PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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CURZON IS TO SHINE

Proclamation of Edward as Emperor of India is to Be a Gorgeous Spectacle.

ALL RESOURCES OF GOVERNMENT TAXED

Native Princes to Vie with Each Other in Lavish Display of Jewels.

INDIAN TAXPAYERS PAY THE FREIGHT

British Peers Slow to Apply for Tickets for Coronation in London.

FASHIONABLE LONDON GIVEN A HINT

Smart Set is Urged to Arrange Entertainments for the Week of the Coronation and One Rebels.

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LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The durbar (levee) in Delhi at which Viceroy Curzon will proclaim King Edward emperor of India in the presence of Indian princes in full state is to be the most magnificent spectacle of its kind ever seen.

All resources of the Indian government will be taken to make the gathering gorgeous and picturesque, while the native princes will vie with the government and with each other in the splendor of their uniforms, jewels and trappings.

Vicereine Curzon, she who was Miss Leiter of Chicago, is to fill the most prominent position in this pageant, and she has devised for it a costume of the richest white silk overlaid with princess real lace and shimmering with jewels.

It is expected that Mrs. and the Misses Leiter will attend the ceremony. Among other Americans present will be Douglas Grant, who will leave London shortly for a tour around the world.

The compliment which was paid to India by inviting its princes and military representatives to attend the coronation in London as the guests of King Edward loses somewhat of its air of regal hospitality when the Indian secretary is compelled to admit that the imperial government intends to charge the cost to the Indian taxpayers. The Indian princes are now spoken of as King Edward's paying guests.

The principal preparation consists in curtailing the ceremony, making everything fit into the requirements of an invalid. It is now settled that the king will be borne through the abbey and will remain seated at the points where the ritual prescribes that he should kneel or stand up.

Up to yesterday only 180 peers out of nearly 700 and 193 commoners out of 670 had applied for tickets. So a circular has been sent around to the peers exhorting them to attend out of respect to the king.

Fashionable London looks almost empty, but it is said that society will return during coronation week, when very gay times are promised. Here again the royal influence has been exerted to make things hum. "Smart society" is being invoked to arrange entertainments. Among those who have responded is Secretary White of the United States embassy, who is issuing invitations to a grand ball in his new house on Whitehall gardens for the evening of the coronation.

The duchess of Devonshire, disgusted because the king did not advise Mr. Balfour to consult the duke, as well as Mr. Chamberlain, before accepting the prime ministership, has declined to do anything for the coronation festivities.

FIGHT NOT DOWN ON THE BILLS

Four Lions Break Their Cage and Attack a Panther in a Menagerie in Paris.

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PARIS, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Paris witnessed one of the most terrific combats of wild beasts that has ever occurred outside of the jungle during the recent celebration of the fall of the Bastile. A lion tamer, Adrien Pezon, for July 14, installed his menagerie at Place de Temple, in Paris.

A tamer, Valto I, was showing off several tamed lions in the central cages. A little further way in another cage were three lionesses and the lion Menilek, a superb beast that he has never succeeded in taming. These animals were very much agitated. In the adjoining cage was a panther alone. The lionesses succeeded in opening with their claws the wall separating the cages and suddenly amidst the most fearful roars Menilek and the three lionesses threw themselves on the panther Pezon tried in vain to separate the furious animals. At length by pricking them through the bars the tamer with the assistance of the whole personnel of the menagerie succeeded in driving the infuriated beasts back into their cage, but not before the panther was almost torn to pieces.

GREAT FINANCIER DIES POOR

Man Who Directed Money Market in Great Crisis Leaves Little to Heirs.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Right Hon. Lidderdale, who, as governor of the Bank of England at the time of the Baring financial crisis, was made a privy councillor because of the success with which he steered the money market through that dangerous period, has died worth only $5,005. First cashier and afterward a partner in the firm of Rathbone & Son, produce merchants, Mr. Lidderdale was a man of great financial ability and knowledge and of the highest probity. Though he was always comparatively poor, the smallness of his estate suprised the city.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD TRAINS

Necessity for Reducing Atmospheric Pressure Will Work a Revolution.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A distinguished German engineer maintains that the time is rapidly approaching when the appearance of an ordinary railway train will be altered beyond recognition in order to diminish the atmospheric resistance. Fast trains, he predicts, will resemble a long steel serpent with a sharp point like a ship's prow. Steel armor will cover the cars and reach to within six inches of the rails. He calculates that this will decrease the atmospheric pressure nearly half.

MRS. MACKAY BREAKS DOWN

Probability that Removal of Her Husband's Body to America Will Be Delayed.

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LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There was an extremely touching scene today when Mrs. John W. Mackay met her son, Clarence H. Mackay, at his arrival from New York at her London residence, 6 Carleton House Terrace. Mrs. Mackay, who had been some calmer for the last two days, broke down again. She is so weak and ill that at the time of this writing it is probable that the conveying of her husband's body to the United States will be postponed until she is stronger. But the decision lies with Clarence Mackay.

The ballroom, in which the body now rests, is watched night and day by two nuns. It is covered with beautiful flowers, the perfume of which is almost overpowering. Mrs. Mackay's friends in many instances send fresh flowers every day.

Under a special dispensation, telegraphed by the pope, mass has been celebrated in the room every morning since the death. His holiness also sent a sypathetic message to the family. There will be a mass for Mrs. Mackay in the house simultaneously with the requiem in St. Mary's church, Cadogan street, on Tuesday. The body will not be removed to the church for the requiem mass, nor will Mrs. Mackay be present at the ceremonial.

Among the constant inquirers since Mrs. Mackay's bereavement has been Princess Louise, King Edward's sister, who was present at the Mackays' last party and who wrote a most affectionate letter to the widow. Prince and Princess Christian, another sister of the king, had also called, as well as most of the leading people in society and commerce alike.

It is understood that Mrs. Mackay has inherited half of her husband's entire fortune. Much interest is displayed here on the question as to whether the estate will be liable to pay an estate duty of 8 per cent to the British government. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M. P., the foremost parliamentary authority on death duties, replying to the World correspondent's query, said: "Mr. Mackay's estate cannot be held liable for the duty here unless it can be established that he had an English domicile."

GIVES CREDIT TO MARCONI

Alleged Inventor Makes a Statement Regarding Wireless Telegraphy.

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KIEL, Germany, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Marquis Luigi of Italy, to whom Marconi refers in a document just filed in the British patent office as the one who "communicated to him from abroad" the invention of wireless telegraphy, is a lieutenant in the Italian navy attached to a warship now in this harbor.

The World correspondent saw him today aboard ship and called his attention to a statement printed in the London Saturday Review based on an assertion by Prof. Thompson that the real inventor of the wireless telegraph is "an Italian naval officer named Solari."

Lieutenant the Marquis Luigi Solari, thereupon authorized the following statement to be made in his name: "The Saturday Review is not correct. The New Foundland reception of signals from Cornwall was obtained independently of the use of Solari's coherer."

GIVE LIVES FOR THEIR FATHER

Three Young Russians Deliberately Jump In Among Pack of Wolves.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Russian and three sons started lately to make a sledge journey from Archangel to a village about 150 miles along the coast of the White sea. They took a considerable supply of ammunition, but a rainstorm so dampened it that it became useless. About halfway on their journey hundreds of wolves appeared. The travelers, seeing that if they remained together they would all fall victims to the ravenous beasts, decided to cast lots as to which should first leave the sledge and face them. The heroic sons refused to permit their father to draw a lot. The first lot fell on the youngest and he jumped out, knife in hand, but the delay was only short. Again a lot was cast and the second son jumped out. About forty wolves continued the chase and, imploring his father to drive quickly, the remaining devoted son jumped. The three delays saved the father.

GENERAL MEYER IN ENGLAND

Boer Commander Lands at Southampton While Enroute to Dresden.

LONDON, July 26.—General Lucas Meyer, the former commander of the Orange Free State forces, landed at Southampton today, this being his first visit to England. He made the trip from South Africa on board the British steamer Briton with a big batch of returning British officers and men, with whom the Boer general appeared to be on excellent terms.

General Meyer is going to Dresden, Saxony, to visit his wife and daughter and will return to South Africa in October. He said he thought the outlook in South Africa was decidedly favorable, and that provided the British fulfill the promises held out to the Boers there was every reason to expect lasting peace and a steady return of prosperity.

The general expects soon to be followed by Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey. He would not say if he intended visiting Mr. Kruger.

OLD WARRIORS WERE GIANTS

Interesting Discoveries Made in Prehistoric Russian Graves.

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ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Gorodzeff, well known Russian historian, has opened 107 tumuli (mounds) scattered over the Kharkoff province and discovered 299 prehistoric graves. Of these 264 belong to the bronze period and ten to a period about B. C. 500. An immense variety of interesting objects in bronze have been found—knives, various shaped vessels of bronze and clay, and arrowheads. The skulls found in some of the Scythian graves show traces that after death they were painted scarlet. Around several heads were rosaries of amber beads. Gorodzeff asserts that the average height of those warriors must have been at least seven feet.

CUTS THE AMERICANS

Mrs. Arthur Paget Causes Heartburnings Among Her Former Countrywomen.

INVITES ONLY TWO TO A RECENT PARTY

Mrs. Adair Gives One of the Notable Society Functions of the Past Week.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE SWELL SET

Delay in Coronation Compels Prolongation of the London Season.

FOUR-CORNERED FIGHT IN COURT CIRCLE

Members of King's Household Quarrel and Women Take a Hand by Carrying the Tale to the Queen.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Arthur H. Paget is loyally striving to keep the coronation season alive. She gave a so-called boy-and-girl dance Friday night for her daughter, Leilan, to meet the crown princess of Roumania, but with two exceptions there was nothing particularly youthful about the company, which included the duchess of Devonshire, Lady Craven and Princess Hatzfeldt. The "smart" Americans are smarting because the only one of them invited was Miss Deacon. They complain that recently Mrs. Paget abandoned a dinner party which several of them had been invited to, after invitations had been issued, to secure the duchess of Connaught and the crown princess of Roumania for a supper party the same evening.

Mrs. Adair gave a pretty dance on Monday night at her house on Carlton street for her handsome niece, Miss Wadsworth. All the prettiest girls in [illegible] were there. The house was exquisitely decorated with festoons, baskets and [illegible] of roses. The air was heavy with the perfume of mimosa and lilies. The tables were decorated with roses and trails of smilax looped in and out of the beautiful silver dishes. Mrs. Adair wore the loveliest dress of brocaded silk trimmed with fine old lace and a magnificent dog-collar of diamonds, as well as chains of diamonds around her neck and a tiara blazing in her pretty gray hair. Miss Wadsworth looked exceedingly well in white, with her hair simply dressed and a few flowers across the bodice of her dress. She stood with her aunt, being introduced to the guests as they arrived. Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. Henry White and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck brought their daughters, while foreign princesses, English duchesses and countesses and untitled persons of distinction were as thick as blackberries.

Intended for the Mackays.

Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, who is remaining here for the coronation, had a luncheon party on Wednesday, at which it was originally intended that Mr. and Mrs. Mackay should be the guests of honor. The party included Mrs. Beech Grant, Baroness Oppenheim and Mrs. Padelford.

The marriage of Mrs. David Dwight Wells of Norwich, Conn., with John D. Allcroft will take place quietly in the United States in September. Mr. Allcroft is the junior partner in the big dry goods and glove firm of Dent, Allcroft & Co. of London.

Ethel Barrymore sailed for New York today on her way to Marion, Mass., as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harding Davis.

Cornelius Culver of New York is at Claridges.

Ex-Governor Brown and Miss Brown are at the Carlton, being much feted by resident Americans.

Princess Hatzfeldt is about to leave town for her country house in Wiltshire, accompanied by the prince, who has not yet recovered from the effects of the illness which suddenly seized him recently as he was going down stairs in Claridges to join the princess at a luncheon party.

Society is gossiping freely over a serious quadrangular fight now raging at court. Lord Farquhar, the master of King Edward's household, and the intimate friend and confidant of the king, quarreled with the earl of Pembroke, the lord steward.

Then an attempt was made to get at Pembroke by forcing him to accept the lord lieutenancy of Ireland. The earl of Pembroke refused to be shunted and his sister, the beautiful De Grey, a great favorite with Queen Alexandra, put her finger in the pie by warning the queen against Lord Farquhar's influence over the king and his alleged desire to exalt Mr. Keppel at the cost of everybody else.

This brought Mrs. Keppel into the squabble, which is still vigorously proceeding, but promises to be a drawn battle, as the earl of Pembroke's social influence far exceeds that of Baron Farquhar.

LIKE FUSION IN NEBRASKA

Conservatives and Liberal Unionists Squabble Over Spoils of Office.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Prime Minister Balfour has been requisitioned by his conservative followers to distribute the offices in his government between the liberal-unionists and conservatives strictly in proportion to their respective numerical strength.

The total annual value of cabinet and subordinate posts at the prime minister's disposal is $4,096,775. There are 334 conservative and sixty-eight liberal-unionists, therefore the proper liberal-unionist share would be $682,800, whereas at the present they receive $950,000. This is the first time this wholly sordid viewpoint has been openly assumed in British politics.

KIPLING DESIROUS OF QUIET

Moves from His Former Home to Escape the Attention of Admirers.

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LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Rudyard Kipling is about to leave Rottingdean, near Brighton, where he has resided five years, to live in a more secluded house in the Unbridge Wells. His desire for privacy is sincere and unaffected. He has suffered greatly from the attentions of unknown admirers, who made the pilgrimage to Rottingdean in interesting numbers. His new country house is surrounded by extensive grounds inside a high brick wall, affording complete protection from the world's gaze. Mr. Kipling declines more invitations probably than any man in England, spurned the proffered patronage of society with undisguised contempt.

WALSH OUTDOING HIMSELF

Rich American Mining Man Seeks Novelty in Entertainment of Friends.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Thomas F. Walsh, the gold and silver mining king and financial advisor of Leopold, king of the Belgians, seems disposed to surpass the record of fastidious entertainment set by himself at the time of the Paris exposition. When Mrs. Walsh was thanking Bouguereau for coming to her dinner last Wednesday the artist replied: "The trouble is, madame, that you never give a dinner, they always are banquets."

Baron Coubertin once said: "When the Walshs haven't sixty people dining with them they feel lonely."

After each banquet Mr. Walsh always provides a short variety show in which the most expensive opera stars, ballet dancers and music hall specialists take part. Mr. Walsh varied his program this week. Once he took his guests to Barbison, a famous resort for artists in the forest of Fontainebleau, in six four-in-hands. Luncheon was served on the grass in the wildest, rockiest retreat the forest provided.

At another time he organized a party of forty to visit the sewers and catacombs of Paris. In the sewers a large population is employed, including scavengers, electricians, gasmen, watermen, all the wires and pipes being hung. The Walsh party was conveyed part of the way in one of the inspector's pretty launches and part of the way on the electrical railway running through the sewers.

HISTORY OF JACOB'S PILLOW

Famous Stone Has Had Many Pilgrimages Before it Reached Westminster.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

MADRID, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The latest report of the Spanish Royal academy relates this legend attached to the famous stone known as "Jacob's Pillow," now beneath the coronation chair in Westminster abbey: "When Jacob died the stone came into the possession of his descendants, but when the Israelites crossed the Red sea it was found to be very cumbersome and was left in Egypt. The ruling Pharaoh had a daughter named Secta, who married Hayshekes, a Greek, who had become possessed of the relic. Secta and her husband left Egypt, and after traveling on the African coast settled in Spain, where they founded the town of Brigantia, on the site of Santiago de Compostella. Years later their descendants emigrated to Ireland and took the stone with them. Eventually it was placed in the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, where it was known as the 'Lia Fail,' or 'fatal stone.'

"Traditions say that in 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Scone. Later it was removed by Edward I from Scone to Westminster."

DROPS THE TELEPHONE GIRLS

French Government Adopts Automatic Device for Its Telephone System.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—After exhaustive tests the French government has adopted the automatic telephone invention of a Russian engineer. The apparatus does away with "central" girls. The subscriber turns five disks, each numbered from 0 to 9, to form the number wanted, whereupon the correspondent is called automatically. If he is absent a sign appears saying "rang one minute, no answer," while the caller's number is registered at the other end, so that he may be called if the person sought returns. When the number desired is "busy" a special buzz is immediately heard. In order not to dismiss all the telephone girls together, which might disturb the labor market, the new system will be introduced gradually. Three towns of moderate size are being equipped now—Limoges, Nimes and Dijon.

A strange light is thrown on French methods by the fact that the apparatus would have been adopted two years ago if the police side of the government, which has always found the telephone exceedingly useful, had not insisted that secret conversations should be audible by a third party when desired.

CUTS OFF THE MEAT RATION

High Prices Make it Prohibitive to the British Workingman.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American Mutual trust operators are making the British wage earners keenly feel their power. Food is dearer in London now than at any time in a quarter of a century. Bacon has reached a prohibitive price and workmen have abandoned it.

The American group, embracing the Swift, Morris and Cudahy companies, have London's central market, Smithfield, absolutely in their grasp. The prices of British products are advancing in sympathy with those of the American.

The only working people who are independent of the meat trust are those who are members of the great co-operative societies in the provinces, where the retail storekeepers, crushed between the rising wholesale prices on one side and the competition of the co-operators on the other, are organizing a great combine and refuse to sell anything to members of the co-operative societies.

Prime English beef, which cost 17 cents a pound in 1900, now costs 22 cents and is still rising. The increase in the price of American beef is proportionately greater.

PROF. SCHWENINGER DROPPED

Bismarck's Old Physician Practically Deposed from the Berlin University.

(Copyright 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A heavy blow has been dealt Prof. Schweninger, Bismarck's famous physician. As the professor of skin diseases in Berlin university, he had a large salary and a high position, but now he has been removed from that position. In order to make his fall as light as possible, a post has been found for him as professor generally of the art practice of healing. His duties will be light and it may be said that Schweinger retires forever from any prominent position in academic circles.

IRISH GIVE DINNER

Welcome in London to William Redmond and Joseph Devlin.

TELL OF TOUR THROUGH UNITED STATES

Assure Hearers They Have Support of Their Countrymen in America.

ON FUTURE HOPE OF THE IRISHMAN

Redmond Believes They Must Work Out Own Salvation in Native Land.

IMPRESSIONS GAINED WHILE TRAVELING

Notes with Sadness the Struggling Thousands from Land of Shamrock Who Are Beneath Free Flag of America.

LONDON, July 26.—A dinner party was given at the Holborn restaurant this evening to welcome William Redmond and Joseph Devlin, the Irish members of Parliament who recently made a tour of the United States in the interest of the United Irish league. The dinner was attended by all the Irish members of Parliament, and among the party were ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco and Father Phelan of Boston.

Mr. Redmond, responding to "Our Guests," recounted the courtesy with which he and Mr. Devlin had been received everywhere in the United States and assured his hearers of the hearty support of "fifteen million Irishmen living beneath the free flag of America."

Mr. Redmond said that as long as this mighty force was behind them the nation need not despair of the ultimate success of their crusade for an independent parliament in Dublin and treaties with England.

Other nations, he declared, were recognizing Ireland's national and territorial existence. Mr. Redmond said, however, that in spite of the success of many Irishmen who held high places in America and assisted the councils of the nation, he was filled with sadness at the sight of tens of thousands of poor, struggling Irishmen in the United States, and he had returned impressed with the belief that it was better for every Irishman who could possibly do so to remain at home and work out his own salvation in the green meadows of his native land.

Father Cronin, T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Devlin also spoke.

IRISH QUESTION UP AGAIN

Closing Days of Parliament Devoted to Hot Debates on the Old Topic.

LONDON, July 26.—The closing days of the session of Parliament are witnessing heated discussions of the ever-recurring Irish questions. This week was especially notable for the fierceness of the accusations and recrimination bandied across the narrow forum of the House of Commons.

The resentment of the Irish members was stirred to an unusual degree by the discovery of alleged secret documents of the land trust, organized by the landlords for, the avowed purpose of resisting threatening combinations of tenants and suppressing the boycotting and intimidation instigated by the United Irish league or otherwise.

The Irish leaders point out that Lord Clonbrook and Lord Barrymore of Barrymore (better known as Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry), chairman of the National Union of Conservative associations, who are among the prime movers of the trust, signed the same week, as privy councillors, a proclamation from Dublin castle enforcing the coercion act over half of Ireland.

All the trustees of the trust, the duke of Abercorn, Lord Wallerford, Lord Ashtown, Lord Clonbrook, Lord Barrymore and two others, are privy councillors. The trust has a long list of subscribers and ample funds for fighting the tenants and the league which is behind them.

"We shall not be surprised," said John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish league, to a representative of the Associated Press, "if O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt myself and other leaders are arrested at Mr. Wyndham's instance within a fortnight. In fact, we are rather expecting to be arrested on charges of unlawful assemblage and intimidation. They have already brought injunctions and damage suits against us individually."

Asked whether any new remedy had been evolved for the conditions complained of, Mr. Redmond replied:

Agitation, constant agitation, until we secure sufficient strength to defeat the purposes of the government concerning Ireland.

On one important measure, however, the Irish nationalists intend to vote with the government, namely, the education bill. Throughout the long and acrimonious discussions of the details of the bill the Irish members often sided with the opposition, but on the final action they will not abandon Catholic principles, and, consequently, will not vote for the separation of religions to secure instruction. The vote against the education bill will be small in proportion to the tremendous agitation of the nonconformists against the measure. Many prominent nonconformists declare they will carry out their avowed purpose of refusing to pay school taxes under a law which does not allow proportionate representation of the taxpayers on the school boards.

CROKER TO KEEP ON RACING

Denies the Report that He Intends to Sell Out and Abandon the Turf.

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WANTAGE, England, July 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As it has been persistently rumored that Richard Croker was planning to disperse his racing stable the World correspondent asked him if it was true and received the following candid, conclusive, written explanation: "I am not selling anything at Doncaster. I have reduced my stable as I do every year."

CHOLERA BECOMES VIRULENT

Natives Attacked in Streets of Cairo and Die Within Few Minutes.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 26.—One hundred and twenty-four cases of cholera have been reported in this city. The drinking fountains have been closed.

The epidemic is almost virulent in character. Many of the natives are attacked in the streets and die in a few minutes.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

1 Curzon to Make Big Spread.
Mrs. Paget Ignores Americans.
Irish Members Give a Dinner.
Clash Over Irrigation Control.
2 Hunt Talks on Porto Rico.
Talk is that Fight Was a Fake.
Union Pacific Strike Situation.
How President Spent Saturday.
3 News from Nebraska Capital.
Mercer Gets Into Police Muddle.
Cornish Refutes a Slander.
4 Week in the Social World.
Musical Notes.
5 Telephone Girls Have Grievance.
South Omaha News.
6 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
Great Dance Kill a Woman.
8 Sporting Events of a Day.
9 Weekly Sporting Review.
10 Growth of Omaha Jobbing Trade.
Work of the Homebuilders.
12 In the Domain of Women.
13. Amusements.
14. Editorial.
15. People of Modern Greece.
Loafing Around Hotels.
Secret of the Coffee Trade.
Burke Pleads for the Pioneer.
16 Story—"Thoroughbreds."
17 Markets and Commercial.
20 Governor to Name Police Board.
Brands on Process Butter.
Reconstruction of Union Pacific.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday; Monday Fair.

5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	75
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	75
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	73
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	69	5 p. m.	72
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	73	7 p. m.	69
12 m.	74		

WRECK IN CHEYENNE YARDS

Train Collides with String of Box Cars and Six People Are Injured.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The regular evening passenger train from Denver was wrecked in the yards here at 11 o'clock tonight and six persons injured, as follows:

Ex-Governor W. J. McConnell of Moscow, Idaho, chest bruised, hand crushed and gash under right eye.

J. McDougall, express messenger, Denver, badly bruised.

William Gilchrest of Cheyenne, back seriously sprained.

W. Roezell of Denver (colored cook), rib broken.

H. Brady of Denver (colored waiter), gash on right arm.

The injured were removed to St. John's hospital and are being cared for by company physicians. None are fatally hurt.

The accident was due to the carelessness of some one in leaving a string of freight cars on the passenger track. The incoming train collided with the cars with great force and as the passengers were in the aisles, ready to leave the train, many were thrown against the seats. The head of the locomotive was badly damaged and one freight car derailed. A large amount of crockery and glassware in the dining car was broken. Many windows in the coaches were shattered and passengers were slightly cut by flying glass. A large crowd of people gathered around the wrecked train and the shop guards were brought into use to keep the people back. There were several fights as a result of the officiousness of the guards.

PREPARING FOR CORONATION

Arrangements Going Steadily on, but There is a Lack of Enthusiasm.

LONDON, July 26.—The preparations for the coronation of King Edward have been resumed with full swing, but it is impossible, of course, to rearouse vivid public enthusiasm in the postponed event. It has now been decided that the whole route over which the royal carriage is to pass will be flushed, dried and then sprinkled with sand, thus forming a carpet which will reduce the vibrations of the vehicle. The barriers will not be re-erected at all the cross streets intersecting the coronation route. Otherwise the ordinary police regulations will be carried out.

One of the saddest features of the postponement of the king's crowning from the viewpoint of the speculator is the great slump in the price of seats. A conspicuous example of this is the fine stand at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the best seats were sold for ten guineas. These prices have dropped 20 per cent, while at many of the best places along the route at from one to three guineas secure seats previously held at five and eight guineas.

Some smart clubs on St. James street and Picadilly have their own troubles. When the members balloted for seats in the club stands the winners cheerfully paid ten guineas each, and now many of the clubmen want their money back, but the club committees insist on the thrifty-minded members enjoying the pageant at the original price.

COUNCIL ON ROYAL YACHT

First Time British Cabinet Has Ever Been Called to Meet Under Such Circumstances.

LONDON, July 26.—The duke of Devonshire, president of the council, and other members of the privy council left here on a special train for Southampton this morning to attend a meeting of the council on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, off Cowes, Isle of Wight, today.

This will be the first meeting of the council ever held in a similar place or under such circumstances.

The weather at Cowes today is favorable. King Edward experienced no ill effects from yesterday's cruise around the island.

King Edward signed proclamations fixing the coronation for August 9 and making a bank holiday of the same date. The privy councillors, who had luncheon with the king, spent two hours on board the royal yacht.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 26.

At London—Arrived: Manitou, from New York.

At Yokohama—Arrived: Indrapure, from Portland, Ore.

At St. Vincent—Arrived: Isis, from San Francisco, from Hamburg.

At New York—Arrived: Bohemian, from Liverpool; Statendam, from Rotterdam. Sailed: Noordam, for Rotterdam; Minnetonka, for London; Umbria, for Liverpool; Kroonland, for Antwerp; Columbia (British) for Glasgow; Island (Danish) for Christiania.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Friesland, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Grosser Kurfursk, for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Philadelphia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Ultonia, from Boston; Campania, from New York. Sailed: Etruria, for New York.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY

Agricultural Department Wants a Hand in Settling Irrigation Matters.

INSISTS ON LOCATING THE RESERVOIRS

Secretary Hitchcock Stands for Control by His Own Department.

MEAD POINTS OUT LEGAL DIFFICULTIES

Solution of Water Rights Problems the First Thing to Consider.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CRIES JEALOUSY

Missouri River Commission Makes Its Final Report and Lays the Blame for Failures Upon Congress.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Notwithstanding that the irrigation bill has been placed in the hands of the secretary of the interior for the disposition of the money to be used for the purpose of establishing irrigation work, reservoirs and canals as provided for by the bill, the Department of Agriculture is determined to insist upon its right to direct where certain reservoirs and storage basins are to be located. Under the bill, Secretary Hitchcock has insisted that the Interior department should control the subject of irrigation in its broadest field and that the department which he represents should locate reservoirs, run laterals and otherwise provide means of watering the country contemplated in the bill.

But there are other forces at work. The Agricultural department has projected itself into the field as having something to say about the location of the irrigation work and its chief irrigation expert, Ellwood Mead of Wyoming, is reported to have said, as appearing in a Washington paper this morning, that "the Interior department people have evidently the idea of proceeding along broad lines regardless of legal complications which may ensue. My idea is that until some satisfactory solution of the various water rights problems has been reached the proceedings of the Interior department are rather premature. Matters are as yet entirely in an experimental stage, in my opinion."

Says Criticism is Jealousy.

It is stated now by the geological survey, into whose hands the question of the location of reservoirs is to be placed, that Mr. Mead's criticism is based upon jealousy, for the reason that the irrigation bureau over which he presides has not been called upon to participate in the preliminary work which the secretary of the interior has outlined for the geological survey during the next few months and for which he has set aside $260,000 out of the $5,000,000 available for the purpose of irrigating the sixteen states and territories included in the general irrigation bill.

Report of Missouri Commission.

The final annual report of the Missouri river commission, which was legislated out of existence by congress, was filed with the chief engineer of the War department today. The report is suggestive of a dirge, going into detail as to the plans for permanent improvement of the river which failed of realization by reason of the refusal of congress to coninue the appropriations or allow the money appropriated to be devoted to permanent projects.

The report shows there was available on July 1, 1901, funds for the improvement of rivers in the commission's jurisdiction as follows: Missouri river, $14,359.46; Osage river, $9,985.87; Gasconade river, $1,488. With such a limited fund the commission did not undertake extensive improvements, but confined its efforts to the protection of the improvements already made. The commission reports that since 1884 there has been appropriated $7,150,000 for the improvement of the rivers. Of this amount $240,000 was expended above Sioux City, $216,364 was expended in opposition to the wishes of the commission in detached localities which could not aid either navigation or commerce, $380,082 was spent for snag boats, work which on other streams is taken from the general fund; $855,765 went for plant, office expenses and salaries of the commission and $469,585 for gauges and surveys. This left but $3,280,201 for permanent improvement of the river, and this was extended over a period of eighteen years. The commission reports that a strip of the river forty-five miles long, near the mouth of the Osage, was improved and a channel six feet deep established and maintained. The commissioners express regret that this work could not be continued. It is recommended that congress make an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year for at least three years for the permanent improvement of the river from its mouth to Jefferson City, Mo. The members of the commission up to the time when legislation cut them off the pay roll were Colonel Amos M. Stickney of the War department, G. C. Broadhead of St. Louis and Clarence N. Chaffee of Omaha.

Postal Redemption Order Revoked.

The recent order providing for the redemption of uncanceled postal cards is held up, pending the decision of the attorney general as to the legality of such a course. This order was to go into effect August 1 and directed postmasters everywhere to redeem all uncanceled postal cards at 75 per cent of their face value, paying therefor in stamps. But the attention of the postmaster general was directed to an old law, which says: "No postmaster shall sell or dispose of stamps in any manner except for cash, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment."

According to this law, redemption of postal cards in the manner prescribed by the recent order appears to be illegal. It was said at the Postoffice department today that the entire question of the legality of the order is being looked into by the attorney general for the Postoffice department and the ruling is expected from that office Tuesday or Wednesday next. It is estimated that if the redemption order is upheld, the government will be compelled to pay out not less than $1,000,000. for uncanceled postal cards.

Western Matters at the Capital.

T. E. Flaskerud has been appointed postmaster at Silver Lake, Worth county, Ia.

The postoffice at Sipes, Bonhomme county, S. D., has been discontinued.

An abstract of the condition of national banks of Lincoln, Neb., at the close of business on July 16, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve to have been 20.44 per cent on April 30. Loans and discounts, increase from $2,807,923 to $2,861,999; gold coin, from $102,370 to $161,049; total specie, from $130,247 to $183,752; lawful money