RENEW VOWS TO IRELAND

Again Voices Its Faith in Ultimate Triumph.

KEEP MEMORY OF MANCHESTER MARTYRS

Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis Speaks to Large Assemblage, Which Unanimously Adopts Resolutions Expressing Its Sentiments.

In memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, "the Manchester martyrs," the members of the Clan-na-Gael of Omaha and South Omaha and their friends met at Washington hall last night, where an address was delivered by Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis.

John Rush presided over the meeting, making a brief address, in which he referred to the aggressions of Great Britain upon weaker nations from the day when England claimed jurisdiction over Scotland to the present time, and denounced the crimes of murder, robbery and famine which it has called to its aid in controlling other people.

Following this the Elks' quartet sang "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms" and "Killarney" and Miss Mary O'Brien sang "He Lived for His Love" and "The Last Rose of Summer." Following a violin solo by Joseph Borghoff, Miss O'Toole sang "Eileen Alanna" and Mavourneen," the orchestra rendered a medley of Irish airs and M. P. O'Connor recited "Erin's Flag." After which Judge Ryan was introduced by the chairman as a man who was devoted to the cause of Irish liberty.

Irish Hatred for English.

Judge Ryan opened by paying tribute to the work of John Rush in the Irish movement and then entered upon his address. He said that it might be difficult for the average person to understand the reason of the hatred which the Irish people feel for the English government, a hatred so intense and personal that it would seem unreasonable to those who are unacquainted with the history of the two countries, but which has been handed down from sire to son for centuries. The people of the civilized world have been affected by the reports from South African camps, where women and children have died by hundreds; they were shocked when the British government forced the sale of opium in China at the mouth of cannon, and came to the assistance of the famishing natives of India when the British would not come to their aid, though the famine was one created by the removal of foodstuff from India to pay English taxes. All these crimes, he said, accentuated by repetition from one generation to another, has been forced upon Ireland, and hardly one generation has passed in the country without experiencing some evidence of English hostility, forcing men into insurrection, as they did in Wexford by the unbridled license of the British troops, and then punishing them unreasonably for the natural results of the action of the government; of priests proscribed and education prohibited; of homes wrecked and treaties broken. All of this is the reason for the hatred of the English government by the Irish and their descendants.

Only by Physical Force.

The speaker declared that every concession which had been granted to Ireland by the British Parliament had been granted through fear of physical force, and that nothing but physical force would finally result in the freedom of the country, illustrating his points by reference to the history of the laws. He told briefly the history of the Fenian uprising, which was the occasion of the death of the men whose execution was commemorated at the meeting, and the hopes and desires of the men at the head of the Fenian movement of that day.

Resolutions Adopted.

At the conclusion of his address resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Clan-na-Gael of Omaha, and South Omaha, on this anniversary of the martyrdom of three of Ireland's gallant sons—Allen, Larkin and O'Brien—again make public declaration of their principles, shared in by their brethren throughout this country and in lands beyond the sea. Their principles are those of a people who love liberty; who believe that Ireland is destined to be an independent nation, and that its people are justified by the laws of God and the examples of men in winning that independence by the sword. They do not believe that even a measure of legislative freedom can be secured by pleading to the Parliament of England, and they assert that no measure of justice has ever been granted by that body to Ireland save through fear of physical force. They believe that mere constitutional agitation has tended to denationalize the people of Ireland and to lessen the high spirit inspired by the teachings of Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald and the men of '48 and '67; that agitation ending in Westminster has led the world to believe that Ireland would be content to remain a part of the British empire, when the people are entitled to and we believe the true national demand is for an Irish republic. They believe there is being awakened in Ireland the Fenian spirit, finding evidence in the great interest aroused in the history, language and highest ideals of the race. They believe the aspirations of the race are approved by the great body of the people of this country, who have demonstrated time and again their devotion to human rights and who have been taught by the history of Valley Forge and Yorktown, Gettysburg and Appomattox that those rights must be won and maintained by the sword. When and how the Irish people shall strike the blow must depend on their readiness and capacity. We do not counsel rash or premature action, but we do counsel that the men there and the race throughout the world speak boldly their beliefs, make preparations for action, and be ready for the opportunity to strike the blow that will make Ireland a nation amongst the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we, of the Irish race in Omaha and South Omaha, learn with profound satisfaction that there is to be an Irish exhibit at the World's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904—an exhibit worthy of the great history of the race in art, literature, science and commercial pursuits. We believe that it will be of marked benefit to the people here and in Ireland, and wish it the utmost success.

MAY BE KEEFFENSPIEL NEXT

County Commissioner Richard O'Keeffe Appears in Jaunty Blue Cap.

Attention, Irish! There is a growing suspicion that County Commissioner Richard O'Keeffe of South Omaha is trying to slip over into the ranks of the Dutch. He has appeared in the board's chambers with his old gray hat displaced by a jaunty blue cap with black visor and cut on precisely the lines of Emperor William's. If neither injunction nor mandamus is resorted to by the sons of Erin their champion may be soon dropping the prefix O from his last name and tacking on some sort of krouty annex, making it Keeffenjammer, Keeffenfeldt or Keeffenspiel. Then—raus mid der Irish!

Two reasons are suspected of actuating O'Keeffe in changing the style of his headgear. One is that he is going in for pingpong and college sports this winter and proposes to dress accordingly. The other is that he wishes to get in line with the majority at the court house now, which majority is supposed to be German. The chief deputy in the office of the clerk of the district court is German; the chief deputy in the sheriff's office is German; the chief deputy in the office of the register of deeds is German; the county treasurer and the county treasurer's chief deputy are German; the county judge's desk man is German; the county clerk is German; of five county commissioners two are German; three will be if Lobeck should win, and four will be if O'Keeffe should persist in his present tendencies. Jailer Tom Flynn and Deputy Jim Roach have taken to moving about "side by each," declaring that it is no longer safe for an Irishman to venture alone into "the Dutch settlement."

Amusements.

At the Boyd.

Raymond Hitchcock and company in "King Dodo," a musical comedy in three acts by Frank Pixley and Gustave Luders, presented under direction of Henry W. Savage. The cast:

King Dodo, a ruler by divine right only ..... Raymond Hitchcock
Pedro, court chamberlain..Arthur Deagon
Dr. Fizz, court physician..Arthur Wooley
Mudge, court historian.... William Corliss
Sancho, an inkeeper ..... Albert Junro
Bonilla, prime minister to Queen Lili.. ..... William Corliss
Lo Basswood, a sign of the times.... ..... Frederick Meek
Lopez, a soldier ..... Robert Warring
Queen Lili, ruler of the Spoopjus..... ..... Gretna Risley
Angela, the king's ward, betrothed to Piola ..... Margaret McKinney
Piola, a soldier of fortune .... Cheridah Simpson
Annette, daughter of Sancho..... ..... Flora Zabelle
Pursuivant ..... Florence Willey
Heralds.....Maud Williams, Maud Gray.

"There is no king but Dodo," there are two jacks and the rest are queens and tenspots. Raymond Hitchcock leads as jolly and comely a band of funmakers and joyous singers as have come to Omaha in a long time. "King Dodo" is one of our old friends, and his many melodious strains have been hummed and whistled and played on gramaphones for the benefit of all who did not meet him personally on the occasion of his visits last season. But this familiarity has not bred contempt; not by a jugful. On the contrary, his return was the signal for assembling what the box office report shows to be the biggest Sunday evening house ever gathered at the Boyd theater, what a close personal inspection revealed to be a body composed of people not ordinarily seen at the theater on Sunday evening and what the company found to be one of the most enthusiastically appreciative audiences it ever sang for. All the favorite numbers were encored again and again, and the repetition of one or the other ceased only when the director insisted on going ahead with the performance. For example, "The Tale of the Bumblebee" was sung and sung again, and whistled and sung and sung and whistled, and still the demand was for more. It was never given with better effect. All the soloists were well received and acquitted themselves remarkably well. Mr. Hitchcock is extremely funny and his assistants are worthy of him. Miss McKinney had a very trying evening. As she was going into the theater she made a misstep and sprained her left ankle so severely as to require a surgeon's care, but she went through the performance in spite of the pain, although she could not forego the slight limp.

"King Dodo" will be given this evening and tomorrow evening, with a special matinee on Tuesday.

At the Creighton-Orpheum.

Two very large audiences assembled at the Creighton-Orpheum yesterday to witness one of the best balanced bills that has been given at that house this season. It presents a variety that should offer a little something to please everybody, no matter what their tastes. Out of the lot of good things it is a little hard to say what is best, but very likely the palm should be given to Klein, Ott Brothers and Nickerson, the musicians. This quartet performs only on brass instruments and a chime, but its work is undoubtedly the best of the class that has been heard in Omaha this season, and the peer of any ever heard here. Their turn was very warmly applauded yesterday. Galetti's trained monkeys are a decided novelty, and, considering the fact that yesterday was the first time the act was ever publicly presented, it went very smoothly and was remarkably successful. Two of the monkeys make a really creditable endeavor to play "Suwanee River" and "Home, Sweet Home," on a chime. Others drive dogs in a miniature race, and others do various comical tricks. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne and company present a laughable one-act comedy, "An Uptown Flat," which kept the people in an uproar all the time it was going on. Weston and Allen have a very good notion of fun, and Allen's dancing is excellent. The three Millettes do some acrobatic work and balancing that is clever. Miss Leah Russell gives a monologue and sings some songs that do not fail to win laughter and applause. Way and Maitland also have a pleasing turn, and there are some brand new pictures in the kinedrome.

MINDANAO CHOLERA SPREADS

Filipinos Suffer for Want of Work and Consequent Shortage of Supplies.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—The cholera is spreading among the Moro towns on the west coast of Mindanao and there is much destitution. Quarantine increases the suffering by stopping work and the movement of supplies.

The disease is disappearing from this city.

AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE

Branch of the Postoffice Department that Has Much Work to Do.

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF ITS BUSINESS

Report of the Superintendent is Made Up of Some Curious and Interesting Facts About Mail that Strays.

In his annual report to the first assistant postmaster general, David P. Leibhardt, superintendent of the dead letter office, gives some interesting statistics of the work of that branch of the Postoffice department. He notes in his opening paragraphs that the total receipts of mail matter of all classes at the dead letter office is 9,300,351 pieces, an increase of 793,094 pieces over last year, or 9.2 per cent. Of these receipts 7,824,187 pieces were treated by the "opening" branch, that branch of the dead letter office to which the larger part of the receipts of the office are sent, being letters and parcels generally transmitted to what is believed to be their destination before being sent to the office at Washington. There is a branch known as the "unmailable" branch, to which are sent those letters and packages, which for various reasons are never sent from the office where they have been mailed to the place to which they are supposed to be addressed. The greater number of these unmailable letters and packages originate through the failure of the sender to pay the proper amount of postage. Under the postal laws first class matter bearing a two-cent stamp may be forwarded to its destination and the additional charges collected from the receiver, but all other matter must be fully prepaid before it is sent, and letters intended for Mexico and Canada must also be fully prepaid. When "unmailable" matter of this class is received a notice to the party addressed is sent, telling them that postage is due and unless the deficient postage is received in a short time the matter is sent to the dead letter office, from which place the person who mailed the letter is notified and the package or letter sent to its destination upon receipt of postage. If there is a return address on the package the sender is notified before the letter leaves the initial office and much time is spared.

Money Branch of Work.

The "money" branch of the office is where the greatest care is given and the utmost security is thrown around receipts. To this branch go not only all letters containing money, but those containing valuable papers and documents. These letters when received are indexed and are then returned to the office of their origin to be delivered to the senders if they can be identified, and these senders are required to give a receipt, which is entered upon the records, so that the disposition of the letters can be told at any time. In case the letters are not delivered by the postmaster at the office of origin, they are returned to the dead-letter office and the real work of that department begins. The letters are then carefully read for the first time for information as to the sender or the person addressed. The most remote clews are followed up and often result in the delivery of the letter and money, after ordinary means have failed. After all efforts to secure delivery have failed the letters are separated from the money, the cash being turned over to finance division of the third assistant postmaster general's office and deposited in the treasury. The money can be reclaimed upon proper proof within four years, but after that cannot be secured without the action of congress. During the last year $13,806.51 has been deposited in the treasury under this rule.

"In this branch," says the superintendent of the office, "more notably, perhaps, than elsewhere, is attention attracted to the extensive and curious variety of fraudulent schemes devised to tempt the cupidity of the public. And it is surprising to note with what success unreflecting cupidity and the too prevalent desire to get something for nothing are appealed to. The most transparent humbugs, and schemes so palpably impossible of realization as to make credulity appear ridiculous, rarely fail to reap a substantial harvest for their promoters, until the government intervenes and bars their traffic from the mails."

Where Bundles Go.

The "property" branch receives the merchandise which has failed to be delivered. The articles here cover almost the entire range of human desires which are small enough to pass through the mails, ranging in value from diamond rings to tooth powders. Here probably, the department secures a lower percentage of success in returning matter than in any other for out of 249,537 packages received, but 90,979 were returned to senders. To this department, according to the report, come packages which are sent out by business concerns to persons whose addresses have been secured from out-of-town directories, the value of the article being so small that the senders will not pay the postage required for their return. A large part of the receipts of this branch comes in the shape of packages addressed to foreign countries, where no arrangement exists for their transmission, and many times, being addressed in foreign language, they are doubly hard to handle.

In the "foreign" branch are handled letters originating in foreign countries, which cannot be delivered to the persons addressed in the United States. This branch is in communication with eighty-five postal administrations, not including the United States postal agency at Shanghai. It received last year 839,410 packages and letters of all kinds, an increase of over 70,000 pieces over the preceding year, the larger number originating in Austria, Italy, Germany and Russia.

The largest number of employes are in the "returning" branch, where out of 6,639,000 pieces, but few more than 2,000,000 were successfully returned.

The "inquiry" branch is that which is most closely connected with the public, where applications for lost matter are received and referred to the proper branch. During the year 30,353 inquiries were received, an increase of over 1,400 over the preceding year.

Hawaii and Porto Rico are under separate branches of the office, dead letter offices having been established on those islands since the United States assumed control, with gratifying results.

Receipts of the Office.

Postage stamps undelivered after all attempts and those received in payment of the transmission of dead letter are destroyed, and last year, $4,415.51 in value were so destroyed. The total value of undelivered money deposited and stamps destroyed during the year was $18,458.09.

The superintendent notes with interest the fact that of all of the dead letters received from the 75,924 offices in the United States about 50 per cent comes from the 933 carrier offices in the country, the New York office sending nearly one-eighth of the total receipts. He says that the experience of the office is against the popular idea that the large receipts at the dead letter office are due to faults of the sender of matter; that the larger part of the letters reaching the dead letter office are properly addressed and reach the office intended. The reasons for non-delivery are principally change of residence of addressees, sending to an old address in the expectation that the Postoffice department will discover the present one, and the use of out-of-date directories by business houses.

Of the total of more than 9,000,000 pieces received about 5,548,000 were destroyed and over 2,500,000 were delivered to owners. Computation shows that the average cash receipts of the dead letter office from enclosures in ordinary letters is about $180 per day.

In recent years the office has made a practice of turning over to charitable institutions magazines and books which cannot be delivered to the persons addressed. The superintendent says that this practice is highly appreciated by the institutions designated by the postmaster general and has excellent results.

SAYS OREGON IS PROSPEROUS

Governor's Secretary is Enthusiastic Over the Possibilities of Irrigation.

"The interest of the Oregon public is now centered in irrigation," declared Walter Lyon, secretary to the governor of that state, in an interview at the Merchants hotel. Mr. Lyon is from Salem, and had stopped over in Omaha on his trip to Kentucky, his former home. Enthused over the projects and over the prospects of the Pacific strip, he declared:

"The possibilities of irrigation in the eastern part of Oregon are almost unlimited. About 400 delegates from different sections assembled in Portland last week and organized a state irrigation association, the purpose of which is to co-operate with the federal government in its efforts to reclaim arid land under the act of the last congress. There is now available for expenditure in Oregon under the federal act over $900,000 and the people of the state hope to get the machinery of the federal government to work building reservoirs in the eastern portion of the state next spring.

"The state has also taken advantage of the Carey act and has signed contracts aggregating 140,000 acres to be reclaimed under the provisions of that law. A railroad is already headed toward the proposed irrigated section of the state and the days of the jack rabbit leading the coyote across the sage brush plains of Eastern Oregon are numbered.

"With land to be had as low as $1.25 an acre and with the demonstration that land can be made worth $200 per acre, the increase in population by the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair in 1905 is going to challenge comparison with any state in the Union."

The "times" in Oregon Mr. Lyon describes as "never better." He said:

"When I left Portland the first of last week there were lined up at the wharves in that city thirty-three ocean-going vessels. There were half as many more down the river. The Columbia river from Portland to the sea seemed fairly alive with freighters. The carrying capacity of the deep sea vessels flying colors on that river last Monday must have been not less than 100,000 tons. And there is no less prosperity on the shore. Fairly good crops and good prices have prevailed during the past year."

DEFENDS CENSUS FIGURES

Takes Up and Analyzes the Statement of the National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—L. G. Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the census bureau, makes the following statement concerning the National Board of Trade report, alleging the census figures of farm acreage were grossly exaggerated.

The most important specifications under that charge briefly summarized consist of one general and seven specific items as follows:

(1) The census figures show 101 counties with farm lands reported equal to or in excess of surveyed lands surface of such counties.

(2) For Ohio 19 per cent of the number of counties are shown to represent 100 per cent or more of the entire surface in farm lands.

(3) In Iowa 17 per cent.
(4) In Kansas 12 per cent.
(5) In Kentucky 9 per cent.
(6) In Missouri 9 per cent.
(7) In Tennessee 6 per cent.
(8) In Indiana 6 per cent.

Only two of the quoted statements can be substantiated as they stand in the report. Further, the committee in making its report did not possess statistics "of surveyed land" for a single state. These assertions can be easily established, provided the committee will give to the public the names and area of surveyed land of all the counties referred to by them. The statements of the committee with reference to the excess acreage in these seven states are more in excess of the facts than they allege the farm acreage in such states to be in excess of the true farm area. Further, the so-called excess acreage actually reported by the census is in harmony with the facts, as a cursory examination of the same will demonstrate. In prosecuting its investigations the committee never made one inquiry of the chief statistician in charge with reference to the alleged errors have passed in review.

SOCIALISTS POLL HEAVILY

Nearly Four Hundred Thousand Voters Support New Party.

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 23.—The Appeal to Reason, having completed the canvass, places the socialist vote in the United States at the recent election at 400,000. Massachusetts gave 36,435.

Shanghai Evacuation Begins.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—The evacuation of this city by the foreign garrisons has begun, the Japanese being the first to withdraw their forces.

Cable Opens in Fortnight.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—The new Pacific cable will open for business on December 8.

Ready for Emergency.

Chicago News: Ida—Mable's father thought he would discourage that young man from calling by saying that there was no coal to heat the parlor.

May—Did the scheme work?

Ida—No, the young man brought a few lumps in his pocket.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Eastern Investor Calls Attention to Need of More Paved Streets.

HOSPITAL MOVES TO BRAINERD BUILDING

No Trace of Frank Roberts, the Missing Cashier of Pacific Express Company—Fire and Police Board Talk.

"What South Omaha needs," said an eastern investor who was looking over the city Saturday and yesterday, "is more paved streets. Your city engineer tells me that South Omaha has an area of six and one-half square miles, with a total mileage of streets of 105. Six miles are paved and thirty-two miles are graded. The small per centage of paved streets in a city of the importance of South Omaha is surprising."

A call upon the city engineer verified the figures of the visitor and this fact goes to show that eastern people are keeping a close watch upon South Omaha.

When this matter was brought to the attention of a number of the members of the council last night in an informal way it was agreed by all that South Omaha needs more paved streets.

One councilmen said that it was the fault of the property owners that improvements were not made more rapidly. The council, he said, stands ready and willing at any time to assist in forwarding improvements suggested by owners of property.

Another said: "The laying of pavement and the placing of permanent sidewalks will do much towards bringing our city to the attention of eastern investors. Property owners do not like to lay brick or stone walks until a pavement has been laid and this in a measure accounts for the dilapidated condition of the city's walks."

It is probable that this matter of paving may be agitated between now and spring and that efforts will be made to have petitions for paving circulated all over the city. Suggestions were made that these streets be paved: Twenty-fifth street, north from L to D; M street from Twenty-third street west to Twenty-sixth; Missouri avenue, from Twentieth street east to Thirteenth street; Twenty-third street, from N street north to F street; Q street, from Thirty-third west to Thirty-ninth street; Q street, east from Twenty-fourth to Twentieth street, and D and E streets, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth streets. It is also deemed necessary, in case the proposed general movement for paving goes through, to pave Railroad avenue to the county line. In this case the city will have to bear the expense, as it will in case the street on the south side of the postoffice building is paved. The construction of the A. O. U. W. hall at Twenty-fifth and M streets calls for a paved street from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth streets. The library board also wants M street paved from Twenty-fourth street east to Twenty-third street and so two districts on this small stretch may be needed.

Councilmen say that they do not favor the laying of any more sandstone pavement. Instead, they think that asphalt and vitrified brick will serve better and will meet the approval of the people. However, property owners are given the privilege of designating the pavement desired.

Moving the Hospital.

Arrangements are about completed for the moving of the South Omaha hospital from Twenty-sixth and J streets to the Brainerd building at Twenty-fourth and D streets. The removal will take place Tuesday. Those in charge have arranged matters so that the patients now in the institution will not be inconvenienced to any extent. In the Brainerd building there is a furnace and other modern improvements and members of the association hope to give better service than could possibly be given in the old building. An effort was made to secure funds enough for the erection of a hospital building here, but on account of lack of support this plan could not be carried out. On account of the expense caused by moving the association needs money and will acknowledge any contributions through the press.

Roberts Still Missing.

Relatives of Frank Roberts, the missing cashier of the Pacific Express office here, said last night that although the search still continues, no word has been received from the young man. The searchers are about baffled and do not know which way to turn. There seems to be no motive for the disappearance of Roberts and his friends and relatives cannot account for his silence. The intention is to keep up the search.

Fire and Police Board.

"This talk about a fire and police board for South Omaha," said a prominent politician last night, "is all bosh. What does a city employing twenty-one policemen and ten firemen want of a commission. The salaries of the commission would more than pay for a couple of additional firemen and a policeman or two. The mayor is competent to handle a force of the size employed in South Omaha. What is needed is a larger appropriation for fire apparatus and more money for the police fund. If any request is made of the legislature this winter it will be to amend the charter so that both the fire and police departments may be enlarged."

As far as can be learned there is no serious intention of asking the legislature to amend the charter so as to turn the control of the departments in question over to a commission.

Magic City Gossip.

Unless a special call is issued the city council will not meet tonight.

The local Order of Eagles met yesterday afternoon and initiated a number of candidates.

The Woman's Relief corps meets this afternoon at the hall, Twenty-sixth and N streets.

Phil Kearney post of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet tonight to nominate officers.

James S. Steward and Madeline S. Nichols will be married this forenoon at St. Agnes' church.

Roscoe Rowley left last night for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he will spend a couple of weeks.

Rev. Harry G. Hill delivered a very interesting address to men at the Young Men's Christian association yesterday afternoon.

No meeting of the Board of Education will be held tonight, so the teachers will not know until later when the holiday vacation commences.

Blum's hall will be opened in a few days as a vaudeville theater. Martin Jetter has given up the idea of moving the building this winter.

J. M. Dille, formerly a commission dealer at the Live Stock exchange, has closed out his business and accepted the position of yardmaster for Swift and Company.

The attention of Sanitary Inspector Jones has been called to the odors arising from certain packing houses. He is expected to serve notices of abatement this week.

Quite a number of South Omaha people have signified their intention of attending the dance to be given by the employes of the Omaha Street Railway company at Creighton hall on Thursday night.

Clyde Aiken died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. S. Harrell, 2214 J street. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Harrell residence. Rev. Dr. Wheeler will officiate.

Mrs. E. Jamison, formerly a resident of South Omaha, but for a year or so located in St. Joseph, Mo., died Saturday night after an illness lasting over four months. The remains will be interred in St. Joseph.

KRUPP DIES OF APOPLEXY

No Shadow of Truth in Report that Great Gunmaker Committed Suicide.

MADE LIFE OF WORKMEN COMFORTABLE

Along with His Socialistic Ideas the Great Manufacturer Was an Autocrat in Managing His Works.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The first assumption that Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, whose death was recorded yesterday, committed suicide is yielding to precise and abundant testimony to the contrary. Prof. Binswanger, a physician of the highest reputation, was in the apartment adjoining Herr Krupp's sleeping room when he was stricken on Sunday morning, and Dr. Pahl, Herr Krupp's family doctor, was also in the house. They summoned several other physicians, and it is regarded as being beyond belief that all of them should have connived at a concealment of the cause of death, which they ascribe to a stroke of apoplexy, induced, they add unofficially, by mental excitement, from which Herr Krupp was suffering.

Herr Krupp's medical history for several years past indicated that he was in delicate health. He was asthmatic, had a weak heart and was subject to fainting spells. He fell to the ground unconscious while in Genoa several years ago and again while at dinner at a hotel here eighteen months ago. He had been warned to avoid overfatigue and worry. He was at Hamburg Thursday last, and at the Hamburger hof it was observed that he was in a highly nervous condition and scarcely in control of himself. His condition accounted for the presence of two physicians in the house at the time of his death, one of them being Prof. Binswanger.

Mrs. Krupp was sent for from Jena. She is suffering from a nervous malady. She was brought to Essen in a special train arriving there this morning. The funeral has been fixed for Wednesday. Chancellor von Buelow, all the ministers and a great number of other officials, following the example of the emperor, have telegraphed their condolences to the widow.

Leaves Two Daughters.

Herr Krupp leaves two daughters, who are at school, one named Barbara, aged 17, and the second, Bertha, 15 years of age. Herr Krupp's favorite study was to think out schemes for improving the well being of the lower classes, which he applied practically to what are called "labor colonies."

He assented seemingly to most socialistic principles except that he held tight to the wage system, averring that the wage-earners were not yet sufficiently developed or selfcontrolled to regulate for themselves a just division of profits. It is mentioned as an odd chance that a man who applied social reform ideas in so extensive a way should have been crushed by a social democratic newspaper, which, however, regarded his measures to ameliorate the conditions of laborers as not touching the question of economic injustice.

Herr Krupp's father started the system of modern dwellings for workingmen as a matter of expediency, and Herr Krupp himself appears to have developed them from conviction and in accordance with his ideals. He owned 5,460 dwellings, each to whatever group it belonged being constructed with variations in the architecture to avoid monotony. Each house had a front yard in which were plots of ornamental gardening, the outside coloring and the interior decorations gave a certain aesthetic unity, while there was plenty of space and light. Herr Krupp had also a variety of institutions, some of them rather singular, such as 'bachelors' homes" and "widows' retreats."

Besides convalescent hospitals and orphanages, he had a pension fund for his employes amounting to $4,125,000. He contributed last year, as required by law, $372,000 to the national insurance fund and gave voluntarily $4,080,000 to other insurance funds.

Autocratic in Some Ways.

Notwithstanding his benevolent interests he was an autocrat in the managemen of his concerns. He was almost unknown by sight to his workmen and rarely visited the works or his offices. He spent several months every year on the Island of Capri and managed his gunworks, rolling mills, iron mines and shipyards by letters and telegrams.

Unlike his father, Herr Krupp took no interest in the technical side of his business, yet in fifteen years he more than doubled the fortune which he inherited. Since their foundation the Essen factories have turned out 41,000 pieces of artillery. Herr Krupp resented being called "The Cannon King" and he said that half of all the output of his works was civilizing products, such as railway and ship material and structural steel.

Railroad Commissioners Meet.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—W. H. Stanley of this city, secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, has received a telegram from Dr. Smith of Sturgis, president of the board, stating that the regular November meeting of the board will be held in this city tomorrow, so the members of the board may return home in time for Thanksgiving. There are several matters of interest to come before the board.

Rob Kuhns' Drug Store.

Robbers entered the Kuhn drug store some time Saturday night and rifled the cash register, securing something more than $100. Nothing else was disturbed. The robbery was discovered when the store was opened in the morning. The burglar or burglars gained access to the premises by the use of a skeleton key and relocked the door on leaving. Mr. Kuhn is out of town, and the clerk, who would otherwise be in the store at night, is doing day duty until his return.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Louis Gocke, the Douglas street butcher charged by his 14-year-old daughter, May Gocke, with incest, has been bound over to the district court in the sum of $1,500. Not being able Saturday afternoon to give the necessary bond, he was locked up in the county jail.

Fire at 11:30 last night did $500 worth of damage to the building and stock at 3422 Hamilton street. The building is owned by Louis Goldsmith and is occupied by Joseph B. Mauer as a grocery and feed store. The Mauer family live upstairs in the building, but all escaped without injury.

J. E. Daniels attempted to knock a hole through an employe at the Dellone hotel Sunday afternoon, missed his mark and sent his fist flying through a large window. His hand was badly cut and he was locked up for being disorderly. Police Surgeon Mick dressed the injured hand.

Mike Welsh, an East Omaha bridge man, jumped from a southbound South Omaha car near Leavenworth street on Sixteenth at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon and received injuries to his right knee that will compel him to keep quiet for several days. He was taken to the police station and after his injury had been attended to he was locked up, charged with being drunk.