PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1903—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PRESS IS NOT FREE

Arnold White Writes Scathing Criticism of the Journalism of England.

COMPARES IT WITH AMERICAN PRESS

Does Not Dare to Expose Corruption or Incompetency in High Places.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IT ARE PLENTIFUL

Departmental Administration Both Costly and Inefficient.

ANY ADVERSE COMMENT ONLY GENERAL

For Press to Particularize and Point Out the Derelict Officials Would Be Considered Bad Form.

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LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Arnold White, the author, to whose courage and pertinacity Whitaker Wright's prosecution is entirely due, and who went to Brixton jail rather than pay the fine of $500 imposed on him under contempt of court procedure by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, for protesting in the London Sunday Sun against bail being granted Wright on his arrival in this country, has written for the World the following interesting and pregnant comparison between press liberty in the United States and England, and the efficacy of the press as the guardian of public safety in the two countries:

"It would be highly improper if I were to make the slightest allusion to the circumstances under which I was fined £100 by the lord chief justice on Tuesday and committed the same day to Brixton prison for refusing to pay. The public, however, took the matter to heart. By the unsolicited kindness of the daily World the amount was collected and I was liberated, much to my surprise, within fifty-two hours of my committal, and after I had refused the offers of no less than seven personal friends to relieve me of my obligation.

"The facts in the case draw attention to the extraordinary contrast between the practical working of a free press on the two sides of the Atlantic. It is some years since I was in the United States, but I am in the habit of reading the chief American newspapers, and can, therefore, claim the right to express an opinion on respective methods. The chief difference notable is the absence of servility in the American papers. If a public man goes wrong, no matter who he is, he learns the truth about himself with a faithful force that leaves little to imagine. Wealth, position, political and social distinction are no shields to an American financier or politician. The consequence is that the lash of public opinion is freely applied to prominent wrong-doers, who would escape on this side of the Atlantic.

Terror to Evil Doers.

"No doubt this system has its disadvantages. Mere curiosity, an unhealthy love for personal private details and a taste for the sensational as such, are stimulated under the American system. It is thus that the 'Yellow' press has a bad name, especially among office-holders like those of Tammany, who have good reason to dread an exposure of ill deeds only possible if done in the dark. After the Spanish war the American administration received a wonderful stimulus to its efficiency owing to the liberty of the press. No great scandal can take place across the water without the searchlight of publicity being turned on every cranny.

"How different it is over here. Our liberty of the press, which began with Milton's matchless 'Arcopagitica,' has degenerated into crawling servility toward the rich and the fashionable which should make the bones of Cromwell's latin secretary turn in his grave.

"During the Boer War there was an awful waste of good money and better lives owing to gross faults in men highly placed. This was condemned in the mass, but scarcely a newspaper touched the sore spot by naming the men and the women responsible. To do so would be bad form. We in England live in worship of twin gods—bad form and prejudice.

"If our press were free in the American sense we should have profited by our bitter lessons in the Boer war. We have learned nothing, mainly because our press is too much enamored with a section of society, the iridescent scum, to care for the nation as Milton cared.

What It Costs.

"What is the consequence? Our army is more costly and more incapably organized than ever. Our Foreign office is filled with well-dressed men, who dispose of trade to attend office at noon and regard affairs of state as their own personal, private concern.

"Our departmental administration is costly and inefficient, mainly because our press is not free to drag scandals to light, since good form would be infringed if individuals were arraigned. In my humble way I have tried to adopt American methods. I have tasted prison in consequence—possibly not fortunate to serve my country and go to prison rather than become K. C. B. for servility to a minister or a moneylender.

"Honors in England are losing their value because our press has lost its once vaunted freedom. The best men refuse them because they are bestowed on those who place their patron or their party before the interests of the state. As a remedy I see nothing for it but to adopt the American methods without the vulgarity of encroachment into personal details of no legitimate public interest.

"The next time a millionaire wishes to benefit England let him leave free libraries alone and take into the streets of great London a journal that shall be fearless and free, important, wealthy and competent. The effect would be enormous if the proprietors began with a self-denying ordinance not to accept honors of any kind from the administration of the day.

"But this is a dream I am unlikely to see fulfilled in my lifetime.

"ARNOLD WHITE."

May Prosecute Hooley.

The success of Arnold White's campaign in getting Whitaker Wright prosecuted promises to be an unfortunate thing for Ernest Terah Hooley. By assigning his property to his wife and other subterfuges Hooley has been able to carry on his promoting game, but the public prosecutor is now considering whether he can be prosecuted for paying for his testimony given in the suit about a bill he obtained in payment for worthless shares.

The judge remarked that it was a public scandal that Hooley, an undischarged bankrupt, should be able to live in the most luxurious West End hotels, carrying on his operations, while race track sharpers were being prosecuted.

SHINES MOST AWAY FROM HOME

English Woman the Reigning Favorite of the Season at Newport.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Miss "Margie" (Margaret) Chandos-Pole, who apparently is the lioness of the Newport season under the tutelage of Miss May Van Allen, is a daugher of Lady Anca Chandos-Pole, who is a great aunt of the present earl of Harrington and ranks 13,072 in Burke's peerage. There are certain persons in English society who occupy a far less prominent position in London than at some fashionable continental watering place. Miss Chandos-Pole is one of these. With her mother, Miss Chandos-Pole has for years been to a large extent social arbiter at Homberg, always the most fashionable from an English point of view, of all the continental cures. There Miss Chandos-Pole was the organizer of all the "smart" dinners, though not the giver of them, and any entertainment which she did not attend did not count for much from the social standpoint. The prince of Wales went regularly to Homberg for many years, admired Miss Chandos-Pole very much, though not so much as he did her extremely handsome and stately sister, Lady Claude Hamilton.

The old grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz took great notice of Miss Chandos-Pole, too. In fact, she had a way of fascinating the royal or semi-royal visitors at Homberg. She is noted for her extremely independent character and her unconventional views, and especially on the subject of chaperone, whom she entirely discards, many of the straight-laced Britishers, and the Americans who imitate them, were disposed to look askance at the way this attractive young woman used to comport herself, but that never affected her nor her position in the ultra "smart" Homburg set.

This is not her first visit to America. The last time she was there she had a great success. It is considered remarkable, however, that she should sacrifice her Homburg season even for Newport. But there are rumors of a possible engagement which may account for it. In Burke's lauded gentry it is recorded that "Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, esq., of Radbourne hall, high sheriff of County Derby, 1867, married, August 15, 1850, Lady Anna Caroline Stanhope, daughter of Leicester, fifth earl of Harrington." Then follow the names of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. In the list appears "V" (meaning fifth daughter) Margaret C., 21 May, 1876."

BOURKE COCKRAN GALLANT

Buys High Priced Dog Because Young Woman Says She Wants It.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A story is going around that Bourke Cockran, dining one evening, shortly before he sailed for his home, at Mrs. George West's (Lady Randolph Churchill) heard the beautiful Gladys Deacon rave about a Japanese toy terrier she had seen that day at the Richmond dog show. Her rapture was so intense that the gallant New York lawyer assured her that she should have the dog. As it was "no end" of a champion and gold-medal-list and was priced at $1,500 Miss Deacon did not take the assurance seriously. But the next day there arrived at her mother's house on John street an elaborately fitted up dog basket containing the coveted treasure, with its pedigree and record of thirteen gold medals and twenty-two first prizes. It has been named Mikado, and never is away from its new mistress.

There is a whisper that Mrs. Deacon, who still is a lively woman is considering a second marriage, which would make it better for her two daughters, who now are dependent upon their friends for chaperonage. Count Albert Mensdorff, a cousin of King Edward, and the first secretary of the Austrian embassy, is devoted to Mrs. Deacon, and manages to go to every party, race meeting, dance, etc, where the fair American widow is present. The Deacons took a house at Cowes during the regatta week, with their intimate friend, Mrs. William Cornwallis West, and her daughter, Princess Henry of Pless. Count Albert Mensdorff joined them, and they had the gayest of gay times.

James H. Smith certainly has spent a good deal of this season in and around London. He has now gone north to stay with his sister, Mrs. George. He arrived from Paris on Sunday night, and the next day was speeding away to their splendid game preserves. Mr. Smith is an excellent shot.

Mrs. Arthur Paget is at Trouville, looking fairly well, at the same hotel with Baron and Baroness Alphonse DeRothschild.

Mrs. Duryet, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hatterson, who drives a lovely Panhard automobile, and Captain and Mrs. Coudert arrived there yesterday. Mrs. Paget gave a race breakfast last week, having Mr. and Mrs. Bache and Baron Maurice Rothschild among her guests.

SEEK RELEASE OF SAILORS

French Government Negotiates With Arabs Who Hold Them Prisoners.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Aug. 15—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Foreign Minister Delcasse, replying to a demand by the press for action relative to the five sailors deserted by "Emperor" Lebaudy in his "Empire of Sahara," makes public a letter showing that the French government is conducting negotiations for their release. The sailors are in the hands of Said Tartafa of Alanada, and the Moorish government is taking part in the negotiations. France will send a warship when they are released and turned over to the French consul at Mogador to be sent home.

Henri Rochfort in his paper, the Intransigeant, complains bitterly that the Intransigeant was mulcted some years ago in heavy damages for calling Jacques Lebaudy insane. He declares that the events connected with Lebaudy's "Empire" in the desert of Sahara show the injustice of the sentence, and that the Intransigeant was right.

JOIN DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES

Daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Ward to Wed Son of Sir George Trevelyan.

(Copyright, 1903, by World Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The betrothal is announced of Miss Ruth Ward, daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, to George Trevelyan, son of Sir George Trevelyan, who is engaged in writing a history of the American war of independence.

POVERTY IS NO BAR

American Girl Sticks to Lover Who Quarrels With Wealthy Father.

REFUSES ADVICE OF HER OWN REL

Young Man Had Great Prosp... When Engagement Was M...

SIDES WITH MOTHER IN F... QUARREL

Bride is Niece of Tennessee Claflin, Well Known on Both Sides.

IS ALSO A COUSIN OF GENERAL MILES

Demonstrates She Has a Little Fighting Blood Herself When the Critical Time in Her Career Arrives.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The marriage in London in the quietest manner possible of Utica Celeste Wells, the daughter of Dr. Stuart Wells, the New York Physician living in London, and George Beecham, grandson of the founder and son of the present controller of the great Beecham proprietary medicine business, would give material for a whole volume of romance as exciting and sentimental as any novel made abroad.

It is true that the founder of the Beecham industry, Thomas Beecham, sr., began business in an extremely humble way, standing on the street corners in St. Helen's, near Liverpool, selling pills from a tray slung around his neck. When people didn't buy readily he gave away a few boxes. But now he pays income tax on $15,000,000 and his son, the father of the bridegroom-elect, has enough millions to yield him an income of $40,000 a year. Young Thomas Beecham is the eldest son and his grandfather's namesake. It was generally understood that he would eventually get the bulk of both these huge fortunes, according to the English system of inheritance. He was a catch compared to which a duke or an earl were not in it, where money was concerned.

The girl had rich prospects of her own. She is the niece of the well known American reformer, Tennessee Claflin, later Lady Cook, who married the millionaire baronet, Sir Francis Cook, possessed of large estates in England and Portugal. Lady Cook took great interest in her niece, Utica, as the girl has a brilliant mind as well as a beautiful face. She passed her examinations for a legal degree at the University of the City of New York ahead of all the men in her class when she was only 16, and her talent in art is remarkable. This she inherits from her father, who is an artist in his leisure moments and has exhibited with success in New York and London. Along with everybody else, Lady Cook was delighted with the engagement and expressed her intention of doing something handsome for her niece when the marriage came off.

Change of Fortune.

But that was three years ago, and in three years much has happened. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Beecham have had domestic troubles which have given one of the most sensational divorce scandals of the day. Beecham got tired of his wife, shut her up in a lunatic asylum and she could not get out because there were orders that she should see no one. Her eldest son, Thomas, discovered her after much searching in the third class ward, in a pitiably neglected condition, the father having paid nothing at all for her. The son succeeded in getting his mother away from his father and into Dr. Wells' house. There she has been for two years under medical treatment on account of her terrible experience in the asylum.

Mrs. Beecham had to go into court to get any money from her husband upon which to live and the long and bitter fight which has developed into four suits and counter suits, promises to keep the courts engaged for another year or two. Mr. Beecham was compelled to pay his wife big alimony, between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, the largest ever paid to a woman in England.

When young Beecham got into difficulties with his father, all of Miss Wells' relatives and friends, with the exception of her parents, tried to induce her to break the engagement. She was young and beautiful and talented, made conquests wherever she went—she was a fool to marry George Becham without a penny to bless himself with, they told her. But the girl has stuck to him, and in all probability will heal the breach between her husband and his father, as the elder Mr. Beecham was formerly very fond of the girl and encouraged the love affair in every way.

Bridegroom Is Musical.

The bridegroom is very much like his mother, has small inclination for business, but great talent as a musician. He is only 28, but has conducted orchestras in many large cities in England and is now writing the music for Sgr. Illica's new opera. His father used to be proud of the boy's refined taste and gave him the education of a nobleman, sending him to Oxford and letting him live like a prince.

Dr. Wells was in former years connected with the United States embassy in London, and his daughter is a great favorite at the legation. She was presented to Queen Victoria in 1899, being the first woman lawyer to kiss the queen's hand. She was invited to King Edward's court last year, though there were more than 5,000 women refused who asked to go. She is considered a plucky girl to marry the man of her choice in his misfortune. But she comes of a plucky race. On her mother's side she is a cousin of General Miles, and on her father's side she has many famous ancestors of revolutionary days.

ADVICE NOT WELL RECEIVED

Earl Rosslyn Attempts to Prevent Marriage of His Divorced Wife.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The earl of Rosslyn tried to prevent the marriage of his former wife and Charles Jarrott, the motor expert. He both wrote to the countess and saw her in the hope of persuading her to abandon the match. She naturally did not see what claim the earl, who had divorced her for desertion, had upon her. At the final interview Jarrott entered the room and showed the earl out.

The countess has been motor mad for two years. She is an expert motorist herself, and spends all her time motoring. Jarrott is a partner in a fairly prosperous motor agency. The countess intends to be known as Mrs. Jarrott, although she might, if she wished, retain the title of countess.

NEW POPE OF SIMPLE TASTES

Nieces Describe the Daily Routine of His Life While in Venice.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
ROME, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World's special correspondent, who has visited the new pope's Venetian home, found in the study which Cardinal Sarto occupied as the patriarch of Venice for the last ten years, only one ornament—a picture of a gray haired peasant woman in a fustian dress with a kind, intelligent face, the mother of the new head of the Roman Catholic church.

His three sisters, Maria, Rosa and Anna Sarto, all well preserved women over 60, of the excellent peasant type of northern Italy, speak the dialect of their district and are made only the more humble and unostentatious by their brother's elevation to the highest position on earth in their estimation. With them was a niece, a bright, lovely maiden of 25, who chatted unreservedly to the World correspondent about her uncle's daily life.

"He used to rise early," she said, "at 5 o'clock in the summer and only half an hour later in the winter. At 6 he read mass, after which he took some black coffee with a little liquor.

"Then in the summer time he went to Lido for a bath. Lately he used to eat two boiled eggs when he got home.

"Three times a week he gave audiences from 10 o'clock in the morning until noon. Then he saw the clergy. At 1 o'clock he dined on soup, boiled beef with vegetables and a little fruit—that was all. Then uncle slept a short time, after which he returned to his tudy to work or to see people. Sometimes in the afternoon he went out on foot or in a gondola. He liked to go to see sick people, but into society he never went.

"In summer he took some ale at 4 p. m., and in winter a cup of coffee. At 9 he supped with us on a little soup and bread and perhaps a cutlet, but nothing more. Then he talked to us till perhaps 11. He was always merry and liked a good joke. My aunts are so sorry they can no longer live with him. They cannot yet rejoice over the great good fortune."

Accustomed to a life of such absolute simplicity, it is small wonder that Pius X is physically somewhat overcome by the splendors and responsibilities of his high office.

SUMMER SEASON A FAILURE

Incessant Rains Are Disastrous to Both Society and the Farmer.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The so-called summer season continues its disastrous course. The rainfall for June, July and August, so far as the season has gone, has beaten the record for these three full months by a long way. Trade in London has been crushed and the up-river business brought to a standstill, while the seaside resorts have scarcely half their usual complement of August visitors, owing to the incessant rain. The fruit crop is about one-sixth of the average and home-grown fruit is sold at exorbitant prices. Flowers also have been spoiled and are very dear.

Moreover, a plague of caterpillars has overrun the vegetable gardens, threatening a scarcity of the principal vegetables. The corn has been so beaten down by the rain it is not worth the labor of saving it to cut. Hay is floating about in the fields, ruined beyond redemption.

The weather forecasts give no hope of improvement and the trade outlook is most depressing.

PREACHER ADMIRES ACTRESS

Vicar of Gorlestone and Mrs. Brown-Potter Work Together in Charity.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Brown-Potter, the actress, has no more devoted admirer than Rev. Stanhope Forbes, the unconventional vicar of Gorlestone. Three or four times a year this talented woman goes down to Gorlestone and reads or recites for Mr. Forbes' parishioners in aid of the charities connected with his church. Whenever Mrs. Potter appears in a new piece in London the vicar does not fail to come to see her.

He is original in his own way, great at all manly sports and has an idea that religion can be more attractive to the toiling masses if put in an interesting form, and therefore the vicar identifies himself thoroughly with all the amusements of his flock. He has done a vast deal of good work among the east coast fisher population by his many kindnesses and devotion to their material interests.

Mrs. Brown-Potter assists him in this work and despite the frowns of his bishop and the misgivings of the straight-laced of his congregation he invites the actress' co-operation on every possible occasion.

PUNISHMENT FOR SCORCHERS

Skull and Crossbones Painted on Dashboard Suggested as Emblem.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — The Parisian authorities are seriously considering some new regulation for automobilists convicted of scorching. It has been suggested that if convicted these chauffeurs he compelled to paint their machines a certain color in order that pedesterians may be warned in advance of their procivility and that the police may keep special eye on them. It has also been suggested that an appropriate design for machines belonging to such disregarders of public rights would be a skull and across bones on the board.

The swarms of Americans at Deauville are greatly interested in the 500 metre (1,640 feet), automobile test to be made there September 12 and 13. A hill climbing contest is also fixed for September 13 at Semmering, near Vienna. Several Americans figure in the list of entries.

EARL'S SON IS A MECHANIC

Apprenticed as a Joiner and Parents Entertain His Fellow Workingmen.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Hon. Dudley Gladstone, the 20-year-old son of the earl of Aberdeen (formerly governor general of Canada), has been apprenticed to a joiner at Aberdeen. The earl and countess have just entertained his fellow workmen at Haddo. Gorden is a hard-working, very efficient artisan. He lives with the workmen as one of themselves.

SOCIETY WIFE SLAIN

Kansas City Husband Brutally Murders Helpmate Popular in Social Circles.

DEAD WOMAN SHOWS PLUCK IN LIFE

Drives Wagon Through Hooting Strikers and Flogs Insulting Masher.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS LEAD TO TRAGEDY

Man Enters Bedroom, Drags Girl by Hair and Thrice Shoots.

ASSASSIN KILLS SELF IN CEMETERY

Wedding Takes Place in Defiance of Bride's Family, but Leads to Man's Amassing Riches on Woman's Capital.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—George B. Evans, manager of the American Transfer company, murdered his wife, Mrs. Lillie Maude Evans, in a most cold-blooded manner at their home in the southern portion of this city early today. Later he was found dead in Mount St. Mary's cemetery, two miles distant, having shot himself.

Mrs. Evans was attacked as she lay asleep. Evans entered his wife's apartments at about daylight and fired two shots at her. Neither took effect, and then, dragging Mrs. Evans toward him by the hair, he deliberately placed his revolver against the back of her neck and fired. The shot literally blew the woman's head off.

Evans escaped and his body was found only after several hours search.

Files Suit for Divorce.

Mrs. Evans, who was 26 years old, was a society woman. She was married to Evans in 1898. Last Wednesday she filed suit for divorce, alleging drunkenness and cruelty, and at the same time brought suit demanding that her husband pay $800 for rent of the barn occupied by the company, of which he is manager. The property, Mrs. Evans asserted, belonged to her, and in addition she asked an order restraining Evans from disposing of two valuable race horses and other property, which, she said, also belonged to her.

Mrs. Evans attracted much attention last March during the teamsters' strike by driving one of her husband's wagons, which the regular driver refused to take out of the barns for fear of violence at the hands of the strikers. Mrs. Evans made several trips perched on the seat of a big truck between her husband's barns and the freight houses, driving fearlessly through crowds of jeering strikers. When some of the strikers tried to cut the horses' traces she lashed the men with her whip and proceeded without being further molested.

Two years ago Mrs. Evans also gained some notoriety by horsewhipping a man who had attempted to flirt with her.

Leaves Door Unlocked.

Mrs. Evans had feared that her husband would kill her and had talked of her fears last night. She locked the door of her room when she retired, but, by a strange fatality, unfastened it during the night to gain fresh air. Evans evidently had planned the tragedy deliberately. He spent the night at a neighboring saloon. Returning home, he entered the house through the pantry window, near which his umbrella was found today, and apparently went directly to his wife's room.

Miss Bettie Burns, a neighbor, slept with Mrs. Evans and narrowly escaped being struck by the bullets fired at the latter. Miss Burns woke dazed, aroused by the shots, fired in quick succession, and a scream from Mrs. Evans, who expired almost immediately and without a struggle. She climbed over the dead body a minute later and saw Evans standing in the center of the room. He remained a moment as if spellbound, then hastily left, cursing as he went.

Evans was born in Kentucky 38 years ago, his father being sheriff of Breathitt county, the scene of many bloody feuds. The older Evans was himself killed in a feud. Evans had lived in Kansas City for many years and is said to have been married twice before.

He married Lillie Maude Perry, the 21-year-old daughter of Mrs. E. C. Perrry, a widow of Argentine, Kan., against the latter's wishes. Evans built up a prosperous transfer business from $10,000 given him by the woman he killed.

BLACK IS ON THE GROUND

Man Whom Veterans Will Likely Elect Commander Arrives in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—More than 2,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic and its allied associations have already arrived here to swell the vanguard of the host which will attend the thirty-seventh annual encampment of the national organization.

Among the latter arrivals are the delegations from South Dakota, about 100 strong, and from Illinois, numbering 220. The last named delegation included among its numbers General John C. Black, who is a prominent candidate for commander-in-chief, with a strong possibility that he will be elected, and Adjutant General Partridge of the Illinois department, Grand Army of the Republic.

The veterans of the Spanish-American war are evidently going to cut quite an important figure in the coming of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are pouring into the city from all quarters and one of the principal features of the coming week will be the consolidation of all organizations of the late war.

The triumphal arches and the street decorations are advancing rapidly to completion and the announcement is now made that everything will be in readiness for the general illumination on Monday night. The National association of the veterans will be represented in this city during the encampment by about 100 members.

The subscriptions have now run up to $35,584.

SEVEN DEAD AT WINFIELD

Three Others Must Soon Succumb to Twigg's Mad Prank, with Rifle.

WINFIELD, Kan., Aug. 15.—Seven are now dead as the result of Twigg's rifle practice on Thursday night. Elmer Farnsworth, a cigar merchant, died today.

The deaths of Everitt Ridgeway, a plasterer, living at Wichita; Will Moore, a farmer's son, near Arkansas City, and Otis Carter of Winfield, a billposter, are hourly expected. Four others are in a dangerous condition, but have a slight chance for recovery.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair in Eastern, Showers and Cooler in Western Portion Sunday; Monday Probably Fair.

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2 See End of Macedonian Rebellion. Severe Storms in the West. Fleet Ready for the Maneuvers.
3 Doings at the State Capital. Many County Conventions Held.
4 Silver Jubilee of Franciscans. Affairs at South Omaha. Accused of Conspiracy to Rob.
5 Austrian Official Visits Omaha. Guy Furay Wins Drill Medal. Opposes the Lighting Monopoly.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Woman's Place in the World. Making War on Shipping Trust.
8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. New Use for Old Fort Omaha.
9 Results of the Ball Games. Geer is Champion Sculler. Events on the Race Tracks.
10 Harty is Made an Archbishop. Des Moines Golfers Are Beaten. Western Tennis Experts Coming.
11 Shaw's Shoes Made in Omaha. Sheriff's Views Concerning Crime. Wide Tires Needed for Asphalt.
12 Amusements and Music.
13 Weekly Review of Sports.
14 Editorial.
15 Trials of Girl Reporters.
18 Patti's Advice to Singers.
19 Commercial and Financial. Pauper Buried in Elegant Tomb.
20 Engineers Secure an Increase.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	64	1 p. m.	75
6 a. m.	63	2 p. m.	73
7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	65	4 p. m.	76
9 a. m.	66	5 p. m.	77
10 a. m.	69	6 p. m.	75
11 a. m.	72	7 p. m.	74
12 m.	74		

MOB RESCUES ABDUCTED WIFE

Husband Steals Spouse Barefooted and Scantily Clad from Father's House.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 15.—A mob which formed last night to rescue Mrs. Homer Manspile, whose husband forced her to leave her father's home last night barefooted and attired solely in her nightdress, captured Manspile tonight near Mayview. Sheriff Clark took him to jail.

The nude body of Mrs. Manspile was found among some bushes partly covered with a blanket. Her feet and body were badly torn by briers. Manspile stood over her with a drawn revolver and swore to kill his wife and himself if the pursuers approached nearer.

A deputy sheriff slipped up behind Manspile, threw his arms around him to prevent his shooting and the crowd soon made him a prisoner. Mrs. Manspile was taken to a neighboring farm house and is being cared for. She is in a serious condition.

WOMAN'S FLOGGER ABSOLVED

Georgia Prison Commission Holds Warden Technically Right, but Practically Wrong.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The Georgia prison commission, which has been investigating the whipping of Mamie Decriss, a white woman convict on the prison farm, has made its report.

The charges of improper proposals by Allgood, alleged by the woman, and similar conduct towards other female convicts, are found to be absolutely false and malicious. The report says the warden acted entirely within his authority in whipping Mrs. Decriss and that he was led to it by severe aggravation. The commission, however, holds the particular form of punishment adopted as an error on the part of the warden, who, recognizing that his usefulness may have been impaired by reason of the prejudice against him, has voluntarily handed in his resignation, which has been accepted.

WABASH AIMS AT MILWAUKEE

Will Build to Benton Harbor, Connecting Thence by Lake Ferry.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—The Journal says: The announcement was made by officials of the Wabash who are in this city today that Milwaukee is to be made a terminal of the line through a car ferry connection with Benton Harbor, Mich.

The line will be extended to South Bend and from there to Benton Harbor. A system of car ferries will be run from Benton Harbor to Milwaukee. Terminal facilities will be installed on property on the lake front which will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

MARCUM'S MURDERERS APPEAL

Judge Refuses New Trial in Feud Case, Sentencing Prisoners for Life.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 15.—After overruling the motion for a new trial, Judge Osborn today granted an appeal and gave the defense in the Marcum murder case until September 9 to file its bill of exceptions. Jett and White were formally sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The troops broke camp, one detachment taking Curtis Jett to jail at Lexington and another Thomas White to jail at Covington.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Aug. 15.

At New York—Arrived—St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg; Coloria, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Sailed—Prinz Sigmismund, for Hamburg; Etruria, for Liverpool; Finland, for Antwerp; Mesaba, for London; Lahn, for Naples, etc.; Marquette, for London; Astoria, for Glasgow.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Kroonland, for New York.

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

At Liverpool—Sailed—Umbria, for New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Barbarossa, from New York, for Cherbourg and Bremen (and proceeded).

At Hong Kong—Arrived—(Previously), Indra Pura, from Portland, Ore., via Yokohama, etc.

At Yokohama—Arrived—(Previously), Shinano Maru, from Seattle.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Siberian Prince, from Philadelphia, via St. Johns.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Moltke, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg (and proceeded). Sailed—New York, from Southampton, for New York; Auguste Victoria, for New York.

At Bremen—Sailed—Friederich der Grosse, for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Pottadam, from New York, via Boulogne. Sailed—Rotterdam, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Arabic, from New York, for Liverpool (and proceeded). Sailed—Cymric, for New York.

At London—Sailed—Minneapolis, for New York.

CZAR MENACES TURK

Black Sea Squadron Ordered to Constantinople to Overawe the Sultan.

CONSUL'S MURDER GROUND FOR ACTION

Russia Declines to Accept Apologies and Insists on Drastic Punishment.

SWEEPING REFORMS ARE DEMANDED

Porte Must Afford Adequate Protection to Christians Within Empire.

OTHER POWERS WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

Present Move Declared Outside Macedonian Revolt, Which Muscovites Say is Criminal and Not to Be Supported.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—A squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet has been ordered to sail for Turkish waters. Notification of this has been telegraphed from Sebastopol to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

The dispatch of the squadron is intended to emphasize Russia's intention of enforcing complete compliance with its demands as to the satisfaction for the murder by a Turkish gendarme of its consul at Monastir.

The following telegrams, exchanged between the Foreign office and Russian representatives abroad, show the first steps taken as a consequence of the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir.

On August 11 Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, telegraphed to M. Zinovieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, that neither the sultan's expression of regret, the visit of Prince Ahmed, the sultan's son, to the ambassador, nor the expressions of sympathy by the grand vizier and other high Turkish dignitaries was considered to be adequate satisfaction for the murder of M. Rostkovski.

When M. St. Cherbina, the Russian consul, was murdered at Mitrovitza, continued Count Lamsdorff, the czar took into account the fact that the murderer was an Albanian whose tribe was in rebellion against the government. The outrage at Monastir, however, was of quite another character and called for the severest punishment.

Promises Not Accepted.

The czar, therefore, ordered that no promise on the part of the Turkish government should be accepted, but that demands should be made as follows:

The immediate severe punishment of the murderer; the arrest and exemplary punishment of the person who fired at M. Rostkovski's carriage; the immediate production of positive proofs that the vali of Monastir has been actually banished; the immediate severe punishment of all the civil and military officials responsible for the murder.

In addition to these demands, Ambassador Zienkieff was instructed as a means of general pacification in the vilayet of Monastir to make the following demands:

The immediate severe punishment of all Turkish officials regarding whose outrageous behavior a report was made by the director of the Russian consulate at Uskub, after making a tour of the vilayet of Kossovi in company with the Austrian consul; the reinstatement of Ismal Hakko, who was dismissed, but whose efficiency was endorsed by Hilmi Pasha, inspector general of Macedonia; the immediate release of the peasants on whom according to the reports of the Russian and Austrian consul the Turks perpetrated atrocities; the instant dismissal and punishment of the officials of the administration of Salonica and Prisrend, whose malpractices have been brought to light, and finally that the foreign officers employed in Macedonia shall immediately enroll fresh gendarmes and police for the requisite protection of the peaceable population and introduction of legislative order.

No Adequate Satisfaction.

On August 12 Count Lamsdorff telegraphed to the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia that the government could not obtain an adequate satisfaction for the assassination of M. Rostkovski and therefore had already taken measures to secure redress. As on the occasion of the murder of Consul St. Cherbina the suppression of the insurrectionary movement among the Albanians was demanded so on the present occasion demands had been presented to the ottoman government for the severe punishment of all the military and civil authorities guilty of atrocities against the Christians.

Count Lamsdorff impressed on the diplomatic agent that it was his duty to see that Russia's vigorous attitude toward the porte was not interpreted by the Bulgarian government or the Macedonia committee as indicating any change in the political program laid down in previous government communications.

It would be a dangerous error, added the Russian foreign minister, on the part of the principality to consider Russia's present action as fostering the revolutionary spirit of the Macedonian committee, whose continued criminal activity was a hindrance to the pacification of the vilayets, and therefore to the introduction of reforms.

From the Russian consular reports it was clear that the peaceful population suffered at the hands of the revolutionary bands as much as they did from the outrages and robberies committed by Turks.

All these circumstances, concluded Count Lamsdorff, proved the necessity for the most vigorous counteraction on the part of the Bulgarian government, with a view to the suppression of the troubles in the Balkan peninsula.

Consul Aids Judges.

The following telegram has been received by the government from Dr. Mandelstam, who succeeded M. Rostovoski, the murdered Russian consul at Monastir, giving an account of the court-martial of the murderer:

After proceedings extending over four days, the military court, presided over by Edhem Bey, today gave judgment. During the trial I exercised the rights and privileges of a public prosecutor in view of the circulation of the outrageous calumny that the consul had insulted and struck the Turkish sentry and had even shot at him.

I insisted that before the court gave judgment it should clear up the circumstances of the affair.

By replying to a series of questions put by myself the court found as follows:

(1) The sentry did not give the consul a military salute.

(2) The consul first beckoned to him, and left the carriage and asked the man his name.

(3) That M. Rostovoski neither shot at Halim, the sentry, nor in any way insulted him, but Halim immediately fired at the consul several times, and when the consul fell, stepped up and fired again with the rifle close to the consul's head, afterward battering his temples with the butt of his rifle.

Halim was charged with the actual murder. Another sentry named Abbas, who was present, charged with having failed to afford the consul any protection, and two other sentries, Seinel and Asain, who were absent at the time of the murder, but the former of whom tried to shield his comrade, were brought before the court on the charge of perjury. The chief of the gendarmerie was also charged with having