ARE IN DEADLOCK

Nebraska Conventions Cannot Decide on Governor.

BRYAN IS OUT OF THE RACE

Democrats Nominate Constantine J. Smyth, Populists, Matthew F. Harrington, and Balloting on the Names Begins.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

NEBRASKA — The Democratic and Populist State Conventions are in deadlock over the nomination for Governor, but the prospects are that they will fuse. Bryan withdraws his name.

KANSAS—The Populist State Convention filled the vacancies on the state ticket left by the Democrats.

MISSOURI — The Republican State Convention organized, and will make nominations today.

OKLAHOMA—The Republican Territorial Convention will meet today.

MINNESOTA—The Democratic State Convention will meet today.

PENNSYLVANIA—The chances are in favor of the nomination of ex-Governor Pattison by the Democratic convention today.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 24.—The Democratic and Populist state conventions met in this city today, the former opening at 2 o'clock, and the latter one hour later. At midnight, the two conventions are in deadlock over the nomination for Governor. The Democrats are contesting for Constantine J. Smyth, ex-Attorney-General, and the Populists tenaciously cling to Matthew F. Harrington. Notwithstanding the deadlock, however, the sentiment appears almost universal that fusion on the entire ticket will be brought about before daylight. Both conventions early agreed to the report of the conference committee regarding an equal division of offices, the party losing the Governor to have first choice of the remaining offices.

William J. Bryan had been on the ground all day, and his influence was plainly visible in the action of the two bodies, and to his good offices is due to a great extent the harmony which has come out of what at one time seemed to be a somewhat turbulent body of delegates.

Bryan had a conference with the Democrats and Populists shortly before noon, and urged upon them that his name be not brought before the convention. Senator Allen has also declared himself emphatically against accepting a nomination.

The Democrats.

The Democratic convention met with over 1000 delegates in attendance. H. F. Travis, of Plattsmouth, was temporary chairman. In taking the chair, he said:

"Republicanism in this state and the Nation has come to mean that property and government go together, that party interests are allied on the side of government, and that government is allied on the property—not on the side of the rights of men. When I say that government is allied on the side of property I mean the great combinations or corporations only. I have reference to combinations of capital organized for the purpose of protecting trade, and not to the property owned by the farmer, the merchant, the laboring man or the professional man. Government, as understood by the latter-day Republicans, is commercialism pure and simple. The Democratic party teaches that property and government should be divorced; that government is for all the people all the time, and not part of the people all the time."

Referring to state matters, Mr. Travis denounced as false the charge that any Populist or Democrat had stolen one penny of public money, and concluded by saying:

"Weekly the Republican press consigns the political corpse of Bryan to the tomb, but straightway he is reported to be seen walking amongst men by this same Republican press. If Bryan or any other Democrat shall be the choice of this convention, rest assured, Republicans, that you will not control the government of the State of Nebraska for the next two years."

After effecting organization, the convention listened to a speech by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was received with liberal applause, and delivered a stirring address. He paid his respects to the Tilden Club, which, he said, had "regaled itself with a collation in the banquet hall and served a buffet supper to the rank and file in the basement." "I have but one purpose," continued Mr. Bryan, "and that is to help the Democrats of the Nation to write into law the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson." He concluded by asking the Democrats of Nebraska to stand squarely on the two previous platforms, and pledged his support to the ticket.

The platform begins:

"We reaffirm our faith in the principles of the party as enunciated in the last National platform, adopted at Kansas City, and we point to the vindication which that platform has received from the events of the last two years."

The platform then calls attention to the Republican failure to enforce the anti-trust laws; charges the Republican leaders with an intention to establish in the Philippines a permanent colonial system; opposes the Fowler currency and banking bill; favors the election of Senators by direct vote, and demands full taxation of railroads and reduced freight rates.

Constantine J. Smyth was nominated for Governor, defeating Victor Vifquain. Mr. Smyth was escorted to the platform and made a short address, in which he thanked the delegates and asked the convention to adopt a "thoroughly Democratic platform." He said the fight was on the railroads and other corporations of the state, and said Democrats must push to the front as never before.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smyth's remarks, the conference committee appointed to meet with the Populists reported an agreement to vote on the candidates of each convention until an election should result, and the balloting on the names of Smyth and Harrington began.

The Populists.

After the organization of the Populist convention, a resolution was offered providing for a conference committee, with the understanding that the Populists should have the head of the ticket. It was amended to provide that no candidate should be declared elected unless he received the nomination of both conventions. This was adopted.

The platform reaffirms the Omaha, St. Louis and Sioux falls platforms and pledges the party to enact laws reducing freight rates on livestock and other commodities, reducing passenger rates to 2½ cents per mile, and taxing the full value of franchises of public service.

At the evening session the convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. Matthew F. Harrington was nominated on the second ballot. The convention then recessed until the conference committee was ready to report. An arrangement having been made by which both conventions were to ballot on Harrington and Smyth until an election resulted, the Populists then began voting on these two men.

FUSION IN KANSAS.

Populists Fill Vacancies Left by the Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The Peoples Party State Convention tonight completed the nomination of the following tickets:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Four years, Frank Doster, Marion; six years, Ed S. Waterburg, Lyons; B. F. Milton, Ford.

Congressman-at-Large—J. D. Bodkin, Cowley.

Lieutenant-Governor—Fred J. Close, Ellis.

Attorney-General—F. M. Pearl, Brown.

Treasurer—D. W. Hefflebower, Miami.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—P. G. Powell, Reno.

Superintendent of Insurance—D. J. Hart, Norton.

The convention was the scene of a lively contest all day in regard to the question of fusion with the Democrats. There were a large number of straight-out Populists in the convention who wanted a ticket nominated without reference to the wishes of the Democrats. While this element was numerous enough to put up a strong fight, it could not control the policy of the convention.

Fusion was accordingly adopted. The above ticket was submitted to the Democratic state convention late tonight, and will become a part of the Democratic ticket. The Democrats, in their convention in Wichita last month, nominated a Governor and other state officers, except those today chosen by the Populists. By this sort of a combination the allied forces hope to overcome the plans of the anti-fusion law.

Very turbulent scenes marked the progress of the meeting today. Senator Harris, the temporary chairman, delivered a keynote address this morning. This session was peaceable, consisting only in the appointment of the usual committees. In the afternoon the fusion crowd, after securing the organization, attempted to "railroad" the proceedings in favor of amalgamation with the Democrats. Then the battle started. At numerous periods during the afternoon the 700 or more delegates appeared all to be talking at once, so great was the confusion. The anti-fusionists were more than determined to defeat the designs of the other element. On only one matter—the selection of Senator Harris for temporary chairman—was there anything like unanimity displayed. Every other step the convention took was contested vigorously.

The resolutions reaffirm the principles of the last National platform, demand the initiative and referendum, the primary election laws, indorse the action of the Democratic state platform on trusts, railroads, taxation and Government ownership of railroads. The Republican party is denounced for "its subservience to trusts and combines, its maintenance of a duty on trust-made goods, and its refusal to provide the promised relief for Cuba." A long section is devoted to the anti-fusion law enacted by the last Republican Legislature. "The liberty of the people is not only menaced, but overthrown, by such a subversion of the election law," says the resolution, "and until this infamous law can be wiped off our statutes we are deprived of our equal rights under the laws, in plain violation of the provisions of the Constitution."

There is talk tonight that the anti-fusionists will bolt the nominations and meet tomorrow for the purpose of nominating another ticket. The opposition to the fusion idea is so pronounced that the leaders of the party would not be surprised to see such a movement on the part of the bolters. Those opposing fusion say they never will endure the idea of voting with the Democrats, and will maintain their party name at any cost.

REPUBLICANS IN MISSOURI.

State Convention Meets, but Makes No Nominations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 24.—The Republican State Convention met here today to select candidates for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction and to fill two places on the Board of Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners. There were numerous candidates for each place. Chairman Adkins, in calling the convention to order, made a brief address, in the course of which he paid tribute to ex-President McKinley and declared that the Nation should have a second Administration of Theodore Roosevelt. At this the convention broke into cheers which lasted for several minutes.

Congressmen Joy and Bartholdt and Richard C. Kerens, National committeeman, each addressed the convention. Congressmen Joy and Bartholdt expressed the wish that the platform should indorse the Roosevelt Cuban sugar reciprocity policy. All the speakers asked for harmony, and their remarks were received enthusiastically. E. E. McJimsey, temporary chairman, in a brief address, said the Republicans of the state had assembled to promote party rather than personal interests. He spoke of the President as "the incomparable Roosevelt," and the convention cheered heartily.

The usual committees were appointed, and a recess until 2:30 was taken. None of the committees being ready to report when the delegates reassembled, the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

DELEGATES DISORGANIZED.

Many Democratic Candidates for Governor in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—The eve of the Democratic state convention finds the delegates disorganized and all discussion of the Gubernatorial situation chaotic. The Duluth delegation is solid for State Senator C. O. Baldwin and is gaining allies in the northern counties. There is a stubborn resolve on the part of the country delegates to nominate ex-Governor John Lind, despite his positive refusal to accept the nomination if tendered him. L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, also has a strong following, and tonight a boom was sprung for State Senator John A. Johnson, of St. Peter. The Hennepin delegation, after a caucus which was in session until near midnight, declared for F. D. Larrabee, of Minneapolis, for Governor. Owing to spirited contests for the Gubernatorial nomination, little consideration has been given to the question of platform.

Result in Pennsylvania in Doubt.

ERIE, Pa., June 24.—The result of the contest for the nomination for Governor by tomorrow's State Democratic convention is still in doubt, with the chances in favor of ex-Governor Pattison. Pattison's most formidable rival is Congressman James Kerr. The other candidates are: George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, and Colonel John A. Woodward, of Bellefonte. National Committeeman James Guffy, of Pittsburg, whose adherents say he holds the balance of power in the convention, today decided for Pattison and predicted his nomination on the first ballot.

Oklahoma Republicans.

ENID, O. T., June 24.—The Oklahoma Republican Convention, to nominate a delegate to Congress, will convene in this city tomorrow. The outcome is uncertain, owing to the fact that Delegate Flynn's exact position toward renomination is unknown. His many supporters may stampede the convention to him. It is conceded that Bird S. McGuire will develop the most strength of any one candidate if a stampede for Flynn does not take place.

President Will Move His Quarters.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Arrangements were completed today for moving the President's offices and quarters while the repairs to the White House are being made. The Scott mansion, on Jackson Place, opposite La Fayette Square, has been leased for a short time. Here the President's offices will be located, and when in the city he will occupy apartments in the same building.

KING EDWARD IS ILL

(Continued from First Page.)

venting the disappointment of the public, Queen Alexandra should be crowned alone next Thursday and the King should be crowned in a comparatively private manner upon his recovery. This idea was discussed but was rejected as a procedure calculated to mislead the public mind as to the purely relative importance of the Queen's consort.

The pope, and the King of Italy, and other monarchs have cabled anxious inquiries concerning King Edward's progress, and dispatches received from all parts of the world reflect the intensity of feeling occasioned by the unexpected news of His Majesty's illness and sympathy with the British Nation.

WILD NIGHT IN LONDON.

Lower Element Are "Mafficking" Through the Streets.

LONDON, June 24.—In spite of the intensity of the tragic interruption of the coronation festivities, the lower element of London are "mafficking" through the flag-bedecked streets, and a portion of society in coronation gowns and jewels has gathered at what is called a gala coronation dinner at one of the fashionable hotels. Even at the gates of Buckingham Palace, within which the ablest surgeons and physicians constantly remain in the hope of saving the sovereign's life, the tooting of horns and the sounds of other revelries can be plainly heard. That slim gathering which still remains beneath the flaming palace light is now more bent on celebrating than on sympathizing.

Wagon-loads of boisterous rowdies are on the streets. They are driving all sorts of vehicles and waving flags and hugging demijohns of liquor. They make their noisy way from the West End to Whitechapel. They represent that section of the British public which no tragedy can sober into decency. They have tasted license unrestrained by law in the celebrations in connection with the war, and King or no King, they will celebrate the coronation.

It must be admitted that the revelers have been misled by the technical language of the bulletins; they seem to have no conception of the gravity of King Edward's condition. The thinking portion of the nation, however, has gone home numbed by the events which today have brought forth.

Indescribable consternation prevails throughout the country, and this consternation is reflected in the cablegrams received from all parts of the world.

The news of the King's illness spread like wildfire through the city. On the stock exchange the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols, with a fall of ½ a point. His Majesty, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operation, and though the King passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that four or five weeks must elapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labors of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore no date can get be indicated for carrying out the coronation.

Official Announcements.

Official announcements of the King's serious illness were made to public bodies as speedily as possible. At this morning's rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey the bishop of London requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the King.

During the afternoon the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice:

"The Earl Marshal has received the King's commands to express His Majesty's deep sorrow that owing to his serious illness the coronation ceremonies must be postponed. The celebrations in London will be in consequence likewise postponed, but it is the King's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

The King also expressed to the Lord Mayor his desire that His Majesty's dinner to the poor of London be not postponed.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the movements of the foreign guests. It is understood, however, that the special ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries as soon as more definite news is received of the result of the operation.

At the various palaces and at the Grosvenor, Buckingham, Carlton, Cecil and other hotels where the foreign representatives are staying, the news created the greatest dismay. Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the "tickers" announced His Majesty's illness all the preparations for the day ceased.

Traffic Was Paralyzed.

In the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. Traffic seemed momentarily paralyzed and it was long before the full effect of the startling intelligence was felt. In the course of the early afternoon the bulletin from Buckingham Palace announcing that the operation had been successful, that a large abscess had been evacuated and that the King's condition was satisfactory, was issued and posted at the various points where people congregated, and shortly afterwards a court official informed a representative of the Associated Press that His Majesty was recovering satisfactorily from the effects of the operation. The King treated the idea of the operation very lightly, his greatest concern being for the disappointment of the people.

"This, however," added the official, "was entirely unavoidable as up to the last moment the medical attendants confidently hoped the patient would be able to go through the more important parts of the ceremonies."

Many of the foreign representatives, including Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, called at Buckingham Palace this afternoon to make inquiries about the King's condition.

Queen Alexandra is terribly upset and nervous. The royal grandchildren were driven to the palace shortly after 1 o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained at Buckingham Palace throughout the afternoon, and when they left they appeared decidedly more cheerful than on their arrival.

Until 4 P. M a close vigil was kept within the palace. Nearly all the members of the royal family, with whom were Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Roberts and other leading men of England, anxiously awaited word from the sick room. After the 4 o'clock bulletin had been issued the watchers one by one went out, all looking more cheerful. The Duke of Connaught, who was in full uniform, seemed to be particularly pleased with his brother's condition.

Three Months' Postponement.

The best opinion seems to be that no less than three months' postponement of the coronation is inevitable, and even in the event of the King's recovery, the crowning of His Majesty will certainly be shorn of all its arranged-for glories.

Whitelaw Reid was seen by a representative of the Associated Press immediately after his visit to Buckingham Palace. He said:

"It is exceedingly distressing news. It is impossible to say more, or attempt to forecast events. We can only wait and hope for the best."

Diplomats called at the Foreign Office to express their condolence.

Stripped of medical phrases, the King was suffering from appendicitis, and the operation was entirely successful. The King's condition up to the present is satisfactory, but all depends upon the next 15 hours. Of course, his age and mode of life are against him. Since morning, the old stories that he is suffering from cancer of the throat have been revived, but they are authoritatively denied.

The postponement of the coronation festivities applies to the naval review as well as to all other functions.

The members of the American special embassy, while officially the guests of the King, have established a house of their own, and do not place much burden or responsibility on any one. They probably will make no haste to leave.

Another probability already discussed in official circles is a "service of intercession" at Westminster Abbey to pray for the King's recovery, unless the worst should occur within 24 to 48 hours.

Demolishing the Stands.

The work of demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation pageant was in full swing during the latter part of the afternoon. Hundreds of workmen who, this morning, were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the various jobs, were at work tearing down all that had taken weeks to accomplish. The loss of the insurance companies will be heavy, as great numbers of commercial companies and private individuals had taken out policies to cover them from the loss of receipts from stands and the cost of decorations in the event of the coronation ceremony not being held. Where speculators and householders did not take such precautions, the losses will, in many cases, mean an approach to bankruptcy.

Late in the afternoon telegrams from the provinces and abroad commenced to arrive. They all evidenced the profound concern occasioned by the news of the King's condition. In hastily summoned meetings of public bodies of London and throughout the United Kingdom, resolutions have been passed expressing the most profound grief, coupled with expressions of hope that it may please the Almighty speedily to restore the King to health.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazettte published this evening officially announces the indefinite postponement of the coronation.

Immediately after recovering from the operation, the King asked for the Prince of Wales. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, and other members of the Cabinet called at the palace during the day.

A Cabinet Council.

The Cabinet Council, which lasted an hour, was held this evening at Mr. Balfour's room, in the House of Commons. It is understood that it was arranged to carry on, as far as possible, public business requiring the King's approval and signature without reference to His Majesty, in order to insure absolute mental and physical rest and quietude throughout what the Ministers hope will be the period of convalescence.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, visited the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the King, late this afternoon. The Duke said His Majesty was peacefully sleeping, and that his pulse and temperature were satisfactory.

The Lancet says the operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, that the anesthetic was administered by Dr. Frederick M. Hewitt, and that the treatment was borne well, His Majesty recovering consciousness without any ill effects. No complications attended the operation. An abscess was found and evacuated.

PHYSICIANS' BULLETINS.

Report the King's Condition as Satisfactory.

LONDON, June 24.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 9 o'clock this evening.

"His Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress and has been much relieved by the operation. LISTER,
"TREVES,
"SMITH,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

Lister is Sir Joseph Lister, surgeon in ordinary to King Edward, famous for the discovery of antiseptic treatment in surgery. Smith is Sir Thomas Smith, sergeant-surgeon to the King and late vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons. Laking is Sir Francis Henry Laking, physician in ordinary and surgeon apothecary to the King. Barlow is Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to His Majesty's household and professor of clinical medicine and physician to the University College Hospital. Treves is Sir Frederick Treves, sergeant-surgeon to the King, and was surgeon extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria.

The following bulletin was issued at 11:10 P. M.:

"The King's condition is as good as could be expected after so serious an operation. His strength is maintained, there is less pain, and His Majesty has taken a little nourishment. It will be some days before it will be possible to say that King Edward is out of danger.
"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

OPERATION WAS MISDIRECTED.

Physicians Believed the King Was Suffering From Appendicitis.

LONDON, June 25.—Rumors are afloat this morning that although the necessity of surgery in His Majesty's case was obvious, the actual operation was misdirected. The symptoms of great pain and high temperature pointed to appendicitis, but when the appendix was revealed, it proved to be healthy, and the unexpected existence of a large abscess in the caecum was discovered. Whether or not there is any foundation for these rumors the bulletins have seemed to indicate that the surgeons were satisfied in the first instance with the evacuation of the abscess, and that they made no attempt to remove the appendix or other structures which might contain the germs of future danger, probably preferring to defer such operation for a radical cure to some period in the future.

ABANDON ALL FESTIVITIES.

Advice of the London Papers to the Public.

LONDON, June 25.—The London morning papers refer editorially to the dark shadow which has fallen over the nation and to its utterly unprecedented character. While they strive to maintain an air of hopefulness, they have difficulty in concealing their anxiety at the danger which will hang over the King's life for some days to come. They exhort the public to abandon all ideas of festivities and to return soberly to the duties of every day existence as most befitting the dignity of the nation.

President Roosevelt's Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Hay this morning received a cablegram from Ambassador Choate notifying him of King Edward's illness. The Secretary took the message to the White House, where President Roosevelt laid it before the Cabinet. The President, just before leaving the White House for the railroad station, sent the following cablegram to King Edward:

"His Majesty, Edward VII, London—I ask your majesty to accept my sincere assurances of sympathy and wishes for speedy convalescence.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Parisians Express Sympathy.

PARIS, June 25.—The Paris papers this morning give great prominence to the accounts of the illness of King Edward. These are accompanied by expressions of the deepest sympathy with Great Britain "in the sudden change from the anticipated rejoicings of the coronation to the affliction and anxiety caused by the dangerous illness of the country's beloved and popular monarch, who has just been the main instrument in giving it the blessing it so ardently desired—peace."

Caused at Sensation at Paris.

PARIS, June 24.—The bad news regarding the health of King Edward caused a sensation here, especially in the English colony. The papers here publish the London dispatch prominently.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS

T. P. O'CONNOR TELLS HOW THE HOUSE HEARD THE NEWS.

Cheers Greeted the Hopeful Words of Mr. Balfour—Lifelessness in the Routine Proceedings.

LONDON, June 24.—Of the scene in the House of Commons upon the announcement of the illness of King Edward, T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist member, and president of the Irish National League, has written the following account for the Associated Press:

"The workaday world goes on in its usual way, whatever tragedy be in the air, and this is especially true of the House of Commons, which is even yet bound down with the iron rules that no high destiny or national crisis can unbind. And thus it was today, when the whole world of London was shaken by the announcement of the postponement of the coronation and the serious illness of the King, for while everybody was waiting to see the Ministers enter and hear some news one way or the other, a clerk at a table read out the words of a petition from a provincial Town Council in reference to the pending educational bill. The educational bill is important, but to have this petition, with its dreary tautology, read when the fate of the monarch was in the balance, was one of those grotesque contradictions which exasperated and finally grated on the nerves of the House. But as the clerk read stolidly on in a muffled voice, the House began at last to interrupt him with discordant and even indecorous cries, and while the House was thus descending into undignified disorder, the Ministers were still absent from their places, and the House was still left without news. But, in spite of all this, and in spite of even the discordant and grotesque shouts, there was that about the place which showed something was in the air that shocked, saddened and even affrighted men. It is no exaggeration to say that there was a look of far more profound depression about the House than even in the awful and trying hours for Englishmen when the disasters of Colenso and Spionkop seemed to make the whole fabric of the empire reel. Many of the members looked positively broken. They entered the House as if the illness was theirs, and as if a blow had fallen upon them.

"The local petition was at last finished, the cries ceased, and there fell a somber and solemn stillness on the House when Mr. Balfour and the other Ministers filed in. Spontaneously and universally hats were taken off when Mr. Balfour rose and announced that he had a message to deliver in reference to the King. The House of Commons always looks its best and most impressive when it is thus uncovered. It is the custom for hats to be kept on, and, therefore, the mere act of uncovering heads gives to the familiar place a certain unusualness of look and a certain solemn exaltation, and so it was today when Mr. Balfour rose. Mr. Balfour is not a man who ever shows much feeling, and it is said of him by some of his most severe critics that he has much sentiment, but no feeling. Today, however, nobody could deny that for once Mr. Balfour seemed to be moved, and it was with something of a break in his voice that he announced the seriousness of the King's condition, and the fact that the operation had been already performed. There was no display of feeling until Mr. Balfour came to the point where he foreshadowed the statement that the surgeons were hopeful of the result. It was an evidence of how keen the feeling was, that he was not allowed to conclude his sentence. There was an anticipatory and big outburst of cheers from all parts of the House.

Mr. Balfour's statement occupied but a few moments, and was followed by a few words from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the opposition, and then the whole scene was over. It took but a few minutes, and but for the general air of the House to which I have alluded, the scene was not impressive.

"The House then went on with the discussion of the education bill in its many details, somberly but regularly and prosaically, as if nothing had occurred. But there was a certain lifelessness in it all, and, as is usual when something tragic is in the air, the real life of the House was in the lobbies and not on the floor. The members gathered in groups and King Edward was the one topic of conversation. There was nothing but regret and sympathy; the tragic elements of the case broke down all barriers, and men only thought of the man struck down at the moment when, if ever, the hand of cruel fate ought to have been stayed.

"The excitement was brought to a climax when a report spread like wildfire that the King was sinking, and this was soon followed by a report that His Majesty was actually dead. A shiver, as of the passing of the angel of death, then passed over everybody, and the members of the House rushed hither and thither, but with that characteristic quiet and apparent want of emotion which Englishmen so rarely lose. The place to go at that moment for the latest information was the House of Lords. The false report of King Edward's death came at 2 minutes past 4 o'clock, and at 4:20 the House of Lords began its sitting. There was an unusually full attendance, and so many ladies pressed for admission that they had to be remonstrated with by the attendants, and the poor things were rather hustled. The peers had to begin, like the Commons, with some commonplace business, the reading in dumb show of some documents and other trivialities, but this did not last long.

"Lord Spencer is now the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords; the Earl of Kimberley is dead, and Lord Rosebery has retired. Today, when Lord Spencer rose, he was pallid and evidently unnerved. He asked the question with just a sentence and a half of sympathy, after the terse fashion of Englishmen. Lord Salisbury was more lengthy. Indeed, to tell the truth, he appeared to many as if he were clumsily looking around for words and as if his usual felicity of language had deserted him.

"It was not a very impressive scene, but was thought to be rather more striking than the scene in the House of Commons, and here comes one of the little ironies of life. Tea on the terrace, one of the lone places where London's most fashionable people gather, had been almost spoiled by the bad weather. Today the sun was blazing, with the result that the ladies came out like butterflies after a shower, and never was the terrace so thronged, so gay and so tumultuous as on this day of fright and grief. There was something mournful as well as striking in the scene, and if anything were wanting to make it more mournful, it was the gay bunting, the Venetian masts and the glaring colors of the decorations on Westminster bridge, which cuts the sky line from the terrace.

"The flags flapped lazily in the sultry air, the vast crowds passed slowly by, the huge and groaning busses stood in rows of six and seven at a time. The tide of life flowed on strong and tumultuous, and the King is fighting with death."

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

Statements by Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons was crowded today by members and others who were anxious to hear the expected statement of the government leader, A. J. Balfour, on the subject of the King's illness. Mr. Balfour said he had intense gratification in saying that a successful operation had been performed on the King, and that His Majesty was progressing as well as possible.

"That announcement," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "removes a great load off our minds. My first inclination on hearing the melancholy news this morning was to suggest that the House mark its sense of the disaster which has befallen the whole community by adjourning. But on more careful reflection I have come to the conclusion that such a course is ill-advised. The anxiety we feel must be great and that anxiety is necessarily augmented by the circumstances under which the disaster has befallen the royal family and the whole country. I have come to the conclusion that if the House was to take the exceptional course to which I have adverted, that which is now anxiety in the public mind might become a panic and a wholly exaggerated idea of the present state of things might go abroad.

"The status of things is undoubtedly grave, but we ought not to use stronger epithets in regard to it than those I have used, and I am convinced that if we were to consider the King's condition to be such that it would be improper to carry on the business of the country we should produce a wholly false impression. In these circumstances we do not propose to suggest any exceptional course, and I am only thankful to have been able to inform the House that so far as we know at present everything is going on as well as can possibly be expected."

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, expressed his entire approval of the course taken by Mr. Balfour and the House resumed its ordinary business.

Just before the adjournment of the House, Mr. Balfour announced that the conditon of King Edward had not changed and that His Majesty was progressing satisfactorily.

In the House of Lords.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, said:

"All we can do is to hope and pray for the best and console ourselves with the knowledge that the surgeons entertain a most satisfactory view in regard to the progress of the distinguished patient. More definite language than this is impossible. An operation of singular severity has been performed, and leaves behind it every hope of a prosperous issue. Some weeks will at least elapse before His Majesty is restored to his usual health. The progress of His Majesty towards convalescence will be accompanied by the sympathy and sincere hopes and affection of his subjects. We know that for three or four days, at least, and maybe longer, this must be uncertain. But there is this consolation—that matters could hardly have gone better.

"No action can be taken by the House while matters are in a state of transition, but I think we have every ground to hope that the issue will be a favorable one, and that we shall be able to return to our ordinary avocations at an early period. Disappointment has been extensively suffered by the abandonment of the naval review and other great celebrations in honor of the King, but a much greater calamity than this was threatened."

Dr. Edson Explains the Disease.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Dr. Cyrus Edson explained the King's illness and the operation as follows:

"Perityphilitis is inflammation, including the formation of an abscess of the tissues around the vermiform appendix, and hence perityphilitis is hard to distinguish at once from appendicitis. Usually an operation is necessary to ascertain whether the appendix or the surrounding tissue is diseased. In the King's case there is probably an abscess at the head of the large intestine, where the appendix begins, and the operation today was an immediate necessity because the abscess had to be got at at once and emptied of its contents of pus. Of course, I cannot say what further than the abscess was discovered by the surgeons—that is, to what extent the inflammation had affected that part of the King's body. Under ordinary circumstanstances he ought to recover in three or four weeks, but after recovery it would perhaps be four weeks more before he would be able to perform his part of the coronation ceremonies. The King's trouble is in his right side, low down."

King's Banquet Postponed.

It is with the most extreme regret we have to announce that, owing to the illness of His Majesty, King Edward VII, the banquet to be held in honor of his coronation, on Thursday evening next, at the Portland Hotel, has been indefinitely postponed.

GEORGE TAYLOR, President.
A. C. U. BERRY, Secretary.
T. W. H. LONDON, Secretary Banquet Committee.

STATUS OE FILIPINOS.

Position of the Administration on the Question of Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—What amounts to an official pronunciamento of the position of the Administration on the question of citizenship in the Philippines, pending further legislation, was filed in the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia today. It is in the form of an answer to a rule of the court to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued requiring John R. Young, Clerk of the Court, to allow Antonio M. Opisso y de y Caza, recently an inhabitant of the Philippines, to declare his citizenship intentions before Mr. Young as Clerk, as petitioned by the Filipino. The answer prepared by United States District Attorney Gould, and approved by Attorney-General Knox, points out that Congress has not yet determined the civil rights and political status of the Philippine inhabitants; that the petitioner is not included in any class of persons authorized by law to declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States, and that the defendant Young is without any authority to receive such declaration. The answer also says it is assumed that the petitioner intended to renounce his allegiance to Spain and adopt the nationality of the territory of the Philippines, inasmuch as he does not allege that he took the steps required by article 9 of the treaty with Spain, providing that a declaration of decision to preserve allegiance to Spain should be made before a court of record by April 11, 1900.

Passed Gravel Stone as Large as a Pea.

ROYERSFORD, Pa., April 19th, 1902.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I had been a sufferer from kidney trouble for about eight years, with pain in side, back and head, about 6 or 8 months ago I concluded to try a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. To my surprise I experienced a decided relief before I had taken half of the bottle, and one morning passed a gravel stone as large as a pea, which I still have in my possession and will be pleased to show to any one who doubts the efficacy of this wonderful remedy. One month ago, finding some of the old symptoms returning I purchased a 50c bottle of Swamp-Root at Dr. Morey's Drug Store, and before I had taken one-fourth of it I found in the vessel which I had voided during the night, a teaspoonful of small gravel stones and sand, the passing of which was immediately followed by relief.

JESSE S. BUTTERFIELD.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Butterfield, and know that the above statement is true in every particular.

DR. MOREY, Druggist.

For a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail free, write Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Committee of Republican League Will Confer With President.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The executive committee of the Republican National League met here today and a sub-committee will depart for Washington to wait on President Roosevelt, on whom depends largely the date and place for the next National convention. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, Philadelphia and Dallas are competing to secure the convention. The committee which will go to Washington will present a paper to President Roosevelt heartily indorsing his "wise, patriotic and energetic administration, under which the which the country is resting in confidence that every large pledge of the Nation will be fully redeemed and the policy which established the honor of the United States at home and abroad will be faithfully maintained."

TWENTY-FIVE ARE KILLED

Lightning Strikes a Spanish Church During a Funeral.

MADRID, June 24.—While a funeral was being held in a church at Pinero, in the Province of Orenz, today, the building was struck by lightning, as a result of which 25 people were killed and 35 were injured.

Cuban Soldiers Demand Pay.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A reunion of war veterans is to be held in Manzanillo this week for the purpose of unitedly demanding pay for their services in the revolution, says a Havana dispatch to the Herald. The authorities are worried and fear trouble as a result of their necessary noncompliance with the demand. General Maeso, late candidate for the presidency, was scheduled to preside, but has declined.

The British vessels recently captured off the Cuban coast in violation of the fisheries and customs rules have been released on a protest made by the British charge d'affairs. The 15-mile limit claimed under the Spanish law will not be recognized.

Drowned to Escape Lynching.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 24.—William Brown, a miner of Mundo, fearful of being lynched for the murder of a fellow-worker, jumped into the Elk River, near Lanagan, 40 miles from here, today, and was drowned. Brown had been arrested for the murder of Joseph Slager, whose dead body had been found under a bridge. While officers were taking Brown to the jail a crowd of men gathered. After a desperate struggle Brown broke away, and, before the officers could interfere, drowned himself. No cause is known for the murder of Slager, who was 28 years of age.

Woman's Tennis Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The woman's National championship tennis tournament began today on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The feature of today's playing was the defeat of Miss Maude Banks, the Philadelphia ex-champion, by Miss E. Wymer, of Washington, 6—4, 9—7.

Two Fights at London.

LONDON, June 24.—Frank Erne, of Buffalo, defeated Jim Maloney, of England, in the seventh round.

Tommy Ryan, of Kansas City, defeated Johnny Gorman, of New York, in the third round.

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Are sure to please, for they are so light and comfortable and characterized by those Studebaker qualities—strength, style, durability.

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By far the greater number of patients seeking relief for so-called weaknesses are strong, robust men in every other respect. Loss of vitality, prematureness, etc., are not weaknesses, but the symptoms of inflammatory processes in the Prostate Gland (so-called neck of bladder), caused by contracted disorders and too often repeated and too long continued excitement. Under our local plan of treatment, directed toward reducing the edlarged and swollen Prostate, immediate results, as indicated by increased circulation and renewed strength, are observed. Our colored chart of the organs, which we send free on application, is interesting to any one wishing to study the anatomy of the male.

Portland Office, 250½ Alder Street, Corner Third.