

RISE FROM RUINS

Valparaiso Will Be Rebuilt on Finer and More Beautiful Lines.

ORDER IS COMING OUT OF CHAOS Provisions Are Plentiful and Relief is Being Systematically Distributed.

ONE THOUSAND BODIES BURIED

At Least a Thousand More Lie Beneath the Debris.

RAIN ADDS TO THE DISCOMFORT

Authorities Fear Epidemic if It Does Not Cease Soon—All Unsanitary Structures Are Ordered Pulled Down.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 24.—As the result of the splendid courage of the people and with the co-operation of the city government, Valparaiso will be rebuilt within a few years on finer and more beautiful lines than before the disaster of Aug. 16.

The rain last night caused more people to desert the tents which they occupied since the earthquake and to return to their houses.

There are no conflagrations, but the blowing up of damaged and dangerous structures is continuing.

Thousand Bodies Buried. One thousand of those who were killed by the earthquake already have been buried and there are more than 1,000 corpses beneath the ruins.

For relief purposes the city has been divided into ten sections, so that assistance may be extended systematically to those who require it.

The foreign merchants of the city have appointed a committee to assist in the relief work.

Many refugees have been taken on board ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation company at Santiago.

Rain Adds to Discomfort. Rain falling again this morning, increasing the suffering of thousands who are living in tents.

Suggestions have been made that the site of Valparaiso be changed, but President Montt today declared that the idea of rebuilding Valparaiso at some other point on the coast was not feasible.

The men engaged in the work of searching the ruins took charge of the refugees, providing them with food and clothing.

The garraones in the southern part of Chile continue sending detachments of troops here to assist in maintaining order.

One of the worst features of the situation is the fact that the supplies of chloride of lime used in the disinfection of the ruins are exhausted and some time must elapse before fresh supplies can be obtained.

A committee composed of engineers has been appointed to examine all the buildings now standing and to report upon their condition, so that those which are in a dangerous state may be pulled down.

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END OF INSURANCE HEARINGS

Iowa Legislative Committee About Ready to Commence on Its Report.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Open hearings by the legislative insurance commission will be continued but three or four days longer, after which the work of preparing the report will be taken up.

Some work has already been done on the report, particularly the preparation of a form of policy for a uniform policy bill. This has been discussed and will be submitted to Auditor Carroll before finally decided upon.

The executive sessions of the commission for work in preparing the report will be continued till about September 10, at which time district courts over the state open.

Three of the members of the commission are lawyers and will necessarily be absent during September. The commission will meet again in October and finish the report, which will then be filed with the state auditor.

Committee Begins Campaign Work. Chairman Woods of the republican state committee today opened the quarters in the Observatory block. Furniture and rugs were put into the rooms and stenographers were engaged.

Committee member Converse, in charge of the speakers' bureau, was installed behind a desk with a big calendar and railroad maps and the campaign of 1906 can now be said to have started.

The speakers' bureau is asking congressmen to give them ten days. This will allow the use of each congressman at least once in each of the congressional districts outside of his own.

Some of the congressmen are expected to have no particular fights on may come this time and may make other speeches. The governor will leave the first of next week for a vacation outside the state.

Whether he will go to Colorado, Minnesota or Michigan to the lakes and summer resorts has not been definitely decided. He will be absent about a week or two.

Miller in New York. Chairman C. W. Miller of the democratic state central committee left today with Mrs. Miller for New York City to welcome Bryan. He will return with Mr. Bryan expected on the trip to take up the matter of his speaking in Iowa.

Miller hopes to secure an address from Mr. Bryan in each of the four or five congressional districts which the democrats this year are counting on carrying.

During Mr. Miller's absence in New York Clinton Anderson, the secretary of the committee, will be in charge of the campaign here.

Three Gold Badges for Guardsmen. Three gold pendant badges, each of a value of \$50 were presented today to three members of the Iowa National Guard who have been in guard duty for twenty-five years and over.

One of the badges was presented to Adjutant General W. H. Thrift, another to W. H. Evans of Red Oak, and a third to Colonel James Rush Lincoln, colonel of the Fifty-fifth, who lives at Ames.

The bridges are given by act of the legislature. The bridges are given by act of the legislature. The bridges are given by act of the legislature.

Physicians at Fair Grounds. A hospital and a competent physician will be maintained at the state fair grounds all next week during the state fair.

The directors will use the same building that was used last year for the hospital and Dr. Granville Ryan has been engaged as the physician to be in charge.

It is the expectation that more old soldiers will be present this year on old soldiers' day, which will be Tuesday, than the fair has ever known before.

Old soldiers and their wives and children under fifteen years of age will be admitted free. Arrangements have been made for 3,000 seats in and about the tent where the reunion will be held.

Wanted for Kidnaping. A charge of kidnaping has been sworn to in the justice court of Zell Rosin in and against Mrs. Clara Thompson. She is charged with kidnaping Rose Dearth, a 13-year-old girl.

Officers are also looking for her husband, Ferd Thompson, and they are suspected of being at some place in southern Iowa.

GIRL FAVORS HER ABDUCTOR Nellie Rainey Says She Will Not Testify Against Man Under Arrest.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.—Ernest Tankley of Bedford, Ind., and Miss Nellie Rainey, a school girl of Heltonville, Ind., a small town near Bedford, were taken to Bedford today by Bedford officers.

The charge against Tankley is the abduction of Miss Rainey, the police will seek to learn if he has any knowledge as to who murdered Miss Sarah Schaefer, the young school teacher, more than two years ago, and whose slayer is unknown to the police.

Miss Rainey says she will commit suicide rather than testify against Tankley. Bedford, Ind., Aug. 24.—Prosecutor Fletcher said today that he had no intention of securing a warrant for the arrest of Ernest Tankley on the charge of murdering Sarah Schaefer, who was found dead in a shed here on the night of January 2, 1904.

Mr. Fletcher is preserving silence as to what evidence, if any, he has in his possession.

Telephone Linemen Strike. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—At Kansas City and Independence, Mo., four thousand linemen and construction men of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company are on strike for increased wages.

At Sedalia forty men are out.

Cowboy Recommended. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Congressman Harry M. Coudrey was yesterday recommended by congress of the republicans of the Twelfth district at a dinner. There was no opposition.

PLENTY OF CASH IN SIGHT

Cabinet Minister Says Russia Does Not Need to Make Foreign Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Finance Minister Kokovsov today authorized the Associated Press to deny categorically the constantly recurring reports that Russia intends to enter the foreign market for a new loan this autumn.

"The government," said the minister, "has ample funds at hand to tide over the present year. The only loan operation contemplated, namely, the \$20,000,000 imperial loan for famine relief, was consummated today by the signature of the emperor.

This loan is already being taken by the government and the surplus of the loan will be used to meet the extraordinary expenditures in connection with the suppression of the revolution, which directly and indirectly has cost nearly \$5,000,000 a month.

There is nothing alarming in the financial situation, although in the final analysis everything depends on political developments.

Details of Land Scheme. It was further explained by M. Kokovsov that the big project for the distribution of 25,000,000 acres of land among the peasants, on which the government has decided immediately to embark, and from which great hopes of measurably appealing to the discontented peasantry have been built, does not involve any charge on the treasury.

The peasant bank will issue in exchange for land two species of script. With a view of preventing a flood of paper breaking the money market, too heavily before it can be absorbed, a promissory script bearing six per cent interest will be issued, the vendors agreeing not to place it on the market before five years, while only five per cent debentures will be issued payable to bearer.

The emperor and the grand dukes will accept the nominative script, and in the interim the family will simply convert their land holdings into six per cent securities and be relieved of all the expense of management of crown lands and appendages, which at present absorbs a large share of their revenues.

The period of amortization through installment payment by the peasant has not yet been fixed. Until redeemed the debentures and script will constitute a blanket mortgage.

In the process of the distribution of these lands all the energy of the government will be devoted to the dissolution of the existing communistic system, which now covers two-thirds of the peasant holdings, and allotments to the peasantry in severalty in order to instill respect for the principles of private property.

If successful, the government confidently expects the peasantry will become conservative and set their faces against socialist dreams of the nationalization of land.

All Elections on Same Day. At a protracted session of the cabinet this evening the conclusion was reached that, in view of the existing conditions, any relaxation in the rigor of the government's policy as to the date of the election is not that it is necessary to continue the battle against the revolutionary forces with all the means at command.

It also was decided that the elections for members of parliament should be held on the same date throughout the empire, instead of the period of severalty which was the case in the former elections, in order to prevent the opponents of the government from concentrating their efforts in various districts in succession.

All the ministers were instructed to prepare and have ready for submission not later than September 14 the projects of necessary legislation, which will be divided into two categories, the first, those which are urgent and should be enacted immediately in the form of temporary laws or administrative edicts, and the second such as will require the action of the cabinet before submission to parliament when it assembles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, was a passenger on the steamship Lucania which arrived here tonight from Liverpool.

Mr. Morton returned from a six days' stay in Paris where he investigated the French insurance laws and sought to determine the effect of the recent agitation in this country over insurance matters on the French public.

He said tonight that he had found the French insurance laws a little more liberal to home companies, but not markedly so, and that foreign companies are given a fair chance to do business.

While in Europe Mr. Morton met the heads of the large foreign insurance companies all of whom agreed, he said, that the insurance exposure in the United States had resulted in strengthening the position of the companies.

While in London Mr. Morton attended the Fourth of July celebration by the American society, which William Jennings Bryan delivered at which Mr. Morton returned from a six days' stay in Paris where he investigated the French insurance laws and sought to determine the effect of the recent agitation in this country over insurance matters on the French public.

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TWO BATTLES AT FORT RILEY

Kansas Army Defeats the South Dakota Army in an Extended Flank Movement.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 24.—Today's maneuvers were the last of the series and the troops have participated in this year. In it the regular and national guard troops were divided into four armies.

Two of the armies were composed entirely of regular troops and in each was represented all arms of the service. One was composed of regular troops and the other of national guard troops.

The Kansas army, the first squadron of the Thirtieth United States cavalry and a battery of United States field artillery.

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SIDE LIGHTS ON CONVENTION

Burlington Politicians Turn a Heat Trick on Voters of State.

Prejudice of Voters Too Strong to Come Out in the Open, but Norris Brown is Made When the Time Comes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The smoke of battle has cleared away and the hotel corridors are deserted, but the political veterans who witnessed the camp-fires still sitting around the camp-fires talking over the strategic moves of the contending hosts and the impending political revolution, that has placed Nebraska by the side of Kansas as a free and independent state.

"It was a superb piece of strategy," exclaimed one of the veterans who trained with the Lincoln machine, "the way the Burlington handled its forces before and after the battle. It was given out at headquarters and all along the Burlington line that its preference was for Rosewater over Brown, and its agents, lawyers and passholders industriously spread the report among Rosewater's former supporters, who were incensed and disgusted over what they thought was the treachery and desertion of the cause of the people on the part of the editor. Very naturally, they rallied around the standard of Norris Brown, who made roaring campaign speeches against the Burlington and Union Pacific tax strikers and filled every village and farm with inflammatory literature. It was an easy thing for the Burlington politicians to lose out in almost every county in the Republican valley as well as in the First and Fourth districts, where they knew public sentiment was running high against the railroads and particularly the Grain trust. In all these counties no serious resistance was made to instructions for Norris Brown.

"That's so," chimed in a Nebraska City merchant. "I was on the train that carried our delegation to the county convention that was held at Syracuse. When the conductor passed Judge Jensen, who was a presumed candidate for congress against Pollard, the judge gave a wink, and the conductor winked back. When the judge was called on to address the convention, after he had been unanimously endorsed for the empty honor, he made the most rancorous anti-pass and anti-railroad speech I ever heard in many a day, and his 'Me too,' Major Hayward, pushed through an amendment for Norris Brown, although four-fifths of the people of Ottumwa county were for Rosewater."

Fueled by Press Bureau. "That about the way it went in other counties," said a commercial traveler, who happened to be within the circle during this discussion. "I stopped over in several towns in Hamilton and Seward counties just before the frenzied farmers instructed for Brown on the strength of the press bulletins. Brown's press bureau, headed by Rosewater was tied up with the Burlington."

"By the same sign," said a grizzly political vet, "the republicans of Butler county were led by the nose into the bull ring. The amusing part of it was that the anti-pass agitators, who were the most notorious political pass distributors and corporation attorneys."

"You have broken the thread of my story," exclaimed the first strategist. "The aim of the Burlington was to defeat both Brown and Rosewater by pitting them against each other so as to finally prevent the nomination of a senator in the convention. At any rate the passport to the passholders on every railroad line was a stop insuperable barrier where the countenances of the Burlington politicians were expected to hold back voters enough to make impossible the nomination of any senatorial candidate. This was the role of Currie, Melickoff, Cronin and Evans, holders of whom stood a ghost of a chance of being nominated."

"Millard is overlooked," exclaimed another vet. "Didn't he present a most humiliating and pitiful spectacle? Have any of you ever seen a United States senator wading through the aisles of a great convention and take a seat on the stage without being noticed and without a single man raising his hand to applaud or calling him by name?"

"That happened to know," said another vet, "that nearly all the votes for supporters of the dummy candidates were nominated to vote for Rosewater after the first compulsory vote, but they were held back purposely with the idea of creating a deadlock and finally preventing any nomination. Had they been voted in accordance with their pledges and instructions, Rosewater would have won hands down."

"That may or may not be so," said the man at the head of the campfire, but I happen to know that the knife was put into Rosewater by the order of Holdrege. You remember that the Gage county delegation, which had promised to deliver from fifteen to twenty votes to Rosewater, was some mysterious agency only gave him four, while Brown got sixteen from the start. You remember that instructions were presented in Saline county, which is Burlington territory, through the quiet but effective pressure from Foss, the Burlington boss, but at the same time it was given out that the delegation would be solid for Rosewater, and it was solid up to within a few hours before the meeting of the convention. Then four or five of the delegates, who always do the bidding of the Burlington boss, became attached to Brown and would not budge. You probably also remember that Good named his own delegation in Nemaha. Every one of those votes inclining Tom Majors, was a disposal of the Burlington. Tom Majors himself had confidentially admitted that he would vote for Rosewater, if he was requested to do so for the sake of Good. It isn't likely that Tom threw the delegation to Brown on his own motion. I happen to know that he threw it only after Jim Kelly had appeared on the floor of the convention a few minutes before the final ballot."

Lets Cat Out of the Bag. "That reminds me," said the commercial traveler, "that one of the Omaha Frontalella men predicted the nomination of Brown the day before the convention. He said 'Maurer' was talking out loud to Ed Maurer's Omaha saloon Monday night and the Burlington would throw to Brown, if there was any danger of Rosewater making it."

"You've hit it exactly," said the first strategist. "It was a piece of superb strategy, and it was really executed. Don't give all the credit to the Burlington and Tom Majors. I happen to know that Congressman Hinshaw had a hand in forcing the nomination of Norris Brown. He (Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m.

TROUBLE IN THE BRYAN CAMP

Friction Develops Between Factions in the New York Reception Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Harry W. Walker, who has had an active part in arranging the reception to be given to W. J. Bryan by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League on August 30, today gave out a statement to the effect that politicians headed by Alexander Troup of Connecticut and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo are trying to control the movement and that the league will control the arrangements for the reception, even if it has to tell the politicians to retire.

"Mr. Bryan accepted the invitation from the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League," said Mr. Walker, "and we think that he will appear there, as stated."

Mr. Mack, who is the democratic national committee man from this state, said in reply to the statement that there is a popular impression that the Bryan reception is a political affair and that Mr. Bryan regards it that way.

"Why shouldn't politicians take part in it?" he asked. Mr. Mack said he is not making trouble in the committee and that there is no talk of Hearst in the arrangements.

LANE PLEASUED WITH ROADS

New Commissioner Says Companies Show Disposition to Observe New Rate Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—By Tuesday, August 28, when the new railroad rate law shall become effective, it is expected that practically all members of the Interstate Commerce commission will be in Washington. Commissioner Franklin K. Lane of California arrived today and shortly afterward was in his office at the commission's building. He did little during the day except to have a conference with Secretary Edward A. Moody of the commission and attend to his personal mail.

Speaking of the new rate law, Commissioner Lane said: "So far as my observations have extended a disposition is manifested by all railroad companies to comply with the act. In the west, particularly on the Pacific coast, the railroads are making their arrangements to conform to the new provisions as soon as possible."

Commissioner Lane brought to Washington with him the members of his family and they will be located permanently in a few days.

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