

ESTABLISHED JUNE 10, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1903—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

KIND TO BIRTHPLACE

Andrew Carnegie's Munificence Surprises People of Dunfermline.

GIVES MILLIONS TO NATIVE TOWN

Modest House Where He Was Born Still Stands on Moodle Street.

HISTORIC MEMORIES ALL ABOUT PLACE

Many of Scotland's Kings Inhabited Castle He Has Given to the Public.

KING ROBERT, THE BRUCE, ONE OF THEM

Near It is the Castle of Loch Leven, in Which Mary Queen of Scots, Was Imprisoned for a Time.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Dunfermline did well for itself when it gave birth to Andrew Carnegie.

The little corner, one-story cottage on Moodle street, where the iron millowner was born, is still as it was sixty years ago, a substantial, stone-built, weaver's cottage, the like of which are found everywhere in the county (or kingdom) of Fifeshire for years seem to make little impression on the gray walls and dull-colored roof slates. A but (kitchen) and a bedroom form the accommodations, and more often than not the but holds the family and the ben contains a lodger.

Mr. Carnegie has been prodigal with his birthtown—or, rather city—for Dunfermline has an abey and was a king's residence, so it is called a city. He has given a free library, a magnificent bath, a splendidly equipped technical institute, fountains and handstands, stained windows for the abbey and other endowments too numerous to mention.

His latest benefaction has surprised even the long-headed Fifers, and it takes a good deal to upset a Fifer. Pittencrieff park and garden and house, with \$2,500,000 in 5 per cent steel bonds to keep it in.

For a small city of 25,000 inhabitants, many of them weavers, the gift seems overwhelming. It is not as if Dunfermline were a Glasgow, with hundreds of thousands living in crowded tenements in squalid streets.

Dunfermline, thirty miles north of Edinburgh, is an ancient weaver town, set amid trees, a few minutes walk from the native to the outskirts, and he has exquisite views of landscape and mountain scenery. He has, too, that broad estuary, the Firth of Forth, under his eye from Stirling downward to the Forth bridge and eastward past the earl of Roselie's estate, toward to Cromford and Leith. From many parts of Dunfermline may be seen huge spans of the Forth bridge, the longest bridge in the world.

Sights Near Old Town.—To the westward of the old town is a spacious public park, the old palace ruins, government offices and free to all. A short walk takes the young Dunfermline lad to Roskoin, on the Forth shore, where the great new naval station is to arise.

And to the north he has Loch Leven, with Loch Leven castle, where Queen Mary was imprisoned.

Pittencrieff glen is certainly very close at hand. Dunfermline is singular in that respect. One step and you pass from a busy street of a weaver town into a romantic glen with memories of centuries past. For the town borders the little loch. Here is the Malcolm tower ruin, dating back to the year 1060. A. D., when the Scottish king, Malcolm, lived and died in his stronghold.

There are the ruins of Dunfermline palace. They stand grim and shattered and old, high up above the little tower, burn, of stream, which divided the town from Pittencrieff glen and estate. Many kings and queens of Scotland were born and spent much of their lifetime in this palace and their bones lie in the great abbey not far away. King Robert, the Bruce, Scotland's greatest warrior king, who defeated the English at Bannockburn, sleeps at Dunfermline.

A charming estate is that of Pittencrieff. Mr. Carnegie paid \$225,000 for it and gets possession in November, the Martinmas term, as they call it in Scotland. In 1791 it changed hands for only \$35,000. There was no railway then.

Pittencrieff house is old. It was built in 1618. In 1760 it was enlarged with stones taken from the neighboring palace. Thrifty Scots.

Quaint Old House.—A quaint looking, tall, crows-stepped, gabled house it is, with many small windows and not a single sheet of large plate glass in any of them. There is an abundance of old trees and shrubs and undergrowth. A great sweep of park and field lies before the house, a well landscaped garden. It faces the south and everything that can grow in Scotland grows there—flowers in profusion. After a three-quarter mile walk along the drive, sheltered by large trees, one reaches the main lodge gate, with a comfortable lodgekeeper's cottage. Mr. Carnegie wants the trustees to whom he hands over the estate and the \$2,500,000 to strike out something new, to use money "in attempts to bring into the monotonous lives of the tilling masses of Dunfermline more of greenness and light."

Their stewardship will be watched with attention. Needless to add, the weavers are highly delighted and Mr. Carnegie will get a great reception when he next visits the city. They will stop weaving (able linen and damasks that they—Dunfermline is renowned for table linens—and will erect arches and make speeches.

LONDON FULL OF AMERICANS

Just Birds of Passage, However, Enroute Home or to the Continent.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Americans are in London in vast numbers just now, but they are only "birds of passage," returning from the continent to sail for home. It has been one of the best seasons for Americans the English hotels have ever known. Scotland also was largely favored by them. It is a subject of comment that American do not patronize Ireland as much as they do Scotland, although under present conditions the hotels are as good and as cheap as the Scottish chief. The English can be found at all the chief Irish tourist resorts.

The famous American colony have all allied to Scotland or to the continent.

RETURNS HOME WITH TITLE

Countess Von Waldereer Sails for New York, Which She Left in 1824.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) HAMBURG, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The Countess von Waldereer is on the ocean, bound for her old home in New York City. She sailed from here on Thursday on the steamship Moltke alone, her distinguished husband finding himself too busy to gratify a desire he has cherished for years to visit the country of his wife's birth.

Countess von Waldereer is fast past middle life, but is still a brilliant woman with influence at court. In times past she was credited with more influence at the German court than any other American woman exercised in any court in Europe.

The countess was Miss Esther Lee, daughter of David B. Lee, a pioneer whole-salt grocer on South street, New York. Her name of an old Connecticut family of farmers and land owners. When her father died her mother took her and her sisters to Paris. There Esther was educated.

In 1827 she married Prince Frederick von Saxe-Weimar, with whose daughters she was on terms of warmest intimacy. She was very young then, while the German prince was an old man, and it was gossip that she had boldly schemed to get the noblemen for a husband.

But she married the American girl the prince would be compelled to renounce his title, so he proposed amorganatic alliance. This was refused by Miss Lee, whereupon the prince gave up his title and made her his bride. Six months later the prince died, leaving the countess a widow with \$100,000. The princess, who held the honorary title of Princess de Noer (the title of Prince de Noer having been conferred upon her husband by the emperor at Weissenhof in 1850, met Count Alfred von Waldereer, a brilliant young officer of the emperor's staff, whom she married two years later.

The countess became a confidant of the emperor and was said to have caused Bismarck's overthrow. She was ambitious as well as brilliant and wished that she had married the "Iron chancellor." During the closing years of Bismarck's tenure of office she was identified with every movement that seemed to weaken his hold on imperial favor. Dr. Stoeker, the famous court chaplain, who Bismarck dismissed, was her confidant.

Her salon, one of the few notable salons Germany ever possessed, was a hotbed of anti-Bismarck intrigue, it is asserted.

Count von Waldereer was raised to practical command of the army in 1873 and was appointed to the command of the allied forces in China, he succeeding the immortal Von Moltke as field marshal, a position he now holds.

The countess' friends say she is no politician, but a devout, true Christian woman, who carried to Germany, where Bismarck is a day of pleasure, her family's New England ideas of the day, and has exerted her influence to modify what is known as the continental Sunday. She has also been a strong advocate of modernism in drinking.

The marriage of the New York girl to the count was one of the striking foreign alliances that proved happy, the count and countess having ever been devoted to each other.

The countess has not been in this country since 1824, when her mother took her abroad.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PEERESS

New York Woman Likely Soon to Come Into Title by Inheritance.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—It seems likely that a new name will be added very soon to the list of American peeresses in England. Lord Leigh is a very old man and has been ill for some time.

His son and heir, Dudley Leigh, married Frances Helene Forbes, daughter of N. M. Beckwith of New York. She was a beauty when last there was a court in Paris, but does not look more than 20 now, with her fair brown hair, clear complexion and charming, gentle manner. She and her husband are seldom seen apart and she has most beautiful jewels, most of which are his gifts.

Lord Leigh, although not an American, is the son of an American and very much so at that. He is entertaining large parties at his castle in the north of Scotland, many of his guests, including Lady Deveraux, being Americans. The first day of the party he is expecting Lord and Lady Newborough, who are at their home in Wales, and Baron and Baroness Debern among others.

CHAMBERLAIN CUTS PROGRAM

Belief He Will Attempt to Alleviate Alarm His Radical Stand Has Caused.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is entertaining Mrs. Endicott, his wife's mother, at his place near Birmingham, where he is busily preparing for his autumn protection of the continent.

His abandoning of the admitted basis on which his new scheme was founded, has greatly weakened his position. It is believed that he intends to attempt to allay the alarm produced throughout the country by withdrawing the propositions considerably. There will be a special meeting of the cabinet the first week in September, two months before the usual time, to consider the position.

It is generally thought that the free trade members, under the duke of Devonshire, will then resign.

Prime Minister Balfour's present intention is to reconstruct the ministry and meet Parliament next February with a new bill program, on which Parliament will dissolve.

ROLLS BARREL ON A WAGER

German Tempts Footballer After the Manner of the Election Enthusiast.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—A German is rolling a barrel of wine through Switzerland on a wager. He bet that he could roll it from his town, Wald-Kirch-En-Sbrigaw, to Rome. The journey as mapped out will take him through Zale, Muster, Damer, Alford, St. Gothard Pass, Lugano, Como and Milan. He has already been all the way to Rome.

CONDEMNS HUMBERTS

Jury Finds Famous Safe Fraud Prisoners Guilty in Paris.

CRAWFORD IS RE-NAMED AS REGNIER

Madame Declares Famous Double-Dealer in German War Mislead Her.

PLEA FAILS TO INFLUENCE THE COURT

Husband and Wife Sentenced to Five Years' Solitary Confinement.

TWO BROTHERS ALSO SENT TO

Emile Must Serve Two Years in and Remain Three, Accused to Decision of the Judge.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Mme. Humbert closed the sensational safe fraud trials today with her prompt explanation which, however, did not influence the jury sufficiently to save her from conviction and a five-year sentence.

After all the arguments were in the judge gave the jury 200 questions to answer, and after consideration a verdict of guilty was returned against all the prisoners.

The court sentenced Mme. Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment and to 100 francs fine. Emile d'Aurignac was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Romain d'Aurignac to three years' imprisonment.

Mme. and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

Says Regnier Was Crawford. In the course of her speech in court today Mme. Therese Humbert announced that the real name of Crawford was Regnier, who was the intermediary between Prince Bismarck and Marsha Bazaine at the time of the surrender, after the Franco-Prussian war.

The expectation that today would bring the conclusion of the Humbert trial renewed the intense public interest in the case. The court room was again crowded. Among the throng were many of the leading lawyers and tourists, who secured favorable places through the efforts of the United States embassy.

The prisoners maintained the same outward aspect of calm. Mme. Humbert walked in, haughty and surveyed the crowd with scornful air. Dr. Floquet, who examined the prisoner before she came into court, found her to be in good health and showing no signs of a nervous breakdown under the strains of the culmination of the trial.

Hints at Mysterious Letters. Advocate Hesse addressed the court at length in the defense of Romain d'Aurignac, pointing out that he was absent throughout the trials by his sister, Mme. Humbert.

Countess severely criticized the declaration of M. Patenotre, the former French ambassador at Madrid, that he did not know Mme. Humbert and that he had never requested the presiding judge to give them certain private letters, in one of which M. Hesse asserted that Patenotre thanked Mme. Humbert for adornments which she had sent him for his salon.

Makes a Revelation. Then Mme. Humbert began formally: "Gentlemen of the jury: When I wanted the address of Mr. Crawford, he answered: 'You cannot know me. I am not called Crawford. I am not known by that name.'"

He replied: "My fortune was made during the war of 1870, by reinvestment of assets, which were very few, and a large quantity was bought here."

Mme. Humbert paused again, lengthily, and then continued: "His name is Regnier, the intermediary between Marshal Bazaine and the Germans. I had already transacted business with him, and he became my friend. He is a mysterious personage, and he said to me: 'Be careful, madame, not to confuse me with the notorious Regnier who was in Paris. That is how I suddenly learned Crawford's name. I never told my husband, and never told my daughter's head. This is the first time he hears the name.'"

Makes Rambling Statement. Madame Humbert continued making a rambling, indefinite statement, criticizing M. Valle, the minister of justice, in connection with the case. She asserted her faithfulness and declaring that when acquitted her creditors would be able to find her. She would do her duty, she said, and if any one offered her money she would show him the door.

She concluded: "I have full, complete confidence and I will await my fate."

A movement among the spectators followed the statement, which caused a general feeling of disappointment, owing to the fact that the nature of Mme. Humbert's declaration.

Maitre Labori, addressing the jury, said: "Now you have the secret of Mme. Humbert. She has told you the same that she told me."

Maitre Labori said he had been unable to learn what eventually became of Regnier. After being condemned to death by court-martial Regnier disappeared. The minister of war would be able to furnish information as to what became of him. Counsel concluded with an eloquent plea to the jury not to condemn the prisoners, which aroused loud applause. The president of the court then declared the arguments closed and read the 200 questions submitted to the jury.

Outside the court room the public everywhere awaited the verdict and discussed the prospects.

The jury retired at 2:30 p. m. and the prisoners withdrew. M. Humbert and Emile d'Aurignac looked greatly depressed, while Mme. Humbert and Romain d'Aurignac maintained their defiant attitude.

Regnier Prominent Figure. Mme. Humbert's mention of Regnier introduced an entirely unexpected name, one which had been almost entirely forgotten, although it was that of a notorious figure in the latter days of the Franco-Prussian war. The Liberte printed this sketch of the man:

NEW CULT STARTS IN BERLIN

Call Themselves "Nature Men" and Live in the Most Primitive Manner.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—A new philosophy of life is being preached in Germany. Its apostle Gustav Nagel and he and his disciples call themselves "Nature Men."

Nagel was only discovered a short time ago in a suburb of Berlin in a mud hut, with a rough garden. His only clothing consisted of a tunic and a cap, and he had tanned his body a deep brown color.

He was arrested when found and punished by several days confinement, but he was powerless to deal with him and he was released.

He has now returned to his native town of Arendsee, where he has built a house in the woods and surrounded it with a fence. He has attracted a woman whom he is to marry soon, a woman of considerable means, and she has followed him to a colony of fifty of these people is expected in Arendsee alone.

Nagel and Konhauser are actively corresponding with disciples in other parts of the country with regard to establishing a new semi-Adamite colony. Meta Konhauser and two other "nature women" wear a single short tunic. They decline to wear their hair cut.

OBJECTS TO DRINKING SONGS

Prominent German Reformer Is Opposed to Them as Glorifying Intemperance.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Otto von Lelxner, one of the foremost social reformers of Germany, has issued an impassioned appeal which he entitles "The Muse as the Handmaid of Alcohol," against the habit of poetic glorification of habitual drinking. He says:

"It is terrible that the most eminent poets of Germany should debase their muse to the service of people who are committing either slow or rapid suicide by their drinking. In the printing, scenes, with their imagination, their public house wit, their easy rhymes, are made peculiarly attractive for young people and these songs are set to music by the best composers. These songs glorify intemperance, moderate drinking is ridiculed, and total abstinence held up to scorn. These songs are sung by school boys over their first glass of beer and incite them to further potations. When these boys arrive at the universities their ambition is to become toppers. These songs, to which no sufficient attention has yet been directed, have contributed as much as anything else to vitiate and destroy the youth of the country, to raise a false standard of honor, and are accountable for much in the national behavior which brings upon Germany the contempt and ridicule of foreigners."

Dr. von Lelxner proposes to form an anti-drinking song league.

WEDDING CAUSES COMMENT

French Cabinet Minister Takes His Wedding Trip in Naval Vessel.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The fact that there was religious ceremony at the marriage of Camille Pelletan, the French minister of marine, is commented upon by the civil ceremony was at the Matrice of the First Arrondissement, Premier Combes being the officiating minister.

The newspapers comment adversely on the fact that Minister Pelletan is going to take his honeymoon trip on a government cruiser, under the pretense that he wishes to inspect it. An opposition paper suggests that it would be best that for France if the minister took a submarine boat, as it would have to go down and might never come up.

Pelletan is 55 years old and the bride is 33. The bride's father, a sheriff, served papers on M. Pelletan when the latter was in financial difficulties. They became friends and later the sheriff asked the minister to use his influence to have the daughter transferred from her position as teacher in a government school in the country to a Paris school. M. Pelletan acquiesced and the new Paris teacher did was to give M. Pelletan lessons in love.

PARISIANS BADLY SCARED

Accident Causes Immense Decrease in Receipts of Underground Road.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The scare caused by the explosion of the Paris underground receipts of the Paris road, which were said to have fallen off \$6,000 a day and the people who venture to take its trains are extremely nervous.

A man caused a panic on a train yesterday by knocking a child's party into the passenger stepping on and lighting a match is enough now to cause nervous prostration to a train load.

At the Champs Elysees station something was wrong with a motor and when the train halted called "all out" something very like a panic occurred.

It is estimated that the changes required because of the accident will cost millions.

NOTHING FOR BEAUTY ALONE

French Critic of America Thinks Even Beauty Must Be Practical to Find a Place.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 22.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Julius Huret, continuing his articles to the Figaro on his impressions of the United States, writes that he has studied the ornamentation of American cities and finds it rare to see anything built in America for beauty's sake alone, nearly everything having its utilitarian side. There is one thing, however, the aqueduct in New York, which, he says, has no end except its beauty. He found it very interesting and very extraordinary. He marvels at the apartment houses, their size, their height and their modern appliances. French architecture, he remarks, is not altogether pushed to the wall in America, in spite of the rivalry of American architects, and it does credit by its good taste to the French nation.

SALISBURY IS DEAD

British Statesman, Four Times Premier, Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

END COMES ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLY

Family Surrounds Bedside as Aged Marquis Breathes His Last.

LIVES LONG LIFE IN FIERCE LIGHT

Youth Passed in the Obscurity and Virtual Poverty of Younger Son.

BROTHER'S DEATH CHANGES HIS FUTURE

Haughty Aristocrat Hates American While Seeking Political Honor at Home with Wife's Assistance.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 22.—Lord Salisbury died peacefully at 5:45 tonight. For forty-eight hours the end was seen to be inevitable, the great frame of England's ex-premier being sustained only by the constant use of oxygen, but even this failed in its effect as the evening advanced. Soon after the shadows had crept up from the valley and enshrouded the dull red walls of Hatfield House, the distinguished statesman, making his last effort, turned slightly toward his favorite daughter, Lady Gwendoline Cecil, who was kneeling beside him, and then quietly breathed his last.

Lord Edward Cecil had been warned early this afternoon by telegraph that the end was near. All the other members of his lordship's family had gathered at the bedside.

Dr. Douglas Powell, who had attended Lord Salisbury, was notified by telegraph this morning that it was useless for him to come, and he was therefore absent at the end.

Villagers Receive News.

The village of Hatfield, which still retains many features of the feudal period, was filled with anxious residents awaiting the news of his lordship's demise. The great Hatfield House, hidden behind its screen of pine trees, was lighted at every window and gave no sign of the approaching death of the great statesman. The village of Hatfield, which is situated on the Elizabethan estate of the lordship, anxiously questioning each latest passer from Hatfield House.

Finally the news came when a hatless servant dashed down the gravelled roadway, saying as he passed: "He has gone." And the villagers, who were gathered about the bell from the tower above toiled slowly and the villagers at the street corners uncovered in acknowledgment of the passing of the neighbor and friend.

Viscount Cranborne, who now assumes the title of Marquis of Salisbury, immediately notified King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the prince and princess of Wales and others, including Lord Edward Cecil, the soldier son of Lord Salisbury, who is now in Egypt, and who was the only child of the marquis absent from the deathbed. Soon messages of condolence began coming in and the little telegraph office at Hatfield was swamped with unprecedented business.

The death of Lord Salisbury occurred on the fortieth anniversary of his entry into public life as member of the House of Commons for Stafford.

The elevation of Lord Salisbury Cranborne to the House of Lords creates a vacancy in the Commons for the Chester and will probably result in the selection of a new under secretary for foreign affairs.

The ex-premier, though he had retired from political life, was an important figure in many ways. He was a warden of the great ports of London, a member of the cabinet and chancellor of Oxford university. His death places an order of Knight of the Garter at the disposal of King Edward.

Sketch of Career.

Robert Arthur Talbot Cecil, marquis of Salisbury, was born at Hatfield, the family mansion, February 10, 1830. His early education was had at Eton and finished at Oxford, where he became a fellow of All Souls' college. In 1857 the future marquis married a Miss Anderson, daughter of a barrister, who rose to be a judge. The connection was most unwelcome to the noble family into which she entered, for a barrister in England belongs to the middle class, and for years the future premier was under the ban of his father. His allowance was unbecomingly his birth, though the Salisbury fortune is enormous, and as children came the impetuosity of the young man was a source of worry to his father. He was obliged to seek out a support by writing for the magazines and newspapers, a means at that time not regarded as dignified for aristocrats. They lived and dressed very plainly, and when they had a holiday traveled second or third class with their children, like the great mass from whom they could hardly be distinguished.

But they both had brains and a determination which enabled them to bear up under ill fortune not deserved. Meanwhile Lord Robert was elected to Parliament, for some time he was a member of the cabinet, and his father, can generally be pushed in England; but his temper was not good and his manner not popular. He made no great mark except as a rugged, cantankerous young man, possessed of some ability, but soured by circumstances.

Death Comes as Godsend.

In 1866, as he was rising to make a speech in the House of Commons, he was suddenly summoned to the door and informed that his elder brother had just died. This event made him Viscount Cranborne and he to the title and estates of the marquis of Salisbury. His own fate and that of his family were changed in an instant. From obscurity and poverty he stepped into ease and importance, while his fortune and positive grandeur stood waiting for them in the immediate future. The old Lord Salisbury was soon reconciled to his new life, and three years afterward he died, leaving the literary hack and once distinguished son of a marquis, even though in disfavor with his father, can generally be pushed in England; but his temper was not good and his manner not popular. He made no great mark except as a rugged, cantankerous young man, possessed of some ability, but soured by circumstances.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Local Thunder Showers and Cool Breeze, Monday Fair and Warmer in West Portion.

Carnegie Kind to His Birthplace. Humberts Are All Found Guilty. Lord Salisbury is Dead. Release Wine in First Yacht Race. Bookbinders File Miller Charges. Events at the State Capital. County Conventions in Nebraska. Doctor Held for Girl's Murder. Live Stock at the St. Louis Fair. Omaha Must Use Live Capital. Child Labor in Mines Prohibited. New Colonel of the Twenty-Second. Affairs at South Omaha. Women Assailed by Massesmen. Past Week in Omaha Society. Market House Stalls Go Slow. Democrats Pick Their Delegates. Populists Are in No Hurry. 8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. 9 Results of the Bull Games. General Sporting News. 10 End of the Tennis Tourney. Africaner Makes Record Time. 11 Women Have Divergent Ideas. Sister of Henry Elgerton. 12 Amusements and Music. 13 Sporting Review of the Week. 14 Editorial. 15 When Cheyenne Turns Loose. Impressions of the New Pope. 18 Capital Market Up in Main Features. 19 Commercial and Financial.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Time. Day. High. Low. Deg. 6 a. m. .... 65 3 p. m. .... 85 7 a. m. .... 68 2 p. m. .... 86 8 a. m. .... 69 3 p. m. .... 88 9 a. m. .... 70 5 p. m. .... 89 10 a. m. .... 80 6 p. m. .... 88 11 a. m. .... 82 7 p. m. .... 87 12 m. .... 83

ELKS' SPECIAL IS WRECKED

Two Persons Killed and Thirty Injured by Spreading Oregon Rails.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.) PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 22.—A special excursion on the Northern Pacific, enroute to the Elks' club at Olympia, was wrecked about 11 this morning between Chehalis and Centralia. The engines and five of the seven passenger coaches went into the ditch. The two remaining coaches left the track, but did not turn over. Two were killed and thirty injured.

Special relief trains had been dispatched from all points. The train left here this morning and all the coaches were crowded.

The wreck occurred on a grade and is said to have been caused by spreading rails. The first two coaches were badly shattered.

The dead: CHARLES SILAS of Portland, unidentified tramp. The injured: Engineer William Green, back and head hurt. Fireman George Doskey, seriously hurt internally. O. W. Peddie, ribs and shoulder broken. Ed Adams, head bruised. Gay Cartier, leg broken and head bruised. G. Winfield, ribs broken and hurt internally. Charles Frank, badly cut about head and neck. Gus Kratie, bruised. Miss Cornelius, bruised and shoulder sore. George K. Blodgett, leg broken and badly hurt. Will Harris, badly bruised. Mrs. C. B. Brown, broken arm. H. B. Stone, head hurt. Charles Freeman, seriously hurt. John Sawyer, badly injured. Charles Herr, head hurt. John Ruddy, head face hurt. The disabled: Charles Oberg, slightly hurt. John Kohn, slightly hurt. Charles Hart, cut about head. D. McDonald, slightly hurt. E. Virsins, head hurt.

Mark Carried Out to Sea. As the direction of the wind would have carried a windward course from Sandy Hook lightship into the Jersey shore, the committee was obliged to postpone the start about seven miles further out. This delay started about forty-five minutes and prevented the usual massing of the excursion fleet in the form of a great marine amphitheatre behind the starting line. Instead, kept back by the revenue cutters, they formed a column. A long and occasionally heaved up from the south and a twelve-knot breeze, fresh and strengthening, blew out of the southwest, throwing up fleeting whitecaps on the sparkling ocean. The picture was superb. The day was a glorious one. A long and occasionally heaved up from the south and a twelve-knot breeze, fresh and strengthening, blew out of the southwest, throwing up fleeting whitecaps on the sparkling ocean. The picture was superb. The day was a glorious one. A long and occasionally heaved up from the south and a twelve-knot breeze, fresh and strengthening, blew out of the southwest, throwing up fleeting whitecaps on the sparkling ocean. The picture was superb. The day was a glorious one. A long and occasionally heaved up from the south and a twelve-knot breeze, fresh and strengthening, blew out of the southwest, throwing up fleeting whitecaps on the sparkling ocean. The