PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

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GIRL MUSIC PRODIGY

Former Street Waif Declared Foremost Woman Violinist of the World.

CHILDHOOD YEARS FULL OF STRUGGLES

Wins Musical Scholarship Which Poverty Compels Her to Relinquish.

CANON FELLOWES A FRIEND IN NEED

Raises Funds to Enable Her to Pursue Musical Studies.

FINALLY GOES TO KUBELIK'S PRECEPTOR

Return to Great Britain and Appearance in London Proves a Great Triumph for Young Girl.

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LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—From an itinerant street musician, the daughter of a poor harpist, Miss Marie Hall has become in one appearance the foremost woman violinist in all Europe because of her marvelous execution and sympathetic playing. "Kubelik in skirts," declared her audience, for she, too, is a pupil of the great master, Sevcik. Yet with all her ability Miss Hall suffered many disappointments while a child. She was born in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, and when a mere child played in the streets with her father. Even under these adverse circumstances her playing attracted attention. By dint of scraping and saving, friends of her father managed to raise money enough to send her to London that she might enter the contest for the Wesseley scholarship. She won the scholarship with such remarkable ease that it astonished the judges. But although she had won the most coveted prize of musicians, she was compelled to relinquish it. Her father had no money with which she could live in London and pursue her studies. During her thirteenth year her family moved from Newcastle to Bristol and Miss Hall went back to street fiddling.

Canon Fellowes a Good Friend.

Canon Fellowes and a friend in passing one night became impressed with the playing of this frail child. They stopped and, listening, learned something about the child. They took other friends interested in music to hear the child play. Then, learning of the scholarship the child had won and relinquished because of a lack of money, they contributed enough to send her to Birmingham to be taught by Max Mossel.

For three years she studied under him, when again the question of support for the family at home arose and she had to quit and return. Again Canon Fellowes and her friends rallied about her, and she was sent to learn with Kreuser.

While studying with Kreuser, Kubelik's advice was asked. He heard her play and became enthusiastic.

"Take her at once to Prague and let her be with Sevcik," he said.

To Prague she went. Before being entered as a pupil at the Conservatorium she had to play Wieniawski's Concerto. After playing five bars with much skill and feeling, the great Dvorak said: "I am pleased with your playing. I accept you."

Then, according to Miss Hall, began the hardest work of her career. "I had to attend lectures on harmony," she said, "and the history of music. I had to begin working very early in the morning to get through with it all. The lessons I most enjoyed, after I had finished my course at the conservatory, were my private ones. For then I had a lesson whenever the professor had time, often as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and as late as 10 o'clock at night, when he would insist on seeing me home. He used to call my lessons his little concerts."

Great Triumph at Home.

Sevcik pronounced Miss Hall the most brilliant pupil he ever had. At her first public appearance at Prague she was recalled twenty-five times. She was equally successful in Vienna, at a concert given in aid of the Philharmonic orchestra.

"Now for the unfeeling English," Sevcik told his pupil. To her Sevcik confided his favorite violin, the same with which Kubelik made his debut, and with this Miss Hall played her audience into the wildest delight. Like most of Sevcik's pupils, she has little or nothing more to learn from a purely technical point of view. The remainder—greater power and fullness of tones—must come with maturity and experience.

Miss Hall is now 18 years old, slender and frail looking, with waving brown hair and blue eyes. Aside from her music her chief interest is in her younger brother, a child of 9 years.

"You should hear him play," she said. "I can do nothing in comparison."

She hopes to do for her brother what others did for her. He will be sent to her teacher, Sevcik, for she believes this little brother has even greater talent than she has. When she visits her birthplace, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, on April 4, there will be a public reception in her honor.

SCHURMAN TOUR A SUCCESS

Decides to Erect a Theater and Play Four Months in Paris.

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PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The success of Mr. Schurman and his company throughout Europe with "Monna Vonna" has determined him to found a Matterlinck theater. A company chosen by Mr. Matterlinck himself with special costumes and scenery, will play four months in the year in Paris, and afterward will tour Europe. Mr. Schurman will begin these performances by mounting Matterlinck's new play, "Joyzelle."

FEVER IN PARIS GARRISONS

Men Said by Doctors to Be Overexercised and Also Poorly Fed.

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PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Unsanitary conditions have caused a typhoid fever epidemic in the Paris garrison. The death rate shows so alarming an increase that immediate action is demanded of the Chamber of Deputies. The doctors say the men are over-exercised, too, and that their food is not nourishing enough.

DOCTOR CHAFFED BY THE POPE

Returns Prescription for a Cough to the Man of Medicine.

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ROME, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"My dear doctor, kindly take some of these lozenges that you prescribed for me," said the pope to Dr. Lapponi, handing out a box of lozenges, which had not been touched. "I see you need them more than I do."

This was said in mocking tone at the reception of the English pilgrims, because the pope's physician, thinking his venerable patient was talking too much with the duke of Norfolk, had given a warning cough, and as that was disregarded, another and still another. Leo XIII has so much faith in his physical constitution that he often openly chaffs his solicitous doctor.

Dr. Lapponi was hardly able to conceal his vexation at the pope's systematic disregard of his orders when the World correspondent saw him afterward.

"With his splendid constitution," the doctor said, "Leo XIII could live to be 100 and more, but I am very much afraid that one of his habitual imprudences will carry him off suddenly. For the present, however, all immediate danger is over. But I can tell you I had a great fright."

The symptoms of gastric trouble which caused much anxiety have disappeared and the pope, being able to digest more food, is gradually recovering strength.

Pio Cutra, his private valet, tells the World correspondent that the pope now eats his simple meals with more relish, enjoying a wing of roast fowl, besides his usual broth and boiled eggs, and drinking two or even three glasses of fine old Bordeaux wine, having hitherto limited himself to one. He sleeps quietly and derives great benefit from his rest. Pio Cutra is enthusiastic about his venerable master's fine powers of resistance to disease, which he attributes to a dispensation of Providence.

EXHIBITS FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Englishmen to Send an Airship and Irishmen Works of Handicraft.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) — Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut who sailed over London last fall in a dirigible balloon, was asked by the World correspondent today:

"Shall you enter for the St. Louis exposition airship race?"

"We have that possibility in view," Mr. Spencer answered, "and are pretty certain to realize it.

"We begin Whitmonday at Crystal palace. It is quite probable that Londoners will see this summer our airship going overhead at sixty miles an hour. We have a new elongated design, a splendid air piercer, with a twenty-four horse-power motor, guaranteeing a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and with the wind at thirty miles, how we dart along at express train rate. The car holds two persons. One novelty is the water ballast, which is used also for cleaning the cylinders. We begin Whitmonday at Crystal palace."

Vice President Horace Plunkett of the Irish Agriculture and Industries board said to the World correspondent today:

"Ireland will have a special building and a splendid exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. An Irish committee is being organized in St. Louis and our board will co-operate with it.

"Ireland's principal exhibits will be artistic handicrafts and minerals. I venture to predict that what we can show in that line will astonish and delight the Americans."

BOX OPENERS FORM A UNION

One Day Off Each Month and a Salary is to Be Demanded of Theaters.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The box openers of the Paris theaters, wornout by uncertainties and humiliations, have formed a union. Not only are they paid no salary, but they are expected to pay a percentage of their tips to the managers, and each is required to furnish a bond of from $30 to $100. They never have a "day off." They now refuse to give a bond of more than $30 or pay a fine of more than 40 cents a night, while they demand wages of at least 20 cents a night, one "day off" a month and 25 per cent of the sales of programs. The fact that they depend on tips makes them sometimes very fierce, especially with foreigners, who do not understand the system and do not wish to pay anything for what they think they should receive gratis.

DIVERTING THE HIRSCH FUND

Not Being Used to Further the Jewish Colonization of Palestine.

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LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"The millions left by Baron Hirsch to found a Hebrew colony in Palestine are being diverted," Israel Zangwell says.

"Instead of colonizing with the money the trustees of the Jewish colonization have been applying it to miscellaneous Jewish charities, and they now have quietly introduced a bill in the House of Lords asking for power enabling them to use it as they please.

"The founding of a Jewish colony in Palestine, such as Baron Hirsch conceived, would do much to solve the alien problem here. Palestine is the only land to which the Jews has a spontaneous desire to go.

"Think of it! Ten million pounds ($50,000,000) gone a-begging—a pound apiece for every Jew in the world."

LONDON'S COSTER QUEEN DEAD

Novel Funeral Procession Mile and a Half Long Follows to Cemetery.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The "Coster Queen," Mrs. Russell, had the most novel funeral ever seen in London. The procession, consisting of carts, hand-driven coster barrows, cabs and traps of all varieties, stretched out a mile and a half along the road to the cemetery.

Mrs. Russell was 39 years old, strikingly handsome, shrewd in business, made a considerable fortune and was noted for unfailing charity to her poorer comrades. The wreaths and crosses sent by the costers of London for the funeral were valued at $500.

BEAUTY HER UNDOING

Ruin Follows in the Wake of a Handsome Russian Peasant Girl.

PUTS OUT THE EYES OF HER FIRST VICTIM

Sentenced to Siberia She Captivates High Official and Makes Escape

DUPE GOES THE JOURNEY IN HER STEAD

Renews Her Career in Austria and is Imprisoned for Swindling.

TITLED MAN WAITS FOR HER RELEASE

Declares He Will Marry Her and Take Her to Palatial Home, Where She Can Live in Style.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

VIENNA, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Colonel Schafrow, police commissioner of Kronstadt, Russia, was found guilty February 21 of corruption and counterfeiting, deprived of all rights of birth and rank, all orders and decorations of his position in the army, ordered to return $1,200 to those who had bribed him and sent to a military prison.

In the women's prison in Stein, on the Danube, the person who caused this downfall, Ryfka Oppenheim, is eating her heart out because she has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraud committed in Vienna and Carlsbad. She is only 27, yet her adventures would fill three volumes. It is because she knows the power of her fascinations that she is impatient to leave the prison while the charm of youth lasts.

Ryfka Oppenheim was born in a log cabin in Piotrokow province, Russia, the daughter of a forest guard. She might have stayed at home if she had cared to make herself useful, but she wanted to see the world. She began by going to Lodbz, where she got a place as maid servant in the home of a merchant named Stamovics. Her master's only son, Rubin, fell in love with her and eloped with her, after robbing his father of a large sum of money. While this money lasted Ryfka learned to play the fine lady. She took lessons in reading and writing, in French and German, cultivated her natural taste for music and dressed in fashion. She wanted Rubin Stamovics to marry her and return with her to her father's house. He refused and tried to fashion. She wanted Rubin Stamovics to and when he was asleep she poured sulphuric acid in his eyes. Rubin managed to send a message to his father, who avenged the blinded son by getting Ryfka arrested and exiled to Siberia.

Conquest in Prison.

She was sent as a prisoner to Kronstadt, to wait until a party of prisoners was made up to be transported to Siberia. Though she was in Fort Alexander, shut off from all the world except her jailers, she fascinated a young officer of good family, who bribed the Kronstadt police commissioner and secured her escape.

It was Colonel Schafrow who got an order from the commander of Kronstadt for her removal from Fort Alexander to Fort Katherine, where there was better accommodation for the lady of quality they believed her to be. Colonel Schafrow consented to have the young woman escorted by a sergeant to the Russian officer's yacht, on which he pretended to believe she was being taken to Fort Katherine, but the yacht steamed at full speed of twenty knots for the open sea. The alarm was given, guns fired and a cruiser sent after them, which soon came up with them and demanded their surrender.

The yacht stopped, made some pretense for the big ship to approach it, then suddenly went at full steam ahead. Ryfka Oppenheim's new lover had given orders in the hearing of the cruiser's commander, who instantly had the guns cleared for action. The brave young officer was swept from the yacht by the first shot. The engineer and crew, knowing their lives would be forfeited if the yacht was taken, did their utmost and, aided by darkness, succeeded in reaching the southern shore of Finland.

Marries a Beggar.

Ryfka Oppenheim left the yacht alone and escaped attention by dressing as a peasant. She had helped herself to some of her Russian lover's gold, which she concealed about her person, and as soon as she was across the Russian frontier she dressed fashionably again.

She stopped in Crakow, Austrian Poland, some time, to marry a beggar she met in the street. She thus became an Austrian subject and the terrible danger of being delivered up to Russia was averted.

Then she went to Vienna, where she resumed her role of fine lady, took a house in a fashionable quarter and sent out invitations to persons of wealth and quality.

In the summer she went to Carlsbad, where she found many admirers and always had groups of men of fashion around her. Her luxurious style of living ran her so into debt that her creditors accused her of fraud and she was sent to prison for three years, although admirers offered to pay all she owed.

A Hungarian nobleman is so much in love with her, it is said, that he is preparing his house for her, and will marry her the day she is released.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN FRANCE

International Company Formed to Take Charge of the Traffic.

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PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ralph Merriman, once United States government architect in Washington, has formed an international company to supply European markets with California products, and lately he has been in consultation with the United States embassy and consulate here concerning the scheme. They and the French government have promised to do all in their power to facilitate relations between the California producers and the French consumers. Contracts have been signed with three San Francisco concerns, and the first shipload of merchandise is expected in Paris in May.

Produce will be conveyed from California by rail to New York and there shipped to Havre. The promoters on this side include the marquis of Crevecoeur and Mm. Durand and Gautier, who are well known on the Paris Produce exchange.

The American residents in Paris are pleased at the prospect of soon being able to eat California fruit at reasonable prices, which has been impossible in France.

COURT PEOPLE ARE HER DUPES

Alleged Spirit Medium Trapped and Placed on Trial Charged with Swindling.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Emperor William's recent severe denunciation of spiritualism, prompted by the growth of the cult in Berlin court circles, has a sequel in the astounding disclosure of "Frau" Rothe's impostures.

Mrs. Rothe, slim, medium-sized, dressed in plain mourning, would be insignificant looking but for her great dark eyes, which have an uncanny sparkle, such as is seen in the eyes of many night birds. Her chief illusion was in producing at seances bunches of flowers and fruit from the "spirit world," which she handed to her dupes at impressive moments. At one of her performances a police officer seized her by the wrists, and in spite of the entreaties of believers in the trance theory waited until the room was cleared, then had her searched by a woman. Mrs. Rothe offered strenuous resistance, but it was found that she wore a petticoat forming a pocket which contained a large n[illegible] of flowers, oranges and lemons.

Her manager, a man [illegible] Jealsch, who has since absconded, [illegible] that these had become material[illegible] the police interference.

The people of Be[illegible]ve been astounded and amused at th[illegible]sequent revelations of the frauds M[illegible]othe perpetrated on such leaders in [illegible]ourt as Countess von Moltke, who [illegible]ting "messages" from the famous r[illegible]ers Zwingli and Melancthon and from [illegible]neral von Zastrow, once a noted military expert; Baroness Grunhoff, Countess Wachtmeister and Princess Karaszhke, all of whom believed in the miraculous origin of the bunches of flowers, which Mrs. Rothe gave them during the seances. They insisted that the blossoms grew out of her hands.

It is said that Mrs. Rothe and Mr. Jealsch got a great amount of money from these dupes and transferred nearly $300,000 in a few months through a Berlin bank for investment abroad. Dr. Henneberg, an expert in anti-suggestion, says Mrs. Rothe's trances were not necessarily simulated, but he is certain she had control of her trance state, a condition of thought concentration found in hysterial persons. In tearful voice she addressed the court before which she was arraigned to explain how she became a medium, how she was constrained by invisible powers to journey hither and thither, never receiving a penny for her expenses although she lived in penury, and how Jealsch afterward arranged her affairs in a businesslike way and paid her traveling expenses.

PRESENTS FROM SPIRIT WORLD

Augusta Holmes Leaves Many Curios She Asserts Spirits Gave Her.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Augusta Holmes, the distinguished composer who died here a short time ago, ranked not alone as the foremost woman musician in France, but also as one of the most ardent believers in spiritualism. She pursued the study of the unknown world many years, and was convinced that she held communication with its many inhabitants. During her seances objects were materialized, she insisted, by her unseen spirit friends, and among her effects is a cabinet full of the curious articles which she treasured as gifts of her supernatural visitors.

It was a common occurrence for roses to be dropped on her corsage, and in the cabinet she preserved a down mantle which she said was fabricated by the spirits.

It is related that among the visitors from the world beyond one of the first to call was the spirit of Ambroise Thomas, which informed her and a friend medium that he had been destined to create a frivolous style of music, citing as a proof a composition called the "Hairdresser of the Regency," that dated from his 20th year. Having never heard of his work, Miss Holmes made a search and found it really had existed. From that time she began to have faith in spiritualism.

Later she said she had a visit from Cesar Franck, who had been her music teacher. She maintained that this spirit aided her in her musical compositions and once pointed out an error a copyist had made by inserting a false note. Jules Bois has written of Miss Holmes' experiences in his latest book, in which he has collected the occult experiences of many noted people and their opinions of them.

STOCK BROKERS ENTER RACE

Banquet and Medals for All Who Complete Fifty-Two-Mile Journey.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—One hundred and seven London stock brokers, stout and lean, young and old, have entered for a fifty-two-mile walking race from London to Brighton, May 1. They will start from the House of Commons at 6:30 a. m. All who reach Brighton by 7:30 p. m. will be entertained at a banquet to cost $1,500. Silver cups will be given to the first three, gold medals will be awarded for hill climbing and everyone finishing within twenty-four hours will get a silver medal. The betting is 2 to 1 against any starter doing the distance under nine hours and three-quarters.

Many members of the Stock exchange formerly were athletes, but the only one who was a champion walker is Mr. Nicholas, who now is past his prime.

Excursion trains will be run from London to stations along the route to enable the public to see this burlesque race.

SPOILS SOME GOOD STORIES

British Historian Says Sir Walter Raleigh Never Saw America.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — "Walter Raleigh never set foot in North America. Yet so pertinacious is the legend connecting him with Virginia that I doubt if anyone even in this learned assembly is not satisfied that he did."

So spoke Edmund Gosse, the leading authority on Elizabethan literature, before the Royal Geographical society this week on the tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth's death. Gosse added:

"But in spirit he was there, through good and evil estate. His was the brain that planned, the persistence that carried out, the courage that would never relinquish the design, although he only gazed at it from the fringes of the cloud."

TOWNS UNDER WATER

Raging Torrents Tear Through Streets of Mississippi Cities.

RESIDENTS HASTILY BUILD NEW LEVEES

Strive to Restrain Floods by Dams in Business District.

MILES OF FIELDS RESEMBLE GREAT LAKES

Populace Escapes with Lives, but Lose Almost All Else.

RIVER'S FURY MAY NOW BE SPENT

Stage Falls in North and Stays Stationary in South, but Crest Will Be Prolonged by Broken Earthworks.

Weather Bureau Bulletin.

The Mississippi river is falling above Helena and is about at a stand below. The crevasses reported since Thursday have relieved the situation somewhat below Greenville. The effect will be a slight lowering of the crest of the flood. Stages Saturday morning are as follows: Memphis 38.2 feet, a fall of 0.3 feet; Vicksburg, 51.8 and stationary; New Orleans, 20.1, a fall of 0.2.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 28.—The situation here tonight is quite as serious as last night, and increases as inch by inch the flood spreads to new sections of the city. But this is not the most alarming feature of the situation, as a critical point has developed in the levee thirty miles north of Greenville, at Catfish Point. An effort is being made to hold the levee, as the damage that would result would be so enormous that fear for the levee's safety must remain until the water subsides, even in the face of hopeful reports. Should the break occur at Catfish Point there is no calculating what would happen to Greenville.

It is estimated that fully 1,500 square miles of territory between Greenville and Vicksburg are under water and this area is being made larger each hour.

Water continues to pour through the crevasse at LaGrange, five miles south of this city, at a fearful rate and the surrounding country for miles is covered by two to five feet of water. The break has widened over night and is now about 400 yards from end to end.

The wildest excitement prevailed here last night and reports of loss of life were received from the Tuxedo and race track additions, but this morning no confirmation of the rumors are at hand, and it is believed that every one had sufficient warning to escape. The loss to property, however, will be enormous, as hundreds of horses, mules, cows and hogs were swept away.

This morning the water submerged the entire southern part of the city. Protection levees are being built in the middle of Washington street and a large force of convicts and volunteers have the work in hand. The business portion of the town escaped the encroachment of the flood, but the water is rising rapidly and the worst is feared. Last night the two electric light plants, located in the southern part of the city, were submerged and before daylight the city was left in total darkness.

One County Entirely Submerged.

The water from the crevasse will flow into Fish lake and Black bayou, the Sunflower river and Deer creek. It will overflow the greater part of Washington and Sharkey counties and will entirely submerge Issaquena county, with small portions of Yazoo and Warren. Many of the streams into which it finds its way are already swollen and full from backwater and rains.

The Yazoo river, which is the final outlet for this water, is already backing up stream and overflowing the lower portion of Issaquena and Sharkey counties, and as the flood is thus cut off from its natural outlet it will necessarily accumulate and back up in the upper country.

The river is falling by reason of the crevasse and the force of the current is considerably lessened on the Arkansas side, where several weak places on the levee had been reported.

Only six blocks were above water at noon. All night the police with rescuing parties were at work bringing people from the flooded district, many houses being under water to a depth of several feet.

From the great plantation about the crevasse at LaGrange comes reports of heart-rending scenes. Hundreds of negroes have been brought to Greenville for safety and the town is filled with stock taken from the plantations surrounding.

This morning comes news of a threatened break in the great levee at Catfish Point, some thirty miles north of Greenville.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 28.—The steamer St. Joseph returned from the Atchafala river and brought in 134 head of stock and a large number of negroes. The gauge this morning was 50.4, a rise of two-tenths of a foot in the last twenty-four hours.

The steamer St. John came up this morning with three negroes who were found adrift in Black river. One of the men was on a log and the other two in trees. They had been washed out by the crevasse at Bougere and had been without food for three days.

Water Invades Lucy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 28.—The river here has fallen another tenth of a foot, undoubtedly the result of a break at Hymelia. The news from Hymelia continues to be favorable, though the work of cribbing was somewhat retarded today by the failure of additional supplies of lumber.

The crevasse is still widening, and is nearly 200 feet wide. Six to eight plantations are already under water. Water has invaded the town of Lucy, some distance away. Traffic on the Texas & Pacific has been interrupted, the tracks at some points being submerged.

Those in charge of the work at the crevasse continue to be optimistic as to the chances of closing it. The heavy rain and hail storm during the night was too brief to do any damage to the work.

The rest of the Louisiana line continues to hold. There is a hard fight going on at Hope levee, but it is hoped to hold it. Hope is on the east bank of the river in the Pontchartrain district.

AEROGRAMS PROVE SUCCESS

Armour Finds Magic Messages Satisfactory Between Chicago Offices.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The first practical test of Armour's newly installed wireless telegraph plant was made today, messages being transmitted several miles between the stock yards and the general offices. The messages came clearly and without a break.

Owing to objections raised to the erection of a proper sending pole on the downtown building, the messages were all sent one way.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Warmer in East Portion; Monday Rain and Colder in West Portion.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	28	1 p. m.	36
6 a. m.	27	2 p. m.	37
7 a. m.	28	3 p. m.	39
8 a. m.	30	4 p. m.	40
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	41
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	40
11 a. m.	34	7 p. m.	39
12 m.	35		

AGAIN THE CHURCH JANITOR

This Time He Defeats Prof. Nesbitt's Intention to Give a Lecture.

The potentiality of the church janitor as a factor in the affairs of men, women and vested choirs was made patent again last night to about 400 people who went to Kountze Memorial church to hear a lecture—and didn't.

Prof. Nesbitt of get-Frenchy-quick renown was to have shown an audience over Scotland, his native land, in ninety-seven minutes, Western Union time. The announcement drew a large number of those who had been in his classes or become interested in him through paying family tuition They came early and found the church dark. They waited long and the church stayed just as dark as at the beginning. They said all they could in French by way of entertaining each other, and then as their knees began to ache, they said things to themselves in smothered English. It really doesn't matter what it was they said.

After a while some grew bold and tried the doors. They shook and pulled and rattled, but they did not pound. That would have been too suggestive of knocking and no gentleman will knock at church—at least not in the hearing of those who may not agree with him.

Eventually an investigation was started. It was thorough, conscientious and pursued with a desire to injure no one, but to ascertain the real cause of the disappointment. As is usually the case with investigations the persons it might satisfy were gone before it bore fruit. The fruit it finally did bear was the finding that the janitor—ever the janitor!—had failed to find the golf stockings he had considered necessary for the occasion and as a result had not had the courage to come around with the keys and turn on the lights that would betray his inappropriate garb.

WORKING FOR THE MONUMENT

Sons and Daughters of the Revolution Want Lewis-Clark Landing Marked.

The societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution are very much interested in the bill introduced in the house representatives of Nebraska by Loomis of Fremont to cause the erection of a tablet or monument at the site of the landing of Lewis and Clark for the first time upon Nebraska soil. This spot is marked in a plat of old Fort Atkinson, later Calhoun, which was found in the papers of the late O. F. Davis and placed in the archives of the Omaha public library by T. L. Perine.

At the present time the landing place is about a mile from the river, as that stream has changed its course since the first explorers made their way up its waters. Lewis and Clark landed there 100 years ago August 1, 1903, and there held the first council and made the first treaty with Indians occupying the territory which is now the state of Nebraska. The bills which then marked the bank of the river were the original council bluffs, which term by a mistake on the part of those who followed the explorers into the west a number of years later became the name of the city which was built there.

It is claimed by members of the Sons of the Revolution that the bill is opposed by some of the members of the Douglas county delegation and they are attempting to show these members of the legislature that the people of the city are in favor of marking the first historic spot in the state. The bill carries an appropriation of $3,000.

DIPHTHERIA AMONG NAVY MEN

Ravages Fifteen Hundred Landsmen Quartered in Vessels in Norfolk Yard.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—Twenty cases of diphtheria have broken out at the Norfolk navy yard among the 1,500 landsmen stationed there on the receiving ships, Franklin and Richmond.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 28.

At New York—Arrived: Campania, from Liverpool; La Savoie, from Havre; Celtic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Hesperia, for Philadelphia; Konig Albert, for Naples, Genoa, etc.; Massachusetts, for London; Etruria, for Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Kroonland, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Minneapolis, from London for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Sylvania, from Boston. Sailed: Bohemian, for Boston; Cevic, for New York; Sicilian, for Philadelphia; Umbria, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Cymric, from Liverpool for New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived: Staatendam, from New York for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

At Kinsale Head—Passed: Belgenland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

At Naples—Arrived: Algeria, from Palermo for New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed: Princess Irene for New York, via Southampton.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Livonia, for Boston.

PULL PURSE STRINGS

Senate is Expected to Cut Down Some of the Appropriations Made by House.

MAY CUT SALARIES IN THE STATE HOUSE

This, However, Would Not Make Much of a Reduction in the Bills.

GRAND TOTAL ALMOST FOUR MILLIONS

More Than a Million in Excess of Any Previous Session.

GOVERNOR SAID TO BE SHARPENING AXE

Indications Are that Unless Senate Makes a Material Reduction There Will Be Some Vetoes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 28.—(Special.)—Governor Mickey and the senate are preparing to reduce some of the appropriations of the house. Taking into consideration the appropriations passed and pending, the full amount will aggregate approximately $3,800,000, the largest by over $1,000,000 in the history of the state. Two years ago the legislature appropriated for all purposes in round numbers $2,600,000. That was up to that time the largest ever made by a Nebraska legislature.

While the house proceeded on the theory that it was holding the appropriations down to the minimum, the impression prevails in the senate and in the mind of the governor that there is ample room for material reduction and it need not surprise the house to find its work severely censored. If the senate does not apply the pruning knife as much as he thinks it should, Governor Mickey may exercise certain prerogatives of his office with considerable effect. The governor has not seen fit to discuss these matters to any great extent, but he did say, when asked if he would offer any obstruction to the final passage of the huge appropriation measures:

"I think we (meaning himself and the senate) will take care of those matters at the proper time. The appropriations are beyond all record and it seems as if some cutting could judiciously be done."

Governor Mickey is a friend of the new revenue law. He has expressed the opinion that the law will be the means of bringing the total assessed valuation of the state up from $180,000,000 to about $500,000,000. On this theory he concludes that Nebraska may at last gain relief from its illegal debt of $2,000,000. Yet he nevertheless deprecates the idea of this legislature incurring such tremendous liabilities as a total appropriation of nearly $4,000,000 represents. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that if the senate does not cut these bills to what in the judgment of the governor seemed necessary, he will take on himself the responsibility of heading them off.

Propose Cut in Salaries.

The senate finance committee has half way decided to adopt, as one means of cutting down the appropriations, a rule that the salaries of the young women clerks and stenographers in the state house shall be reduced to a common basis of $50 a month. In making this partial decision this committee has already incurred severe criticism. In the first place it is argued that were this done it would not bring the expenses down to any appreciable degree and in the next place would work a gross injustice upon the young women thus employed. While it may be a fact that some of these employes are not compelled to put in every minute of their time, the general opinion is that as a rule they earn all the salary given them. These salaries run from about $65 to $85 a month. Some who are opposed to reducing these salaries have expressed the fear that if it is done it will result in the resignation of many of the young women and the impossibility of filling their places with as competent help. This plan contemplates the reduction of the wages of statehouse janitors.

It is the impression that the committee would be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to adopt this plan. Greater economy could be practiced, it is believed, by lopping off other portions of the appropriations. The governor, who has already placed himself on record as favoring higher salaries generally among state officers and members of the supreme bench, as a means of elevating the standard of public officials, is believed to be opposed to this project of cutting subordinates' salaries.

In connection with the economical side of legislative affairs, it has been learned that a movement is on foot to secure for members full mileage and partial expenses incurred in their legislative junketing trips, despite the adoption by the house yesterday of the Harrison resolution, providing that no claim should be allowed where it was found that a member had ridden on free transportation or obtained concessions in the matter of hotel expenses, and indicating that a great deal of this had been done. There is no doubt that when the attempt is made to force this movement to a successful issue some persistent protests will be raised. Certain members are quietly waiting for this attempt. Among them are friends of the statehouse stenographers and clerks, who, it is said, will be able to swing a good deal of influence. They have expressed the belief that they will be able to show the incongruity of allowing such claims as these—claims that were never legitimately incurred—and lopping off salaries that are actually earned.

No Check on Appropriations.

Some interesting comment has been indulged in during the last day or two about the Sears resolution introduced early in the session in the house, providing that no new building appropriation should be allowed until a revenue bill providing means sufficient to efface the state debt of $2,000,000 had been passed. The question is asked: "How has it been determined that the revenue bill passed will do this?" assuming that it has been so determined, since no check has been placed on the passage of the other appropriation measures. As a matter of fact, it is not believed that this resolution could be made binding and therefore of any legal effect on the actions of the house.

Will Give Stuefer Clean Bill.

The committee that prosecuted the investigation of the Stuefer Burt county bond purchase case is expected to make its report to the house Monday. While the chairman of the committee and the other members have declined to give out any definite statement in advance of their official findings, it has been learned that the decision will be favorable to Stuefer. One who participated actively in this affairs said:

"I know what the decision will be. It will be favorable to Stuefer."

The investigation was not all that was