

Buster Brown Himself Next Sunday's Bee.

New Color Magazine Next Sunday's Bee.

HORSES GET A HAND
Last Night's Events Most Interesting of the Week to Date
SEVERAL SURPRISES ON CARD
Coach and Four Prove the Making of an Event of the Evening
PETER ROCHE TRIES NOVELTY IN LINE
Five Hitch with Cook Horse
PROVES SLIGHTLY TROUBLESOE TO HIM

The applause all the horses show is like the firing in a skirmish. There will be a ripple of sympathy and cheering for some horse dashes by in the open, then three or four in some high tier will open up with a little spatter of commendatory hand-reports, then a whole section will burst into fierce action, firing at will and using as it were the magazine when some particular favorite does something particularly fetching in range of that division of the line. Finally, when the winner is announced, if it be an Omaha entry, such a thunder of small arms (and small hand also) noise begins as would send pellmell any desperado charging upon a entrenched position. But the horse show reports warm the ear of the target of pleasure and not of deadly hate, and the bravest outburst from tiered entrenchments and the boxes spill no red blood, but only brings the warm color to the faces of the winning owners.

Of the sixty horses entered last night and appearing in the various classes, eighteen were Omaha owned. The prize cup for Omaha entries was of course in the program, but there were only four horses in this class, so that the real test of the evening was rather more local horse flesh in the ring than has been the case on former nights.

The show of 1905 will undoubtedly be a much larger entry by local fanciers. An Omaha man who has much to do with the promoting of the show said:

"I believe people will be surprised at the effect this horse show will have. Omaha has been called the least 'horsey' city in the west, and I think not without some reason. There have been a few men who have gratified their love for fine animals, but the greater part of those who are in a position to own blooded horses, up to this time, through the pressure of business, an interest in automobiles or some other reason, have been content to own a pair of hacks good enough to take them to the theater and have not ventured to horse owning beyond this. But I look for a change. The show has shown our people the beauty of the horse. They knew this before, of course, but the impression had grown dim through lack of daily object lessons. Fine horses are not to be seen so common on our streets, looking now to see a great revival of horse owning and in a few years we may very probably have men here who are becoming known all over the west as breeders and exhibitors of the horse show circuit."

The promenade was popular last night. The railings were crowded. The interest in the horses was not quite so strong as on preceding nights, for the entries by this time are all familiar to those who have been regular attendants, and there is not the possibility of the unexpected to keep the mind centered on the arena gates. So the boxes came in for more attention.

By far the most spectacular event of the show to date came in the four-in-hands, when the crowd had the pleasure of cheering five spirited horses dashing along before a coach, on top of which was a bouquet of horse show gowns, put together with here and there a shiny hat. The coach, a brake and a drag were all loaded with young society folk. A lunch served from the coach was one of the accessories.

SPECIAL FEATURES AT HORSE SHOW
Most Interesting Evening So Far in the history of the show.

CHINESE MENACE FOREIGNERS
New Society Organized Along Lines Similar to the Boxers of 1900.

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PEKING, Sept. 29.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Since May there has been increasing unrest among the natives in south Chi Li, north Honan and west Shan Tung districts. A new anti-foreign society, the Tsai Yuan, has been formed, similar to the Boxers, with many members. The movement is spreading rapidly, even during the present harvesting of good crops. The situation is much the same as in 1900, without the famine incentive. The south Chi Li mission of the Canadian Presbyterian church and the mission of the American board are in the threatened region. The principal centers of agitation are Chang Tu Pa in Honan; Shun Tu Pa and To Wink Tu, in Chi Li, and Tung Gu, in Shan Tung. The placards of the new society being circulated are identical with the placards of the Boxers, with the following addition:

"If every member will distribute thirty copies of this placard as numerous as the Boxers, and on October 11, the Chung Yang festival, all foreigners will be destroyed." The membership of the Tsai Yuan includes clerks, yamen officials, Buddhist priests and rich and influential natives. The fact of yamen subordination being members of the society renders adverse action of the magistracy difficult.

The American, British and French ministers have notified the Wai Wu Pu of the above facts, and the Wai Wu Pu has ordered Viceroy Yuan to suppress the society. The foreign consuls are also notified. The movement in Shan Tung in 1900. The foreign ministers have confidence in his ability. Now the situation is not critical at present, but owing to continued Japanese successes, and with pro-Japanese sentiment now prevailing in China, any foreign movement may easily become uncontrollable. Fortunately there are 8,000 foreign troops in Chi Li.

LONDON HAS NEW LORD MAYOR
Man of Many Business Relations Has Highest Office in the City.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman John Pound, chairman of the London General Omnibus company, limited, was today elected lord mayor of London for the ensuing year. He was born in Leadenhall street, city, in 1829.

FUNERAL OF PROF. NIELS FINSEN
Two Kings and Many Dignitaries Attend Service.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—The funeral of Prof. Niels Finsen was held at the Frederica church today. Few scientists have been recognized in death as Prof. Finsen. Two kings, those of Denmark and Greece, were present, and almost every other European ruler was personally represented, while princes and high ministers of state and leading scientists came to pay a last tribute to the dead man. Among the famous mourners were several prominent mourners were seen—patients whom Finsen had cured. wreaths, carried by special representatives, came from Emperor William, King Edward and Emperor Nicholas and many others. The coffin was hidden beneath flowers and hundreds of doctors, medical students and patients followed it to the grave.

SON OF AN AMERICAN GENERAL
Major Osterhaus, Brother of Naval Officer, Dies in South Africa.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Major Osterhaus, whose death in a hospital in southwest Africa last night has been reported, was the son of General Peter Osterhaus, who served in the northern army during the civil war in the United States and who is now living at Bonn. General Osterhaus had two sons. The other son is an officer in the United States army. The deceased officer was born in the United States.

SENATOR HOAR IS DEAD
Distinguished Massachusetts Statesman Passed Away Early This Morning.

LONG PROMINENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS
He Was Seventy-Eight Years Old and Had Been a Member of the United States Senate Since 1877.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—George Frisbie Hoar, senator United States senator from Massachusetts, died at his home in this city at 1:35 this morning. The end followed a period of unconsciousness that had continued since early Tuesday and came so gently that only the attending physicians were aware of the exact moment of his passing. The attending physicians despaired of the senator's life six weeks ago, but such was the vitality exhibited by their distinguished patient that even they were surprised and the public was at times led to cherish a faith in an ultimate recovery. On Sunday, however, all hope was abandoned after a last unsuccessful attempt to administer medicine and nourishment. Brief lucid intervals were followed by long durations of unconsciousness until Tuesday morning, when the venerable statesman sank into a state of coma from which all efforts to rouse him proved futile.

George Frisbie Hoar was born August 25, 1826, and was therefore over 78 years of age. Upon his graduation from Harvard college in 1846 he began the practice of law, gradually drifted into politics and for over half a century has been a force in Massachusetts statecraft, representing the Bay State in the United States senate since 1877. In a pen sketch of the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, written several months ago, "Savoyard," a noted Washington correspondent, said of him:

"Senator Hoar is a man of thought, not of action, a speculative statesman rather than a constructive. He has been a conspicuous figure in the national councils for a third of a century, but his name is associated conspicuously with none of the great measures of that period, other than as an accomplished debater, an erudite scholar, a learned jurist, a consummate master of his mother tongue, and a sincere lover of his country and his fellow-man.

"The forty-fourth congress is famous for its statesmen and renowned debaters. There were giants in those days. Who can forget the most brilliant parliamentary eloquence of the nineteenth century? Hoar, between Benjamin H. Hill and James A. Garfield, with amnesty and the 'bloody shirt' for theme? It was the congress that retrenched expenses, that investigated Blaine, that impeached the secretary of war, though overwhelmingly democratic, the house appointed George F. Hoar one of the managers of that impeachment. The accused had for counsel the very elite of the American bar—Black, Carpenter, and Blair—and the chief of the defense was Hoar, our state patriot, if we may so name it, and it is only truth to say that the most vivid memory of that trial, the finest thing connected with it, the one beautiful classic in the annals of eloquent speech, is the closing sentence of George F. Hoar's speech summing up for the accused. It has survived all else of that imposing spectacle.

"During the life of that congress Mr. Hoar was one of the commissioners that decided the disputed presidential election of 1876. He voted with the majority.

"One of the greatest political convocations of history was the republican national convention at Chicago in 1880. Mr. Hoar was a member of that body and was chosen to preside over its deliberations. It was a splendid tribute to his high personal character, and judicial rectitude. The wavering balance was rightly adjusted. He was a clear head, his tranquil breast, in that arena of human ambitions and human passions. The grandeur of Garfield's perfect sentences, moved him not. No doubt he had a choice among the suggestions for that first political station of the world. But it was never apparent in his speech or conduct that he was a member of that brilliant assembly. To have presided over such a body is a testimony of the most exalted citizenship."

Senator Hoar has always been a republican, though notably differing with his party in recent years. He was a man who has not profited by public life. His name is stated only recently that during his life in Washington he had the whole time been getting a little poorer, year by year. It was only last year that he completed his autobiography. He has been an overseer of Harvard university, president of the Harvard Alumni association, a member of numerous historical and similar societies, a trustee of Clark university and the Peabody museum, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, besides being active in other similar interests.

AK-SAR-BEN CALENDAR
Friday, September 30.

At the Street Fair—
3 and 8—Leonzo, comedy juggler.
3:30 and 8:30—Pascatel, high aerial contortionist.
4 and 9—Herr Schmidt, strongest man in the world, supporting cycle wheel on his shoulders.
4:30 and 9:30—Marvellous Melville, the human fly, in high aerial novelty work, closing with sensational leap for life.
At the Auditorium—
Horse Show; opens 8 p. m.
At the Theaters—
Royd, "The County Chairman."
Krug, "The Factory Foundling."
Orpheum, Vaudeville.

FAIRBANKS NOW IN SPOKANE
Addresses Large Crowd on Republican Attitude Toward the Philippines.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 29.—From Helena to Spokane, Wash., Senator Fairbanks traveled today, crossing the northern part of Idaho en route. The day was more marked for its devotion to the sight-seeing than for speech-making and the beauties of the Blitter Root and Cabinet ranges, as well as the swift-moving Clark Fork of the Columbia and Pend D'Oreille lake were fully appreciated by the vice presidential candidate and his colleague, Senator Dooliver.

In Idaho the train was stopped at Sand Point and Rathdrum for speeches and at Sand Point he addressed a large crowd of citizens. Sand Point being a lumber port, Senator Fairbanks devoted himself largely to the duty on lumber, contending that the republican policies are necessary to proper protection of that industry. He made a demonstration that the republicans have not been so successful in their policy as to discuss polygamy at the stopping places in Idaho, but at Sand Point spoke in praise of Senator Heyburn.

The Spokane committee met the Fairbanks train at Sand Point. It consisted of a number of leading republicans of Spokane, including Mayor Boyd and State Senator Crow, the former a classmate of Senator Fairbanks at college. In his speech tonight Senator Fairbanks made an exposition of the republican policy in the Philippines, his leading topic. He also discussed the tariff and urged a continuance of the republican policy as necessary to the welfare of the people at large.

Senator Dooliver spoke on the general issues of the campaign. Both senators urged the election of the republican state ticket.

The theater was crowded from start to finish and both senators had the most careful attention. Their points were enthusiastically applauded and the meeting was considered a success from every point of view.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 29.—With a stop of an hour at this point Senator Fairbanks concluded his four days' speaking tour of the state of Montana. His special train arrived at 8:30 a. m. and was met at the railroad station by a committee of prominent citizens and escorted to the republican club near the depot by the Young Men's Republican club and a brass band. The tent in which the meeting is held is used as a theater and the orators spoke from a platform used by the troupe. The early hour at which the meeting was held did not prevent the effect of preventing a large attendance of the republican party.

Senator Fairbanks made an argument for the retention of the republican party in power, saying that it had shown its capacity by its record in the past is the best guarantee for the future. He contended that all its policies had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all classes of our people, and the wisdom of a change, which could lead to disastrous consequences that had already proved disastrous.

While he was speaking a nearby locomotive whistled in blowing off steam, whereupon Mr. Fairbanks said it was like the democratic orators—capable of making a great deal of noise, but doing little else.

When the party left here it was still fifteen miles from the state line on the west, but the schedule called for no more speaking until Sand Point, Idaho, should be reached late in the afternoon.

CANNON AT CAPITAL CITY
Climax of Speaker's Nebraska Tour Comes with Lincoln Meeting.

DRIVES HOME SOME PROTECTION TRUTHS
Seward Also Gives the Visitors a Great Welcome, Congressman Watson Making Principal Address.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The climax of Speaker Cannon's Nebraska tour comes tonight over Joseph Q. Cannon, speaker of the house. The occasion was his closing speech in a campaign tour of Nebraska in company with Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana. The large Auditorium was too small to hold the crowd, which after filling all the seats and all the standing room, extended clear out into the street, all eager to hear the distinguished visitor talk.

The two congressmen in their private car arrived over the Burlington from Seward at 8:50 o'clock and were met at the station by a number of citizens. Both were tired from the long and hot trip and did not leave the car until time to go to the Auditorium.

Speaker Cannon and Congressman Watson began their tour of the congressional districts of the state at Falls City last Friday and in every congressional district they were greeted with the warmest of welcomes. Everywhere they have been royally received and everywhere they have been greeted by good crowds.

Upon reaching Lincoln Mr. Cannon said: "Nebraska is all right, like the one taken tomorrow every republican congressman will be returned. But the republicans of Nebraska must see that it stays right."

Given Great Reception.
Members of the Veterans' Republican club, the Young Men's Republican club and the Young Women's Republican club, carrying clubs and banners with the inscription "Speak softly, but carry a big club," acted as escort to the hall and upon the entrance of Speaker Cannon and Congressman Watson the large audience arose en masse and gave a demonstration that lasted several minutes. It was a demonstration which the Nebraskaans have not seen since the days of long ago.

Congressman Burket, who met the train at Seward, presided at the meeting and in a short speech complimentary to the speaker introduced Mr. Cannon. When the speaker rose men and women in the audience waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. He discussed the tariff, the trusts, reciprocity and the Parker letter of acceptance.

The conclusion of Mr. Cannon's speech the audience demanded a talk from Congressman Watson and they got it. Mr. Watson was at his best, and as he told of Parker's declaration to receive the Roosevelt pension order and accepted the invitation of the democrats to fight the campaign on that issue the audience cheered him to the echo. He tried to stop several times, but the audience refused his permission until he had talked for almost an hour.

Speaker Cannon said:
I come to take counsel with the good people of this commonwealth. For the past four years the republican party for the four years of the last republic. For the four years of the last republic. For the four years of the last republic. For the four years of the last republic.

Before that time our nation was fifth or sixth among those of the earth in manufacturing. We were in the agricultural world. We then manufactured eight hundred million dollars worth of products in the year 1890. We were the second largest producer of goods in the world. We were the second largest producer of goods in the world. We were the second largest producer of goods in the world.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST
Fair Friday and Cooler in East Portion. Saturday Fair and Warmer.

Hour.	Temp.	Deg.	Hour.	Temp.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	.....	72
6 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	.....	70
7 a. m.	64	4 p. m.	.....	70
8 a. m.	67	5 p. m.	.....	71
9 a. m.	70	6 p. m.	.....	74
10 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	.....	73
11 a. m.	70	8 p. m.	.....	71
12 m.	70	9 p. m.	.....	70

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION
Russians Do Not Expect Kourapatkin to Make a Determined Stand at Mukden.

There continues a dearth of news from the Russian front, the far east, since the Russian frontier was ordered to be closed in the Japanese armies. The Liao river is said to have been dammed abreast of Liao Yang, in order that the flooded country may protect the left flank of the Japanese army threatening Mukden. In St. Petersburg it seems to be expected that General Kourapatkin will not make a stubborn fight for the possession of Mukden.

Novosti Sees but Little Good in So-Called International Law.

Novosti, St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—The Novosti, in a bitterly sarcastic editorial, refers to the conference of the Institute of International Law, which was closed at Edinburgh yesterday, and to the proposal from the United States to reassemble The Hague tribunal. The paper declares that international law is a polite myth, under cover of which the strongest nation takes what it wants without regard to its opponent's rights and feelings, and that the law as a science is a relic of the past.

The Russ makes an intricate calculation of Japan's fighting strength, from which it concludes that the Japanese have a reserve of 1,000,000 men upon which to draw in case of their being called into the field. It says the critics have been all along deceived, both by the difference in the Japanese army on a war and on a peace footing, and by the statistics of the able-bodied men fitted to respond to a call for military service. Russia, the Russ says, must reduce its army to a more normal strength when organizing its forces to meet the Japanese in the far east.

While considerable public interest has been aroused by the reports that President Roosevelt is sounding the powers as to the advisability of calling another peace conference, the Russian government has no intention of doing a purpose has yet been officially conveyed to Russia, neither through Ambassador Cassini or Ambassador McCormick. In official circles the proposition is not considered to be exactly opportune. The Russian government naturally is greatly interested in the tribunal, which owes its existence to Emperor Nicholas' initiative, and under ordinary circumstances would welcome anything to forward its aims, but it is pointed out that during the war it would hardly be received with favor. The neutral powers would of course desire to limit the activity of the belligerents. Russia admits that there are many questions growing out of the war in the far east which it would profit all the powers to definitely settle and it is in favor of a conference at the close of the war.

KANSAS-COLORADO LAWSUIT
Proposal to Settle Matter by Annexing Portion of Sunflower State to Centennial State.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 29.—An effort at a solution of the Kansas-Colorado water suit is in progress and if the efforts of the two states are successful a strip of the western portion of Kansas about 100 miles wide will be annexed to the state of Colorado and the litigation now before the supreme court at Washington will be thrown out. Agitation along this line has already started and prominent politicians in both Kansas and Colorado are exerting every effort to get the passage of a bill through the legislature of both states, whereby the western portion of Kansas can be taken into Colorado. This, it is thought by those who have given the irrigation question much thought, will solve the difficulty and both states will be benefited to a great extent. The strip of country in western Kansas which it is proposed to annex to Colorado is that most affected by the water suit. It is the arid region of the state, and the irrigation problem is of the greatest importance to the residents. To the east of Dodge City there is no water, and the water from the Arkansas river for irrigating purposes and the suit against Colorado was brought for the purpose of securing a sufficient amount of water in that portion of the state extending westward from Dodge City to the Colorado state line.

MANY DELEGATES ARE PRESENT
Several Countries Represented at Convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew began in this city today. Prominent clergymen and delegates from all sections of America are in attendance. Delegates are also present from Scotland, Canada and other foreign countries. The convention was called to order by E. C. Denton of Rochester, N. Y., acting president of the brotherhood. As soon as organization had been perfected reports from the general council, the treasurer and the standing committees were read. Greetings were received by the convention from England through George A. King, first vice president of the brotherhood in England, and Rev. John H. Ellison, vicar of Canterbury and chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, who is also vicar of the cathedral in Canada; from Japan by E. E. Wood and from Scotland by Arthur Giles.

RUSSIANS ARE UNEASY

Lack of Definite News Causes Many Rumors to Be Given Credence.
ALL IS OF AN UNFAVORABLE NATURE
Bands of Hungresses Ready to Raid the Rear of Kourapatkin's Army.
CHINESE SPIES KEEP JAPS INFORMED

Da Pass, Along Russian Left Flank, Captured by the Brown Men.
KOUROPATKIN TAKING TO THE PLAIN
Togo Is Taking Every Precaution to Prevent the Escape of Any of the Russian Ships Now at Port Arthur.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A feeling of uneasiness is now being felt in St. Petersburg, owing to the lack of definite news from Port Arthur and General Kourapatkin is growing rapidly. What adds to the tension is the fact that all reports coming in are of an unfavorable nature.

Thus it is reported that enormous bands of Hungresses, well equipped, are only awaiting the moment when General Kourapatkin is engaged, to work havoc in his rear, while the Chinese have developed an organized night and day spy service in favor of the Japanese. These spy services extend even into Port Arthur, whence every movement of the ships is forthwith reported to the Japanese. The latter have so perfected their blockade that not even a junk can pass. Reinforced by all the ships that can possibly be placed at his disposal, Admiral Togo has taken measures to prevent Admiral Wires' fleet from escaping even to neutral ports.

It is stated tonight that the Japanese have countermanded Port Arthur and annihilated 100 Russians.
Such are some of the disquieting rumors which now depress the public and the course was very weak today.

Reports which have been published in some papers to the effect that General Kourapatkin had been instructed to give battle at Mukden are untrue. A further contest here is unlikely.

Japanese Capture Pass.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—St. Petersburg has received news from Mukden to the effect that the Japanese have at last begun the offensive. They have captured Da Pass and are pressing on General Kourapatkin's left flank. The War office is unable to confirm this officially, because Kourapatkin's dispatches are following the emperor, but the Associated Press is informed by the general staff that all indications point to the news being correct. It is believed the Russians abandoned Da Pass without serious resistance.

Several other passes of the Da range, eastward of Fentshuping (twenty miles south of Mukden), are also in the hands of the Japanese.
Kourapatkin is evidently drawing in his forces to the less mountainous country westward, where he may decide to give battle. In the meanwhile sharp fighting is regarded as imminent southeast of Mukden, whence the Japanese are expected to deliver their main attack, the flank movement of the west being of secondary importance.

Da Pass, of Ta Pass, meaning great pass, is situated about forty-five miles southeast of Mukden and about the same distance northeast of Liao Yang. It is about twenty miles south of the Hun river. The Japanese attacked Da pass, which was occupied by the troops of Generals Miestchenko and Samsonoff on September 24, but were twice repulsed.

Gripenberg Command Selected.
The emperor will return here from Odessa tonight. There will be considerable relief in giving out official telegrams during his absence. The emperor stopped his train at Vilna in order to receive in audience General Gripenberg, who is to command the second Manchurian army, who went there to hand over the charge of the military district.
General Gripenberg's chief of staff, General Roussakov, served with distinction during the Turkish war and was wounded at Plevna. General Schwanka, chief of staff of the Sixth corps in Poland, has been appointed quartermaster general of the second army, which will consist of six corps, including the Eighth Odessa and the Sixth Siberian corps. The latter is now with General Kourapatkin. The remaining corps are not yet designated, though it is understood they will include one corps from Kiev, one from Caucasus and one from the Sixth corps from Lomja.

Epidemic Among Japanese.
TOKYO, Sept. 29.—The Japanese army around Liao Yang are reported to be demoralized by epidemics, due to decaying corpses.
The Japanese are said to have dammed the Liao river above Liao Yang, flooded the country in order to protect their left flank.
Winter clothing is being received by the Japanese from America.
Japan Increases Military Strength.
TOKYO, Sept. 29.—The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law was gazetted today. It extends the service of the second reservists from five to ten years and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscripts. Reservists will be retired at the age of 37.
A contemplated increase in the army involves a new scheme of divisional organization, the plan of which has not yet been disclosed.
At the Foreign office this evening it was stated that the new conscription regulations will augment the available Japanese fighting force by about 200,000 men.
British Ship Is Stopped.
CHEE POO, Sept. 29.—The British steamer Yiksan, trading in China seas, arrived today and reports that it was stopped by a Japanese torpedo boat 600 miles outside the harbor of Chee Poo. Her papers had been examined by the Yiksan was allowed to proceed.