

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WAR WITH BOER PAUL

Great Britain on the Verge of Trying to Thrash President Kruger.

HOSTILITIES ARE ALMOST INEVITABLE

Ruler of Transvaal Repudiates England's Suzerainty Over Country.

THIS MAKES SITUATION VERY SERIOUS

Chamberlain and Predecessors Declare Supremacy Must Be Sustained.

MASSSES IN FAVOR OF SUSTAINING DIGNITY

John Bull Will Proceed to Last Extremity to Compel Kruger to Observe First Obligation of Convention of 1880.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The tension in the Transvaal situation shows no relaxation. A widespread feeling exists here that war is inevitable unless Kruger concedes substantially the Uitlanders' demands. Still there is a large body of liberals feeling opposed to forcing the war on Kruger for the sake of concessions to men who simply want the Transvaal to pursue gold, having no other interest in the country.

I have been enabled this week to make inquiries in quarters thoroughly conversant with the inside of the present Boer-British situation. Behind the question of franchise, which is accepted here as the main cause of the quarrel, is a far more momentous point at dispute. Kruger has formally repudiated Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal. This suzerainty involves the right of the British government to prevent the Boer republic from making any international agreement or alliance without its consent.

Secretary Chamberlain and his predecessors have again and again declared in the strongest terms that the suzerainty of England must be maintained at all costs and that its repudiation by Kruger is the real danger of the situation on the ground of policy is easily conceivable. The British government has not yet announced Kruger's repudiation, but it will be recognized if the government is supported in forcing, even at the risk of war, the Boer republic to admit the Uitlanders' franchise. The mass of opinion is in favor of proceeding to the last extremity to compel Kruger to observe the first obligation of the convention of 1880. This may be taken as the exact situation.

FOREIGN OFFICE IS DISCREET

Public Patience Is Taxed by Difficulty of Ascertaining the Truth.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) LONDON, June 24.—The waiting of several days in the public mind has been pronounced, although the War office refuses to either affirm or deny the reports of the closeting of the British military leaders or the dispatch of this or that regiment to Capetown. In any event, the patience of the public is rapidly becoming exhausted and the situation is daily getting intolerable. In fact, it has become so dangerously acute that it must speedily be ended or mended.

The big military expenditure of \$20,000,000 provided for in the military works loan bill introduced in the house of Commons June 21 has caused some alarm among taxpayers, although it is admitted that a portion of the expenditure is absolutely necessitated by the increase in the army.

IRELAND ON AMERICANISM

American Archbishop Unbasks Himself to Explain the Position of His Churchmen.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Archbishop Ireland has just arrived in London and preaches tomorrow at the Franciscan church, Fishkill. He made an important statement on the position of the Catholic church in America to the editor of the Catholic weekly paper New Era, St. Louis, Mo., "If by Americanism is understood loyal adhesion on the part of American Catholics to the political condition of their country and its constitution and laws then Americanism surely exists among them. American Catholics proclaim no, these which might be applicable to other nations or other times. They take what exists in their own country. They are satisfied this is for their best interests that could be done in the circumstances of their country, and are absolutely and unhesitatingly loyal to those conditions. Nor is there anything in the peculiar circumstances of our country create then Americanism of this kind can be imputed to us. We in America lose no time theorizing over the possible but not existing situations nor dreaming of the conditions of past ages. We do the work that is before us. Souls are to be saved. We adapt ourselves in our methods to our surroundings and in all this we are always most careful never to violate Catholic principle, never sacrifice Catholic dogma, never to weaken the bonds of Catholic unity.

"If, finally, by Americanism we mean activity in religion and work the personal initiative which leaves no stone unturned in seeking success, while always governed in what we do by the superior direction of the pope and bishops, then there is among us Americanism. Among American Catholics there is no folding arms, no saying that nothing can be done. There is no proclamation that anti-Catholic forces hold the field and that we have nothing to do but retire and wait for the coming of the millennium. We work because we believe virtue and truth have within them the power to conquer. If one method does not succeed we take up another. If the other fails we take up another; yet we do our best. Then, and only then, we leave the result to God's providence. So there is an Americanism in America to which we adhere and there is an Americanism spoken of in Paris of which we know nothing."

Improving Harbor at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The minister of marine, Vice Admiral Rozhkov, has assigned the sum of 1,000,000 roubles for dredging and the construction of two miles at Port Arthur.

HORSES ARE OUT OF THE RACE

Extensive Automobile Show in Paris Forecasts Future in Which Equines Play No Part.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, June 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All Paris is flocking to the automobile show in the Tuilleries gardens. Hundreds of cars of all sizes and types are on exhibition. It is a startling revelation of the extent to which automobilism has been adopted by Frenchmen. At a moderate estimate the cars arrayed here are worth \$5,000,000. The values range from \$300 for motor tricycles that make a very noisy and disagreeable ride, to ever increasing numbers on the boulevards, to the beautifully decorated, perfectly equipped electric landau purchased from Jeanteau, the leading maker of electric motors, for \$12,500 by Albert Menier of the noted chocolate firm. The automobile industry reports that the movement of nearly 500,000 and over 100,000 men are employed. There is hardly an important engineering firm in the country which is not directing its energies and attention to some branch of a manufacture which Frenchmen believe will be the great fortune-making industries of the coming centuries.

French manufacturers are not troubled by middle-class legislation. On the contrary the government assists a growing industry in every possible way. Not are automobilists hampered by a grandly enforced local law in enjoying pleasures. They have liberty in regards speed which tends toward license. Automobiles have the freedom of all public places and in parks, where no other conveyance are allowed. Special arrangements have been made for them at all important hotels, wayside inns and in fact every possible encouragement is extended to automobilism whether pursued for business or recreation. Consequently the improvement in their construction and finish has been amazingly rapid. They are no longer ugly, noisy, cumbersome and slow moving contrivances, already superseding the horse to an appreciable extent.

The tendency of French manufacturers is to the production of light automobiles, capable of carrying two or three people, costing from \$700 to \$1,000. Rows upon rows of auto-cars and auto-cycles stand on exhibition, delivery vans for heavy work, smart delivery carts for quick traffic, huge wagonettes which can do fifteen to twenty miles per hour with fifteen passengers comfortably seated, and heavy vehicles are in the minority. Motor-cycles of light construction, capable of twenty-five miles an hour, seem to be the ambition of French automobilists.

The electric cars make a splendid show. One is a very small four-wheel hansom, which covers sixty kilometers with one charge of electricity and can climb the steep hill of Mont Martre, known to all Americans visiting Paris. The electric hansom and cars range from \$2,000 to \$8,000.

When Colonel Roosevelt commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting. He remarked: "I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska I would have gone there to see you."

Floral Arch for Colonel.

At Raton, the arch city of New Mexico, the citizens turned out en masse. Colonel Roosevelt was presented with a floral offering consisting of an archway with a gate swinging open.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott Score an Immense Success in "An American Citizen."

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"An American Citizen," Mrs. Ripley's comedy, put on by Goodwin to replace the "Cowboy and the Lady," at the Lyceum theater, is a triumph. Notwithstanding the title and the tendency, it has been favorably criticized on all sides, and as the audience have been large and enthusiastic, the thankless industry produced by "The Cowboy and the Lady" has been abandoned. Maxine Elliott will take back with them a London triumph. Gertrude Elliott, too, in a minor part made a pronounced hit.

The prejudice against East Indian plays, which is widespread among theatrical people, is not to be altered by "The Lion and the Lamb," a musical comedy, which is being produced. A female medical student examines her sweetheart's eyes and discovers a fatal tumor growing on his brain. Specialists discuss the case. Finally the girl assists in an operation which proves successful. To this pleasant theme is added a very touching plot, which caused a cholera epidemic among the natives by putting germs in wells. The author, Prof. Murray of Glasgow university, is a son-in-law of Lord Carlisle. The most aristocratic audience attended the first night and applauded the play, which has been withdrawn in favor of a revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," with Forbes Robinson as Aubrey.

The report that Julia Marlowe would accompany her husband, Robert Tabor, who has returned to London August, and that she would join him in his new venture as actor-manager, is contradicted by friends of both. Julia Marlowe is at present in London, while Robert Tabor is in America. There have been no overtures toward a reconciliation and their separation is, in all probability, permanent, on one side at least, is unalterable.

Mrs. Craig's latest effort at modern comedy, called "The Wisdom of the Wise," has been declined by Cyril Maude of Haymarket theater, notwithstanding the reported discriminations to the contrary. It has since been altered to suit George Alexander, who has accepted it along with Mrs. Craig's poetical tragedy, "Osborne and Uryenne."

Nance O'Neill the famous American actress is reported to have married McKee Rankin in San Francisco last spring. She is announced to give a special matinee under McKee Rankin's management Tuesday at the Shubert's theater. The play was called "The Game" and the version of "Leah," the same used by Miss O'Neill at Murray Hill theater.

It is announced unofficially that the heroine in a new melodrama to be put on at the Adelphi in August will be played by Suzanne Sheldon. The New York girl who has been three years in Irving's company playing minor parts.

Monument for Thomas Hughes.

LONDON, June 24.—The archbishop of Canterbury, Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., former's head master of Rugby school, unveiled at Rugby today. In the presence of a distinguished assembly, a statue erected to the memory of the late Thomas Hughes, G. C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," the founder of the British settlement of Rugby, Tenn.

TEDDY AND HIS MEN

Governor of New York Once More Becomes Colonel of Rough Riders.

ROOSEVELT TENDERED VIOLENT WELCOME

San Juan Veterans Almost Lift Him Bodily from the Ground.

SOUTHWEST ADDS ITS CORDIAL GREETING

Colonel Responds with Happy Address to His Comrades-at-Arms.

EXPRESSES PRIDE IN THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS

Deeds of One Year Ago Are Recounted and the Ready Return of Cow-boys to Ways of Peace Is Commended.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.—The opening of the first annual reunion of the Rough Riders' Regimental association was delayed a little by the railroad washouts, which prevented the arrival of Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York. He, who is the most famous organization of fighters and the special guest of honor of this occasion, was looked upon as the necessary feature of the formal beginning of the affair. For two days the crowds had been gathered from near and far, until this morning the little city of Las Vegas was filled as it has seldom before. Nearly every surviving member of the regiment was present, many regrets being expressed at the necessary absence of Major General Leonard Wood, the original colonel of the Rough Riders.

Governor Roosevelt arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted as he stepped off the platform of the rear car with tremendous cheering from 5,000 people massed around the depot.

The noted New Yorker was clad in his Rough Rider uniform and was quickly recognized by the crowd. He was almost lifted bodily from the ground by the press of persons anxious to grasp his hand and as he and his party made their way slowly to the Castaneda hotel the crowds surged after him. He looked upon the scene with an air of surprise to appreciate the hearty enthusiasm of the people who greeted him. As he walked down the depot sidewalk a line of Rough Rider veterans saluted and joined in the general ovation.

When Colonel Roosevelt came opposite the line of Rough Riders he commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting. He remarked: "I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska I would have gone there to see you."

The Rough Riders cheered him continuously and were apparently equally pleased to greet him.

On the way down Colonel Roosevelt remarked: "When I was in Alaska I was a tremendous testimony to the cleverness, quickness and adaptability of French engineers, and gives a glimpse into the future of street and road traveling inspiring in its possibilities and captivating in the hugeness of the mountains which are before me are in a fair way toward accomplishing."

The design was made up of roses and carnations, with a background of white. Colonel Roosevelt made a short address, recounting the deeds of New Mexico's Rough Riders and complimenting the people of the territory upon the reputation the Rough Riders had conferred upon it.

Springer then introduced the colonel with a floral wreath.

Colonel Roosevelt traveled in the private car of Vice President Paul Morton of the Santa Fe road. Mr. Morton was a member of the party. H. H. Kohlbas, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, and Lieut. Leonard Ferguson and Lieutenant D. M. Goodrich also accompanied Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt has promised to remain until Monday morning at least and will attend the regimental review tomorrow afternoon.

The business meeting of the Rough Riders' Regimental association was held in the Duncan opera house and, owing to the absence of Secretary Carter of Prescott, Lieut. William E. Dierke of Santa Fe was chosen secretary pro tem.

An address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Las Vegas was made by A. A. Jones, a prominent attorney of this place. He said in conclusion: "We are most grateful to have assembled here from the various states and territories this happy throng who join us in extending to you our hospitality, love and affection."

Roosevelt Speaks to His Men.

Just at this time I would not have left New York state for any purpose save to attend the reunion of my old regiment, and for that purpose I would have gone to Alaska, or anywhere else, had it not been for you. I am glad to see you, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska I would have gone there to see you."

Of those who landed for the brief campaign in the tropics, only a few remain. One-fourth were killed or wounded and three-fourths of the remainder were at one time or another stricken down by fever. Many died, but the survivors were so poor in spirit that he does not count fever, wounds and death itself as nothing compared to the loss of honor. He would like to serve with the regiment under the flag of the United States in one of the most righteous wars which this century has seen. He was a typical American of the majority of its members came from the southwest, but not all. We had in our ranks, easterners, westerners, northerners, southerners, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, gentiles—men whose parents were born in Germany or Ireland, and men whose parents were born on the banks of the James, the Hudson, and at Plymouth Rock nearly three centuries ago; and all were Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and in purpose. Americans, and nothing else. We knew no distinction of creed, birthplace, or residence. All the creed for us was that a man should do his duty, should show himself alert, patient and enduring, good in camp and on the march, and valiant in battle.

PAUNCEFO TO STEP OUT

Sir Julian Pausfo Not Return as Secretary from 1886 to 1892 and to Lord Rosebery from 1892 to 1894, when the latter was in the foreign office. Only one life, that of Lord Clarendon's only son, Lord Hyde, stands between Mr. Villiers and the earldom. He is reputed to be an able, painstaking official. Besides his ambassadorial connections, his claim for the important embassy at Washington is declared to be based upon the fact that he has been specially concerned in all the negotiations between Washington and London since his promotion to assistant secretary in 1886. He married in 1878 a daughter of Mr. Eric Carrington Smith, a connection of the wealthy Carrington family, and has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is 18 years old.

This intended transfer of another foreign office secretary to the Washington embassy calculated to create profound discontent and hurrying in the diplomatic service, whose members have recently found their promotion to the highest offices in the service blocked by the interposition of the foreign secretary's personal entourage in three instances. But this is the first occasion on which an assistant under secretary has been advanced at a bound to the ambassadorship.

Sir Julian Pausfo will be offered a peerage when he returns from The Hague conference and has just applied in London for an official denial, but your correspondent relies on the course of events to bear out his information, the source of which cannot be questioned.

NO USE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Anonymous American Takes a Pessimistic View of Affairs in the Islands.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An American publicist of high standing and unique experience throughout the world, but whose position makes it impossible for him to disclose his name, has just issued in London from Manila and has the following statement for publication: "Not a pure sense of duty to his country, but the Philippines for eight months, I have seen the island and I do not see the slightest prospect of any use for the islands. I came away with the absolute conviction that this Philippine campaign and its inevitable consequences is the greatest calamity our nation has ever encountered. Censorship prevents the American people from knowing the truth about the situation. It is the most monstrous censorship ever effectuated. The Spaniards during the war closed down all news dispatches without distinction. At Manila the censorship is conducted by an official newspaper, which publishes certain newspapers, openly favoring those whose correspondents frame their dispatches to suit his expressed wishes. News of vital moment to America is daily killed by this officer upon no other grounds than 'we don't want to excite our people. Let them have the official reports; they are best for them.'"

"I heard a high officer say to a correspondent one day who had appealed from the censor: 'If we allowed your dispatches to go through we would be overwhelmed with cables and I don't want the bother.' 'So our people are systematically kept in the dark, misled and this purposeless, criminal censorship proceeds. This rebellion is our own creation. The Philippines were at peace when we went there. We brought Aguinaldo and his confederates back from Hong Kong, and they had withdrawn their fulfillment of their agreement with Spain. We armed them with Mausers against the Spanish. Now we are paying the bitter penalty. Subjugation can be effected in a few months. It will take 50,000 men. Far more than the country can furnish. It is an insupportable burden. But they have none. In fact they loathe it. They constantly ask: 'What are we fighting for? Why should we be killing these Filipinos?'"

"No one can safely answer these questions, but it is sorrowfully recognized that we have no other alternative than to give up the islands if it is not possible, and when the islands are subdued we will be confronted with the most hopeless situation in our history. No sane man who knows the Philippines can suggest that we could give them a better government than we have. They were utterly antagonistic, antipathetic to us morally and mentally. They combine all the unseemly qualities of the Chinese and Malays. Education, even if they tolerated it, would improve them nothing from our point of view. No government, military or civil, except military government, which will perpetuate if it does not aggravate the evil qualities of the race, accentuated as they are by ages of oppression and bad government."

"Already the United States is subsidizing the Catholic church in the Philippines. This is one of the sinister necessities of our entanglement. Abolish priestly rule there and nothing is left to differentiate the Philippines from the savages. The maintenance of this church, contrary to every principle of our constitution, must be borne by the people. The friars have fled, but the seculars remain and are an indispensable element in preventing utter chaos in the islands. The islands are rich and fertile, but as a commercial market the open door is impossible for us. If that policy is declared, the United States will be able to manufacture exactly to the requirements of the islands, can undersell us and drive our merchandise out at every turn."

"Neither military, political nor commercial advantage can accrue to us by this fatal policy of annexation. The American people are being hoodwinked and deluded by politicians who are conscious they have recklessly landed the country in an insane and injurious enterprise. The problem of how to extricate ourselves from it without irreparable and grave damage is one of stupendous difficulty. But the risk to our national interests of attempting to retain the Philippines is fraught with vastly more momentous dangers. A military government will demoralize the rulers and the ruled. The Philippines will be a source of constant international trouble, a forcing house for administrative corruption devoid of a single redeeming feature."

IOWA GETS MACLEAN

Chancellor of Nebraska's University Decides on a Change of Base.

ACCEPTS THE OFFER OF THE HAWKEYES

Sends a Telegram to that Effect to Board of Regents.

SEES GREATER POSSIBILITIES IN IOWA

Leaves a Prosperous University and a United Faculty.

ASKS CO-OPERATION IN NEW POSITION

Acting Chancellor Will Probably Be Elected to Serve During the Coming Year in the Nebraska Institution.

LINCOLN, June 24.—(Special Telegram.)—After several weeks of serious consideration Chancellor George E. MacLean of the University of Nebraska tonight decided to accept the presidency of the University of Iowa. He has been corresponding with the authorities of the Iowa institution since his visit there two weeks ago, but he did not reach a decision until tonight, when he sent the following dispatch to Judge Babb, chairman of the Board of Regents at Mount Pleasant, Ia.: "After mature deliberation I am convinced of Iowa's greater opportunity. I accept the presidency and leave loyal regents, a united faculty and a prosperous university with the assurance of finding the same in Iowa, with its possibilities. I trust the people will be co-operative, not expecting too much. 'GEORGE E. MACLEAN.'"

Soon after sending the above dispatch Chancellor MacLean received the following telegram from the acting president of the University of Nebraska: "Congratulations for President MacLean. Compliments for the University of Iowa. 'AMOS N. CURRIER, Acting President.'"

Chancellor MacLean has received congratulatory telegrams and letters from prominent educators all over the country since his election to the presidency of the University of Iowa. Among those who have complimented him are President Draper of the University of Illinois, President Northrup of the University of Minnesota, Dean Judson of the University of Chicago, Charles Chapin of the University of Washington at St. Louis, State Superintendent Barrett of Iowa, Judge Maxwell of this state and Governor Shaw of Iowa.

GRATEFUL TO NEBRASKA.

"I am very grateful, indeed," said Chancellor MacLean tonight, in speaking of leaving Nebraska, "that many friends who have expressed themselves during the last few weeks. It is true that I leave Nebraska very reluctantly, but I go very cheerfully. I think the possibilities are greater in Iowa or I would have remained in this state. The people of Nebraska entertain a wrong idea of the Iowa university. Its buildings and equipments it is superior to ours, but the attendance is not quite so large. I hope the regents of the Nebraska university will pursue a vigorous policy and I shall continue to do all I can for the institution. The university here will never have a warmer friend than I."

Chancellor MacLean has not decided when to leave for his new location. He said tonight that he would remain here until he could complete his work. The board of regents of the Iowa university will hold a meeting June 28 and he expects to be present. The regents of the Nebraska university meet July 1 to let the contracts for the buildings and his resignation will be formally brought before them at that time. While very little has been done regarding a successor to the chancellor it has been the general opinion of the board that it would be best to elect an acting chancellor for the term of one year in the event of the departure of the present chancellor. The idea still probably be taken by the board at its next meeting.

George Edwin MacLean was born in Rockville, Conn., August 31, 1850, son of Edwin W. MacLean and Julia H. (Ladd) MacLean. His father, a man of public spirit, was a member of the Massachusetts bar and the postmaster of Rockville, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and later a deacon in the Congregational church of Great Barrington, Mass. The earliest American representatives of the family settled in Hartford, Conn., and Vermont, before the revolution. The genealogy in Scotland reaches back to the eleventh century, with a legendary line for several centuries beyond. The Ladd family first came to this country in 1632. Dr. MacLean received his preparatory education in Westfield academy and Williston seminary, Massachusetts. He completed a course of study at Yale theological school in 1874 and accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian and Congregational society of New Lebanon, N. Y. From 1877 to 1881 he was minister of the Memorial Presbyterian church at Troy, N. Y. He returned in the latter year he studied at the University of Leipzig until 1883, with the exception of two semesters at the University of Berlin. He devoted his attention especially to philology and history. Biblical research and English literature. He collected several old English manuscripts in the British museum, Oxford and Cambridge, and made the degree of Ph. D. at Leipzig.

After an extended tour through Europe he returned to the United States and shortly afterward accepted the chair of English language and literature in the University of Minnesota. At the expiration of seven months of service in that institution he obtained leave of absence, spending eleven months in studying the British museum and in making cycle tours through England. Facilities were afforded him for becoming acquainted with English life and thought and especially at the universities.

He resumed the duties of his professorship at the University of Minnesota in December, 1882, but again in 1894 he began research in the Bibliographic Nationality. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Philological society of London and also of the American Philological society, the Modern Language association, the American Dialect society, an honorary member of the Wisconsin society of Princeton university, of the North American Bee Keepers' association and of the Society of Electrical Engineers of the University of Nebraska, and in 1895 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Williams college. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska and president of the university senate, which positions he still holds. He is also a director of the United States agricultural experiment station at the university, and during the summer of 1898 traveled in England, Holland and Germany studying the work done in the experiment stations in each country.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Variable Winds.

- 1 England May Fight Kruger.
- 2 Roosevelt at Las Vegas.
- 3 MacLean Goes to Iowa.
- 4 Plan for Big Power Plant.
- 5 Philadelphia Exposition Opening.
- 6 End of the Cleveland Strike.
- 7 Nebraska News.
- 8 Warden Lettigh Resigns.
- 9 Saturday's Base Ball Games.
- 10 Note for the Popular Girl.
- 11 The Exhibition at Germany.
- 12 Populist Ward Deaver Reinstated.
- 13 News of Omaha Society.
- 14 News of the Railroads.
- 15 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
- 16 Iowa News and Comment.
- 17 Greater America Midway.
- 18 The State of the Union.
- 19 Sporting Review of the Week.
- 20 Newspaper Clipping Bureau.
- 21 In the Domain of Woman.
- 22 In the World of Amusement.
- 23 Musical Review of the Week.
- 24 "A Modern Mercenary."
- 25 "Plantation Pageants."
- 26 Editorial and Comment.
- 27 Work for Willing Hands.
- 28 Impurities in Food.
- 29 Midsummer Styles for Men.
- 30 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
- 31 Commercial and Financial News.
- 32 Echoes of the Ante Room.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
6 a. m.	66	2 p. m.	79
7 a. m.	66	3 p. m.	77
8 a. m.	67	4 p. m.	76
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	72	6 p. m.	71
11 a. m.	74	7 p. m.	71
12 m.	76		

DREYFUS NEARS NATIVE LAND

Population Shows Little Excitement and Parties Disavow Any Desire to Celebrate.

BREST, June 24.—Captain Dreyfus will not arrive here until Sunday evening at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed the straits yesterday. The population of the city continues to maintain the calmest mood imaginable.

Red posters displayed at various points headed a meeting of the Dreyfusites tonight in the Halle de Venise, the biggest dancing hall in town, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal.

The demonstration was organized by socialists and was attended by 1,200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of socialists and anarchists, together with a few detectives.

The speakers, among whom were most of the socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reaction. The audience enthusiastically cheered all reference to Dreyfus, Zola and Picquart. A couple of individuals who had been invited to speak were promptly hustled out, but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm and the squads of police who were stationed in the adjacent streets had absolutely nothing to do.

The speakers called upon their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive social revolution," "Vive Zola" and "Vive Picquart." Some shouts of "Vive anarchie" were heard.

The reporter of the Associated Press saw M. Schloen, the leader of the Brest socialist party, who said, in the course of his conversation: "We intend to be present at the landing of Dreyfus, but we do not propose to make any demonstration. We shall be perfectly quiet unless the reactionaries attempt to make a demonstration against Dreyfus. In that case, we shall defend the cause of liberty and justice."

This means that if the anti-revolutionists attempt a demonstration there will be broken heads in Brest. Dreyfus is expected to arrive in the afternoon. The military authorities are still reluctant as to the arrangements made and it is evidently their desire to conceal the arrival of the prisoner of Devil's island until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear disorders than there is here.

M. Dolbeau, who represents Brest in the senate, said to the Associated Press reporter, in the course of an interview this evening, that he did not expect any trouble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, adding that so far as he can judge the entire population of the town is perfectly calm, and that unless a few hot-headed individuals make trouble Captain Dreyfus will pass through Brest without any untoward incident.

UNION PACIFIC IN THE DITCH

Train Strikes Split Switch and Several Persons Are Reported Fatally Hurt.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The Union Pacific westbound passenger train No. 1 was derailed at 9:30 o'clock at Ogdensburg, a little station seven miles east of Junction City. A telephone message from Junction City at midnight says that a relief train had just left for the scene of the wreck. The message further states that no one was injured.

Three persons are reported seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured. The train struck a split switch. Engine, tender, express car, mail car and day coach are derailed, the sleeper remaining on the track.

HARMONY IN THE PAN MINE

Prospects for Settlement Are Better Than at Any Time During Last Fifteen Months.

PANA, Ill., June 24.—The prospects for an early settlement of the miners' strike are brighter tonight than at any time since the lockout occurred fifteen months ago. The Pana Coal company closed its mines today, discharging all the negroes, while the officers have received word from Secretary-Treasurer Ryan of the State Mine Workers' union, who is in Lincoln in conference with mine owners, that matters have been amicably settled and the mine will be shortly opened with union miners. The Springside mine is also closed and the negroes discharged.

The Pennwell company refuses to make any concessions or overtures to union men, but the union officials claim that with all the other mines operated by union men the Pennwell company can but accede to their demands. Many negroes left the city today for Tennessee and Alabama. Fifty leave for Joliet tomorrow. The militia have completed preparations to take their departure Monday.

Sheikdom Creates Aid to Oils.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The transport San Francisco sailed today with troops for Manila. It carried 1,042 armed men and sixty-four officers. The transport Valencia is expected to sail tomorrow with some additional companies of the Twenty-fourth infantry. The Pennsylvania will carry the Twenty-fourth infantry, but its sailing day has not been announced.

PLAN A POWER PLANT

Eastern and Foreign Capital Behind Big New Enterprise.

PROJECT STILL IN PREPARATORY STAGE

Much of the Work, However, is Already Done.