PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1901—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BOERS PUSH AHEAD

Carry Hostilities Back to the Aggressive Stage of Two Years Ago.

GIVE JOHN BULL A HARDER PROBLEM

From British Viewpoint the Situation Grows Steadily Worse.

WHITE ELEPHANT IN DARK CONTINENT

General Botha Finds it No Trouble to Capture Officers.

MEANWHILE ENGLISH GOLD RUNS LOW

While Kruger Seeks Intervention from Roosevelt and Czar His Men in Battle Daily Help Themselves.

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LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—General Botha has captured nearly 300 British officers and soldiers since Kitchener's proclamation of banishment and confiscation came into force. Whether Botha will disarm and return them, as heretofore, or hold them as hostages for England's observance of civilized warfare, is causing natural anxiety.

Since Chamberlain has adopted the contention of the jingo press that the Boers are merely bandits, Boer generals will undoubtedly need some security against their being treated as such.

The South African situation is persistently growing worse. Dewet is believed to be heading for Cape Colony, and in the present state of widespread revolt throughout that extremely rough country his advent would mean that war could be carried on for five years. With Dewet in Cape Colony, Botha harassing the British on the Natal border and Delarey and Viljoem capturing artillery under Kitchener's nose at Pretoria, the Boers enter upon their third year of their emancipation in a marvelously advantageous position. This is felt here, and the depression is general, especially as the war chest is rapidly becoming exhausted. An extra session of Parliament to vote more money seems unavoidable.

Boers Help Themselves.

While Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds are drawing up petitions to President Roosevelt and the czar asking them to intervene, the fighting Boers are helping themselves in South Africa. They celebrated the expiration of the period in which Lord Kitchener proclaimed they must surrender by four notable successes, killing sixteen officers and men and wounding sixty-three men.

The situation is singularly like the opening of the war two years ago, the names of the same places recurring in the dispatches. Utrecht, where Major Gough was entrapped, was the scene of a similar ambuscade eighteen months back. Acton Homes, where the Boers yesterday reappeared, is eighteen miles southwest of Ladysmith, prominent in the early hostilities, and the Natal colonials are mustering for the defense of the Tugela as when General Joubert invaded Natal in 1899. In Cape Colony fighting is again going on south of Stromberg, in territory traversed by raiders and their pursuers half a dozen times.

Another Outburst.

The government's publication of these reverses causes an outburst of exasperation against the conduct of the war, not in South Africa, but by the ministry. The great ministerial journals accuse the government of trying to run the war "on the cheap" by not having provided Lord Kitchener with sufficient resources.

The Times, while it has no misgivings as to the final issue, accuses the home authorities of lack of organized, sustained effort, of a disposition to postpone military for financial consideration and of failure to grasp the moral and intellectual damage which the prolongation of the struggle inflicts on the empire. Other ministerial supporters aver that precious months which should have been spent in preparing for another campaign were wasted in electioneering and that Lord Kitchener has not been supplied with the requisites for war.

So soon as Lord Kitchener squeezes one part of the sponge the mobile Boer trips away at the other part. The vast war field is continually recruited from the Dutch and supplied out of British convoys or by rebel sympathizers. In the meanwhile only disasters disturb the government's normal lassitude, occasioning spasmodic efforts, when it ought long ago to have realized that far larger and better equipped and trained forces were essential to terminate the war. It is pointed out that it is convenient for the Boers to have in their hands numbers of British at a time when a harsher policy is advocated.

ANARCHISTS AFTER ASTOR

American Representatives Threaten His Life and Property in England.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Anarchists in America are paying considerable attention just now to William Waldorf Astor. The millionaire has received many letters within the last two weeks threatening his life and the destruction of his house and the office of his newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette, if he ventures to join the anti-anarchist campaign. Mr. Astor treats these letters with contempt in his paper, but has taken precautions to protect both himself and his property from the possibility of attack. He has special detectives employed at Carlton house terrace, his London mansion, and at Cliveden.

AMERICAN RAILWAY IDEAS

By Applying Them to London Underground Yerkes Expects to Triumph.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Charles T. Yerkes has expressed a determination to charge a uniform fare, 5 cents, on the underground railroad, instead of fares from a shilling downward, working the road on American principles, which was thought, Engineering says, to be absolute nonsense by nearly every English railroad man.

"If the road is expected to pay," the paper says, "Mr. Yerkes will give Englishmen an object lesson in three principles, rapid transit, cheap fares and frequent service."

CRITICISES WOMEN GUESTS

Lebargy Delights Mrs. Potter Palmer with His Witty Remarks on Toilettes.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram— Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Potter Palmer found herself seated next to M. Lebargy at a dinner given by the duchess of Larochefoucauld, daughter of Senator Mitchell, yesterday, and the conversation naturally turned upon the subject of the French Beau Brummel's proposed visit to Chicago to lecture before society. Mrs. Palmer said later:

"I was at first disposed to chaff him, but was soon convinced that he would have much of importance to say upon the art of dressing if he could be induced to come to America. M. Lebargy is a very interesting and a very witty man. I asked him to criticise, confidentially, the appearance of other women guests at the dinner. He did so and in the most amusing and instructive way. My own toilette was discussed next and I must confess that I learned a few points which I shall find invaluable in the future.

"The upshot of it all was that we became great friends. Mme. Lebargy, whom I had previously met, is perfectly fascinating. I have hopes of their accepting my invitation to come to America, though I doubt if M. Lebargy would lecture."

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are just back after several weeks' stay at Bellaglio, on Lake Como. There they met M. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, with whom they formed an immediate friendship. Mrs. Palmer also invited M. Labouchere to visit Chicago and Newport as their guest.

"Are you sure you can get me lionized properly?" inquired the irrepressible member of Parliament. Mrs. Palmer assured him that she could and M. Labouchere promised to go next year, "Loaded with enough epigrams to make a huge sensation."

POSTPONES TRIP TO AMERICA

Duchess of Marlborough Gives No Reason for This Sudden Change of Plan.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duchess of Marlborough arrived this morning and will spend some time with her father at his apartments on the Avenue Champ Elysees. Her trip to America has been postponed. No reason is given. She may, however, sail aboard Valiant about October 15, if Mr. Vanderbilt decides to go to the United States for two or three weeks before the usual Riviera cruising. Valiant is now undergoing repairs at Southampton.

When the Duchess Consuelo arrived at the Northwestern station, accompanied by her courier and two maids, her father was awaiting her on the train platform. After fond embraces Mr. Vanderbilt questioned eagerly: "Isn't he with you?"

"No," answered the duchess, shrugging her shoulders, "he simply would not come." This presumably referred to the duke, who once more has allowed his wife to travel alone.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been seriously annoyed by the reports of an estrangement between the couple, and especially insisted that the duke should be his guest in Paris.

Since President McKinley's death Mr. Vanderbilt's horses have been run under their trainer's name. One of them won an important prize a few days ago at St. Cloud.

CZARINA CLIMBS THE FENCE

She is as Highly Amused as Are Others Over Her Berlin Escapade.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The czarina of Russia was the heroine of an amusing escapade while visiting Kiel last week. One morning while she was shopping with her sister a crowd collected around the door, hoping to catch a glimpse of her as she left. The czarina asked the people of the shop if she could not escape by the back way and was told that the back entrance was boarded up owing to building operations.

The czarina, nothing daunted, ordered a ladder to be placed against the wall of the yard, over which, greatly delighted, she clambered into an adjoining garden, whence she made her way unobserved through side streets to the castle.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO CUBA

North German Lloyd Company Anticipates Large Extension of American Trade.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The North German Lloyd company has established another steamship line from which it anticipates a large extension of its American and South American trade. The new line is from Bremerhaven to Cuba. The first trip will be made about the middle of November and thereafter monthly until February, when the service will be made fortnightly. Agents have been appointed at the principal Cuban ports and officials of the company say that in a short time they will enjoy a practical monopoly, not only of the Cuban coasting trade, but also of the Cuban trade with Europe and South America.

PARKHURST HURRIES HOME

Anxious in Spite of Ill-Health to Get Back to New York Politics.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst sailed for New York Wednesday, shortening their stay abroad by two weeks. Dr. Parkhurst, who was already in poor health, was seriously affected by President McKinley's death. Moreover, cablegrams received by him insisted that his presence was needed in the New York mayoralty campaign.

IRELAND'S LACK OF CRIME

Emerald Isle Continues to Outclass All Europe in Its Freedom from Wickedness.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) — Ireland continues to far outdistance all other European countries in crimelessness. Official statistics for the past year show a decrease of 10.2 per cent of indictable offenses and of 18.2 per cent in minor offenses, as compared with the preceding year.

FRENCH HUG THE BEAR

Feed Him Well Honeyed Words Through the Ear of the Czar.

HIS MAJESTY SEEMS TO LIKE THE IDEA

Makes Felicitous Reply to Loubet's Speech at Bethony.

PRESIDENT'S WORDS ARE SUSPICIOUS

Seem to Intimate Possible Interference in Transvaal.

GERMANY IS HARDLY FRETTING ITSELF

Doesn't Believe Nicholas Will Commit Himself to Any Arrangement Detrimental to the Kaiser's Domain While in France.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The czar of Russia left French soil at Pagny-Sur-Moselle late tonight, after bidding farewell to President Loubet at the station at Betheny.

All those responsible for his safety breathed a sigh of relief, for it has been a most anxious time. The extraordinary vigilance exercised resulted, however, in his stay in France from first to last, passing without the slightest untoward incident.

The salient feature of the visit was its military character. The czar came to see the French army and he has been seen himself by but few persons except soldiers. His general demeanor created the most favorable impression among all who came in contact with him. He was in constant good humor and evidently took pleasure in showing satisfaction in the fact that he was among allies and that he appreciated the efforts made to render his visit agreeable in every way.

On the other hand, the czarina was noticeably less demonstrative and displayed a reserve which probably was largely due to nervousness for the czar's safety, but which nevertheless somewhat estranged her from the sympathies of the spectators. At the various ceremonies her smiles appeared to come with less spontaneity than was manifested in the case of the czar. President Loubet did not conceal his happiness and he was evidently gratified at the success of the visit.

Loubet Springs Sensation.

BETHENY, France, Sept. 21.—1:15 p. m.—The czar, czarina and President Loubet have just concluded the review of 140,000 troops on the plain of Betheny. The march past lasted from 10:45 a. m. till 1:10 p. m., terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalry. The spectacle was very imposing, as the infantry went by 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets.

In his speech at the luncheon which followed the review today, President Loubet created somewhat of a sensation by saying:

"The Franco-Russian alliance is pledged to settlements inspired by justice and humanity." Whether rightly or otherwise, some of his hearers took the remark to refer to affairs in South Africa.

Loubet's Speech in Full.

The full text of M. Loubet's speech is as follows:

"Sire: In thanking your majesty and her majesty, the empress, in the name of the French republic, for having been so good as to attend the cheering spectacles of the last few days, my thought goes back to the great political act which preceded them and which lends them their whole significance. Prepared and concluded by your august father, Emperor Alexander III, and President Carnot and solemnly proclaimed on board the Admiral Pothuau by your majesty and President Faure, the alliance of Russia and France has had time to affirm its character and bear fruit. If none may doubt the essentially pacific idea from which it arose, no more can any fail to perceive that it has contributed powerfully to the maintenance of the balance between the force of Europe, a necessary condition of peace, which, to be fruitful, could not remain precarious. It has developed with the years, and the questions which have arisen have found it watchful and resolute, reconciling its own interests with the general interests of the world. It is moderate because it is strong and is won over in advance to settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity. The good which it has done is a pledge that it will do still more, and it is in that full confidence that, after paying tribute to the memory of the noble founder of the work, of which this day is a magnificent consecration, I raise my glass to the glory and happiness of your majesty, the happiness of her majesty and of all her family and to the greatness and prosperity of Russia, the friend and ally of France."

The Russian anthem was then played and the czar in a clear and distinct voice read his answer as follows:

Czar's Reply.

"Monsier le President: At the moment of leaving France, where we have again received so cordial and warm a welcome, I desire to express to you our sincere gratitude and the strong feeling which stirs us. We shall ever retain the impress, and myself the precious memory of these few days, so full of impression, so profoundly engraved upon our hearts, and we shall continue both far and near to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France. The ties which unite our countries have just been again affirmed, and have received fresh confirmation in the manifestations of mutual sympathy which have been so eloquently made here and have found so warm an echo in Russia. The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity. I drink to the prosperity of France, the prosperity of a friendly and allied nation and to the gallant army and splendid fleet of France. Let me repeat our thanks and raise my glass in your honor."

The "Marseillaise" was played and the speech was cheered to the echo.

Germany Not Alarmed.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—While the papers have devoted much space this week to the reports of the festivities in France on the occasion of the czar's visit to that country, the discussions on the subject were few and showed that Germany is little concerned thereby. Confidence in the czar's peaceful intentions is so strong here that the French wooing excites no jealousy.

The newspapers, however, take delight in pointing out that the czar used the most measured language in replying to President Loubet, whose utterances are here regarded as an ill-disguised intimation of France's thirst for revenge on Germany. All the

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SNAKE NAMES ARE OMINOUS

Serpent, Viper and Cobra All Prove Disastrous to British Navy.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—No naval disaster since the sinking of Victoria has caused more excitement throughout Great Britain than the loss of the torpedo boat destroyer Cobra, with sixty-seven lives, Wednesday, off the North sea coast of England.

Expert opinion here strongly condemns those responsible for sending Cobra to sea in such tempestuous weather. Lieutenant Bosworth Smith, who was in command, suggested a doubt of the advisability of doing so, but was overborne by confident statements made by the manager of Elswick works, where Cobra was built, and by Manager Parsons of the turbine manufactory, who engined the craft, that it had already been tried with entirely satisfactory results in much heavier weather. Both Smith and Parsons went down with the vessel.

Apart from the question of the seaworthiness of those delicately constructed boats, which drive head long through the waves, secure navigation sometimes difficult owing to the impossibility of keeping a proper lookout in the blinding spray or of making nautical observations and calculations under the trying conditions that prevail.

The strain upon them may be judged when it is stated that Cobra, a vessel of 400 tons' displacement and constructed of quarter-inch steel, carried machinery of the same engine power as 10,000-ton battleships. As such vessels do not steer properly when driven slowly the risk must be taken of forcing them forward at a high rate of speed.

It is regarded as an ominous coincidence that the three British war ships named after snakes met disaster. Serpent, a torpedo boat destroyer, was lost with 173 lives in 1890 off Cape Villano, in northern Spain. Viper, a sister boat to Cobra, was lost in the fog off the Channel islands during maneuvers this autumn. Now Cobra has gone to the bottom.

FRENCH ART IS MARVELOUS

So Declares Julia Marlowe After Studying Parisian Players.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Miss Julia Marlowe, American actress, attended the theater nightly during her stay here, especially the Comedie Francaise, where a box had been graciously put at her disposal by the members of the company, many of whom are her personal friends. The actress said to the World correspondent:

"I have learned very much these few nights watching the best French players. Their art is marvelous. Every American actor and actress should devote at least one year to Paris, just attending the theatrical performances. In the United States, however gifted a player may be, he will gradually be led by public taste into exaggeration. Here the players retain artistic moderation, which is immensely effective upon cultured audiences, because it is closer to life."

Miss Lois Fuller gave Miss Marlowe a supper behind the scenes on the day of the reappearance of the famous dancer upon the French stage. Sada Yaco, Sybil Sanderson, Maurice Grau and Fanchon Thompson were among the guests. Victorien Sardou also dropped in a few minutes.

Miss Marlow and Mr. Grau are passengers on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the colossal new liner now midatlantic on its maiden voyage.

PERSECUTION OF TOLSTOI

Russian Government's Peculiar Way of Suppressing News of His Doings.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Russian government has peculiar ways of doing certain things. For instance, shortly after Count Tolstoi was pronounced heretical by the holy synod, the Russian Red Cross society placed postal cards adorned with Tolstoi's likeness on the market. This society is under the patronage of the dowager empress and is an arm of the government. Recently the railroad minister offered Count Tolstoi a special car in which to travel to the Crimea. Today the corporation received a copy of the following secret circular:

Ministry of the Interior, Chief Board of Press, Aug. 24, 1901.—In addition to the communication of March last, prohibiting the publication in periodicals of any telegram or communications expressing sympathy with Count L. Tolstoi, the chief board of press, by order of the minister of the interior, by authority of article 140 of the statute of censorship and press, proposes to the editors of periodicals not submitted to previous censorship that they shall not publish any information about the journey of Count Tolstoi to the south of Russia or about the greetings directed to this writer on the part of his admirers.

PRINCE CHAKHOVSKY.

Nearly every week this board issues secret circulars prohibiting the discussion or publication of information about some question or other. These circulars are also sent to provincial censors. The board's proposals are usually considered commands. It is not advisable to ignore them.

EMPRESS RETURNS THE FAVOR

Entertains Duchess of Marlborough for Her Hospitality to Crown Prince.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Marlborough was the guest of the kaiser during the recent army maneuvers. The duchess, accompanied by Miss Parker Deacon, stayed in Berlin, where she was entertained by the empress, in return for the hospitality extended by the duke and duchess to the German crown prince at Blenheim.

YANKEE EXTRAVAGANZA BAD

Noted London Critic Finds it So and Condemns the Theme.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — William Archer, noted critic, is severe on the recent American musical comedy productions here, saying: "There is a decided slump in the American extravaganza market in London, which is likely to last until the librettists can hit upon some fresher and more inspiring theme than the epileptic glorification of loose living and deep drinking."

CRESCEUS IS WINNER

Beats The Abbot in Their Great Race at Readville Track.

GOES FOUR HEATS FOR $20,000 PURSE

Takes the First, Third and Last Without Much Difficulty.

SCANNELL'S STALLION BEHAVES BADLY

Toe Weights Check His Breaking, but Tire His Legs.

TRACK IS HEAVY AND BEST TIME IS 2:07 3-4

Ketcham Himself is Not Entirely Satisfied with Performance—Charity Profits Handsomely—Lawson Grows Sarcastic.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The great stallion, Cresceus, 2:02¼, obtained a firmer grasp on his crown as king of trotters by defeating his only rival, The Abbot, 2:03¼, on the Readville track today in three out of four heats. The two fastest trotters in the world raced for a $20,000 purse offered by Thomas W. Lawson, and the money which the 12,000 people paid to see the event all went to a well-known local charity. The weather was perfect, but the track was very heavy, so that no records were broken or even approached—in fact the fastest time, that in the last heat, was only 2:07¾.

The race was disappointing to a large majority of the crowd and seemed to lead to the conclusion that The Abbot has not recovered from his sickness of last spring. The Abbot broke repeatedly and lost valuable distance. In the first heat he went off his feet before reaching the first turn and was ten lengths behind at the finish. He managed to keep up in the second and, to the delight of the crowd, passed Cresceus at the half and won by a length. In the third, however, another break came right at the start and the scannel horse barely saved his distance at the finish.

Toe Weights Unavailing.

Finally toe weights were resorted to and while they apparently steadied The Abbot, at the same time they sapped his vitality so that when the moment came for the supreme effort in the dash for the wire in the last heat, exhausted nature rebelled and Cresceus won the heat and race by several lengths.

Mr. Ketcham, the owner and driver of Cresceus, while naturally delighted with the result, admitted that even his horse was not in proper shape and that he lost the second heat because he did not stir Cresceus up in the first half mile to the realization that there was a race on.

While it was all over and his horse was being led back to the stable, Mr. Scannell, the owner of The Abbot, said that the best horse won, but that the track was wretched. He took his defeat, however, with good nature. The third interested party in today's event, Thomas W. Lawson, smiled cynically and said it looked like a race between "busted horses." He also pointed out that the time was slower than in yesterday's race between Lord Derby and Boralma.

The Abbot Behaves Badly.

It was early in the afternoon when the two great trotters came out for their first heat. Ketcham had won the toss and the pole, and after scoring three times, the word was finally given and away they went with Cresceus in the lead. In the scoring The Abbot had acted badly, so that few were surprised when, at the turn, he suddenly went into the air in a bad break. By hard work Geers got him back on his feet, but by this time Cresceus was far in the lead, over a dozen lengths to the good. It looked like a hopeless race for The Abbot in that heat; in fact, at one time it seemed as if Cresceus might be able to shut out the Scannell horse and win the big purse then and there, but Geers managed to pull up a little and at the half was only ten lengths behind. This distance was still further reduced by the time the three-quarters pole was passed and at the turn into the stretch The Abbot was safe. Geers made no attempt to push his horse further, so Cresceus won the first heat by ten lengths.

Second Heat the Good One.

The second heat proved vastly exciting, for this time The Abbot kept his feet, but as usual Cresceus went out at the start and again led at the turn. At the quarter-pole he was a length to the good and increased this distance to two lengths at the three-eighths. Then Geers began to drive and rapidly cut down the distance to a length, half a length, a quarter of a length, until just after the two swept by the half-mile pole. The Abbot dashed ahead and for the first time took the lead and the pole. The crowd, which all along seemed to favor The Abbot, was frantic. Geers made the lead two lengths and then three, and so the flyers entered the stretch. Ketcham gave the big chestnut the severest punishment he had ever undergone at this point and, smarting under the stinging blows of the whip, Cresceus dashed after The Abbot. Geers touched his horse lightly with the whip only twice, and it was just enough to keep Cresceus from winning, The Abbot getting the flag by half a length.

Abbot Sacrifices the Third.

But in the third heat it was different, for again The Abbot acted badly and the two horses scored five times before they got the word. Ketcham kept sending Cresceus out ahead with the apparent intention of getting The Abbot off his feet. He succeeded so well that when they finally got the word The Abbot broke right under the wire. In fact, the break came with the starter's word, but too late to be recalled. Again Cresceus sped out ahead and was around the turn before The Abbot had even started in the race. This time it looked as if Ketcham had won his trick and had The Abbot fairly out. He drove Cresceus like the wind and was over fifty yards ahead at the half. But Geers did not despair and he once more sent The Abbot along and managed to get well within the distance flag when Cresceus passed under the wire, a heat winner by nearly forty yards.

Experiments in Fourth Heat.

Before the fourth heat was called two-ounce toe-weights were put on The Abbot's forehoofs in order to steady him. Both drivers came to the conclusion that the track was too heavy near the pole for fast work, so both horses were started well up on the outside of the track. They only scored twice, in neither of which did The Abbot break, which gave confidence to his followers. At the word Cresceus immediately went out in front and was three lengths to the good at the quarter pole. For a few

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy Sunday, with Colder in Western Portion. Probably Rain in Northern Portion; Monday Fair and Colder; Southerly Winds, Becoming Northwesterly.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	49	1 p. m.	72
6 a. m.	49	2 p. m.	74
7 a. m.	48	3 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	53	4 p. m.	76
9 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	76
10 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	74
11 a. m.	65	7 p. m.	71
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	70
		9 p. m.	68

SYNOD APPROVES REVISION

German Evangelical Conference Makes Few Changes in Report of the Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The German Evangelical synod of North America held an important session today. The revision of the constitution of the synod, which has been in force for over fifty years, and the laws of which the church has long outgrown, was taken up. The report of the revision committee was adopted by a vote of 187 to 4, after it had been amended somewhat.

The officers of the synod were ordered to have the revised statutes recorded and the incorporation of the charter of the synod executed according to the laws of the state of Missouri.

The discussion in regard to certain differences existing between members of the synod and the trustees of the publishing house was rather spirited, but after the meeting good feeling prevailed.

ECHO OF THE ALBANY STRIKE

Coroner Severely Criticises Almost Everybody Implicated Except the Strikers Themselves.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Coroner James H. Girvin tonight gave out his verdict in the matter of the death of E. Leroy Smith, a prominent merchant, who was shot by members of the Twenty-third regiment on May 16 last. The coroner gave a scathing arraignment of Lieutenant Wilson, who was in command of the car that contained the soldiers who shot and killed Mr. Smith and also William H. Walsh. On the afternoon of the shooting a brick was hurled at the soldiers and the men on the car returned the assault with bullets. The verdict criticizes the action of the mayor, the sheriff for calling out the militia, the chief of police and the police force and accuses the soldiers of drunkenness. The coroner also charges them with cowardice and asks for a legislative investigation.

BURNS IN SIGHT OF CROWD

Watchman in Indianapolis Factory Beats in Vain Against Basement's Barred Windows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—Amos Morris, night watchman in the Eli Lilly Manufacturing company's plant, burned to death tonight behind the iron grating over the windows in the basement of the plant in full view of a crowd of people in the street. He lost his life trying to protect the property of his employers.

The fire started in a bank of excelsior in the packing room. Morris fought the fire until his clothing was ignited and then made a dash for the barred windows, calling for help to the crowd outside. Efforts were made to get the iron-barred windows open, the burning man shouting and struggling from the inside all the time. When, after four or five minutes the windows were forced, Morris was so badly burned that he died in a few minutes. The property loss was slight.

MRS. M'KINLEY SOON VACATES

Her Effects Will Be Out of the White House Before Wednesday Next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Cortelyou today was busily engaged in collecting the papers of the late president, and Mrs. McKinley's maid was in the private apartments of the White House packing the personal effects of her mistress. All the personal property of the late president and Mrs. McKinley will be removed from the White House early next week and upon the return of Mrs. Roosevelt from Oyster Bay next Wednesday the president and his family will take up their abode at the executive mansion.

MACARTHUR GOES TO DENVER

Expects to Leave Milwaukee in Ten Days to Command the Department of Colorado.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Major General MacArthur announced today that he would leave for Denver in about ten days to take command of the Department of Colorado. Owing to the fact that a number of generals will be retired within the next year, General MacArthur expects to be ordered to Chicago within the next six months.

TELLS OF THE CRUISE

Massachusetts' Commander Describes Flying Squadron's Trip to Santiago.

WAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED PROPERLY

Describes it as Less Expeditious Than it Should Have Been.

HARBER AND HIGGINSON CROSS-EXAMINED

Latter Corrects Statement Concerning Distance from Shore.

ATTORNEY RAYNER ROILS THE CAPTAIN

His Attempt to Refresh Harber's Memory and His Digital Gestures Provoke Vigorous Protest from the Witness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Only one new witness was introduced today to the naval court, which is investigating the conduct of Admiral Schley during the Spanish-American war. This witness was Commander Seaton Schroeder, who was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the war and is now governor of the island of Guam.

His testimony dealt with the cruise of the Flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago and the bombardment of the Spanish ship Christotobol Colon as it lay in the mouth of the harbor at Santiago on May 31. The commander said that the cruise was not as expeditious as it should have been. He also said that in the bombardment of the Colon the fleet had not acted as deliberately as the commander-in-chief had announced it to be his purpose to have it act.

Comparisons Forbidden.

While Commander Schroeder was giving his testimony Judge Wilson, counsel for Admiral Schley, sought to have him make a comparison of the distance of the fleet from the shore under Admiral Schley with the distance under Admiral Sampson after the latter officer arrived and took command, but the judge advocate objected and Mr. Wilson withdrew the question, saying however, that he did so only temporarily and that he would raise the point at a later stage in the investigation.

The forenoon sitting was devoted mainly to the cross-examination of Commander Harber and Admiral Higginson, the latter having been recalled. Admiral Higginson corrected his statement made yesterday concerning the distance from shore maintained by the fleet during the blockade of Santiago. He said that early in the blockade the fleet was five or six miles out to sea, moving up closer later.

Harber Continues Testimony.

At the forenoon sitting of the court of inquiry today no new witnesses were on the stand. Captain Harber continued his testimony and the major portion was devoted to his cross-examination by Mr. Rayner. He adhered to his statement made yesterday concerning coaling at sea and objected when Mr. Rayner sought to refresh his memory by quoting the log book of the Massachusetts. Admiral Higginson was recalled and modified his statement yesterday concerning the distance which the fleet before Santiago stood out to sea. He said that during the first portion of the time it was out about five miles during the day and about four miles at night.

The judge advocate asked no questions of him and he was immediately turned over to Mr. Rayner, of counsel for Admiral Schley, who questioned him concerning his statement, made yesterday, to the effect that he did not recall that there was any picket line inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read to the effect that a picket line had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his statement.

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signalled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible," but no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident. He had, he said, had very little to do with the signaling. The same replies practically were made in response to questions regarding other signals. Mr. Raynor quoted several of these. One, transmitted from the Texas to the Brooklyn read: "On afterthought the captain thinks it unsafe to put a collier between battleships." Another from the Texas read: "Do not think it safe to collier. The two ships will surely crush her."

Captain Harber replied that he remembered there was some talk of the collier, but he could not recall what it was.

Speaking of the signals observed off Cienfuegos he said his supposition, as that of the other officers, was that they were between the Spanish forces. Captain Harber was also questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the fleet on the sail from Cienfuegos to Santiago on May 25.

Witness is Roiled.

He said the weather was fresh and the sea moderate; that it was hard for small vessels, but it was "nothing much." He thought the Texas could have made from ten to twelve knots. Mr. Rayner had the witness reading logs of the Massachusetts, Iowa, Brooklyn and other vessels concerning the weather at that time. Mr. Rayner read a report from Captain Higginson saying that the weather had been "rough and squally" on the 25th. Captain Harber stated that the report of Captain Higginson was not borne out by the log of his ship. "It does not correspond with the log," he said, and he added that, having given his best recollection concerning the weather, he thought Mr. Rayner had an ulterior motive in his questions. Mr. Rayner declared that he had no such end in view.

"Then," said the witness, "I have given you my best recollection concerning the weather."

"That is what I want," responded the attorney.

"That is what I have given you," repeated the witness.

Captain Lemly objected to the examination of Captain Harber on the record of a ship which he had had no part in preparing.

The court retired to consider the point.

After an absence of ten minutes the court returned, announcing its decision, sustaining the objection that the witness could not be examined upon the log of the Massachusetts.

Continuing his testimony Captain Harber insisted that the weather on May 25 was not "rough."

Harber Holds to Statement.

He also maintained that it was his recollection, as stated yesterday, that the fleet was farther out at night than in the daytime. When his attention was called to a contrary statement by Admiral Higginson the witness said it was not material to him