

CONSOLS GO BEGGING

No Longer Great Demand for This Form of English Stock.

RIVALRY IN FIELD OF FINANCE

Foreign Investor Looks Well Before Tying Up His Money.

CAPITAL DIVERTED INTO TRADE

Commercial Enterprises Offer Much Advantage to Traders.

MUNICIPAL LOANS ATTRACTIVE

Great Britain Not Only Country with Stable Government and Funds Have Come to United States.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The unprecedentedly low price that consols have touched recently is the fact that has been obvious for some time that the public no longer regards English 2 1/2 per cent stock as the one ideal investment. The interest is low, and the security offered is no longer much, if any, superior to that of other stock yielding a more satisfactory return. Great Britain is no longer without rivals for its commercial supremacy, nor does it alone possess a stable government. Consequently, the foreign investor is not so eager as he was to tie up his savings in an English stock. He keeps his money in his own country, and Englishmen no longer profit by the transfer of the whole world. In addition there remains, of course, the immense and often reckless borrowings by municipalities. The municipal loan is comparatively well secured and attractive in the interest offered, and a natural result of the outburst of municipal trading with its consequent municipal borrowing is a diminution in the number of potential buyers of consols. Undoubtedly, too, both the foreign and the home investor are made nervous by the advance of socialism and the doubt as to what will be the next eccentricity of the present British administration.

Result of Trade Boom.

Another cause for the low price is the trade boom, which has attracted capital into commercial enterprises, and has made it advantageous for the trader to reinvest his profits in his own business. This boom, which has occurred to some extent in England, has been phenomenal abroad and an immense amount of English capital has been drawn into American investments. The figure at which consols stood for years was obviously impossible of permanence when the commercial life of other nations developed.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the new socialist member of Parliament, gives his impressions of the House of Commons as follows: "After listening to a lot of speeches there I am convinced that if you want samples of third-class intellectual mediocrity you should go to the House. Much is said in quality and stuff not worth discussing, and the time is being squandered by people who do not want social reform. Our present system is rotten from the core to the bottom. If conventional tradition stands in the way of progress, we want a party which will say boldly, 'Let the traditional precedent of the House perish.' We want a north wind to sweep through the Commons. We are advised to advance imperceptibly—to go at a snail's pace—to take one step at a time. Surely there are some young enough to take two steps or more at a time. We are the only movement who are moving at all. Those who feel it their duty to oppose will either have to succumb or be swept away by it."

Dancing a Solemn Rite.

The members of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers met at the Hotel Cecil and sternly denounced those fever-headed people whose dancing is a mere romp. To the minds of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, dancing is a solemn rite to be indulged in decently and in order. This is another proof that the English take their pleasures sadly, and it is evidently due to the refining influence of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers. It is good news that the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers has discovered four new dances. Two of them have been imported from Holland, though we are not told if they are danced to that captivating tune, "By the Side of the Zuyder Zee." The first is called the Apollo, and consists of "gliding, sinuous movement," apparently a sort of snake dance, and the other is the "motor" polka, which demands great speed and much head and toe. Doubtless before next season we shall have "motor" polka records, and, for the safety of the less agile, speed limits for ball rooms. The Cecilian waltz is the mystery of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers. No one knows how to "cecilian" and the secret is to be kept from an anxious world until the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers is ready to give it out. Finally, there is the Esperanto waltz. It must be something International—a Spanish dance accompanied by a German band, or an old English dance performed to the rhythmic beating of the tom-tom. The Cecilian waltz was invented by R. M. Crompton, president of the society. It is expected to be the catch of the winter season. Mr. Crompton says that the Cecilian waltz strikes a quiet note of ultra-refinement. There is little of that vulgar clucking and clucking about the new dance. The partners stand side by side as in the barn dance, to which the "Cecilian" bears a general resemblance. They advance, performing waltz-like evolutions with their feet for a few bars. A graceful flanking movement follows, after which the partners face each other and proceed to "cecilian." Sixteen bars of music go to the complete evolution, and during the last four bars only do the partners come together in true arm-and-arm waltz fashion.

Tramways Poorly Paid.

The position of affairs on the railways of Great Britain, so far as wages and conditions of labor are concerned, is becoming serious. Those best acquainted with the feeling of the men say that an explosion may take place at any moment. It is believed that certain sections of the men in the industrial districts are ready to hand in their notices, some of them being more than anxious to do so at once. A spark anywhere would set the whole country in a blaze, and holiday-makers might find their travels seriously hampered. The union has about 60,000 members, but there is no doubt that it has

LAW TO PREVENT FLIRTING

Common Council of Highmore, S. D., Passes Ordinance Intended to Restrict Love-Making.

HIGHMORE, S. D., Aug. 24.—The common council has passed an ordinance prohibiting male and female persons from loitering on the steps of any church or public building, or doorway of any store, for the purpose of visiting, eating candy or peanuts, or loitering in streets, alleys or vacant lots or any other obscure places, for the purpose of flirting in the evening. It will be unlawful for parents or guardians or other persons having minors under their control to knowingly permit them to violate this ordinance.

TAMMANY YIELDS ITS ROLE

For Two Weeks a Republican Will Be Acting Mayor of New York City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—New York City will be governed by a republican mayor for the next two weeks. Elias Goodman, vice president of the Board of Aldermen, having become acting mayor in the absence of Mayor McClellan, and President McClellan of the aldermen, who have gone away on vacation. This is the first time in the history of the city that a republican has been mayor while a Tammany administration was in control. There is no fear, however, among officeholders, as Acting Mayor Goodman has no power to make appoint-

SUMMARY OF THE REE

1907 AUGUST 1907
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

THE WEATHER.
FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair and warmer.
Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Deg.
Hour at Washington. I. Page 3
6 a. m. 66 1 p. m. 79
8 a. m. 64 2 p. m. 79
10 a. m. 68 4 p. m. 81
12 m. 72 6 p. m. 81
11 a. m. 74 7 p. m. 79
12 m. 79

ROBBERIES
Railroad operators on Long Island threaten to go out unless they are granted an increase in pay and shorter hours. I. Page 1
The purchase of the Alton road by the Clover Leaf means the establishment of a new system in one of the best paying traffic sections of the country. I. Page 2
Comptroller Ridgely says he sees nothing in the financial outlook to warrant cause for alarm. I. Page 2
President Zelaya's son braves parental anger to marry daughter of government official. I. Page 3
New York is in no danger of a meat famine. I. Page 1
Tornado strikes Brunswick, Wis., and Fall Creek. I. Page 1
Special Agent Kellogg arrives in New York to take testimony in the Missouri case against the Standard Oil company. I. Page 1
Catholic prelate will attend the fourth eucharistic congress in October. I. Page 1
Better tone prevails in the stock market. I. Page 1
A republican will be acting mayor of New York during the temporary absence of Mayor McClellan and the president of the Board of Aldermen. I. Page 1
Some of the men on the municipal work at Panama have been laid off. I. Page 1
NEBRASKA
Nebraska Railway commission is likely to permit the telephone companies to replace free telephones in railway stations over the state. I. Page 3
The commission orders the Great Northern railroad to stop discriminating against Omaha in the furnishing of cars to shippers. I. Page 3
Regents of university, it is asserted, allow claims before vouchers are on file. Building and loan associations have \$19,000,000 of real estate mortgages. I. Page 3
William J. Bryan, in an interview at Lincoln, says the president's proposition for federal incorporation of railroads is a move toward centralization that is intended to prevent regulation of railroads by the states. I. Page 3
LOCAL
Old soldiers are perturbed over demand of new pension law that Bible records of births are essential to getting increases. I. Page 20
Gordon, Heisel and Edwards, candidates for county treasurer, alarmed at Furry's strength, try to pool issues. I. Page 2
To let South Omaha dealers in county board throw open bidding for coal supply for winter. I. Page 4
Postmaster Palmer says Omaha failed to get national postmasters' convention because it made no effort. I. Page 4
Model city all of steel will be Gary, Ind., capital of the greatest of corporations. I. Page 1
REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.
Demand for trackage for the Egg-o-See mill sets dealers to looking about and results in the discovery that the building and loan facilities are very few in Omaha. I. Page 1
While fewer contracts than usual are reported for the week, local builders report plenty of work in hand and in sight for the rest of the season. I. Page 5
MAGAZINE SECTION.
In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a short biography of John Baumer, a pioneer jeweler of Omaha; Engineers and Air Brakes; Elephants that Have a Snap; the Return Postage Stamp; Freightling in the Days Before the Railroad; Day at the State Fair; Chat of Plays and Players; in the Field of Electricity; Promote Account of Fort to Lake Alban; Some Short and Snappy Stories. Six Pages
HOME SECTION.
In the Home Section of this number will be found Buster Brown; the Busy Bee's Own Page; Lost Engravings of the Laocoon Restored; Work of Excavating Egyptian Tombs; Women as Dog Fanciers; Embroidered Kimonos More than a Fad; Gossip for the Women Folks. Six Pages

PARIS CRIES DEATH

1 of Perpetrator of Atrocious Crime.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONER PENSIONED

His Office, by Act of Parliament, Practically Dispensed With.

GUILLOTINE HAS BEEN PUT AWAY

Appetite of Multitude for Objectable Pampered by Press.

JURY'S VERDICT IS UNENFORCED

Recrudescence of Crime in France Owing to Leniency that Has Been Criticized—More of the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—All France is wondering whether the guillotine has been banished forever. Since the assize court of the Seine tried Soledad for the peculiarly atrocious murder of a little girl the question whether or not he is to be executed has become a burning one. The verdict of the jury being guilty, without the benefit of extenuating circumstances, the condemned man in the ordinary course of things would be guillotined. But, though Parliament has not voted the abolition of capital punishment, the death sentence pronounced on the prisoner must apparently remain a dead letter, since the public executioner has been pensioned off by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the guillotine has been stowed away in some disused out-house.

By the novotting of the law abolishing capital punishment, while at the same time suppressing the post of public executioner and relegating "la veuve," as the guillotine is called in criminal slang, to an out-house, a distinctly abnormal condition of things has been established. For in Paris and the provinces, the death sentence has been passed on numbers of convicted murderers, the said sentence being of necessity commuted by the president of the republic, since virtually capital punishment can no longer be said to exist.

Press Clamors for Blood.

In presence of the exceptionally atrocious crime which brought Soledad to the assize court, many leading organs of the press are now clamoring for a "sacred sheet" to be given to the public, and on the first page of the daily papers the crime is constituted a gruesome pictorial attraction for the morbidly inclined. It should be said that the latest Parisian crime has been termed "written up" in what appears a distinctly objectionable manner. Since Soledad's imprisonment his wife has not only been repeatedly interviewed by enterprising reporters, but she has been persuaded to write her memoirs for a boulevard sheet, in which delicate and intimate subjects connected with her married life and the convict are crudely revealed, and all manner of objectionable details are given. In a word, the appetite of the multitude for the horrible and the macabre has been pampered, and what was simply revolting, ignoble crime, the less said is better, has become a sensation of the "sacred sheet" variety.

Public and Capital Punishment.

With regard, however, to the important question as to the abolition or maintenance of capital punishment in France, thoughtful commentators on the subject rightly remark that opinions concerning that question ought not to be shaped merely because a sensational crime has been committed, and street hawkers are selling pictorial illustrations thereof, in which "La Veuve" is figured awaiting her lawful prey. Some months ago when "M. de Paris" (the public headman) was pensioned off and it was tacitly understood he would have no successor the campaign in favor of the abolition of capital punishment met with distinct public approval. It was argued that countries such as Switzerland or Belgium, where capital punishment does not exist, murders were not so frequent as in countries where it does exist. Certain magistrates, high police officials and jail chaplains, however, guided by their long experience and contact with the criminal classes, maintained that few "La Veuve" was needed as a restraint upon murdering instincts, or in default of this some kind of punishment more severe and lasting than the sentence of transportation to "La Nouvelle" must be provided. It is a fact that convicts are by no means much intimidated by the prospect of servitude in their sentence on some island where privileges are too easily obtained, chances of escape by no means problematical and life altogether far more endurable than that passed by the convict undergoing imprisonment in a French jail.

LIBEL COSTS EDITOR MONEY

Parisian Newspaper Man Pays for His Remarks About Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The owner of a paper called Wasps was fined \$10 a few days ago, sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay \$100 damages for libeling Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Some time ago, when the papers were discussing the question whether Mme. Bernhardt should be decorated with the Legion of Honor, the Wasps declared in the negative, giving reasons that were very offensive to the great actress. She did not appear in court, much to everybody's disappointment.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN ARMY

After October 1 German Military Authorities Will Extend This Branch of Service.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—From October 1 each of the German telegraph battalions at Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Coblenz will have a section for wireless telegraphy. At the same time a fourth telegraph battalion, also with a wireless section, will be established at Carlsruhe. The wireless telegraph station at Naunau claims to have increased its range to 2,500 miles.

PILGRIMS SHOWING DEVOTION

St. Patrick's Oratory Goal of Many Pious Catholics—Wind-Swept Altar.

BLAME FOR FRANCE

Moorish Statesmen Say Action of France Was Too Hasty.

TRIBESMEN ARE PANIC STRICKEN

Uprising Due to Fact They Thought Country Was Being Subjugated.

CAMBON CALLS ON VON BUELOW

Declaration Made that France and Germany Are Still in Accord.

GRAVE CONDITIONS EXIST AT FEZ

Europeans in Danger and All Have Decided to Leave—Sultan's Brother Forms Court at Morocco City.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The third of the modern pilgrimages to St. Patrick's Oratory on the top of Croagh Patrick this year eclipsed its predecessors in the size of the attendances, and in the devotion shown by the pilgrims and in the splendid weather which was associated with the celebration. Three years ago Most Rev. Dr. Healy, archbishop of Tuam, revived this pilgrimage, which, as records discovered on the mountain last night, Special trains from Dublin, Athlone, Achill, Claremorris and Ballina poured thousands of visitors into the town of Westport and on arrival they immediately set out for the summit. People were present from all parts of Ireland, from Great Britain, from America and from the Antipodes, and the calculation was that their number may have been anything between 17,000 and 20,000. The figure seems amazing, almost incredible, considering that the Holy Mountain is something like 2,500 feet high. This is a very considerable ascent, even for a trained climber, but the young, the middle aged and the old made it. With the archbishop of Tuam and the devoted administrator of Westport to lead them, the faithful did not spare themselves on their pious pilgrimages. And they were well rewarded when they got to Croagh Patrick's crest. Eleven masses were celebrated by priests from nearly all the lands in which Irish Catholics have found a home, and 30,000 people took the temperature pledge from Father Angelus of the Capuchin Order.

COST OF POLICING DUBLIN

Amount Practically Double that Paid in Various Other Places in England.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—A return has been issued to the members of the Dublin corporation by Mr. Edmund W. Fry, city treasurer, regarding the comparative cost of the policing of Dublin and the various other cities in England and Wales. The return is a most instructive one, and very startling. It would appear that Dublin practically pays double the average cost of policing any of the English cities. In Dublin the police are a special department, controlled by a commissioner, constituted under a special act of Parliament, by which the present force, made for taxing the citizens for their maintenance at the rate of 8d in the pound on the valuation of the city. The result has proved that, though crime is diminishing in Dublin, notwithstanding its growing population, the cost of policing has grown with the increase in the valuation of the city, until the financial imposition on the city has become monstrous. For instance, the valuation of the metropolitan area of Dublin in 1850 was £265,000; the valuation for the year 1906-7 was £1,346,000. The result of this increase in the valuation of the city has been that the cost of the police in Dublin has grown up from £71,900 in 1850 to £169,950 in 1906-7. The strength of the force practically remains the same. The Dublin force in 1850 was 1,137, and in 1906-7 it was 1,194. The cost of maintaining the force in 1850 was £10,000, and in 1906-7 it was £169,950. In fifty-five years, from £71,900 to £169,950, Dublin is generally known as one of the most peaceable cities in the three kingdoms. In 1870 the number of indictable offenses was 5,185; in 1906-7 the number was 4,200. The number of convictions in 1870 was 47,300, and this showed a great falling off in 1906-7, the number being 25,900.

REAL LIFE AT JOHANNESBURG

Sample of Week's Happenings on the Rand Show that Much is Going On.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—There is more real life and genuine unrestrained animal spirits in Johannesburg than in half a dozen mining camps in the far west. There are more revellers in the square mile of the habitable globe. Take a sample week on the Rand: Sunday—Beer-drink fight in a mine compound. A dozen native heads split open; one native policeman spitted on an improvised assegai. Monday—Bank held up. Revolver bullets darken the air in Commissioner street. Tuesday—Open air discussion between French and blackies. Soldiers charge with swords and bayonets and police with truncheons and revolvers. Wednesday—Store blown up by dynamite. Occupants more or less killed and injured. Thursday—Diamonds jump up to \$100 on discovery of large stones (subsequently found to be the product of Kimberley). Friday—Incendiarism. A few jobbies with police and the disappearance of a prominent financier (with a portmanteau load of scrip). Saturday—Chinese welcome police with stones and bottles. Notorious prison breaker missing from the fort.

MOORISH STATESMEN SAY ACTION OF FRANCE WAS TOO HASTY

Moors Blaming France.

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Europeans in Danger and All Have Decided to Leave—Sultan's Brother Forms Court at Morocco City.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—German officials deplore the idea that the visit of the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, to Chancellor von Buelow at Norderny today was occasioned by developments in Morocco and that von Buelow's invitation to him means that Germany is disquieted over the Casablanca incidents. The officials here say the visit is due to the wish expressed in July by M. Cambon to see Prince von Buelow, whose other engagements prevented an earlier invitation. While the fighting at Casablanca has not caused the meeting of the two statesmen at Norderny, they will talk over the Moroccan situation. This does not mean, however, that Germany is seeking any special arrangement with France. This is impossible in view of the terms of the Algeiras convention, which remain intact. Germany thus far sees no occasion to depart from her previous policy of yielding to France and Spain the right to establish order in Morocco.

MOORS BLAMING FRANCE.

The Frankfurter Zeitung published a despatch from Tangier giving the substance of an interview which its correspondent there had with Mohammed Sidi El Mokhpli, chief of the Moroccan delegation to the Algeiras convention, and who, it has been reported, may succeed Mohammed El Tores as representative of the sultan at Tangier. He is quoted as saying that the present ferment in the interior of Morocco is due to France's impatient, hasty course at Casablanca. This caused fear among the Moors that their country would be subjugated. Mohammed added that if France now acts with greater deliberation the existing excitement may be allayed. Otherwise he feared a general uprising. The movement at Casablanca has not been anti-Christian but anti-French. France's present course, Mohammed claims, is contrary to the terms of the Algeiras convention and, moreover, is a blunder. He expressed the hope that the other powers would insist on France keeping within the terms of the Algeiras convention, and stated that the Moors have had no objection to the peace in Morocco, which that country expected peace and civilization from Europe.

CLEMENCEAU TO SEE FALLIERES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Premier Clemenceau will return to Paris tomorrow from Marlenbad and will go immediately to Rambouillet, where he will give President Fallieres an account of his interview with King Edward.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE HERE OFFICIALLY ASSUMES THAT DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS OVER MOROCCO ARE NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR, AS THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF GERMANY SINCE THE CRISIS HAS BEEN ONE OF COMPLETE APPROVAL.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Premier Clemenceau will return to Paris tomorrow from Marlenbad and will go immediately to Rambouillet, where he will give President Fallieres an account of his interview with King Edward.

The Foreign office here officially assumes that diplomatic complications over Morocco are not likely to occur, as the official attitude of Germany since the crisis has been one of complete approval. Ambassador Cambon's visit to Chancellor von Buelow at Norderny, although arranged prior to the fighting at Casablanca and having no official relation to the Moroccan situation, is expected to have effect in enabling the two governments to understand each other. Nevertheless, the attitude of the German newspapers, which are constantly filled with insinuation and innuendo, creates some misgivings lest the German government, in the event of the situation demanding stronger measures, abruptly change its front, as it did several times during the Algeiras convention. Some of the French papers are firmly convinced that this is what will happen, but the Foreign office gives no encouragement to this assumption, and it is proceeding on the theory first, that France and Spain will not be forced to exceed the mandate which they received at Algeiras, and secondly, that if the unexpected happens, all the powers will loyally support whatever measures are found necessary to insure the safety of the lives and property of the Europeans in Morocco.

SITUATION GRAVE AT FEZ.

TANGIER, Aug. 24.—Letters received here from Fez, dated August 20, declare the situation there to be most grave. All the Europeans and residents have decided to leave Fez at once.

A courier from Morocco City, who arrived today, confirmed the reports that the brother of the sultan had been proclaimed sultan August 16. After announcing by a salute of four guns his assumption of the throne he immediately formed a court. The influence of the former sultan in the south is disappearing and Mulai Hafiz has declared his intention to appoint his brother Mohammed Khalif of Fez and then proceed to take command of the Moorish forces besieging Casablanca. The Europeans who are leaving Fez have asked that a warship meet them at El Rashed August 30. It was reported here this evening that the French cruiser, Du Chayla, had captured off the coast a German vessel loaded with rifles and flying the Spanish flag. Its commander was made a prisoner.

COMPETENCE OF TRIBUNAL

Special Committee at The Hague Discusses Full Details of Procedure.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24.—The special committee of the peace conference, charged with the examination of the American proposition for the establishment of an international high court of justice at The Hague, met today and took up the discussion of article 7, dealing with the competence of the special tribunal which the high court yearly shall appoint and if necessary may try cases elsewhere than at The Hague. A disagreement developed and the debate on the article was adjourned until August 27.

CROCK PLAYS SON OF TAFT

In This Way Collects Money on Omaha Man and Others Further West.

TAFT IN OKLAHOMA

Secretary of War Addresses Large Audience in Convention Hall.

SPEAKS ONLY FOR HIMSELF

Defects in New Constitution Are Pointed Out.

MANY UNNECESSARY OFFICES

Limitations on Taxation Would Limit Schools to Two Months.

VOTE AGAINST RATIFICATION

Mr. Taft Says It is Easier to Reject Unsatisfactory Instrument and Draft New One Than to Amend It.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—"W. H. Taft, Jr., Washington, D. C.," were the words a young electrician, afterward giving his name to the police as F. Vaughn of South Bend, Ind., inscribed with a flourish on the register at the Spokane hotel, saying to the clerk at the same time, "of course you know who I am," adding "nothing is too good for the son of the secretary of war. Father will be out this way in a few days on the way to the coast."

After giving lengthy interviews to the newspapers, telling of his father's political ambition and declaring that "the old man will be a candidate for the presidency if Theodore Roosevelt does not accept the nomination," the youngster called on L. C. Monroe, secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, where he exhibited a letter, purporting to have been written by the secretary of war, telling him to be a good boy and not talk as freely to reporters as he did at Chicago.

COMPLAINT OF CREAM RATES

Merchants' Traffic Association of Denver Alleges Charges Are Exorbitant.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Interstate Commerce commission is in receipt of a complaint from the Merchants' Traffic association, with headquarters at Denver, against the Pacific Express company, "a company engaged in the transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver."

The complaint charges that the company's rates for the transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver, are excessive and unreasonable. The rate now charged is \$2 per 100 pounds and the complainants say that such charge is exorbitant, unjust and unreasonable.

The farm owned by the late James D. Yeomans of Sioux City, below Mount Vernon on the historic Potomac, comprising about 1,500 acres, is about to pass out of the Yeomans family. The late James D. Yeomans had been signed this week. The price agreed upon is \$75,000 and it is believed the court will ratify the sale, which has been arranged by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

WELL OF INJUNCTION NECESSARY.

Mr. Taft commented at length on the necessity for maintaining the power of the courts and condemning the requirement of a jury trial about intervention between an order of injunction and punishment for its violation. He said that the writ of injunction was one of the most beneficial writs that a court could have and that it is just as useful in defense of the poor as in the defense of the rich, and that the coming of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs would operate in favor of the rich manufacturer. He spoke at length on the hypocrisy of the framers of the constitution in purporting to make an instrument by which the will of the people should be sustained pure and undefiled, and the coming of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs would operate in favor of the rich manufacturer. He spoke at length on the hypocrisy of the framers of the constitution in purporting to make an instrument by which the will of the people should be sustained pure and undefiled, and the coming of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs would operate in favor of the rich manufacturer.

ZELAYA'S SON IS FORGIVEN

Married Daughter of Washington Clerk, Braving Parental Wrath to Secure Bride.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Alfonso Zelaya, son of the president of Nicaragua, who became estranged from his father because of his marriage to Miss Stella Baker of Washington, daughter of a government clerk, has arrived here with his bride en route to his home in Nicaragua. There has been reconciliation between father and son. The Nicaraguan chief of state has forgiven the prodigal and has asked him to come home. So on Tuesday he will sail with his wife for Nicaragua by way of Panama.

THE ROMANCE OF YOUNG ZELAYA AND MISS BAKER BROUGHT THEM A GREAT DEAL OF PROVISION BY TAXATION IN CARRYING OUT AN SUCH SYSTEM. FOR THESE REASONS THE SECRETARY SAID THAT IF HE WERE A CITIZEN OF OKLAHOMA, HE WOULD CERTAINLY VOTE FOR THE REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, BECAUSE HE BELIEVED THAT IT WAS A GREAT DEAL EASIER TO REJECT THE CONSTITUTION THAN TO AMEND IT SO AS TO ELIMINATE ITS DEFECTS, AND HE WOULD BE CONFIDENTIAL IN THE MATTER OF CARRYING OUT AN SUCH SYSTEM. HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON AND MADE MISS BAKER HIS WIFE. PARENTAL WRATH AND THE CUTTING OFF OF HIS ALLOWANCE FOLLOWED, AND THE SON OF THE MOST POWERFUL AND RICHEST MAN IN CENTRAL AMERICA WAS FORCED TO EARN A LIVING.

CATHOLIC PRELATE COMING

Fourth Eucharistic Congress of the Church Will Be Held Next October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the fourth eucharistic congress of the Roman Catholic church in America, to be held in Pittsburg on October 15, 16 and 17, under the temporary presidency of Cardinal Gibbons, bishop of Baltimore, who will come to America early in October as a special representative of the pope to the congress. Monsignor Laville of St. Patrick's cathedral here, is authority for the statement that Cardinal Vannutelli will visit this country in the fall and attend the congress at Pittsburg. Cardinal Vannutelli will visit Archbishop Farley and preach in St. Patrick's cathedral, giving the papal benediction as special representative of the pope. He will call on the president and visit Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, besides making a tour of the larger cities of the United States.

MRS. MIZNER GETS DIVORCE

Widow of Late Charles T. Yerkes Given Legal Separation from Young Husband.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Justice Guy of the supreme court today signed a final decree of divorce in the suit brought by Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes Mizner for an absolute divorce from her husband, Wilson Mizner. By the decree Mrs. Mizner is permitted to resume the name of Yerkes and she may marry again. Mizner is forbidden to marry during the lifetime of his former wife. Mrs. Yerkes was the wife of the late Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago traction promoter.

NO DANGER OF MEAT FAMINE

Striking Drivers, However, Clash with Strike Breakers in New York City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There is no danger of a meat famine in this city because of the strike of the drivers of delivery wagons of the big meat packing companies, according to a statement made today by William H. Noyes, chairman of the employers' conference. Noyes said that practically all of the firms affected by the strike were moving their teams and delivering meat today, under the guard of mounted police, and that the packers had comparatively a full complement of men for a dull day. Notwithstanding this, some of the consumers continued to use the delivery wagons to the packing houses for their supply of meat.

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CLASHES TODAY BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND STRIKE BREAKERS OCCURRED AT THIRD AVENUE AND EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, WHEN JACOB HANDEL, A STRIKE BREAKER, WAS DRAGGED FROM HIS WAGON AND INTO A SALOON, WHERE, HE ALLEGED, FOUR MEN BEAT HIM UNTIL HE DREW A REVOLVER AND BEGAN TO SHOOT. JAMES DOWLING, ONE OF THE STRIKERS, WAS ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH COMMITTING THE ASSAULT ON HANDEL. HE ADMITTED THAT HE DID IT AND WAS