PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1902—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

KITCHENER IS HOME

British Commander of South African Forces in England Again.

IS TENDERED RECEPTION BY POPULACE

Huge Throng Gathers at Southampton Dock and Bids Him Welcome.

DRIVEN THROUGH DECORATED STREETS

Greets Thousands at Hartley Hall, Who Shout Themselves Hoarse.

OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM AT LONDON

From Time Conquering Hero Set Foot in Metropolis Until Disappearance Beneath Portal of Palace it is One Long Applause.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There never could have been a more unassuming hero than Londoner's enthusiastically welcomed today when they opened their arms to Lord Kitchener. He reciprocated the welcome with the grim satisfaction characteristic of the man. He accepted the addresses and the compliments of royalties and the wild applause of the crowds with a suspicion of tolerance in his smile. He went about the hard day's work as if he were performing an act of duty and with good-humored determination. The reception accorded him by the people had that touch of spontaneity without which popular acclamation lacks the ring of genuineness, but it left this strong, still man almost unmoved.

At Southampton he bore with the tedious orations of self-important local officials not without symptoms of impatience, and he replied to their long-winded panegyrics in two sentences. Every time he spoke publicly he displayed unmistakable signs of nervousness, but his powerful self-control never deserted him.

His manner to everyone, from the prince of Wales and Earl Roberts to the enthusiastic railroad porter who held out his hand for a shake (that was coldly given) was the same. He wore a new unornamented khaki uniform. As he stepped out of the train at Paddington station he towered above everybody, and his smart, business-like dress made the brilliant scarlet uniforms of the general staff look vulgar and artificial.

The prince of Wales greeted him with unaccustomed animation, grasping his right hand warmly and at the same time laying the other hand upon Lord Kitchener's arm. Lord Kitchener saluted him with the same smile he bestowed on everybody else. There was no effusiveness, still less, any air of superiority, but a genial modesty of demeanor infinitely attractive. His speaking voice is rich, full and indeed melodious. His speeches are brief, almost curt in form, still tinged with honest feeling.

Has Grown Stouter.

He has grown stouter than the gaunt shadow he appeared when he returned from the Soudan, but he still retains a spare, soldierly figure and the precision of movement of a man whose every act is guided by system and method.

Lord Roberts' head reached only about three buttons above Lord Kitchener's belt. They presented a striking contrast, as Lord Kitchener, with his right hand raised against his peaked cap in formal salute, advanced to meet his chief, who had both hands outstretched in welcome. As Lord Kitchener drove through the cheering throngs to St. James' palace he glanced around, half amusedly, as he bowed. His attitude throughout, in face of demonstrations of admiration calculated to turn the head of any man, was suggestive of agreeable but subdued surprise. Before he visited the king and the queen, Lord Kitchener had changed his uniform and undergone a drastic process of fumigation, lest he might carry smallpox—which appeared on the steamship which brought him from Cape Town to Southampton—to the already afflicted royal palace. But he bore everything with cheerful resignation and spoke everywhere in the fewest words possible.

Arrival at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The steamer Orotava, which left Capetown June 23, with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at half past 8 o'clock this morning.

Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who was also a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land. The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

Lord Kitchener landed at 9:15 a. m. He was accorded a magnificent welcome from a huge throng of people. After a brief official reception at the dock the general was driven through the decorated and crowded streets to Hartley hall, where he received an address from the chamber of commerce, expressing admiration of the generalship, resource and skill which he had shown in South Africa, and hoping that the peace which he had secured would be lasting and mark the beginning of a new epoch of prosperity and commercial development throughout the empire.

In reply Lord Kitchener declared that whatever success had been achieved was due to the rank and file of the army. He thanked those who had looked after the friends and relatives of those left behind in South Africa.

In response to clamorous calls General French and General Ian Hamilton spoke, the former remarking that they had throughout been inspired by the example of their chiefs.

The freedom of the borough was conferred on Lord Kitchener and the party was then obliged to hurry away in order to meet their London engagements. The progress of Lord Kitchener and his companions to the railroad station was marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm.

Popular Here in London.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Kitchener reached London at 12:48 p. m., and his progress through the metropolis was one of the most memorable of the many remarkable events of the last three years. The small procession of carriages containing the general and his staff, in simple, serviceable veldt dress, lacked spectacular features, but evidently the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man of the hour and not a pageant.

From the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James palace, Kitchener received such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as quite overshadowed the demonstrations on previous and similar occasions. The platform at Paddington railroad station

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

IRISH MAKE SERIOUS CHARGES

Allege Government Official Secured Convictions in Ireland on Perjured Testimony.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Sergeant Sheridan, lately of the Irish constabulary, but now living in Boston, was the subject of the most exciting debate of the season in the House of Commons Thursday night. The Irish nationalists made in their speeches the charges: "That when stationed in County Clare some years ago, Sheridan, conspiring with several of his subordinate constables, committed a series of agrarian crimes for which they arrested and convicted by perjured testimony innocent men in that locality connected with the Irish nationalist organization; that those conviction were obtained through juries from which every Catholic and nationalist was excluded by the government prosecuting lawyers; that in one case alone Sheridan got four men convicted of crimes it has since been absolutely proved he committed himself; that those four men were sentenced to three years penal servitude and one actually died in prison of a broken heart; that about a year ago John Dillon got information which enabled him to compel Irish Secretary Wyndham to inquire into the charges against Sheridan, Wyndham promising that if the charges were found to be true, full punishment should be meted out to all concerned; that Wyndham's inquiry fully established the guilt of Sheridan and his police accomplices, but Sheridan threatened that if the government dared to punish him he would expose the superiors who had connived at his deeds in order to create a prejudice against the Irish nationalist organization; that therefore Sheridan was not only allowed to leave the country, but got a handsome contribution from the government secret service fund to start him on a fresh career in the United States.

These were the charges made out against the government of Ireland by the Irish party, and every allegation, except that respecting the secret service money, was admitted by Wyndham and his attorney general. The Irish party intends to renew the subject later, pressing for a public inquiry into the whole system of subsidized police and criminality in Ireland.

ANXIOUS FOR CORONATION

King Has in Mind Position of Queen Alexandra in Case He Should Die Uncrowned.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Edward certainly will be crowned August 9 unless something unforeseen prevents. Saturday was chosen by the king because it being a half-holiday the least possible disturbance to business will be caused, and, being followed by Sunday, the festivities will be confined to one day. The secret of this hurrying on of the ceremony lies in the king's feverish anxiety to get crowned at the earliest possible moment, lest some further obstacle should arise. It is a subject on which he is a prey to superstitious fears. His doctors resisted as long as they could, but finally assented to the fixing of a date for the ceremony, lest opposition should retard the patient's recovery.

Queen Alexandra's position would be affected if she were widowed without being crowned. That fact also is weighing upon the king. Although the most positive and explicit statements have been issued by the authority of the king's doctors that no recurrence of the present trouble is feared, it is declared that he will always be something of an invalid. This illness is said to have changed him from a fresh, well set-up man, apparently 50 years old, to a thin, white septuagenarian.

Today's bulletin posted at Buckingham palace reads: "King Edward is making excellent progress. On account of his majestie's condition bulletins will be issued on alternate days only."

NOTABLE DINNERS IN LONDON

Mrs. Leggett and Mrs. Bradley-Martin Entertain the Smartest of the Smart Set.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Francis Leggett gave a dinner party on Thursday for his royal highness the duke of Braganza, the crown prince of Portugal. The duke must not be confused with Prince Francis Joseph Braganza, one of the Austrian mission to the coronation, who is the chief actor in an odious prosecution which is just now engaging attention in the Southwark police court. Mrs. Leggett's house on Briton street was made beautiful with flowers from Lady DeGrey's conservatory at Combe, it being a condition of Mrs. Leggett's tenancy of the DeGreys' house that she take all her fruit, flowers and vegetables from them. The guests included Princess Hatzfeldt, Prince Lichtenstein, Lady Bache-Cunard and several countesses.

Mrs. Bradley-Martin gave another grand dinner party Wednesday evening, having for guests Princess Louise, two duchesses and the elect of "smart" society. The dinner was followed by a concert at which Kubelik and Melba appeared. It was noticeable that the only prominent Anglo-Americans present were Sir Michael and Mrs. Herbert and Mrs. Paget. Mrs. Bradley-Martin was given the cold shoulder by the "smart" American coterie when she first came here in pursuit of social distinction and now she is able to pick guests from among the most select people, while studiously ignoring her compatriotesses.

Both entertainments were huge successes, but Kubelik, overcome by the heat of the rooms, fainted after playing. He was instantly surrounded by duchesses and countesses, all wildly anxious to assist in restoring him to consciousness. Indeed two were threatened with hysterics owing to their emotion.

DELCASSE MAKES A RECORD

Holds French Ministry of War Longer Than Any of His Predecessors.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—M. Delcasse has the honor of having held the post of minister of foreign affairs in France longer than any of his predecessors. He entered the Quai d' Orray, (foreign ministry), June 28, 1898, when M. Brisson was premier. He has continued in office through the successive ministries of Dupuy, Waldeck-Rosseau, and now is in the cabinet of M. Combes, that is four years. The longest terms of office before that of Delcasse were that of the Dus de Cassés, November 26, 1873, to November 23, 1877, four years less three days, and that of M. Drouyn, which, under the empire, lasted for four years lacking six weeks.

SAILING LATEST FAD

Several of England's Famous Beauties Become Accomplished Yachtswomen.

COURT FAVORITES TAKING THE LEAD

Marchioness of Londonderry is Considered by Far the Most Expert.

HER YACHT EASILY OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Countess of Annesley an Expert Angler as Well as a Sailor.

ALL WATER SPORTS NOW IN HIGH FAVOR

Most Enthusiastic of the Sailors Appear to Be Beauties Who Have Wedded Elderly Men Too Rheumatic to Dance.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Fashioned English women are winning laurels on the tiller, and proving such ardent sailors that the yachtsmen of Great Britain must soon dispute pre-eminence with the most beautiful array of rivals that ever set wind and wave at defiance. It is by no means the ugly ducklings of the coronated aristocracy that have developed this ambition, but some of the loveliest in the list of court beauties, an indication at least that vanity has not superseded love of sport in the mind of womankind.

Among the yachtswomen the marchioness of Londonderry takes the lead. Though the mother of a married daughter, she is scarcely less handsome than when as Lady Theresa Talbot, eldest daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, she was led to the altar in 1875. Her splendid, regular features, albeit characterized by the arrogance of which Lady Londonderry has throughout her life been thought to have overmuch, are yet the classical ideal. While her husband served as lord lieutenant of Ireland, the marchioness failed to realize the wide popularity among her people that her predecessor had achieved among the warm-hearted Irish, but her devotion as a wife and mother, in contrast to the negligence of young society women in general, won her a deep respect and regard. Her daughter, Lady Helen Stewart, recently became the bride of Lord Stavordal. The craft which Lady Londonderry captains has been called the finest small yacht in the world, named The Metuenda—to be feared—the first word of the Londonderry motto—Metuenda Corolla Draconis, "To Be Feared is the Crest of the Dragon." It is built entirely of cedar and mahogany. The metal work is of silver plated aluminum, with gold beading and scroll work. The sails are of silk, and the yacht has been rendered unsinkable by metal cases at the bow and stern. She herself has directed the sailing of races at Cowes and elsewhere and is regarded as an expert in the sailing of small yachts.

Countess a Good Angler.

The countess of Annesley has made a reputation as an angler as well as a yachtswoman. She accompanies her husband on fishing expeditions and frequently boasts the biggest "catch." Her charming face with its bright dark eyes and its expression of gracious sweetness is, perhaps, better known than any of the contemporary beauties. Greatly her husband's junior, she became his second wife when he had reached the ripe age of 61. She is the granddaughter of Colonel Markham, for many years one of the chief supporters of Melton Mowbray. In addition to the Irish estate the Annesley lodge in London, overlooking Regent's park, is one of the show places. The countess makes her two little daughters companions of her cruises and is imbuing them with her love of the sea.

Lady Wallscourt as a yachtswoman has the keen sympathy of her husband, who is never more happy than when literally under her command on the deck of her trim craft. She is one of the prominent figures at Cowes during regatta week and is enthusiastic in all pertaining to her favorite sport. Of slender build, with eyes and hair of darkest brown, Lady Wallscourt is of a graceful loveliness that is particularly effective in the yachting costume she wears. She was Miss Palliser and is much younger than Lord Wallscourt, whose second wife she is. Though he shares all her love of the sea and the turf he abhors society and can rarely be brought to appear at a ball or reception.

Knows How to Swim.

Swimming is the accomplishment which in the eyes of Lady Constance Butler is the natural concomitant of yachting. The evidence she gives of her prowess in both arts is one of the sights of Cowes, where her father's (Lord Ormonde's) yacht is lying at anchor. It is Lady Constance's daily habit to drop over the side for a morning dip. With bold, sure strokes she cuts through the water like a veritable mermaid. Perhaps less beautiful than her sister, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, she nevertheless is winsome enough to have ruled as a belle in London no less than in her native Kilkenny, where she is beloved by all the countryside. An experienced sailor, she can race a yacht with any man.

SUCCESS TO BE HIS UNDOING

Duelist Whose Skill Has Made Him a Target for Notoriety-Seeking Students.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
BUDA PESTH, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Andor Papp, an agricultural student, has just been entertained at a banquet given by his fellow students and presented an elegant jeweled rapier. This was in recognition of a record achievement in fighting four successful duels in one morning, seriously wounding one opponent and disabling the three others, himself receiving only two slight wounds. Neevrtheless Papp is looked on as a doomed man, because every student who wants notoriety will want to pick a quarrel with him in hope of acquiring reputation.

FORCED TO RECOGNIZE WOMEN

After Holding Out Fifty Years Vienna Watchmakers Break Over Their Rule.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
VIENNA, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—After fifty years of obstinate resistance to woman labor, the Watchmakers' guild has at last granted a certificate of competence to a girl, Gisela Elbuschitz, who is the first watchmaker to be recognized at Vienna. This innovation is sternly resented by the labor body of the trade.

BAZAAR PROVES A SUCCESS

Profits Amount to $100,000, Which Go to the Children's Hospital Enterprise.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The grand imperial coronation bazaar in the Botanic gardens has triumphed over storm, rain and mismanagement and the Children's hospital enterprise will benefit to the extent of at least $100,000. Queen Alexandra opened it Thursday and made numerous purchases, including a muff chain and some Oriental topazes from Mrs. George Keppel in the jewelry stall, for $100. Mrs. Keppel was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Paget, who placed in the queen's hands the biggest African diamond in existence, said to be worth $200,000. This jewelry stall contained the finest and most valuable gems of all descriptions from the safes of leading dealers in Paris, London and Amsterdam, worth in the aggregate not less than $2,000,000. It is a realization of Aladdin's cave. These costly jewels were not entrusted unguarded to the custody of Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Keppel and the Countess DeGrey, but each jeweler has his exhibits vigilantly watched by his own employes, while twenty detectives were stationed around and a large force of constables was held in reserve to defend the valuables in case an attempt should be made to rush the stall.

The queen was particularly gracious to the Americans. She ordered half a dozen bottles of preserved peaches from Mrs. Bradley Martin at 50 cents a bottle. She complimented Mrs. Ronalds on her masterly management of the American bar, but could not be induced by Mrs. Chaucey to try a mint julep. She accepted two silver boxes from Cora, countess of Strafford. From Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who superintended the American court, the queen bought President Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life," which she took away under her arm, and three volumes of Dana Gibson's sketches, which she ordered sent to Buckingham palace. From Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, she bought a tortoise shell cigar case for the king, which she also took away.

Ambassador Choate went around buying liberally and in most cases he returned the articles to the stallholders to sell again.

Whitelaw Reid was another generous buyer.

Mrs. Richardson Clover and Miss Beatrice Clover assisted Mrs. Choate. Mrs. Ronald's assistants included Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Newhouse, Miss DeYoung and Lady Grey-Egerton.

The duchess of Marlborough, dressed in one of her Ascot frocks, looked charming. She was very busy at the china stall, but the queen bought nothing there.

Mrs. Parker Deacon, though not engaged at any stall, bought freely all around.

ABOLISHES THE IDLE CLASS

French Economist Says Reduced Interest Rate Will Compel All but Very Rich to Work.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—LeRoy Beaulieu, an eminent economist, has just delivered a lecture upon the conversion of the French 3½ per cent debt into 3 per cent bonds. He showed that the rate of interest is constantly decreasing and predicted that in the next twenty-five years capital would be glad to get 2 per cent, and that fifty years hence such first-class securities as government bonds and railway securities will bear 1 per cent interest, "which," said the lecturer, "will compel all except the very largest capitalists to work for a living, and the leisure of the class, people now called well off, will be abolished."

ANARCHISTS TAKE A NEW TACK

Start in to Destroy All War Material and the Big Guns on Fortresses.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Attempts to blow up arsenals and powder magazines have been of daily occurrences for the last fortnight throughout France, principally at Brest, Toulon and Lyons. At Brest the sentinels were attacked five nights in succession. The police inspector put in charge of the case tells the World correspondent that he believes the anti-war section of anarchists, founded here a year ago, now has branches in other countries, the members being pledged to destroy all kinds of armament by every possible means. He also said that there were three attempts last week to blow up English war ships, but they were carefully kept from the public. In Italy the Genoa coast batteries and several big guns have been ruined with acids.

AFFRONT TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

Strange Notice Which Appeared in the Official Police Gazette of Prague.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
VIENNA, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Prague official Police Gazette this evening published a notice of apprehension with the following text:

A dangerous madman, hitherto under the care of Prof. Buelow, escaped recently from Berlin. His name is Kaiser Wilhelm, son of Kaiser Friederich, deceased, in Berlin. He was last seen in the rages of eloquence in Marienburg. Notice is given that he shall be searched for, and delivered up, in this office.
(Signed)
IMPERIAL POLICE DIEREKTION PRAGUE.

The public is crazy over this notice, which will have grave consequences for the Prague police. It must be attributed to official negligence.

PRAYER BOOK FOR SAILORS

German Emperor Compiling a Book for Use in the Navy and Army.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The kaiser is engaged in compiling a book of sermons and prayers for the use of sailors and soldiers in peace and war. He insists that these sermons are sincerely pious and inculcate absolute obedience to superiors and complete devotion to the head of the state. Those passages which he deems to be of especial importance are to be printed in heavy type.

Castellane Gets His Seat.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today, after validating the elections of several deputies, including that of Count Stanislas de Castellane, adjourned sine die. The Senate also adjourned sine die.

BOY KING MAKES HIT

Alphonso Has Already Captured the Hearts of the People of Madrid.

HAS A WAY OF HIS OWN OF DOING THINGS

Violates Military Etiquette by Ordering Regiment Out on Parade.

NOT LED AROUND BY HIS MINISTERS

At Cabinet Meetings He Has His Say Instead of Playing Small-Boy Part.

TAKES A HAND IN AWARDING OF HONORS

Gets Up at Early Hour and Personally Looks After the Injured in the Disaster at Powder Explosion.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Alphonso has captured the hearts of his subjects. According to the Madrid correspondent of Figaro, this 16-year-old monarch has already shown himself of so firm a character, as well as quick and supple of mind, that he has kept his ministers in constant wonderment as to what he would do next.

Some days ago the king, who arises very early, quitted the palace at 8 o'clock. Mounted on horseback and accompanied by the prince of Asturias, he presented himself without preliminary announcemtnt at the artillery barracks. He had the trumpets and bugles sounded, the pieces mounted, the regiment formed and setting out at its head made a promenade on the streets, passing in front of the windows of the royal palace, where the queen mother was awaiting his arrival.

This surprise was not quite agreeable, it is said, for the chief of the regiment and the minister of war have been puzzled to decide whether the king has a right to order out a regiment without the knowledge of the captain general or the war minister. Military etiquette has no part in the public's consideration, however, and all Madrid voted the boy king a preux chevalier.

At the councils of his ministers Alphonso speaks very well, and always has an opinion on the various subjects under consideration. If decorations are to be bestowed he is careful to sift all the evidence in each case.

"If you could know," said the count of Romanoes, minister of public instruction, "how difficult the king is to deal with in awarding the honorary distinctions. Instead of having a child to deal with, his counsellors find themselves in the presence of a man."

Recently at 6 o'clock in the morning Madrid was awakened by a terrific explosion. The detonation reached even to the palace, doors and windows flying open with a violence that suggested an assault by surprise. The powder magazine of the Corabunchel encampment had exploded with a horrible list of dead and wounded as the result. Immediately the king, who had already risen, left with his aide-de-camp, General Harcourt, in a carriage drawn by four horses, for the scene of the disaster. He visited the ruins and the wounded and gave 50 francs to each person. Having informed himself of the whole matter, he returned to the palace. At 9 o'clock, when the council met, one of the ministers began to explain the catastrophe.

"Yes, yes," interrupted the king. "I know. I have just come from it," recounting the horror to its least detail.

BRITISH WANT A WEST POINT

Army Reformers Will Endeavor to Put Sandhurst on Par with American Institution.

LONDON, July 12.—To the dismay of the government the agitation on the subject of "rustification" of the Sandhurst cadets, who were suspected by their superior officers of being concerned in the recent incendiary fires at the military college, daily gather more influential supporters.

Winston Spencer Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil now have enlisted Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Northumberland and hundreds of other prominent men, regardless of party, in their endeavors to see that justice is done to the twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets.

What at first seemed to be a trifling matter is now a grave source of annoyance to the government in spite of endeavor of the entire ministry, as the Saturday Review puts it, to shelter themselves behind Lord Roberts, the commander in chief. They are still in a dilemma and Lord Roberts has lost more of his waning popularity.

Next week the question is likely to be subject of a heated debate in the house of commons. The underlying motive in the movement in behalf of the cadets is the universal desire to probe the war office inefficiency and to make Sandhurst a fit place to train British officers, or, as it is frequently said here, to put it on a par with West Point, whose system, the army reformers declare, is without equal.

IDENTITY OF THIEF UNKNOWN

Confesses to Many Crimes and Says He Belongs to an Excellent Family.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—After two months' search the police have captured a thief who has systematically robbed the churches of Bordeaux and other towns. When the man was brought up for examination he startled the judge by the following announcement:

"I, and I alone have committed all the robberies at Macon, Bruges, Blanquefort, etc., but now that you know my crime do not seek to learn more. I belong to an excellent family and do not desire to tarnish their name. Condemn me to the severest penalty, but permit me to remain only the criminal X."

Up to now the court has been unable to establish his identity and the clever thief is still Mr. X.

BULLETINS EVERY OTHER DAY

King is So Well that There is No Further Anxiety Concerning His Condition.

LONDON, July 12.—At Buckingham palace the following bulletin was posted at 10 a. m. today:

King Edward is making excellent progress. On account of his majesty's satisfactory condition, bulletins will be issued on alternate days only.

TREVES.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday; Light to Fresh Southwest Winds.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	63	1 p. m.....	85
6 a. m.....	63	2 p. m.....	86
7 a. m.....	67	3 p. m.....	86
8 a. m.....	72	4 p. m.....	86
9 a. m.....	75	5 p. m.....	87
10 a. m.....	77	6 p. m.....	86
11 a. m.....	81	7 p. m.....	84
12 m.....	83		

FORMER OMAHA MAN KILLED

Brent K. Yates Accidentally Shot by Own Hand in Hiawatha, Kansas.

HAWATHA, Kan., July 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Brent K. Yates, owner and manager of the Yates Drug company, of this city, accidentally shot himself in the rear of his store building at 10 o'clock this morning. He had been shooting at some birds and a mark in the back yard and in loading the target rifle accidentally discharged the piece, the bullet entering the body just above the stomach, and ranging upward, lodged under the left shoulder blade. Mr. Yates died in twenty minutes after the accident.

The prescription clerk was talking to a customer in the front of the store and they heard the report of the gun and immediately followed by a groan from Mr. Yates. Hurrying to the rear of the store they saw him fall. The rifle lay by the door.

Mr. Yates was born in Hiawatha thirty-three years ago and learned the drug business in the store, in which he died, under the supervision of his father. After completing his education he re-entered Yale, completing the law course in 1889. From there he went to Omaha, where he practiced for a couple of years, when he moved to St. Louis and continued the practice of law. About three years ago Mr. Yates returned to this city to take charge of the drug business his father left at his death.

He leaves a wife, a brother, two sisters and his mother. Mr. Yates was a member of the Masonic fraternity. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

TRACY LOCATED ONCE MORE

Officers Believe the Oregon Convict is Wounded and Now Surrounded.

RAVENSDALE, Wash., July 12.—Harry Tracy, the hunted outlaw, is undoubtedly in the country between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale. At present guards are out as far as Franklin on the east and along the northern Pacific tracks. A strong posse is leading from Auburn. He is wounded.

Sheriff Cudihee says there is no question that Tracy is nearly used up. The sheriff believes the chase is nearing an end. He says the utmost vigilance will be used and it will be impossible for the outlaw to get out of King county on any railroad train, consequently he must walk, and as the roads are watched and every farmhouse so well covered that a visit would be reported within a few house, it seems to him that before many hours the man hunt will be over. Tracy was last seen on Green river about two miles southwest of Black Diamond last night by Frank Pautoto, a rancher. The convict passed in front of Pautoto's house and a short distance beyond it took to the brush.

Pautoto was so frightened that he passed the night at the house of another rancher. Twenty or thirty guards with bloodhounds have started for Pautoto's house.

RELEASE CLARA TAYLOR

County Prosecutor at Cincinnati Notified that Woman Charged with Kidnaping is Free.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—County Prosecutor Hoffheimer was notified today by Consul Pearson at Genoa, Italy, that Clara Taylor, accused of kidnaping little Margaret Taylor, has been released unconditionally. The plea for her release was that she had no criminal intent when she took the child and that it was not done for monetary gain. The father of Margaret is glad his sister will not be extradited, but Margaret's mother will assist in the prosecution if Clara returns here, where she is still under indictment. Her mother and sister, Frances, were indicted at the same time last year. They were convicted and reprieved at the penitentiary door and now efforts are being made for the pardon of Mrs. Taylor and Frances. Little Margaret, after an absence of four years, was recently found at Bordinghera, Italy, and restored to her parents here.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 12.

At Glasgow—Sailed—Austrian, for Boston.
At Bremen—Sailed—Kaiser Friederich der Grosse, for New York, via Southampton.
At Cherbourg—Sailed—St. Louis, from Southampton, for New York.
At Antwerp—Sailed—Kroonland, for New York.
At Havre—Sailed—La Savole, for New York.
At London—Sailed—Minnetonka, for New York.
At Moville—Sailed—Columbia, from Glasgow, for New York.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Lucania, from New York. Sailed—Umbria, for New York.
At New York—Arrived—La Touraine, from Havre; St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg. Sailed—Ryndam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Etruria, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow.
At Boston—Arrived—Ultonia, from Liverpool.
At Hamburg—Arrived—Columbia, from New York.
At Queenstown—Arrived—Celtic, from New York.
At Southampton — Arrived — Koenigen Luise, from New York.

PLENTY OF WORKMEN

Union Pacific Claims to Have a Force Sufficient for Its Work.

PRODUCES FIGURES TO SHOW STRENGTH

Total of 675 Men in Shops at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THREE HUNDRED SHORT OF NORMAL FORCE

Officials Say Number of Machinists is Only Slightly Decreased.

SERIOUS PROBLEM AT NORTH PLATTE

More Men at Work at Grand Island Than Before Strike and Company Proposes to Further Increase Number.

More than four weeks have elapsed since the strike in the Union Pacific shops was declared and each side is apparently as determined as if the struggle had just begun. The strikers are basing their claims of success upon the assertion that none of their men, or at least a very insignificant number, has gone back into the company's employ, while the officials of the railroad produce an array of stern figures to show that they have a comparatively good-sized force, sufficient, they claim, to meet the demands made upon the shops at this season of the year.

Each side expresses absolute confidence in the ultimate outcome of the fight. The officials of the road insist that their motive power has not been injured or jeopardized by this strike and they are proceeding with their affairs, they affirm, indifferent to the strikers. The latter make persistent claims that they have succeeded in seriously affecting the motive power of the railroad and crippled its shop facilities to such an extent that the company will be forced within a short time to adopt some different policy.

Company Produces Figures.

To demonstrate the actual conditions, an official of the Union Pacific Saturday produced some figures taken from his daily report sheet, which show the status in each shop on the system. Beginning with Omaha, the schedule shows that in the local shops, Council Bluffs and the outround-houses the company now has in its employ a total of 675 men, which is about 300 less than the normal force in these places. In the Omaha shops alone there are said to be 510 men in all departments. About 65 per cent of the original number of machinists in the Omaha shops are at work, according to the reports of the company. This shows, therefore, that the number of all employed is well proportioned as to the different craffts. Of course the company does not claim that this number is made up of old employes, but of those who have been imported and those who did not strike.

The number of machinists now at work in the Omaha shops is, according to the company's statement, within three or four of the original number.

At Armstrong the force is said to be almost of normal size. A large number of strikers, it is said, have returned to work and the rest of the places have been filled by outside men. The company has ceased employing men there.

At Cheyenne the total number of shopmen now in active service is 344. Of this number twenty-two are skilled machinists and about half the normal blacksmith force is at work. These reports from the three largest shops on the system show that the company has enough men at work to make a fair showing.

At Other Points on Line.

Normal sized forces are said to be at work at Ellis, Junction City and Salina, Kan. Denver reports three-fourths of a force at work in the boilermakers and machinists' departments and full forces in other departments of the shops. At Green River a full force is employed and at Evanston, where the men were so slow to strike, seventeen machinists are reported at work, as against seven before, and seven boilermakers as against five before.

North Platte has presented the most serious problem the company has yet to contend with. The men there were in a quandry for some time and finally striking they are among the most determined of any on the system. Notwithstanding these facts the officials declare that a force of 176 men is employed in these shops, a fact which they say will suprise the strikers. The original number employed at North Platte was 200. Eleven of those now at work there are machinists, twenty-four machinists' helpers and sixteen men are engaged in the boiler shops, though no real boilermakers are at work. In the remainder of the departments the force is at a normal size.

The officials regard North Platte as their weakest point and yet one of them said Saturday that it would be the easiest to handle as soon as they decided to take hold of it in earnest.

Grand Island Force Increased.

The reports from Grand Island show a larger force of men at work than before the strike. As was stated in The Bee some days ago, this shop's force is to be enlarged still more and it is said to be the intention of the company to increase the force to three times its original size.

Asked if those men now at work in the various shops were on the piecework system an official of the road Saturday replied:

"No sir, they are getting exactly the wages paid in the shops when the strike begun. No reductions have been made and no piecework has been introduced. We did not intend to introduce piecework at once anyway, and of course, we could not do such a thing with new men even if we wished. There is a great deal of idle talk about this piecework matter. This company could not properly introduce piecework all over its system within less than five years."

The company does not pretend to say that but a very small proportion of those men now in its employ are former strikers, but officials maintain that the most of them are competent men. It is fact, they admit, that in the very large majority of cases the strikers have not returned to work. The officials profess not to be worrying over whether the strikers return to work. They say they wanted to give their old men a chance to resume their positions and since they have refused to do so, most of them, it is not the part of the company to lose sleep over the matter. It continues to bring in new men and will keep on in this line, the officials say. Thirty-seven non-union men were imported into the Omaha shops Saturday from Chicago and more will be brought later.

Frank L. Bonemus of Kansas City, grand