.

DENVER, July 2.—By decision of the state supreme court today District Judge John I. Mullins of the criminal court is prohibited from appointing elisors to draw a special grand jury to investigate the alleged frauds at the city election on May 15 last and a special prosecutor to conduct such an investigation.

The supreme court held that Judge Mullins had no cause for removal of District Attorney George Stidger and Sheriff Nisbel, who, it was alleged, were unfitted to conduct the investigation, being interested parties. It was further decided that Judge Mullins had no right to inquire into election frauds to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence of crime on which to base a call for a grand jury; that he had no right to compel witnesses to testify in the taking of such testimony and was in error in nning Republican Chairman William and Democratic Chairman Devoren for refusing to be sworn.

The supreme court also made permanent its writ of prohibition restraining District Judge Frank T. Johnson from proceeding with his investigation into the election at which the Denver City tramway and the Denver gas and electric companies secured a renewal of their franchises. The court held that Judge Johnson had no right to appoint watchers at the polls and he is enjoined from attempting to discover if any violations of his injunctive order were committed.

In the case of Henry L. Doherty, president of the Denver Gas and Electric company, sentenced to jail by Judge Johnson for contempt in refusing to give testimony, the supreme court ruled that Mr. Doherty's attorneys had taken the wrong method in applying for relief. Instead of asking for a writ of supersedeas, they should have asked for a writ of error. Mr. Doherty will change his plea.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Three New National Banks Authorized to Transact Business in Nebraska.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Kennedy left Washington this afternoon for Omaha. Prior to leaving he called on First Assistant Postmaster General Madden in regard to a request made by a weekly paper published in Omaha in the interest of Westminster Presbyterian church to have the publication entered as secondclass mail matter. General Madden said he would take the application under advisement and advise Congressman Kennedy of the result by mail.

Nebraska national banks authorized to begin business: The First National of Cedar Rapids with $25,000 capital; James Squrare, president; Samuel J. Coffman, vice president; L. A. Tuttle, cashier. The First National of Hampton with $30,000 capital; A. B. Houghton, president; S. C. Houghton, casier. The First National of Stromsburg with $50,000 capital; J. W. Wilson, president; V. E. Wilson, vice president; Nathan Wilson, cashier.

Alta E. Westover has been appointed postmaster at Pringle, Custer county, S. D., vice Myrtle Conlon, removed.

COOL WAVE IS MOVING EAST

It is Being Closely Followed by Hot Wave Originating in the Pacific States.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—"There is a good sized cool wave in the west," said Forecaster Frankenfield of the weather bureau tonight, "but it is rather slow in getting this way. Colorado and New Mexico are getting the best of it in low temperatures. On the Pacific coast there is a hot wave with the maximum temperatures from 98 to 102 degrees and the effect of this will be felt again in the middle west by Wednesday or Thursday."

The cool wave is gradually moving eastward and this with thunder showers, predicted for the entire territory east of the Mississippi river tomorrow, and over a great portion of it for Wednesday, will effect a reduction in temperature.

TENTH WARD UP AND READY

Rosewater Republicans Organized and Prepared to Aid in Sweeping Victory.

The Tenth Ward Rosewater committee held a meeting last night in the hall at 1245 South Thirteenth streets to make final arrangements for the election. The executive committee and the captains of the different precincts reported the details of organization and announced their plans for today, the report meeting full approval. The committee will have men and buggies at work all day and a strong effort will be made to get out a large vote. Chairman Fred Bruning prophesied a sweeping victory for Mr. Rosewater in the Tenth ward.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 2.

At New York—Arrived: Minnetonka, from London. Sailed: Lombardia, for Naples.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Potsdam, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Athenia, from Montreal.

At Gibraltar—Arrived: Koenigen Louise and Critic, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Laurentian, from Boston.

At Moville—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

At London—Arrived: Maryland, from Philadelphia.

At Naples—Sailed: Neapolitan Prince, for New York; Prinz Oskar, for New York; Sennia, for New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Ryndam, for New York.

At Trieste—Arrived: Francesca, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived: Bremen, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Barbarossa, for New York.

At Dover—Arrived: Finland, from New York.

At Montreal—Arrived: Lake Erie, from Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Oceanic, from New York.

At Boston—Arrived: Parisian, from Glasgow.

COST OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman Tawney Analyzes Appropriations Made by Congress.

EXPENSE PER CAPITA IS STILL LOW

State and National Taxes Lower Than in Any Country in Europe.

BIG DEMAND ON UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY

People Expect Service that Should Be Performed by the States.

VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY

Mr. Livingstone Points to Growth of Appropriations and Charges the Republicans with Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, has prepared a detailed statement concerning the appropriations for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1906, made by congress during the session just closed, in which he claims that the per capita cost of government in the United States, including federal and state, is less than that in any European country.

Mr. Tawney enters upon an analysis to show that various channels into which the total appropriation of $880,183,301 will be diverted. He begins by deducting $139,456,415 provided for the sinking fund for the Panama canal account, showing that the real appropriation for the conduct of the government for the fiscal year is $740,726,886. To meet this demand he estimates that the total revenues (customs, internal and postal) will be $781,573,364.

The appropriations, as made in the various supply bills, are as follows:

Agriculture	$ 9,932,946
Army	71,817,165
Diplomatic and consular	3,091,094
District of Columbia	10,138,692
Fortifications	5,053,993
Indian	9,260,400
Legislative, etc.	29,741,019
Military academy	1,664,708
Navy	102,071,650
Pension	140,245,500
Postoffice	191,695,999
Sundry civil	98,274,574
Total	$672,987,754
Deficiency bill:	
Isthmian canal deficiency	$ 11,000,000
Urgent deficiency, 1906 and prior years	16,270,332
Urgent deficiency, additional, 1906 and prior years	274,925
Deficiency, 1906 and prior years	11,573,989

Total regular annual appropriations, $740,106,981; permanent annual appropriations, $140,076,320. Grand total regular and permanent annual appropriations, $880,183,301.

The aggregate appropriation is $90,000,000 in excess of that for last year.

New Items and Increases.

Of the various increases, that of $3,050,150 is made on account of meat inspection, $1,420,533 on account of the army, $968,045 to carry the new consular law into effect, $1,734,970 on account of the navy, $1,995,409 on account of pensions, $16,673,905 on account of the Postoffice department, of which $3,030,000 was for rural free delivery. Of the appropriations made about $31,000,000 was unestimated for. Included in this list were the following: $10,250,000 carried in the statehood act, $1,000,000 for arming and equipping the militia, $2,500,000 on account of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, $500,000 on account of the new quarantine law, $10,231,600 on account of public buildings.

Mr. Tawney comments as follows on the volume of the appropriations:

"While the expenditures of our government are constantly increasing and while the appropriations made therefore by congress are in the aggregate very large, yet when we take into consideration the marvelous growth of the country, the extent to which the people demand that the federal government shall perform services that should be paid by the states, none but the unthiking or misguided who do not stop to consider the care with which the estimates for appropriations for the public service are scrutinized by the several committees having jurisdiction of appropriation bills, can find any reason to criticize appropriations made during this session of congress.

Views of the Minority.

In a statement made for the democratic minority, Representative Livingstone makes a comparison of the expenditures provided for by this congress, $880,183,301, with the expenditures of 1898, the first year of President McKinley's administration, when the figures were $528,735,079, a difference of $351,448,222. Commenting on this showing, he says:

This growth in appropriations sustains the contention that the republican party stands for extravagance in public expenditures in order to use that extravagance as a cloak for their more objectionable purpose of maintaining a high protective tariff to favor the trust combinations of manufacturers of this country.

A reduction of expenditures, they well know, would compel a commensurate reduction in taxation, and to that extent a lowering of the Chinese wall of protection that now surrounds the great body of consumers, who constitute the larger portion of our population and compel tribute from them to the favored classes.

Much of the extravagance grows out of the practice prevailing with the present administration of appointing commissions to do what congress ought to do and what congressmen are elected for and paid for, thus delegating the powers constitutionally belonging to congress to others, who have no particular relations with or responsibilities to the public, and do not render an accounting to the taxpayers of this country.

To afford an idea of the magnitude of this year's appropriations, Mr. Livingston says:

"Our corn crop of 1899, valued at $828,192,388, could have been paid for with the total appropriations made at this session and a few millions to spare."

NEGROES SAID TO BE ARMING

Alleged Plot to Assassinate Leaders of Oklahoma Mob Causes Excitement.

GUTHRIE, Okl., July 2.—A special from Purcell, I. T., to the State Capital late today states that intense excitement prevails there over the report that the negroes of Womack have armed themselves with the intention of shooting down members of the mob that lynched and burned Will Davis, a member of their race, for assaulting the 14-year-old daughter of Ira Robertson, a farmer.

Heavily armed posses of business men and farmers left Norman, Okl., and Purcell today for Womack. Three leaders of the mob of white men are declared to have been marked for assassination and further trouble of serious character is expected.

Judge Dickerson of Chickasha has announced that he will immediately empanel a special grand jury to investigate the lynching.