PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1904—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAS MAID FOR A DOG

Antics of Rich American Woman Create Sensation in a Paris Hotel.

SERVANT HAS ALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Able to Soothe the Canine Feelings in Three Different Languages.

WOMAN FORMERLY A GLOVE SALESWOMAN

Beauty Attracts Theatrical Manager and He Offers Her Position.

CHARMS ALSO CAPTURE A RICH HUSBAND

Canine Pet, in Addition to Having a Maid, is Given Suite of Rooms in Swell Hotels in Paris and Trouville.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. E. Harrison Posner, wife of a rich American, has a dog named Bijou. The dog is now occupying a special apartment in a hotel at Trouville, frequented by millionaires, nobles and other persons of distinction. He is attended by a maid, a servant of qualifications described in the following advertisement:

Wanted—A first-class young woman as chambermaid to a dog of high breeding. Must possess all continental requirements, be of gentle disposition, amiable, fond of animals and respectful. Verbal references required. Address hotel.

Mrs. Posner with her dog has been one of the sensations of Paris recently. When the Posner and Bijou arrived at the Hotel Ritz, a place where princes, ambassadors and the notables of all Europe and America are to be seen, she caused astonishment by requiring, regardless of the cost, a suite specially for the dog and his waiting maid.

There is nothing extraordinary about the dog, as a dog. He is a small terrier, with hair of great length and silkiness, through which peep a pair of feverishly bright little eyes.

The animal has been coddled until he is sickly, and has an appetite as dainty as a spoiled child. His meals were ordered from the restaurant with painfully careful selection. A portion of woodcock, or quail or some ris de veau, would be sent on a silver service to his canine highness' "apartment" with as much attention to daintiness as if he were an old-timer peer of France. After the French fashion, he was sometimes seen in the restaurant, devotedly watched by his superior attendant. He wears a collar set with jewels.

When Mrs. Posner started for London for a brief visit she found that she couldn't take her pet into England, where a kind of hydrophobia quarantine is in force, so she arranged for quarters for him at the fashionable watering place, Trouville, as sumptuous as those he occupied in Paris. Mrs. Posner expected to return to the Ritz and the dog's suite there will undoubtedly be re-engaged.

Face Her Fortune.

Mrs. Posner was Miss Georgia Davids of Louisville, Ky. She is a woman of unusual beauty. She sold gloves in a store in Louisville not many years ago. Hundreds of persons visited the store for no other purpose than to admire her dazzling complexion, perfect features and golden hair and blue eyes.

A theatrical manager heard of her and induced her to go on the stage. She took the name of Elaine Ellison and appeared first in "Babes in the Woods," then in one of Charles Frohman's companies and later with Henry E. Dixey in a revival of "Adonis."

She met in New York E. Harrison Posner, a young man from Natchez, Miss., who had made a fortune in the oil boom in Texas. They were out driving in Central park in the fall of 1897. Miss Ellison remarked that it was a perfect day. "It would be perfect if we were married," responded Posner. So they drove to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church parsonage and Rev. Dr. John Hall married them.

They went to Europe in order that Mrs. Posner might study for grand opera. Posner invested heavily and luckily in Klondike claims. Everything he touched prospered. He and his wife spent a winter in Alaska. He bought a mine at that time and named it "The Elaine Ellison." It is the best of all. In 1899 Mrs. Posner revisited Louisville and charmed all those who had known her as a saleswoman by her unaffected graciousness of manner.

Posner made a sensation a year ago last summer as a plunger. At Trouville he won $80,000 at baccarat in two sittings. His baccarat winnings there, at Aix les Bains and other resorts that summer are said to have amounted to $360,000. He won $60,000 on the races at De Auville.

In London last November Mr. and Mrs. Posner left jewels which they valued at $40,000 in a cab. Discovering their loss, they reported it to the police. The cabman was found and he returned the jewels. The English law gives the finder 20 per cent of the value, and Mr. Posner cheerfully drew his check for $8,000.

A first-class lady's maid, such as the woman engaged for Mrs. Posner's dog, is required to speak English, French and German, so that she may be of use in whatever part of Europe her mistress may visit; she must understand hairdressing, massage, manicuring, plain sewing and something of dressmaking; she must be immune against seasickness and be able to pack luggage scientifically. A cheerful and agreeable manner and a soft voice are insisted upon by employers. The wages are $30 a month.

Bijou's maid seems to be in all respects a woman of this type.

CROWN OF GOLD FOR VIRGIN

To Be Placed on Figure in St. Peter's on Occasion of Jubilee in December.

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ROME, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A crown of solid gold, set with diamonds and precious stones, is being made for the image of the Blessed Virgin, which is venerated in St. Peter's, and it is to be placed upon her head on the occasion of the jubilee of the Immaculate conception next December.

The other day Pius X received in private audience Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi, secretary of the commission appointed by Leo XIII to arrange for the festival, and handed him a magnificent unset diamond, saying he wished it set in the crown as a personal gift from himself. The diamond was formerly in a ring recently presented to Pius X by a devout admirer, and the pope's action in contributing to the coronation has greatly encouraged the committee which has charge of the arrangements.

BREAKS BANK AT MONTE CARLO

Feat is that of American, J. G. Grant, Instead of Grand Duke Alexis, as Reported.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo was not the Grand Duke Alexis, the czar's uncle, but an American named J. G. Grant, who is staying at the Riviera Palace hotel. The play was at roulette, of course. Grant's favorite number was [illegible] which he invariably played the [illegible]. On several evenings in succession [illegible] considerable sums, and one morning [illegible] the spirit of play upon him, he entered the Casino at 11 o'clock and sat down. He won steadily, and his success soon attracted a fashionable crowd, which watched his every movement. In less than an hour he had won $7,500. As he folded up the heap of notes passed to him he was the most composed man present. He continued to play and soon accomplished another coup, still on his favorite number. Contrary to custom in the Casino, his success was greeted with cheers by the onlookers.

The chief croupier threw up his hands excitedly, signifying that he had not money enough to pay. The bank was technically broken, and the cheers were renewed even more vehemently.

Grant sat back in his chair perfectly nonchalant, awaiting the arrival of further money for the bank, which had been hurriedly sent for. In three minutes Grant was paid in full, arose, bowed to the attendants and left the Casino.

The news of his success spread through the district the next morning, and it was generally repeated that the victor was the Grand Duke Alexis, who also had been playing the maximum. But Alexis only won $18,000 and did not break the bank. Grant did not take the trouble to correct the false impression.

Another heavy player was Sir Christopher Furness, the English shipping king. He played with great recklessness, but won $6,000.

The Casino has had an exceptionally bad week. Even 16-year-old Hugh Brinsmead, visiting Nice with his parents, won in thirty minutes $20,000. He is too young to obtain a ticket of admission himself, but borrowed one from a friend and commenced to play with only $20. As his pile grew he got more and more excited and plunged. He began to lose, and finally, after much persuasion, was induced to leave the Casino, taking with him $2,800.

More money has been won at the Casino this season than has been known in years; nevertheless the bank makes an average daily profit of $30,000.

JURY SUSTAINS THE CRITIC

Author Crosland Has the Satisfaction of Paying the Costs of the Action.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—E. W. Crosland, the author of "The Unspeakable Scot" and "Lovely Woman," sued the St. James' Gazette for libel in reviewing the last mentioned book. Mr. Crosland said in the book he wished all women were widows, because if they were the amount of human suffering on earth would be sensibly reduced. The critic remarked that if one woman was a widow the amount of human suffering on earth would, to say the least, be sensibly reduced.

This retort Mr. Crosland regarded as libelous. He was severely cross-examined and admitted that he wrote: "Of all the men in the world commend me to a plain, blunt critic. He is the salt of the earth, the savior of his kind."

He also admitted that he wrote that "A woman should be kept in a hut at the bottom of the garden" and that "The days when a man kept a whip for his wife were the dream of happiness."

The defense declined to call any witness, leaving the case to the evidence given by Mr. Crosland. The jury found a verdict for the defense, nonsuiting Crosland, with costs.

TEN LIFE SENATORS REMAIN

Remainder of Seventy-Five Elected in 1871 Have Closed Their Careers.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The death last week of Emile Deschanel leaves only ten life members of the French Senate. Under the terms of the constitution in 1871 the two chambers elected seventy-five life senators, the vacancies caused by death to be filled by the election of senators for nine years, lots being drawn to decide what department shall have an additional representative.

The remaining life senators are the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier, Herve de Saisy, Eugene Guoin, Rene Berenger, Joseph Magnin, Jules Cazot, Henry Wallon, the "Father of the Constitution," General Billot, G. C. Berthelot and Des Hayes de Marcere. The youngest of these men is over 70 and the oldest is 92.

MORGAN HAS BEEN BUNCOED

Original Manuscript of Byron's "Corsair" Not in His Possession.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—John Murray, whose grandfather was Byron's publisher, says he has the original manuscript of "The Corsair" in Byron's own handwriting, and that, therefore, the alleged manuscript of the work bought by J. Pierpont Morgan and taken to the United States last week by his son cannot be the original.

Murray never heard of the existence of any other "Corsair" manuscript than the one he owns. But Byron was accustomed to write several rough drafts of his poems before they finally satisfied him, and Murray thinks it may be one of these that Mr. Morgan bought, together with the manuscript of "The Last Days of Pompeii," for $10,000.

MANY PEERS WITHOUT HEIRS

Fifty Prospective Vacancies in the Upper House of the British Parliament.

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LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A writer in Chambers' Journal, discussing the present composition of the House of Lords, recalls the fact that there are at present more than fifty peers who have no heir to succeed them. If these members of the House of Lords were to die suddenly the membership would be reduced by one-tenth forthwith. Most of the heirless peers are conservatives.

TURNS DOWN LOUBET

Pope Decidedly Averse to Receiving President of the French Republic.

BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON PONTIFF

Le[illegible] to Prelate Probable Consequences of Such Course.

CARDINAL DEL VAL SUES FOR CHURCH

Action Taken as Indirect Recognition of Civil Power of Italy.

EXPENSES OF VATICAN TWO MILLION

Half a Million of This Sum is Expected to Come from the United State and as Much More from Britain and Its Colonies.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

ROME, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It has been stated that the French government was not at all anxious that President Loubet should be received by the pope on his coming visit to Rome. It seems, however, that President Loubet himself recently had a conversation with Cardinal Lecot, archbishop of Bordeaux, in which he said:

"The pope would do wrong in not receiving me, because public opinion in France cannot remain indifferent to such a refusal and the government would find in it a reason for increased activity in the religious persecution, which I deplore as much as you, being unable to prevent it. Such a refusal might induce the abolition of the concordat, which would be an irreparable misfortune. I cannot do much myself, but if such a policy be persisted in I shall be able to do even less, because the pope would thus entirely disarm me of any power. Such would be the result of a proceeding that could make only the French enemies of the church rejoice."

For the moment, however, there is no intention of abolishing the concordat, but already some changes have been suggested by the French government, among them that of giving to the civil authorities the right of filling all vacant ecclesiastical offices, even the most humble parishes, a right until now reserved to the bishops. It is hardly possible that the pope will change his mind and receive the French president after all, but it seems that the French government, inspired no doubt by the Italian, is at present employing all the means at its command that such a visit be accepted by Pius X.

Cardinal Sues the State.

Cardinal Del Val, the pontifical secretary of state, has begun suit in the Italian courts against the government to recover his titular church of Santa Prassede. This has long been in possession of the government, which leased it to the municipality of Rome for barrack purposes. Incidentally the Roman municipality also has been made a defendant in the suit, in which the cardinal asks that the court declare the building to be the property of the church, and that he, as vicar of the same, has the right to use it and its buildings for himself and his court when he visits the church, as is his duty, several times a year. The cardinal begs the court also to order the restitution of the rent the buildings should have produced since the day he took solemn possession, and that at least a sufficient portion of said buildings be detached and arranged in order to make a convenient residence for himself and court.

The action has made a sensation, because by it the papal secretary of state seems to admit the civil supremacy of the Italian government in Rome. It has also been made the subject of some caustic remarks anent the court which the cardinal claims to have the right to lodge properly. The Tribuna goes so far as to suggest that Cardinal Del Val follow the example of his predecessor in office, Cardinal Rampolla, who spent large sums of money in the restoration of his titular church of St. Cecilia, a work to which the government gave cheerful aid.

Expenses of Vatican.

It has been carefully computed at the Vatican that the expenses of the coming year will amount to nearly $2,000,000. About $5,000,000 of the papal moneys, invested as a contingent fund, will bring interest of more than $250,000, and other property of the Holy See will increase the certain income to nearly $500,000. It is, then, $1,500,000 which the Vatican must receive from the contributions of the faithful.

Every bishop who comes to Rome brings a contribution from the Catholics of his diocese. Mgr. O'Connell of Newark brought $4,000 last week, and it is expected that the amount to be presented by Archbishop Farley will reach the $10,000 mark. It is hoped that the ninety-eight bishops of America will be able to send to Rome this year at least $500,000 for Peter's pence. The recent falling off of French contributions has found compensation in the increased generosity of Americans.

England, Canada, Australia and the colonies generally contribute about as much as the United States to the support of the Vatican, and with what little is still to be received from the French Catholics it is thought that Austria, Spain and Germany will bring up the necessary amount. The sum total of Italian contributions to Peter's Pence does not reach an average of $60,000 a year.

Pius X has inaugurated great economies in the administration of the church. Many salaries have been reduced, many sinecures abolished, several Vatican prelates have received ecclesiastical benefices as canons in Roman churches instead of fixed salaries. The personal expenses of the pope and his attendants have been reduced to a minimum, as the noted frugality of Pius X will not allow of any waste or unnecessary outlay.

Discourage the Orders.

In view of the increasing hostility of the Italian government to the church, Pius X is discouraging the heads of the religious congregations expelled from France from buying property in Italy, especially if too conspicuously near Rome. A prominent French religious order was recently negotiating for a magnificent villa, belonging to a Roman patrician, when the pope put a stop to all negotiations and advised all the religious orders against buying Italian real estate. It is feared at the Vatican that sooner or later measures closely imitating the French action against the religious order may be adopted by the Italian government.

Pius X is about to order the removal from monumental churches of all statues and paintings which do not possess artistic merit, and will give instructions to the clergy regarding the care to be taken of all

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SCANDAL AT SCOTLAND YARD

Detectives Said to Have Taken Protection Money from Violators of the Law.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Scotland Yard authorities are now engaged in investigating a grave police scandal said to involve several well known detectives of the West End district. The full extent of the corruption is not yet ascertained, but detectives are known to have been receiving money for years from betting men and keepers of red light houses. Sensational disclosures are looked for.

After the conviction of Whitaker Wright, who was prosecuted as the result of the action taken by private persons, the government having refused to move, Arnold White said: "The guilty man is the prime minister. Nothing can exonerate him from the responsibility of refusing to prosecute. Both he and a member of his family were shareholders, a fact he did not divulge in the House of Commons on the occasion when he had to give a judicial decision in the matter."

"It is due to the public that the attorney general and the solicitor general should retire. The scandal in this case strikes more deeply at the roots of the national morality and honesty than did the French Panama scandal or the Black sea coal scandal in Russia. The decadence of our so-called aristocracy has no parallel. In former times people did not sit down to a feast with their money lenders."

Judge Bigham, who sentenced Wright, is now receiving letters threatening personal violence. His house is guarded by detectives. The judge went into the country yesterday, detectives traveling with him. The fact that Wright was found to have a fully loaded and cocked revolver has caused more stringent regulations to be issued in reference to searching prisoners. During the trial a year ago Counterfeiter Barmarsh shot himself in a cell in the Old Bailey immediately after sentence. It is believed that Barmarsh intended to shoot Informer Schmidt, who was the principal witness at the prosecution and who himself was arrested recently. Orders were then issued to the wardens to carefully search every prisoner who was to be tried and to take every precaution to prevent a prisoner from obtaining a weapon or poison. These rules were totally disregarded in Wright's case. An inquiry is now being made to apportion the responsibility. Fear is entertained that unless strict supervision is exercised over prisoners judges may be shot in court. At the Old Bailey the distance between the dock and the judge's chair is only seven yards.

ART STUDENT FOOLS EXPERTS

Supposed Old Statuette of Admiral Nelson Only Dates Back Two Years.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Royal United Service Institution, which controls the Naval and Military museum, appealed eighteen months ago for subscriptions to purchase a statuette of Nelson, said to have been presented to Nelson by George III. The statuette was examined by experts, who declared it early nineteenth century work of great artistic value. King Edward subscribed $125, the prince of Wales $50, and the statuette was purchased. Now it comes out that it was modeled only two years ago by an art student named Richard Garbe for a patron, who supplied him with old prints and details. Garbe says he cannot understand how experts imagined that it was a statuette of early nineteenth century work, as he adopted a device recently discovered of cutting a crescent in each eye, to cast a shadow, to add to the expression. The statuette, which purported to have been presented to Nelson as a memento of the battle of the Nile, represents him as having two eyes, although he had lost one four years before that battle.

TEACHES OLD WORLD A LESSON

Paris Paper Commends This Country for Refusing Bompard Permission to Land.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"The old world has received a merited lesson from the new," remarks the Presse in commenting upon New York's refusing to allow Murderess Gabrielle Bompard to land and give a hypnotic, moving picture exhibition of the crime.

"Mr. Roosevelt's subjects were right in expostulating against the preposterous exhibition projected. The tenets of the Monroe doctrine were never so justly fulfilled and 'America for the Americans' in this instance was justified. The country did right to defend itself against such a shock to its morals. Here we accepted the affair too lightly, and even have postal cards depicting the crime, representing Gabrielle in decollete costume and referred to by the journalist writing her memoirs as a merely accidental spectator of the crime.

"Gabrielle appealed to the highest authority at Washington, only to be submitted to the humiliation of deportation on a special tug, while we ourselves received a well-merited lesson in morality."

LATEST FADS IN TABLE LINEN

Damask with Large Ornamentation Correct for Big Dinners in Paris.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This is the season for the display of white goods in the big Paris shops, and some novelties in table and other linen are to be seen.

Damask, with large ornamentation, is still the right thing for big dinners, but for family breakfasts something more decorative is permissible, especially Venetian guipure monograms, all high relief in white, rarely colors. Various shades are permissible, though, in the border embroidered floral arabesques.

DANCERS' DRESSES FIREPROOF

London Theater Goes the Limit in Protection Against Disaster from Fire.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—One result of the Chicago theater disaster is that the scenery, dresses and accessories of the Alhambra ballet, just produced, are thoroughly fireproof. An experiment showed that the ballet dancers' skirts, apparently consisting of the flimsiest material, would not burn even when exposed to a powerful gas flame.

JAPAN KEEPS BUSY

Converts Four Fast Pacific Steamers Into Auxiliary Cruisers.

ORDERS LARGE SHIPMENT OF ARMY BEEF

Will Soon Have Taken Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds of Provisions.

NO REPLY EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Russian Concessions Do Not Warrant the Presumption of Peace.

WAR MINISTER TO COMMAND LAND FORCE

Transportation of Merchandise Over Trans-Siberian Railroad to Stop to Leave Line Open for Army Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—"It will be astonishing if Japan remains inflexible," were the significant words of an official of the Foreign office to the Associated Press this afternoon, in speaking of the Russian response to the Japanese proposals, which will be dispatched to Tokio next week. The remark was not intended to convey the idea that the Japanese necessarily will accept the full details of the Russian proposition, but rather, if it is actuated by a sincere desire to preserve peace, Russia will offer a reasonable basis in a modus vivendi.

All knowledge of the mediation proposed by Prince Ching at Peking is denied here and a specific denial is given to the assertion that the Russian minister there invited Prince Ching to take such action. The report that 1,000 Russian troops are to occupy Antung is also contradicted, it being intimated that as this is one of the open ports of the United States the report might have been put out to cause a renewal of hostile feeling in the United States.

It has been ascertained by the Associated Press that there was practically no division in sentiment among the emperor's advisers at the recent meeting. In this connection it is pointed out that much of the criticism abroad regarding the delays incident to the formulation of the present, as well as the former Russian communications is largely attributable to ignorance of the complicated machinery and deliberative methods of the Russian government.

The emperor's decision in all important matters affecting the empire are always based on most extensive and comprehensive reports on every phase of the subject. It is necessary under this system to have the fullest information. This has the advantage of placing all of the emperor's advisors on record and making them responsible for the recommendations they make.

An unsuccessful effort was made at the British embassy here to confirm the report cabled to the State department at Washington from Tokio that Ambassador Scott had pronounced the reply to be made by Russia to the last Japanese note as satisfactory. It is known that Ambassador Scott has expressed a hopeful feeling, based on the emperor's New Year's declarations.

At the Japanese legation the present moment is regarded as critical, and there is no evidence of a belief there that the reply will be acceptable.

Japan Requisitions Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Advices have been received here by the local agent of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha Steamship company, operating four speedy steamers, that the steamers have been taken over by the Japanese government for conversion into auxiliary cruisers. This is the second fleet of liners to be taken from the merchant service between this coast and the Orient. Only recently three steamers of the Toyo Kissen Kaisha line, running to this port, were withdrawn from the service and turned over to the Japanese government.

Railroad freight officials have additional advices relative to Russian and Japanese mess and canned beef shipments from the east by way of this port to their respective military depots in the Orient.

Japan is ordering for shipment from Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago 2,500,000 pounds of corned beef. It has already contracted in Cincinnati for 12,000 cases of mess beef. The same country is taking from a Chicago firm, in 60,000 pounds monthly shipments, 800,000 pounds of mess beef. By February 15 next Japan will have taken from this country as food for its war forces about 7,000,000 pounds of mess and corned beef. Russian shipments of mess beef up to February 15 next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 6,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds now loaded on board ship in this harbor.

Japan Has No Information.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—The government does not, it is said, possess any information concerning the character of the forthcoming Russian note, although it has received various reports, the majority of which say the reply will be satisfactory. None, however, emanate from a source which warrants their full acceptance as correct. In the judgment of many just now the character of the note does not warrant the belief that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, has given out the slightest intimation of its contents. Even that carries little assurance, for the reason that the Russian and Japanese conceptions of what constitutes a fair bargain vary materially. The government of Japan does not anticipate the receipt of the Russian reply for a few days. When it comes it will probably be considered by the throne in conference with the cabinet and elder statesmen. The presumption that Russia has made concessions does not, in the least, warrant the conclusion that there will be a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties. Its entire proposition will be carefully scrutinized and every condition and contingency of the situation closely weighed. If the reply should prove to be completely unsatisfactory to Japan the outcome of the conference is manifest. Should it give partial satisfaction an exchange of notes is possible, although there remains slight room for additional diplomacy.

Russians Appear in Corea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Small parties of Russian soldiers are beginning to appear on the banks of the Yalu river, cables the Seoul (Corea) correspondent of the Herald. Twenty mounted troopers crossed into Corea at Samaso, near the head waters, and twenty-four reached Antung. They were officers said to be investigating sites for barracks.

Cannot Confirm Good News.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—While the German Foreign office is unable to confirm the news received at Washington that Russia's answer will be satisfactory to Japan, it believes it is likely to be true and argues that Russia will avoid giving an answer

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday, with Colder in South Portion; Monday Fair.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	17	1 p. m.	26
6 a. m.	18	2 p. m.	27
7 a. m.	19	3 p. m.	27
8 a. m.	20	4 p. m.	27
9 a. m.	21	5 p. m.	27
10 a. m.	22	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	24	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	26		

COTTON SOARS ONCE MORE

Option for March Delivery Goes Over Sixteen Cents on Early Call.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Never before has such an advance as that of this morning been witnessed over night in the cotton market, and perhaps never before has the market shown such wild excitement. Cables from Liverpool were spectacular. They reported an advance of 29 to 33½ points when they were expected to be 5½ to 10 points lower.

There were sensational advices from Liverpool also, mentioning a corner in January and February, with excited buying on stop orders and rumors circulating regarding the condition of continental, Liverpool and American houses. Here first prices were at an advance of 42 to 81 points on the old and of 12 to 48 points on the new crop months. March, which closed last night at 15.82 cents, opened at 16.25 cents and sold up to 16.42 cents on the call. May, closing yesterday at 16.04 cents, advanced to 16.76 cents, and July, closing at 16.18 cents, opened at 16.80 cents. There was heavy liquidation and immediately following the call prices sagged off a few points, but the market remained very excited, with trading active.

Before the close the market was forced to a still higher level, with March reaching 16.45 cents, May 16.79 cents and July 16.90 cents, a net advance on these months of 72@75 points.

The close was at near the top and steady, with the nearer positions 57@75 points and the latter to 48 points net higher. The sales were estimated at 400,000 bales.

On account of the extreme fluctuations commission houses and brokers in this market would not consider an order today without the deposit of a margin of at least $5 a bale. Some were asking $10. The usual margin in ordinary times is $1.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The biggest surprise of this season was sprung in the cotton market today, when Liverpool, instead of coming in at a decline of 15 points, as was expected, showed advances of from 19 to 34 points. Covering by traders who had sold the market yesterday for an expected break sent prices to record-breaking heights. May went to 17 cents on a single jump of 65 points, or over $3 a bale. July also went over the 17-cent mark to 17.16 cents on a jump of 59 points.

STILL INVESTIGATING BURTON

Brother of Kansas Senator Said to Be Employe of Questionable Concern.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Naturalization frauds and Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas continued to be the subject of investigation by the federal grand jury today. Witnesses were summoned to appear in both investigations.

Arthur F. McIntyre of the Merchants Brokerage & Commission house house, his father, and Charles Burton, a brother of Senator Burton and an employe of the brokerage company under McIntyre have been subpoenaed.

Among the men subpoenaed presumably as witnesses in the naturalization fraud cases were Otis F. Mallard, former secretary of the club, and Ford Combs, present secretary. Mallard was subpoenaed Friday, with John F. Fitzsimons, also a former secretary, but did not appear until today. Fitzsimons was questioned for an hour.

The grand jury adjourned this afternoon, to be reconvened next Tuesday, when Combs and Mallard will be called to testify again.

BALLANCE SUES HIS BROTHER

General with Good Philippine Record Alleges that He Has Been Defrauded.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 30.—General John Green Ballance, U. S. A., and who was very prominent in the Philippine campaign, has entered suit in the circuit court against his brother, Willis H. Ballance. When he went to war he appointed his brother as agent, and alleges that the brother collected rentals and sold property, diverting the proceeds, large sums, to his own use, that he refuses to make an accounting or surrender the books. General Ballance owns much real estate and is a member of one of Peoria's oldest families.

MAUPIN IS IN SHERIFF'S HANDS

Bondsmen Withdraw from Bond on Disclosures of Raising of Warrants in Auditor's Office.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Investigation of the office of County Auditor Maupin so far shows about $2,000 of raised warrants. Maupin has resigned and a new auditor will be appointed. Maupin's bondsmen have withdrawn from the bond and turned him over to the sheriff. It will be several days before the matter can be thoroughly sifted.

TAX COMMITTEE BUSY

Omaha Real Estate Men Ask Writ of Mandamus Against City Council.

OBJECT TO RAILROAD ASSESSMENT

Say Property of Roads Has Been Valued at Small Part of Real Worth.

ASSERT COUNCIL REFUSED A HEARING

One of Petitioners States This is Continuance of Former Fight.

PROPOSE TO HAVE THE MATTER SETTLED

Real Estate Exchange Not Discouraged by the Slow Grind of Federal Court and Will Keep on Trying.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The assessment of railroad property in the city of Omaha is to have another go in the supreme court. This morning George T. Morton, W. G. Ure and F. D. Wead, through their attorney, T. J. Mahoney, filed with the supreme court a request for permission to file a suit for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city council of Omaha to reconvene as a board of equalization to hear protests of the relators because of the low valuation placed upon railroad property by the city tax commissioner and approved by the council. The request is made because the relators claim that the council refused to set a date for a hearing when asked to do so, and further it is claimed that the property of railroads, which is supposed to be assessed at its fair cash value the same as other property, has been assessed at one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent of its real value.

The petition filed states that the returns made on railroad property by the tax commissioner and approved by the council were as follows: Union Pacific, $68,340; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $21,495; Omaha & Southwestern, $17,615; Omaha & North Platte, $11,310. The real value of these roads, as stated in the petition as being the result of careful investigation on the part of the relators, is: Union Pacific, $14,832,200; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $2,500,000; Omaha & Southwestern, $4,717,890; Omaha & North Platte, $3,145,260.

Will Keep Up the Fight.

"This move," said W. G. Ure of the Real Estate exchange, "is merely one in the chain instituted by the exchange for the equitable taxation of the railways. The fight has not been dropped, nor will it be allowed to lag merely because the case is in the slow grind of the federal courts. We propose to make the fight all along the line and to open engagements at every opportunity.

"By taking the case into the supreme court we expect to get a decision on the constitutionality of the charter section requiring the local assessors to accept the figures of the State Board of Equalization. If in our favor we propose to go before the council and try to have the railway assessments raised to their true proportion. We are confident that in the face of such interpretation of the laws and constitution by the highest tribunal in the state no federal court can consistently give the railroads an injunction restraining the levying or collecting of such taxes."

Sutton Issues an Injunction.

Late yesterday afternoon, on the relation of T. J. Mahoney, who appears as attorney for Messrs. Morton, Ure and Wead of the Real Estate exchange tax committee, Judge Sutton issued a temporary restraining order, directed against Frank E. Moores, as mayor, and the city council, and enjoining them from proceeding to levy taxes against the property of the citizens of Omaha on the valuation as returned for the year by the Board of Equalization, until after the supreme court of the state of Nebraska has passed on the application of relators for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city council to reassemble as a Board of Equalization and consider complaints against the valuation placed on the railroad property. The restraining order is made returnable at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, February 1.

LABOR LEADER IN TROUBLE

Secretary of Chicago Federation Counseled by Court to Obey Jury Summons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Secretary Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor was counseled from the bench by Judge Joseph E. Gary to reconsider a determination to defy the grand jury in the matter of producing the books and records of the federation before the grand jury, which is investigating violence and rioting during recent strikes. Secretary Nockels was given several hours in which to consult further with other officials of the Federation of Labor. Judge Gary's action today was the outgrowth of more citations causing Nockels to show cause why there should not be a judgment of contempt of court as a result of Nockels' ignoring the order of the grand jury.

In reply to an appeal by Nockels for dismissal on the ground that to comply with the mandate of the grand jury might incriminate him, Judy Gary declared that the effect on public opinion of such refusal would be an implied admission on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor that the organization was engaged in counseling or condoning the assaults and violence.

The Federation of Labor is the central organization, with which nearly every union of wage owners in Chicago is affiliated. Judge Gary is widely known as the jurist who presided at the trial of the Haymarket anarchists.

Secretary Nockels was later discharged by Judge Gary from the charge of contempt of court. Nockels' plea of fear of incriminating himself the court held was legal.

BURGLAR SHOOTS TWO MEN

Negro Caught in Nefarious Act Fights His Way to Liberty and Escapes.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Jan. 30.—A negro burglar last night shot and probably fatally wounded Albert Troll, cashier of the Second National bank, and his brother, George Troll, manager of Troll's clothing store.

The three Troll brothers, suspecting a thief, were lying in wait in the store. They caught Howard Papsico, colored, who managed to get out of their hands and shoot his way out. A posse started in pursuit.