PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

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MULLAH NOT SO MAD

Large Amount of Method Observable in His Warlike Preparations.

BOUND TO GIVE BRITISH MUCH TROUBLE

Two Hundred Miles of Desert Between Coast and Scene of Operations.

HAS FIFTEEN THOUSAND FIGHTING MEN

Emperor of Abyssinia Asked to Join in the War Against Him.

AID WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE JUST NOW

Probability the Invitation May Be Accepted, as Mullah Has Frequently Raided the Territory of Abyssinia.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Mad Mullah, against whom another punitive expedition of British troops is about to be started in Somaliland, in northeast Africa, has long been an object of suspicion by the War office. He and his followers have opposed the development of the interior of Somaliland and have constantly stirred up strife by raiding and looting tribes which were under British protection. Early last spring he raided tribes within eighteen miles of Burao, and this, despite the presence of a British garrison, which was powerless to effect anything against the Mullah's rapidly moving force.

This naturally increased the admiration of his followers for him, and Colonel Swayne's punitive expedition, made up of natives under British officers, was started out to scatter his forces. This expedition was defeated a few days ago, and for a time it was feared that it would be annihilated. But it has reached safety, and all the British wounded are reported to be doing well. General Manning arrived at Aden this week and at once began to rush trained Indian troops to Somaliland. It is believed the Mad Mullah has a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, many of whom are well armed and mounted.

Ask Abyssinia to Help.

The British cannot promptly put anything like as large a force as that in the field there, but expect to send there a brigade (3,000 or 4,000 men) of troops from India. It is understood that the government will ask the negus (emperor) of Abyssinia to send a force against the fanatics from the west, as he did once before with great effect. If the negus consents he will send an army out under Ras Makonnen, the commander-in-chief of the Abyssinian army. Ras Makonnen came to London for the coronation as the representative of the negus, and seemed to be so well pleased with England and King Edward's hospitality that it is thought he willingly would head a force to help crush the fanatics.

The "Mullah" has been preaching the Jehad, or "Holy War," and has thus gained a considerable following of Moslems, crazed with religious fervor. By his preaching he has gained such an influence over the tribesmen that he has been proclaimed mahdi by the Mussulmans and immediately started a Mohammedan uprising.

Numerous "mad" mullahs have been heard from in the last decade, the most prominent one hitherto being the warrior in Afghanistan. A mullah is a Mohammedan priest or prophet and a particularly fanatical one easily acquires the title of "mad" mullah.

Something of a Man.

The "mad" mullah operating in Somaliland is known to his followers as Haji Muhammad Abdullah and belongs to the Habr Sueliman Ogaden tribe. He married into the Dolbahanta Ali Gheri, among whom he now lives at Kob Fardode, a village inhabited by mullahs, a day's march east of Kerritt and about 170 miles from Berbera, Somali. He is a man in the prime of life, dark colored, tall and thin and has a small goat's beard. He has made several pilgrimages to Mecca and while there attached himself to the sect of Muhammad Salih, whose deputy he claims to be in Somaliland. The sect was established in Somaliland about twelve years ago and teaches more regularity in the hour of prayer, stricter attention to the forms of religion and the interdiction of kat, a leaf the Arabs and Somalis are much addicted to chewing because of its intoxicating properties. This mullah is of humble origin, but gifted with considerable intelligence and cunning. He claims to have been commanded to preach the Jehad through a divine inspiration. During the time he was inciting his followers to rebellion against the British authority they demanded of him some evidence of his miraculous power. Having the night before seen a warship flashing its searchlights, he summoned his followers to the beach the following night and, fortunately for him, the warship flashed its searchlight over the shore, illuminating the country for a great distance. The mullah at once proclaimed it as testimony sent direct from Mohammed from Mecca. This so impressed the tribesmen that they will follow the mullah blindly anywhere.

Colored Rice as a Charm.

He has distributed among his followers pink-colored rice, which he has assured them so long as they fight in the "Holy War" will render their persons and horses invulnerable against the bullets of the infidels. He is a past master in intrigue and by promises and gifts and by arranging marriages between his followers and other tribes has gained a considerable following.

The "Mad Mullah" is a mesmerist of no mean power and during one of his revivals at his principal village in Somaliland put one of the leading chiefs in a trance. He asked the man what he saw.

"I see the hills around crowned with true believers and the hosts of heaven with them," replied the unconscious chief. "Down below are Sahibs, some dead on the ground, others being followed and slain by the followers of Mohammed. In the distance Topkhana are coming, but they flee and all the infidels are dead and dying."

Believing the British were afraid of him, the "Mad Mullah" and self-styled mahdi began plundering and raiding the British, Italian and Abyssinian protectorates about Somaliland. The Italian and Abyssian foreign offices complained that the "Mad Mullah," who was living in British territory, attacked merchants and villages in their zones and then retreated back to British Somaliland.

The difficulties which will confront any large force organized by General Manning

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHURCH LIVERY SERVES WELL

Accomplished Swindler Uses it to Gather In a String of Victims.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The great Humbert swindle has a rival in the series of frauds now laid at the door of a coterie, headed by Canon Rosenberg, Abbe Guillaumin and a banker named Malleval, among whose associates were an alleged prince, a baroness and a dramatist. Their operations have just been brought to light through complaints made to the police by Mrs. Civet, a woman of independent means, who, on the advice of the abbe, had entrusted $100,000 to Malleval, who disappeared. Mrs. Civet was drawn into dealings with the people she now accuses through her desire for separation from her husband. She had procured a civil divorce and wanted an annulment of the religious ceremony. A man going by the name of Gadobert and calling himself the grand chancellor of the archbishopric of Smyrna volunteered to intercede with the pope in her cause for $12,000. He got the money, spent it and was arrested. Rosenberg then promised to use his good offices at the vatican, but nothing came of his promises, and Mrs. Civet, finally realizing that she was being fooled, went to the police. Rosenberg has a fascinating personality. He is tall, handsome, has engaging manners, is a brilliant talker and inspires confidence. Some who have suffered through him even now refuse to believe that he is not the saintliest man on earth. His parents having made a sensational conversion to Catholicism at Tours, he went into the church and in 1885 obtained the canonry of Tours, but his business instincts got ahead of his religious inclinations.

Some time later certain titled women who had followed his counsel found themselves penniless and he himself had become bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to $625,000. Then he was suspended by his superior.

His next move affected pious women who desired divorce. It is alleged that he passed himself off as the bishop of Cyprus, that he said he had been appointed vicar general by the Maronite archbishop, who has the power to annul marriage without appealing to the pope, and he is accused of granting imaginary divorces to sanctimonious women. This brought him in a handsome revenue, it is reported, until Mrs. Civet's action put an end to the business.

The second transaction, Mrs. Civet avers, she had with Rosenberg, was to advance $4,000 to enable him to go to America to negotiate a loan for the Turkish government. The canon assured her, she says, that the loan would be repaid tenfold when he made up his accounts with the sultan. Rosenberg is also charged with sending young women to gamble for him at Monte Carlo and with ordering wine on credit and selling it wherever he went. His audacity knew no limit, if the stories told of him are true.

Some time ago he signed a contract, it is asserted, to buy a house at Chevieville, in the department of the Oise, was given occupation pending payment of the first installment, took possession with two or three alleged clerical friends, gave large orders to local tradesmen and even attempted to celebrate mass in the parish church, but was ejected from the building by the local priest, and it is declared that he left without paying anybody. Later, it is charged that he helped a girl and her lover to elope, getting them married by an associate, and that for this he received a generous commission when the young people were reconciled with their parents and the dot was handed over. Report says he was compelled to leave that neighborhood.

Then the canon came to Paris. Here a rich woman is reported to have offered him a large sum of money to take her son to Canada, where the canon is said to have represented that he owned large settlements. Roseberg got the boy out of the country, but before he could obtain payment for his services Mrs. Civet set the police after him and he changed his address.

Rosenberg is also credited with being associated with a banker named Boulaine, who was arrested early this month for swindling by means of bogus companies. After an examination in court Boulaine left in company with two detectives. Contrary to the regulations, they did not handcuff him and when they turned to tell him to step into a cab to go back to prison he had fled. The officers are now under arrest. It is believed that when Boulaine gave the detectives the slip an accomplice was waiting for him with a cab and drove straight to the Northern railway station, where he took a train for Belgium. Boulaine was an extraordinarily clever man and it is asserted that he operated with signal success in France, South America, Holland and England. He is said to have had a sham telephone through which, when he had a prospective client in his office, he held imaginary conversations with men like J. Pierpont Morgan and Baron Rothschild.

SANITARIUM FOR WORKINGMEN

Finest Institution of the Kind in Europe Just Completed Near Berlin.

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BERLIN, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most magnificent workmen's sanitarium in Europe has just been completed by the Berlin section of the National Workmen's Insurance fund. It is in the pine woods of Beelitz, a few miles from here, and cost $2,500,000. The expense of maintenance will be about $300,000 a year. It is capable of receiving 600 patients. Really several sanitariums are grouped together, with special houses for the reception of different sorts of patients. The ordinary convalescent house has 200 beds for men and eighty for women. There are besides special pavilions for infectious cases and consumptives, with every modern improvement the most advanced scientific thought can provide. A bath house has been erected at a cost of $160,000 where every kind of medicinal bath is provided.

ONLY A HARMLESS CRANK

Clergyman Arrested in London for Having Pound of Gunpowder in His Possession.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Sun says that George Martin, a clergyman was remanded at the Southwark police court today charged with having a pound of gunpowder in his possession with felonious intentions.

The arrested clergyman proved to be a religious enthusiast who objected to the erection of a stand around St. George's church, in the borough, and then purchased a small quantity of gunpowder, insufficient to do real damage. He will probably be placed in an asylum.

KAISER SENDS FLEET

Comes on a Friendly Mission Instead of an Agency of Destruction.

HIS FAVORITE SON IS TO ACCOMPANY IT

Two Large Cruisers and Three Gunboats to Comprise the Fleet.

VISIT ALL PORTS IN NORTH ATLANTIC

Part of Plan to Cultivate Friendship of United States and England.

IDEA DEEPLY CHERISHED BY HIM

Sending of His Son, Who is a Manly Fellow, is a Token of His Especial Esteem for the United States.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The kaiser intends to strengthen the squadron of German war vessels stationed in the North Atlantic. Two large cruisers and three gunboats will be devoted to this purpose and the whole will be placed under the command of a distinguished admiral. Prince Adelbert, the kaiser's third son, will be attached to this squadron and probably will be placed in command of one of the gunboats. The object of this move is openly to strengthen the good relations between Germany and the United States and to extend these relations to the fleets of both nations. It is this which induces the kaiser to part with Prince Adelbert, probably his best beloved son, who bids fair to be a gentleman as well as a gallant sailor.

Prince Adelbert is physically a fine type of a young fellow, with an open, frank bearing, perfect manners and a thorough knowledge of idematic English. He will devote much time to study of American naval matters while in North Atlantic ports.

It is the kaiser's most earnest wish that the constant communication should be opned up with the British and American squadrons in the North Atlantic, and will this object in view the German North Atlantic squadron will not only visit North America, but will also visit the Bahamas, Bermudas and the Greater Antilles. In this way the kaiser hopes to make a beginning in carrying out his favorite ideas that the three Germannic nations of the world (Germany, Great Britain and the United States) shall form a strong and united front in the van of the world's progress. It was this idea which found eloquent expression in the letter he wrote to Mrs. Kipling when her husband was ill in America.

WILLIE GUEST OF ROYALTY

Astors Specially Favored During Their Trip to Kingdom of Roumania.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A story is going around that W. Waldorf Astor and his daughter, Pauline, have been guests of the crown princess of Roumania for some time at Sinara, and that they accompanied their royal hostess to the maneuvers at Tigriate, seeing her personally command her regiment of hussars, leading them in charges over very difficult ground. It is also said that Mr. Astor and his daughter went with the crown prince and princess to witness the opening of a new cutting of the lower Danube. The crown princess is a niece of King Edward, being the eldest daughter of the duke of Edinburgh, who afterward became the duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Queen Alexandra's intimation that she will stand godmother for Eugene Zimmerman's grandson, the future duke of Manchester, is a special act of friendship to Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, who, with her sisters, always has been high in favor with the queen. Indeed, her majesty's infatuation for "the Cuban sisters," as they are called here, excited no small jealousy among the British aristocrats, who find the queen rigidly exclusive.

Consuelo, duchess, is delighted with young Manchester's irreproachable conduct since he became a benedict, and is doing everything to rehabilitate him, although his grandmother, the duchess of Devonshire, looks coldly at these efforts and refuses to lend a hand.

The appearance of the queen as a special patron of the family is a great stroke for Duchess Consuelo, and if Father-in-Law Zimmerman now comes down handsomely to enable them to take part in London society everything will be right. The young duchess wins the esteem of everyone, and Mother-in-Law Manchester is devoted to her.

Mrs. Ronalds is back in town again from a visit to Count Reginald Ward and his sister. She will not resume for some time the musical Sundays which have been a feature of social life here. Later she means to give a number of talented American musicians a chance of being heard in her drawing room, which is the best possible introduction for any young artist.

A book just dedicated to Mrs. Ronalds, called "Love and Louisa," was written by Mme. Albanesi, the wife of the musician.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Potter, who arrived on Campania, are stopping at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. and Mrs. George Powers, who are among the leading members of the American colony in Berlin, are over here for a while. Mr. Powers is going to the United States. When he returns he will take his wife back to Berlin to live until their daughters complete their musical education. The girls are talented. The elder is studying with Joachim and the other under Scharmenka.

WANT A NEW DIVORCE MECCA

French Novelists Would Start a Rival of Leading American Industry.

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PARIS, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The well known authors, Paul and Victor Margurite, have memoralized the Chamber of Deputies for a modification of the present law of divorce. They enlarge on the imperfect condition of things, pointing out that the law refuses divorce from a mad man, even if he is incurable, or from a thief, and that no divorce can be obtained for the most offensive infirmities. Petitioners ask for a law granting divorce by mutual consent on the persistent request of either the husband or wife.

STORY OF THE PROMISED LAND

Dr. Herzl Embodies His Idea of the Zionist Movement in a Novel.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"Old Newland" is the title of the novel on which Dr. Herzl, the originator and chief promoter of the Zionist movement, has been at work three years and which has now appeared. He has chosen for it the motto, "If you do but wish it, this is no romance." On the title page is a picture of Moses standing on Mount Nebeo, gazing into the promised land. The story began in Vienna in 1902, when a young Hebrew doctor of laws, disappointed in love and friendship, goes with a misanthropic millionaire to an island in the Pacific to sever all connections with the old world. Twenty years after they return. Not having seen a newspaper in all that time they are surprised to find no steamer in the Suez canal and are told that all traffic between Europe and Asia (in 1922) is carried on through Palestine, the most highly developed land in the world.

Dr. Herzl does not try to describe the technical developments of his state, though he mentions electric railways and motor cars as the principal means of locomotion on land. A canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea furnished all the industrial establishments of the country with motive power. The country is not a political state, but a self-governing colony under the sovereignty of the sultan, with a magnificent city (Jerusalem) in which the temple common has been rebuilt in its traditional splendor. Along the shores of the lake of Genessareth lovely landscapes surround beautiful health resorts. A phonographic recital informs the reader how all this came about. A trust of co-operative societies furnished the means. At first only workmen immigrated, then the educated and lastly the Hebrews of all countries and all classes.

CZAR REPROVES A NOBLEMAN

Bids Him Retire to His Estate and Treat His Peasants More Kindly.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A peasant complained at the palace that Prince Davidoff was oppressing and driving him hard for taxes. The czar received the peasant, listened to his story and gave orders to pay him $50. He then sent for Prince Davidoff, ordered him to retire to his estate, treat his people as they ought to be treated and read him a long lecture about Count Tolstoi, whose example he bade the prince to imitate.

"Look at Leo Tolstoi," said his imperial majesty. "See how he is kind to the poor people committed to his charge and shares their burden with them. Go and do likewise, and when I hear that your estates are flourishing and your peasants happy I shall send for you again."

Prince Davidoff had been getting a tremendous dash in St. Petersburg.

The czar is deeply concerned over the condition of his nobles. Before Finance Minister Witte left St. Petersburg for Siberia and Manchuria he consented to his imperial master's wish to found a bank from which impecunious nobles could get loans at easy rates on the security of their lands. It now appears that of the land nominally owned by the Russian nobility, more than nine-tenths is mortgaged as deeply as it will bear. The poor nobles (of whom there are more than 500,000) are gradually sinking into abject poverty and merging with the proletariat in the big towns. The wealthier nobles are also gravitating to the cities, especially St. Petersburg, where they live in splendor and extravagance until ruin comes. The czar has given instructions that pressure is to be put on those to reside on their estates rather than in the capital.

SCHWAB HAVING A GOOD TIME

Has Chartered a Steam Yacht and Rented Two Villas in South Europe.

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NICE, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Charles M. Schwab, the president of the United Steel corporation, who is expected here soon, is making the most elaborate arrangements to obtain the fullest possible benefit from his holiday. As has been already cabled to the World, he has chartered A. J. Drexel's floating palace, the steam yacht Marguerite, for a long Mediterranean cruise. When he tires of that recreation he has a villa which he has taken at Nice. If Nice palls or is found unsuitable, he can retire to another villa he has rented on the lake of Como.

Mr. Schwab and his wife now confess that nothing gives them so much pleasure as motoring, but the doctors think Mr. Schwab has had too much of that kind of excitement. Hence his projected yachting tour. He has no fixed plans, but he intends to go just where he feels inclined and stop just as long as he wants to.

Great regret is expressed on the Rivera that Admiral Crowninshield's squadron, now at Villefranche, has been ordered home to the United States for the naval maneuvers, leaving here November 4. The American officers and men are exceedingly popular.

Among the Americans who have returned to houses in Nice are Messrs. Howard and Blakinton, who live in the wonderful Villa Monterey; Mr. Caslet, at Villa Liserb, which was rented one year to Princess Beatrice, and Mr. Butterfield, at Villa Marianne. Mr. and Miss Sprang of Pittsburg have a villa on the Promenade des Anglais; Countess de Sers has a place on Avenue Beaulieu left by her stepmother, Mrs. R. J. Niven, Commodore Vanderbilt's daughter.

Other arrivals are the Countess Rabigia, formerly Miss King of Newport; Countess Bonx Hoevden, formerly Miss Knight of Bordentown, N. J., and Dr. Thomas Linn of Philadelphia, the only American physician in France outside of Paris.

FIND OPERA IN ZOLA'S PAPERS

Had Only Completed the Libretto Three Days Before His Sudden Death.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The examination of Zola's papers has resulted in discovering that the novelist left a finished libretto for an opera. It will be set to music by Bruneau, a friend and collaborator with the great writer. The work was composed in the summer at Zola's country house, and only finished three days before his death. Another opera, "L'Enfant Roi," was finished some time ago, and is now in the hands of Manager Carre of the Opera Comique. It is expected that it will be staged the coming season.

CONTEST IN DRESS

Smart Women Outdoing Themselves for the Proxy Coronation at Delhi.

RANSACK EUROPE FOR FINE COSTUMES

Leiters Attempt to Outshine Indian Princes in Beautiful Gems.

STEAMERS BOUND FOR INDIA ARE CROWDED

Ceremony is to Be More Gorgeous Affair Than the Real Thing.

CURZON IS TO COME IN ON AN ELEPHANT

Lesser Lights Are to Ride Horseback and in Carriages, While Troops Are to Be Massed Everywhere.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The coming "Curzonation" at Delhi, with its anticipations of unparalleled Oriental magnificence, is exciting more interest in London society than any other coming event. Nobody is more envied than a guest of the viceroy. Shoals of wealthy folk are going out on a chance of being invited to the official entertainments, which will be costume contests on a tremendous scale. The "smart" women have ransacked Paris and London for ideas for new and striking costumes.

The duchess of Marlborough, who will sail for India with the duke on December 10, has gone to Vienna to undergo treatment, it is given out, by an eminent specialist for obstinate catarrh. But her rivals among the Curzon's guests are very suspicious that the catarrh is only a blind and that the duchess is having costumes made in Vienna which will take the shine out of them all.

Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter are wearing themselves out in contriving frocks. They came over to London last week to make arrangements for their journey on the Peninsular & Oriental steamship China on November 21, and to bank their jewels, which are contained in four large iron cases, bound with steel ribs and insured for $1,300,000. They have returned to Paris to spend nearly a month, making extensive purchases and trying on fifty-four gowns, ordered months ago, which are being jeweled and embroidered by the most expert workers in France. These exquisite robes for the viceroine's mother and sister were kept in a French atelier until finally fitted this week and revised up to date. The dresses are chiefly in cloth of gold and silver and certainly will hold their own with the multi-colored jeweled robes of the eastern princesses. Before sailing Mrs. Leiter and her daughter will return to London for a few days.

To Outshine Real Coronation.

China will also carry Cora, countess of Strafford, and her daughter, Miss Colgate, who also are going to the viceregal camp as guests of Lord and Lady Curzon. The countess comes straight from North Berwick, where she has entertained much in the last few months. In addition to Ambassador Choate and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, her guests from time to time have included Mrs. Ronalds, her son and her daughter; Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Chauncey, her mother and Lady Newborough.

The countess of Strafford will no longer occupy the family house in St. James' square. After her visit to India the countess and her daughter are to make a tour of the east, going through Japan and China.

Overshadows Coronation.

The durbar, or coronation, of Viceroy Curzon, representing King Edward as the emperor of India, will overshadow in barbaric splendor and picturesqueness even the coronation in London. This magnificent and impressive ceremony will take place on the afternoon of January 1, on the same site as Lord Lytton's imperial assemblage for proclaiming the title of the late queen-empress, January 1, 1877. As a spectacle it is expected to surpass anything in recent years.

The ruling chiefs of India, including the rajahs, princes and native governors of all the British dependencies and protectorates, will participate. Their brilliant uniforms, sparkling with the most precious jewels and gorgeous in gold lace and decorations, will be one of the most interesting features of the occasion.

They will have with them gaily caparisoned elephants and hordes of retainers and native servitors. The elephants have been specially slected and will be the finest animals in captivity.

The jewels of these ruling chiefs are famous the world over and all of them will wear their best when participating in the durbar.

Rides in On an Elephant.

The viceroy will arrive in Delhi at 11:30 a. m. December 29, when the opening function will begin. This will be a state entry and will be made on elephants magnificently caparisoned. The procession will be formed at the railway station, with the viceroy and ruling chiefs on howdahs on the backs of carefully chosen elephants. The viceroy will wear his uniform and his orders. The ruling chiefs will wear their most gorgeous uniforms and will be fairly ablaze with jewels. The trappings of the elephants will be of silk and of many colors.

Next following them will come the leading officials on horseback or in carriages. The procession will pass through the streets for a distance of six miles to camp. A full military escort will accompany the viceroy's party and troops will line the streets. Great wooden stands will be erected along the route taken by the procession for the accommodation of spectators and guests. On the afternoon of the next day the viceroy will open the Indian arts exhibition, which he initiated in the Kudsia gardens, outside the Kushmir gate.

The coronation durbar will begin at noon on January 1, four miles outside the city proper and two miles from the main camp. It will take place in a great amphitheater, shaped like a horseshoe and capable of accommodating 12,000 people. The viceroy will arrive in state, accompanied by his full military escort, and will occupy a raised dais in the inner recess of the arena, with the ruling chiefs and other guests grouped about him in semi-circular tiers.

The actual ceremony will consist of the reading of the proclamation, which will be followed by the firing of a royal salute. The viceroy will then deliver his address, which will be followed by the presentation of the ruling chiefs. More than 40,000 troops will be massed at Delhi and paraded to make the pageant more gorgeous and to impress the native chiefs.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska: Fair Sunday and Monday; Cooler in East Portion Monday.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	72
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	75
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	75
8 a. m.	64	4 p. m.	78
9 a. m.	66	5 p. m.	77
10 a. m.	68	6 p. m.	76
11 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	72		

RESULTS OF FOOT BALL GAMES.

Nebraska 12, Missouri 0.
Minnesota 34, Iowa 0.
Chicago 6, Illinois 0.
Lafayette 23, Georgetown 0.
Cornell 57, Oberlin 0.
Princeton 21, Columbia 0.
Michigan 86, Ohio State 0.
Wisconsin 38, Kansas 0.
West Point 38, Williams 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Bucknell 5.
Dickinson 6, Navy 0.
Harvard 6, Brown 0.
Yale 24, Syracuse 0.
Haskell Indians 41, Washburn 5.
Drake 36, Iowa State Normal 6.
Knox 15, Northwestern 0.
North Platte 5, Kearney 0.
Hastings 16, Blue Hill 5.
Des Moines H. S. 5, Lincoln H. S. 0.
Doane 56, Lincoln Academy 0.
University second 16, Omaha 0.
Cornell College 17, Ames 15.
Bellevue 16, Lincoln Medics 0.
Council Bluffs H. S. 16, Red Oak 0.

GREAT LEGAL BATTLE BEGINS

Fight for Stratton Millions Commences in Earnest in Court at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 25.—The great legal battle over the Stratton millions commenced in earnest today in the district court before Judge W. P. Seeds.

Today's proceedings are the beginning of the fight on the present three executors named by Mr. Stratton in his will to prove that the administrators appointed in September by County Judge Orr were illegally created and, therefore, are not entitled to handle and administer the estate. The case was taken out of the county court and into the district on a writ of certiorari issued three weeks ago.

The most important point yet decided was the ruling by Judge Seeds that questions in law must be taken up before questions of fact. The decision, as far as it goes, is a victory for the executors, as it means if the illegality of the appointment of the administrators is established, the entire proceedings of the county court will be thrown out, in which event the executors will not have to substantiate their charges of conspiracy preferred against the administrators three weeks ago. The latter objected strenuously to the ruling.

United States Senator T. M. Patterson has been added to the array of legal talent for the executors, and appeared in court this morning, addressing the court for two hours, in which he reviewed the case from the start to the present time.

Judge Bissel, for the executors, followed, and asserted that the appointment of the administrators was illegal because there was no ground for such action and one of them, O. P. Grimes, is a brother-in-law of Judge Orr, who appointed him.

STRIKE NOT NOW EXPECTED

Employes of Southern Pacific Look for a Settlement of Differences with Company.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 25.—The prevailing sentiment among the railroad employes of the Southern Pacific company is that there will be no strike, but that an amicable settlement of all the demands which have been made by the various unions will be arrived at. The willingness of the company to confer with the men, will, it is believed, have the effect of moderating whatever action may be taken.

Many of the union stand in the highest favor with the company and there is a very strong sentiment among the men against attempting to secure better wages by strike methods. The men consider their demand just and believe that by calling the attention of the company officials to their wants that gradually all that has been asked for will be granted.

GRAVE ROBBERS INDICTED

Indianapolis Ghouls Must Stand Trial for Despoiling Cemeteries.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The grand jury returned twenty-five indictments in the local grave robbery scandal today.

Five doctors have been indicted, but their names will be kept secret until Monday, when capiases for their arrest issue. All the ghouls now under arrest have been indicted.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 25.

At New York—Arrived: Celtic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; La Savoie, from Havre; Philadelphia, from Southampton. Sailed: Lucania, for Liverpool; Zeeland, for Antwerp; Ryndam, for Rotterdam; Minnehaha, for London; Pennsylvania, for Hamburg; Furnessia, for Glasgow.

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

At Cherbourg—Sailed: St. Paul, from Southampton, for New York.

At Lizard—Passed: Menominie, from New York, for Antwerp.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Campania, for New York.

At Browhead—Passed: Ivernia, from Boston, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived: Cymric, from New York, for Liverpool; Ivernia, from Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

INSTALL NEW HEAD

Notables Unite in Inaugurating Woodrow Wilson Princeton's President.

GROVER CLEVELAND DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

Wants Educational Institutions Filled from Rank and File.

PROGRESS NEEDS NEW IDEAS EVERYWHERE

Even Scholastic Theories May Need Readjusting to Fresh Conditions.

'VARSITY CONSERVATISM IS GREAT VIRTUE

Still it Must Not Be Stubborn Kind, but Ever Ready to Replace Out-of-Date Methods When Necessary.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Decorations of orange and black were displayed everywhere here today in honor of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as thirteenth president of Princeton university. Hundreds of graduates of the university arrived last night and this morning, and there were many warm greetings between old alumni, some of whom had not met for years.

Among the distinguished guests were Former Speaker Reed, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chancellor Magee, Attorney General Thomas N. McCartey of New Jersey, Senator John Kean of New Jersey, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Samuel S. Clemens, President Butler of Columbia, President Hadley of Yale, Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Dr. William T. Harris, national commissioner of education; President W. N. P. Faunce of Brown, Chancellor F. P. Venable, University of North Carolina; President Cyrus Northrop, University of Minnesota; President Wheeler, University of California; President L. C. Clark Seelye, Smith college; President William R. Harper, Chicago university; President D. C. Gilman, Carnegie institute, and President Taylor of Vassar.

Procession to Alexander Hall.

The procession formed in the university library and marched to Alexander Hall, in which was held the literary exercises. Ex-President Cleveland, Governor Murphy, President-elect Wilson and the retiring president, Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, Rev. Henry Van Dyke and Bishops Scarborough and Satterlee formed the first division.

The remainder of the procession was in the following order:

Second Division—Prof. Fine, marshal, delegates of universities, colleges and learned societies in the order of seniority of which degrees are conferred.

Third Division—J. S. Morgan, marshal; invited guests not formal representatives of universities.

Fourth Division—Trustees of the university and treasurer of the university.

Fifth Division—Prof. Thompson, marshal; faculties of Princeton university and Princeton Theological seminary.

Sixth Division—Francis Larkin, marshal; class of 1879.

Seventh Division—Francis G. Landing, '81, marshal; representatives of the alumni.

Then followed the general body of the alumni and the undergraduates.

The first division, and as many of the second as the space would hold, occupied the rostrum in Alexander Hall, the rest of the procession occupying the main audience room and the balcony. As the academic body moved into the building the orchestra played a processional, which was followed by a hymn.

Rev. Dr. Van Dyke delivered the invocation and Chancellor Magee administered the three oaths of allegiance to the United States, the state and the university, and presented the charter and keys of the university to the new president. Mr. Patton then delivered his address as the retiring president.

The address of ex-President Cleveland for the board of trustees provoked great applause.

New President Applauded.

When President Wilson delivered his inaugural he was frequently interrupted by an enthusiastic audience.

Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction and as the recessional was rendered the audience moved out of the building and over to Nassau hall, from the steps of which President Wilson addressed the alumni and undergraduates.

The next event was the turning of the first sod by the president for the class of '79 dormitory, which will be erected at the head of Prospect avenue. A luncheon by President Wilson to a number of distinguished guests closed the morning's program.

The first formal address in the exercises at Alexander hall was made by Francis Landey Patton, the retiring president. He said:

This is a red letter day in the history of Princeton. Our faces are set toward the future and a common hope animates all. Under the leadership of the new president we are looking for a new era of academic prosperity. Everything points in the direction of the gratification of this desire.

Address of Grover Cleveland.

Former President of the United States Grover Cleveland followed Mr. Patton, in an address for the board of trustees. He spoke as follows:

I hope I may be allowed to refer at the outset to the manner in which I am moved by the stately dignity of present surroundings and thus give a hint of the impressive effect which such exercises as these are apt to produce on those who lack personal intimacy with university experiences and incidents.

This thought leads me to suggest the great importance and desirability of influencing in every possible way the plain people of our land in favor of higher education. It is largely from their ranks that recruits are to be enlisted for studentship in our universities and colleges, and surely neither attenuated refinement in educated circles nor a self-satisfied aristocracy among educated men should misinterpret to the unlearned the mission of these institutions.

Manifestly they cannot, and, even if they could, they should not, live for themselves, nor for their professors and teachers, nor for their graduates, nor yet for the educated, whoever and wherever they may be. On the contrary, it should never be forgotten that our colleges and universities cannot, without loss of their most useful opportunities, disregard any means of commending the substantial advantages they are able to offer to those less fortunate in educational conditions.

This conception of close interest and reciprocal benefit which should exist between the agencies and higher education and the unlearned masses of our people is not new at Princeton university.

Old Ideas Too Slow.

We have fallen upon days of rush and change—when old ideas and processes are deemed too slow to meet the demands of what is called modern progress, and when novel and accelerated notions have invaded the business, the politics, the social life and even the religion of our people.

How can we be certain that old and heretofore approved theories of higher education are in no danger of being caught in this flurry? Already there seems to be an inclination abroad to adjust the methods of university and college instruction to the apparent needs of advanced conditions and new exigencies.

We hear much said in favor of but slight