

DREYFUS CASE AGAIN

Resigned His Commission Because of Alleged Discrimination.

OTHERS PUSHED AHEAD OF HIM

Socialists Take Up Matter and May Get Into Parliament.

GEN. PIGUART REFUSES TO ACT

Says the Major and His Friends Can Afford to Wait.

DIVORCES IN FRANCE INCREASE

Records Show Incompatibility of Temper Exists in Majority of Cases—Women Gain Point.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—A letter written by M. de Pressensac, socialist deputy for Lyons, a few days ago and other indications show the reason of Major Dreyfus for resigning his commission is dissatisfaction at his not having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. When he was reinstated in the army, just twelve months ago, he was raised to the rank of major, and was created a knight of the Legion of Honor, because this was regarded as the exact position that he would hold if his name had been retained all of the time on the active list. It now transpires, however, that his principal subject for discontent lies in the fact that several officers in the artillery who were junior to him are lieutenant colonels, and that all of the efforts which have been made to induce General Piquart, minister of war, to grant him similar promotion have fallen through.

Dreyfus addressed a letter upon the subject that certain officers who were junior to him are now his superiors when but for the trouble he might have retained his seniority to them. General Piquart at first paid no attention to the Dreyfus appeal, but finally declined to entertain the proposition. After this Major Dreyfus sent in his resignation. His friends, most of whom now, by the way, belong to the socialist party, put out by the refusal, intervened to get General Piquart to grant the request of Major Dreyfus, and one of them, not long ago, had an interview with the minister of war, in the course of which he insisted upon the validity of the Dreyfus claim. According to one account he even went so far as to tell General Piquart that he himself had got more major of the "Dreyfus affair" than had Major Dreyfus, but the minister of war was still not convinced. His attitude in this respect is described as being rather hostile than otherwise.

Socialists Greatly Offended. According to all accounts, the deputy in question, who represents an important socialist district, was not to be daunted by this rebuff, so he returned to the charge, whereupon General Piquart told him flatly that he would never take the initiative in giving this satisfaction to Major Dreyfus. The minister of war said quite frankly that he considered that quite enough had been done for Major Dreyfus, who could well afford to remain quiet, and he declared that to give him a promotion which he did not think him entitled would simply add one more to the many difficulties with which the government was beset. This opposition, which was entirely unexpected, has offended the socialist politicians, who worked so hard with General Piquart for the quashing of the judgments of the Rennes and Paris courts-martial, and it is believed that the entire incident may yet be dragged before Parliament.

Increase in Divorces. Some interesting statistics on the subject of divorces in France have been made public. These statistics fully confirm the opinion previously entertained that the evil has been going up steadily in an ascending scale since its first appearance in France a special law in 1844. In that year the total number of divorces amounted to 1673. In 1904, just twenty years afterwards, the number had risen to 14,922. Nineteen hundred and four in the last year of which a record has been obtainable at the Ministry of Justice, an increase of more than a steadily gaining ever since. It is, however, noteworthy that by far the greater proportion of divorces has been granted on the score of cruelty and the like. Thus, those divorces amounted in 1844 to 1,477, and in 1904 to 10,697. In the last named year the divorce grants on the application of husbands for breach of the seventh commandment were 2,304. Those on the petition of wives being 1,907. In 1844 they had been 245 and 97, respectively. Then, whereas in 1844 divorces owing to the condemnation of one of the parties to "an infamous penalty" numbered sixty, in 1904 they had risen to 281. Incompatibility of temper seems to be the cause of most of the divorces. But besides these cases, there are a good many separations, as, of course, the Catholic church does not sanction divorce, so that numbers of people when matrimonial joys are over, prefer to separate in the law rather than divorcing themselves with separation.

Right of a Married Woman. The woman suffrage advocates of France are jubilant over a new conquest. The government has just promulgated the law recently voted by the chamber recognizing the right of a married woman to dispose of her own earnings independently of her husband. The law in France concerning the privilege of the husband as hitherto in vogue dated back to the Roman period, and made the wife in many instances practically the slave. A drunkard or an idler backed by the law was able to compel the wife to hand over to him all she earned. The new law has abolished the most objectionable of these features. It is said that the passage of the act was due in a large measure to the untiring energies of Mme. Jeannette Schmahel and the Dowager Duchess d'Uzes, who, for many years, have been urging more and more the passage of this reform. The recent bill voted before the adjournment of the chambers was introduced thirteen years ago. That reforms move slowly in France, as in other countries, is pretty well demonstrated by the fact that it has required all of that time to bring about the passage of the bill.

World Suppress Insubordination. M. Thomson, minister of marine, has sent a circular to the port admirals which is of considerable significance. It is drawn up with a view to suppressing insubordination in the fleet. Mention is especially made of men whose example is bad for the crews, and whose conduct may be a danger to the security of their ships. Such (Continued on Fifth Page)

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, August 11, 1907.

Table with columns for 1907 and 1907, and rows for MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT.

THE WEATHER. FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair in west portion; showers and cooler in east portion.

DOMESTIC. Switchmen of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad may strike, their demand for an increase of 20 per cent in pay being as yet unanswered by the Colorado road.

NEBRASKA. On the order of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. L. McIlreath, teachers of Nebraska will make August 29 a house day.

FOREIGN. A car of dynamite was exploded at Essex, Ont., causing the death of one man and the injury of many others.

MOORS ATTACK CASABLANCA AGAIN, but are repulsed. Maximo U. leaves Corea in charge of General Hasegawa and returns to Japan after his coup.

LOCAL. Democrats are unable to maintain the status quo which they boasted in primary election campaign. Deputy County Attorney Magney will not run for Judge.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK, Arrived. Baled. QUEENSTOWN, Arrived. Baled. LIVERPOOL, Arrived. Baled. LONDON, Arrived. Baled. BOSTON, Arrived. Baled. MONTREAL, Arrived. Baled.

BURGLAR RETIRED DEFEATED. Edinburgh Girl with Fire Extinguisher Rout a Robber in Her Home.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—A remarkable story of a girl's pluck and resourcefulness comes from the far north of Scotland. Backville House, Bowen-by-Winck, the residence of Mrs. Sinclair Wemyss was broken into by a tramp, who is believed to have been a German nationality, while the family was at dinner. The first to discover the intruder was the butler, who after a great struggle was knocked down and rendered unconscious. Two other servants attracted by the noise were also attacked by the tramp, and during the scuffle the daughter of the house, 16 years old rushed out of the dining room, and at once took a patent fire extinguisher, which was hanging on the wall from its hook and squirted the chemical contents into the face of the burglar.

NO MOVE FOR ARBITRATION. Three Nations Are United in Plan for International Court of Justice.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 10.—Three nations, the United States, Germany and Great Britain, have definitely agreed on a statement for the scheme for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to be called the International Court of Justice.

CANNON SPEAKS IN KANSAS. Addresses Remnant of Veterans at Dodge City While on His Way West.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Aug. 10.—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, addressed a large crowd here today at a reunion of old soldiers. He arrived in Dodge City this morning from the east and will depart tonight for Colorado.

BLACK EYE FOR RAND

South African District Suffering Business Depression.

FINANCIAL CRASH IS AWA

Debts Are Too Common for People to Worry About.

BOERS CLAIM JUST PUNISHMENT

Assert Providence is Flaying British for the War.

SHOPS AT JOHANNESBURG EMPTY

Chinese Labor Did Not Bring Prosperity—Country Overbuilt and Overpeopled—Values Are Low.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Americans, gold seekers, laborers and soldiers of fortune, are being warned away from the Transvaal. And in fact the Transvaal today is a pretty good country to keep away from.

Never during the darkest hours of the Boer government did things appear as gloomy. To be sure, the Boer government was largely a government of farmers. There were few large cities and the reigning ruling forces could always be sure of making a living. Indeed, the disposition of President Kruger and his associates was to fill the land and let the British hunt the gold.

With the ending of the Boer war and the construction of large sections of the Cape to Cairo railroad it was everywhere supposed that South Africa would enjoy a boom unprecedented in the history of that section of the world. The Boers, with a religious bent of mind, do not hesitate to assert that God is punishing the British for depriving the Boers of their liberty. The British, at least that section with a materialistic turn of mind, say that the hard times which are now all but ruining Johannesburg and which have affected the other sections, might have been avoided if the liberal government of Great Britain had only kept hands off the Boer question, but rather the Chinese situation.

Three Years of Depression. For nearly three years now has depression reigned in Johannesburg. Only one more stage is left—a great financial crash. The people have become familiar with the words "stagnation" and "ruin." They have grown callous to insolvencies and immense gobs of judgments in the smaller civil courts. Debts are too common to worry about. Book debts are unobtainable at any figure.

Never before has the financial sky of the Rand been so dark as it is today. A cloud of the deepest pessimism has settled over all. The gloom is unrelieved. It is difficult to find a single man who looks forward with confidence or even hope. Every week retrenchment becomes more drastic. Every day swells the ranks of the unemployed. Only the very wealthiest can obtain credit, and then only for small amounts.

The disappearance of so many sound, well-established firms is significant. In the main streets dozens of shops are empty. The jewelers' shops, once the pride of the Rand, are almost all in the hands of liquidators. It is claimed that the recent votes in the legislative assembly, which as Sir George Farrar admits means the end of Chinese labor, is responsible for the existing condition of affairs. But that would be equivalent to admitting that 50,000 Chinese alone stand between the Rand and ruin. And probably there is not a Boer or Briton on the Rand who would go so far as to admit that in the final analysis.

Prop Was Removed. Undoubtedly the decision of the government has had a great deal to do with making bad worse. It has removed a last hope to which so many clung with such pathetic confidence. People have undoubtedly been buoyed up with the assertion of the mining masses that Chinese labor spelled prosperity. London capitalists have undoubtedly continued their support with the mental reservation that they would vote for or against the Chinese would decide their action. If favorable they would persevere; if unfavorable they would cut their losses and get out of the whole business. Reparation was to mark the end of perseverance. It was the signal for giving up and withdrawing merely as implying a continuation of depression. Alone it would have worked mischief, for in a shaky community the withdrawal of any prop is dangerous. Combined with the great strike, it has undoubtedly been fatal. Nevertheless, the output has been and still is \$5,000,000 a month. There are 47,000 natives ready to take the place of the 17,000 served with ejection notices. On the face of it, it would appear as though the decision to send back the Chinese ought not to have deepened the depression so terribly.

But reparation is only one of the causes of the Rand's decline. Many there are who blame the strike and undoubtedly the strike has had a great deal to do with it, just as the Chinese question has had a great deal to do with it. But now that things are settling down, it is recognized that Johannesburg has been overbuilt and overpeopled. Capitalists and speculators have built a city for 250,000 people, where they should have planned only a mining camp and a good old-fashioned county or borough seat.

Fate of the Place Justified. Johannesburg is not and never can be much more than a mining camp and a center for the rural districts of the Transvaal to shop in. And, of course, mere mining without manufacturing and shipping can hardly build a great city. It was the madness of the boom which gave employment to thousands. Today the boom has ceased and thousands are out of work, while other thousands have left the town. Just as an indication for the fall of values, it is worth mentioning that in a year the municipal valuation of Johannesburg has been reduced by \$5,000,000. And it is still sinking.

Johannesburg is undoubtedly suffering the fate which has overtaken all of the boom towns of the new countries of North and South America. Whether it will ultimately recover its relative position in the world is for the future to decide.

Tramp Sets Off Nitro-Glycerin. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 10.—A tramp who was put off a Pennsylvania railroad train at Ridgeway, Pa., exploded nitro-glycerin under the cars and five men were killed.

REBEL AT VATICAN'S WAYS

Churchmen Declare that Pope is One Who Will Not Yield to Other German Clerical Deputies, and Other Ways.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Thousand Pounds of Dynamite Works Great Havoc at Boulder, Colo.

TWO FIREMEN FATALLY INJURED

Hundred Persons Are More or Less Seriously Hurt.

BLAZE STARTS IN FREIGHT DEPOT

It Soon Spreads to Storehouse Containing Explosives.

LOSS QUARTER OF MILLION

Thirty Cars of Valuable Merchandise Destroyed Beside Buildings—Car of Dynamite Removed from Dangerous Position.

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 10.—Fire that started at 1 o'clock this morning in the Colorado & Southern freight depot here, destroyed the depot with a vast quantity of freight and spread a distance of 100 feet enveloped powder house containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite which exploded with a tremendous shock, injuring perhaps 100 persons and breaking the plate glass in every business house in the city as well as in hundreds of residences. It is believed that two of the injured will die. The property loss is estimated at \$300,000. The fire originated from some unknown cause and it is believed to be incendiary. It was placed under control at 3:30.

Twenty-five of the injured were taken to local hospitals. The others were either removed to their homes or were able to go to their homes.

The fatally injured: Roy Lafave, volunteer fireman, Boulder. Ike O. Wilson, volunteer fireman, Boulder.

Among the others injured are: Jack Livingstone, Denver; a machinist; blown fifty feet across the side of a building three ribs broken, clothes burned off.

Ernie Miller, carpenter, badly hurt by falling timbers.

A man named Ramsey, living in a small house near the station; whose wrecked over his head, four members of the family badly injured.

Firemen Ignorant of Explosives. When the alarm was first turned in only a small blaze was visible at the west end of the depot. The firemen, handicapped by low pressure of water, fought bravely, in utter ignorance that half a ton of explosives was stored nearby.

No warning was given and when the sheet iron shack containing the dynamite exploded, it sent the men manning the hose and every person within a radius of 100 yards were hurled to the ground.

Roy Lafave and Ike O. Wilson, who were nearest the store house, were frightfully mangled. Lafave's left leg was blown off above the knee, and his right leg shattered by an artificial leg, suffered his right leg blown away. The wooden limb was shattered and fragments of it were driven into his body. Across the street from the freight depot a big two-story brick warehouse had great cracks given in its walls and its roof blown off.

Several shanties along the tracks, occupied by squatters, were reduced to splinters.

In the business section great sheets of heavy glass fell in splinters on the sidewalk, following the explosion. Not a whole pane of glass remains in the center of the city. Guards of armed men were thrown about the banks and mercantile establishments to prevent looting.

Eight Tons of Dynamite Removed. On a side track at the platform of the burning depot stood a car containing eight tons of dynamite. The fact that cinders were falling on its roof and that little flickers of flames were apparent on its walls, a switching crew backed down and coupled to the smoldering car, and while the brakemen beat out the sparks, the engine pulled the car two miles into the country, where it was left on a side track.

The Boulder city weekly reception had ended and many men and women were standing on the sidewalk a few blocks away waiting for their carriages. A half hundred of them were blown off their feet by the force of the explosion. All of the windows in the university building were blown out and the plaster fell from the walls and ceiling of the main building. Windows in several houses on university hill, a mile and a half from the scene of the explosion, were shattered. A brick house occupied by J. J. McCabe, half a block from the freight house, was totally wrecked.

Thirty freight cars were completely destroyed with their contents, consisting of valuable merchandise. The fact that dangerous explosives were stored so near the depot and that few persons were aware of the fact, will be made the subject of a rigid inquiry by the city authorities. Railway officials explain that the storage was only temporary, the explosives being under shipment to the mines.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES AT ESSEX. Car of the Explosive Ignited and Seven Are Killed.

DRETT, Aug. 10.—Two trainmen were killed, three more probably fatally injured and scores of persons were injured by the explosion of half a car of nitroglycerine at the Michigan Central railroad station today at Essex, Ontario, seventeen miles from the Detroit river. Practically every building in the town of 1,500 persons was damaged, many of them being blown to pieces. The shock of the explosion was plainly felt for twenty miles. It was so heavy in this city that windows were broken in a Jefferson avenue automobile garage.

The car containing the explosive was sidetracked Friday night near a freight siding to be taken today to a quarry at Amherstburg, Ont. The train was being made up today, when it is said, brakeman McNary discovered that the nitroglycerine was leaking in the car. He started to open it and stop the leak when the explosion occurred. Everything for a radius of 300 yards from the depot is in ruins and McNary's body was discovered 500 feet away and brakeman Conlon was dug from under a coal car dead. The loss will be about \$2,000.

Fire of Incendiary Origin. DENVER, Aug. 10.—"We have proof that the fire in the depot of the Colorado & Southern at Boulder last night was of incendiary origin," said A. D. Parker, vice president of the Colorado & Southern railroad today. "The nitroglycerine may not have leaked from the awful results that followed through the explosion of the dynamite, but upon their heads the blame of the catastrophe must rest. I will not say whom we suspect."

COMMENDATION FOR BRAVERY

Navy Department Makes Special Mention of Men Who Performed Noteworthy Acts.

OMAHA MEN GO OUT

Some Operators at Western Union and Postal Quit.

ALL ARE OF THE NIGHT FORCE

Enough Stay at Keys to Handle the Business.

GOULD OFFICE TAKES LEAD

Men Who Stick See No Cause for Going Out.

MEETING TO BE HELD TODAY

Operators Who Remain at Work Question Legality of Strike on Basis of President Small's Declaration.

With Omaha the last connecting link between New York and the Pacific coast, Western Union and Postal telegraph operators walked out at 7 p. m. Saturday. Practically the whole night force at both offices and in Council Bluffs struck in sympathy with the other unions all over the country. The trouble, which has been brewing for several days, was brought to a head when the two men at the Western Union office who were operating the wire with Chicago refused to work on a line with an "unfair" office and asked to be transferred. The chief operator consented the office to find a man to run the Chicago wire and everyone refused. They were told they could take their pay if they would not take the wire and thirty-five took their time checks and walked out.

Postal Men Go Out. At the Postal office, where ten men were working, the unionists were awaiting the action of the Western Union men, and when they came marching up the street, two by two, the Postal men took their hats and fell in with them. There was a little cheering, but the crowd was entirely orderly and no attempt was made to coerce the men who remained. There were only three at the Western Union beside the chiefs and one branch operator at the Postal office. All of the union men joined the strike and at the latter office seven nonunion men also went out.

As soon as the Western Union office at Council Bluffs was notified the four night men there took the same action. The Postal does not have a Council Bluffs night service. One newspaper operator in Omaha went out, but the Associated Press was not disturbed. The men here will take no action unless the Chicago office strikes.

It is expected at least 75 per cent of the day force will join the movement Sunday morning, and if that number is added there will be at least 125 men out altogether. The night chief of the Western Union, H. R. Easton, is with the strikers and no ill feeling has existed between the men and any of the officials.

No Local Grievance. There is no local grievance, according to the statement authorized by Harry Gould, president of the local union. It is true the men have been forced to work fourteen and fifteen hours a day because of the congestion resulting from the strike elsewhere, but the real cause is sympathy with unions in other cities. The men state they will not, under any circumstances, go back until the companies officially recognize the union, cease to discriminate against union men, and do not force men to work with unfair outside operators.

Until the matter is settled the union intends to keep close watch on the offices to dissuade any nonunion men who may appear for work. Two pickets were immediately placed at the door of each office and they were relieved at midnight by others. At the Postal office, although a union pathfinder and member, remained in the office with the understanding that he would take his leave Sunday if the affairs were not straightened up. He is acting under the instructions of the leaders. Sunday afternoon a meeting will be held in the Ball Room and further action will be decided upon.

Companies Determined to Win. At the local offices of the two companies the atmosphere was decidedly hopeful.

The company has determined to win this fight and it is going to do it," said Manager E. F. Williams of the Postal. "Our men were not dissatisfied. I talked to several of them and they said they had no grievance at all. But a lot of the Western Union men came into the office here and began shouting and making fun of our men, who were at their keys. They couldn't stand that and so went out. We have half a dozen at work now and by Monday I expect a number back. They simply cannot hold out. What pressing business cannot get on the wires in the somewhat congested condition bound to result if any considerable number of men stay out cannot be done by telephone."

And Manager Williams walked back to the key which he was industriously operating.

Up in the Western Union office about twenty-five men were keeping the night room full of the clicking keys.

"It is only some of the young bloods who have walked out," said J. H. Owens, chief operator. "A few days ago an operator in Los Angeles got fired for 'soldiering.' He happened to be a union man and the other men walked out. Then the Chicago men wouldn't work with Los Angeles and they walked out. Now the movement has spread over the country and has reached Omaha. The strikers have no leg on which to stand. We will have a lot of men at those keys within a very short time."

Superintendent Nelson appeared smilingly before his chief operator's desk and asked for an assignment. And he took his place at the key.

No Cause to Strike. The operators who stayed at work took the position that the strike was not legal, that President Small sent out official statements saying the strikers were not authorized, and that therefore the walkout in Omaha was unwarranted as well as unprovoked. The Western Union has a very large force at present and anticipated no difficulty in keeping enough men on hand to handle the work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The breach between the Commercial Telegraphers' union on strike and the telegraph companies widened and a finish fight was promised today, when the Western Union Telegraph company imported its first load of strike breakers to man the silent keys. There were thirty of them, picked up in New York. They are

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Churchmen Declare that Pope is One Who Will Not Yield to Other German Clerical Deputies, and Other Ways.

WHERE BURNS TOOK DEGREE

Party of American Masons Discover Records Showing Details of Procedure.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—It appears to have been reserved to a party of American Masons to discover the place where Burns was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. All this occurred in the Ayrshire village of Tarbolton where for generations the cheery creak of the handweaver's loom could be heard on every side. The house still stands. Burns, who at that time resided at Lochlea, was a regular attendant at Masonic meetings in the village.

The degree qualifying for the fully Masonic brotherhood ultimately became deputy master. At that time the two Tarbolton lodges, St. David and St. James, were amalgamated, but shortly thereafter the union was dissolved and Burns cast in his lot with Lodge St. James, to which on the eve of his projected departure for the West he addressed his resignation as "farewell." This lodge is the proud possessor of many valuable relics of the past and the only question about which there has been any mystery has been the exact location of the meeting place of the lodge at the time that the post joined the order. Among the relics are the apron which he wore when presiding as deputy master, the chair and foot stool, the mallet, the silver badge referred to by him to the lodge, but the most precious of all is the minute book. In this book there are three minutes entirely in the handwriting of the bard, and no less than thirty others bearing his signature.

Undoubtedly the decision of the government has had a great deal to do with making bad worse. It has removed a last hope to which so many clung with such pathetic confidence. People have undoubtedly been buoyed up with the assertion of the mining masses that Chinese labor spelled prosperity. London capitalists have undoubtedly continued their support with the mental reservation that they would vote for or against the Chinese would decide their action. If favorable they would persevere; if unfavorable they would cut their losses and get out of the whole business. Reparation was to mark the end of perseverance. It was the signal for giving up and withdrawing merely as implying a continuation of depression. Alone it would have worked mischief, for in a shaky community the withdrawal of any prop is dangerous. Combined with the great strike, it has undoubtedly been fatal. Nevertheless, the output has been and still is \$5,000,000 a month. There are 47,000 natives ready to take the place of the 17,000 served with ejection notices. On the face of it, it would appear as though the decision to send back the Chinese ought not to have deepened the depression so terribly.

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IRE GOES HOME TO REWARD. Work of Reorganization of Corea Government Now in Hands of Hasegawa.

SEOUL, Aug. 10.—In the reorganization of the Corea government three members of Marquis Ito's staff will become vice ministers of three Corea departments of state. Marquis Ito, accompanied by eight members of the Japanese-Corea administration, left today for Tokyo, via Chemulpo, where a large demonstration will be held in celebration of Ito's late visit. General H. Hasegawa has been appointed acting president general, and the practical restoration of order in Corea will devolve upon him. General Hasegawa has declared that in a national sense there will be no elimination of the throne in the government of Corea, and he believes that under the order of things the people may possibly become more cohesive, but will rely upon the Japanese for the maintenance of order. Marquis Ito and his party will sail from Chemulpo on a warship. The Chemulpo squadron has dispersed.

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SUES FOR OLD IMPORT DUTY. Attorney General at Manila Instructed to Bring Action Against Standard Oil.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—The attorney general has been instructed by the Department of Justice at Washington to file suit against the Standard Oil company to recover \$40,000 import duty on an old claim dating back to the time when the United States turned over the government to the civil authorities. The amount represents the difference between the Dingley rate and the present tariff.

MEETS DEATH AT SIOUX CITY. Charles Coyle Falls Under the Cars While Working on Milwaukee Road.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles Coyle, a switchman for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, stumbled and fell while at work this morning and was instantly killed by the cars. He was the father of two children, who were drowned in the Cedar river at Cedar Rapids a year ago. He has a son who is a switchman in Omaha.

SIX HUNDRED ARE HOMELESS. One Hundred Twenty Native Houses Destroyed by Fire in Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—Fire in Manila this afternoon destroyed 120 native houses and made 600 people homeless. The damage is estimated at \$5,000 pesos. The fire originated from an electric fan and spread over a space of 300 yards square. A heavy rain prevented the flames from spreading. No one was injured. The homeless are being cared for.