

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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PIUS FACES PROBLEM

Separation of Church and State in France
is a Grave Question.

SOME BISHOPS FAVOR PROPOSITION

French Prelates See Increased Glory to
Church in Its Freedom.

POPE ADOPTS CONCILIATORY POLICY

Catholic Special Commission to Consider
Church Affairs in Spain.

STEPS TO CANONIZE FRENCH HEROINE

Regular Hearings in the Matter, Sus-
pended by Former Pope, Will Be
Resumed Upon Explicit
Orders from Pontiff.

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ROME, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—That Pius X. is determined to pursue a policy of conciliation during his pontificate is clearly shown, not only by his benevolent attitude toward the Italian government, manifested on several occasions, but especially by recent dealings with foreign governments.

Spain has been threatened to follow the example of the French government regarding the religious congregations, and it is due to the conciliatory spirit of Pius X. that laws affecting the welfare of the church have not been adopted. The church in Spain, in accord with special treaties agreed upon with preceding popes, as compensation for property of ecclesiastical property, is wholly supported by the government, which pays the salaries of the clergy and the expenses of the maintenance of the churches.

When the war with America Spain has been in a bad way financially and it was proposed to reduce expenses in the budget in order to meet increasing obligations. These economies included a large reduction of the amount annually contributed for religious purposes, but as such a reduction could not be made without violating existing treaties, the Vatican authorities were consulted before the framing of special laws. Pius X. readily agreed to some modification of the existing treaties and to the appointment of a special commission to deal with the matter. This commission is to be presided over by Cardinal Sanchez y Herrera, the primate of all Spain, and will be composed of two members nominated by the Vatican and two selected by the Spanish government.

Conciliatory Toward France.

This same spirit of conciliation has animated the present pope in all his dealings with the French government, whose actions against the religious congregations has been a matter of history. It was on account of the anti-clerical measures adopted by the French Parliament that the late Leo XIII. suspended all proceedings for the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc, the national heroine of the French people. Pius X., however, has determined to resume the usual progress of the cause and has given personal assurance to Abbe Herling, procurator general of St. Sulpice and possessor of the canonization cause, that the first general meeting of the congregation, which always takes place in the Vatican palace before the pope himself, would be entirely devoted to this cause.

The French government, however, has not yet given the least sign of relaxation in its attitude toward religion. In fact the Vatican authorities are anxiously awaiting the meeting of the French Parliament on the 20th of this month, when a bill proclaiming the entire separation of church and state is to be considered. At the Vatican everyone foresees that if such a bill were to become law it would imply the abolition of the concordat of 1801 and the absolute withdrawal of support from the church by the French government, which for more than a century has paid the salaries of bishops and priests and the whole expense of maintenance of the churches.

Bishops Favor Separation.

Several of the French bishops, principal among them the bishop of Arras, have declared themselves in favor of the abolition of the concordat and of the entire separation of church and state in France, without consulting the Vatican, because, if for no other reason, they would at least be free from persecution on the part of the government, which is pledged by this law to extend the same protection to all religious denominations as is given in the United States, where the independence of church and state has won a great advantage to Roman Catholics and the progress of religion.

These same prelates claim that the necessary support for the churches and for the maintenance of the clergy will be forthcoming from the zeal and devotion of the French Catholics, once it is known that no support whatever is to be expected from the government, as has been the case all along in the United States. However, it is feared at the Vatican that the laws to be proposed for the consideration of Parliament may go too far and restrict that liberty of worship which ought to be a necessary consequence of an absolute and bona fide separation between the church and the state.

In fact a bill proposed to the special parliamentary commission by M. Briand, which has received the approval of M. Buisson, president of the same commission, considers that all church buildings in France which have been constructed through help received from the state departments or municipalities are to be declared the absolute property of the communes, departments or state, as the case may be. Within five years all the properties are to revert to the state or the municipalities, which may rent them for a consideration to the several civil societies to be organized for the purpose of religious worship.

All contributions from state or communal authorities toward the support of the clergy are to be stopped, and these same civil societies are alone to provide for their bishops and pastors. The internal regime of churches regarding hours of worship, etc., is to be arranged by these same societies, the state reserving the right to regulate the cost of funerals only.

Restrictions About Priests.

While, according to this bill, the clergy is to be entirely free from the state, as regards the exercise of clerical duties, several restrictions are made about priests who may not attend strictly to spiritual business, especially if they be public preachers and should attempt to take part in politics or in any kind of opposition to the existing government. M. Briand makes these laws applicable to all religious denominations, without distinction, and allows the several municipalities to use

(Continued on Second Page.)

LIVELY TRIP WITH MENAGERIE

Animals Made Ill-Natured by Storms
Assail Keepers at Every
Opportunity.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PLYMOUTH, England, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Frank Bonahita, the noted animal trainer on arrival here on his way from New York to Hamburg, gave to the World correspondent this thrilling account of the exciting times his assistants had during a hurricane on the Atlantic ocean:

"The animals were terribly from sea sickness, being just as miserable and helpless as human beings under the ordeal," he said. "As I was anxious to give some of them more room, we decided to take two of the quiet lions out of their cages and keep them behind strong barricades in a corner in the lower dock. No sooner had tamer Bonahita gone into the cage to get them out than Romeo flew at him, cutting off his retreat by getting between him and the door. It was a terrible moment. But Bonahita gallantly defended himself while we beat back the lion with iron bars. But we could not get him out until finally we turned the ship's hose on the infuriated beast, who half smothered and choking with water, at last was driven off."

"Bonahita's left arm was ripped up by Romeo's claws, and he had several minor bruises. It will be several weeks before he can use his arm again."

"The next day, when we removed the polar bears from their traveling cage to a secure position, Aurora, another trainer, had a narrow escape. One of the bears jumped suddenly on her, and tore the little finger off her right hand."

"The same afternoon the tigers were rabidly excited by the smell of the fresh blood of a horse, which was being killed before them and the queen of the ship threw their keeper against the mesh of their cage, instantly a tiger thrust his claws out and caught his bloodstained hands. But quickly striking the bear fairly between the eyes with an iron bar, the keeper escaped."

"Later a grizzly bear bit another keeper on the calf of the leg. Another keeper was unexpectedly clawed on the head by a Jaguar and sustained a bad scalp wound. Then there was a terrific fight between four leopards. Again only by bringing the bear to bear were these creatures separated, one being badly injured. The whole voyage was a chapter of accidents, and it was marvellous luck that we had no fatalities."

VERSATILE WIFE OF GREAT MAN

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor a Brilliant Play-
wright and a Most Capable
Actress.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—One of the versatile women in London is the American wife of the Irish actor, P. O'Connor. Not only is she a brilliant playwright and a charming actress, but she finds time to perform the manifold duties of the wife of a leader in the Irish stage. Mrs. O'Connor has a charming home in Chelsea, and there entertain hosts of friends, Irish, English and Americans. While at Edinburgh, playing the chief role in her successful play, "A Lady from Texas," she fell ill and had to give up work for a time. But now she is writing another play, of which her close friends speak very highly.

She has long been attracted by the dramatic possibilities of what may be called the "Parnell tragedy." She knew the principal actor in the sombre drama, and it is thought that some day she will reconstruct the complex personality of the man who was for so long the "Unconquered King of Ireland."

PLAN NEW PLACE OF MUSIC

Germany is Awaiting Production of
Opera, "Der Kobold," by
Siegfried Wagner.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most magnificent music palace in the world is planned for Berlin. It is to be opposite the new American church and the estimated cost is \$200,000. Joachim, Richard Strauss and Prof. Ochs are at the head of the undertaking. An interesting feature will be the office, where advice will be given students about teachers. On stated days of the week students will have their voices tested gratis. It is the ambition of the founders to make the new palace a "nervous center" for the musical world.

Siegfried Wagner's new opera, "Der Kobold," ("The Gnome"), is finished. It will be sung the first time at Hamburg early in January. The scenery is to be superb. Wagner has employed the best artists and consulted the best authorities on fairyland landscape. The same lavish method will be employed on the dresses. "Der Kobold" is by far the most ambitious of Siegfried's efforts and is a vast improvement on his forerunners.

KING ATTENDS THE PLAY

Author Leaves Theater, Being Angry
Because of Compliance with
Royal Request.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Edward saw Pinner's new play, "Lettie," last Monday night. He went out beforehand that he wished the performance to be delayed half an hour. Pinner strongly objected and insisted that the audience should not be kept waiting. Being overruled by the management, he left the theater.

The king was ignorant of all this and enjoyed the play hugely. Mr. Pinner and two new productions, "Little Mary" and "Lettie," are the biggest successes of the season. They are drawing crowded houses and having immense advance bookings.

REJANE SEEKING A DIVORCE

Likes Porel as a Manager, but Not
so Desirable as a
Husband.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mme. Rejane is again trying to obtain a divorce from Porel on the ground of his alleged infidelity. She tried once before to get out, but the judge reconciled the couple.

Porel is also her manager. He says she keeps the contract, as Porel, although impossible as a husband, is all right as a manager.

MARK'S ITALIAN HOME

Innocent Abroad Will Dwell in Atmosphere
of History and Romance.

HOUSE OF FAMOUS SCULPTOR IS LEASED

Twas Built by Rival of Michael Angelo as
His Residence.

MEDIEVAL WORKS OF ART NUMEROUS

Specimens of Original Owner's Handicraft
Are to Be Found.

BUILDING IS NOW OF MODERN STYLE

Villa Papiniano One of Those Italian
Palaces Where Past and Present
Unite to Make Life a
Pleasure.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
FLORENCE, Italy, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"Qui abito Baccio Bandinelli" (here dwelt Baccio Bandinelli) is graven on a stone slab set in the wall of the residence that Mark Twain will occupy here for the winter at least. The American humorist and his wife are expected early next month, or even sooner.

The residence which Mr. Clemens will occupy during the winter months is a large rambling place, formerly known as Villa Mantellini, now as Villa Papiniano, which belonged originally to the sculptor, Baccio Bandinelli, a contemporary and rival of Michael Angelo, whose colossal groups in marble adorn the facade and the main hall in the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence.

The villa is most pleasantly located, about a half mile between Florence and Tiesole, and connected with the modern town and the old Etruscan stronghold by a line of electric cars, which run from the cathedral of Florence directly to the cathedral of Tiesole. Tiesole is now a popular summer resort for the natives of Florence as well as a favorite all-round residence for the wealthy Anglo-Saxon colony.

Villa Papiniano is the property of Miss Elizabeth Barlow of England and is leased for the summer to the Greek consul general in Florence. It stands on a hillside in extensive grounds, vineyards and olive groves, kitchen garden, orchards, flower gardens and a terraced rampart beautified with numerous and prosperous lemon and orange trees planted in red Tuscan earthen vases and jars, and well-kept flower beds whose appearance reminds one of a diminutive orange in Versailles. In the middle of this terrace is a fountain of exquisite workmanship attributed to Baccio Bandinelli himself.

Building Looks Modern.

The appearance of Mark Twain's dwelling is modern. It has a red brick color, with gray blinds according to Italian customs, but the visitor soon recognizes that the structure is ancient. Having entered the heavy gate, he comes to a shady arched way, then to a courtyard of small size but charmingly proportioned by a stone portico, under which are grouped big fountains and palms, and finally to the great hall, which opens on the terraces and gives access to the apartments through a heavy dark brown door.

In the middle of the hall hangs an iron lamp of quaint design, a marble lion's head is set in the wall, and the door itself is surmounted by the slab, telling that Bandinelli lived here.

The apartments are marble, well aired and well provided with every modern comfort, including a telephone. The situation of the villa allows every side of it to command a magnificent view of the Florentine valley, the river Arno and the mountains. To describe the historic and artistic interest attached to the surroundings of Mr. Clemens' residence would be hard. Within a few steps of the iron gate of the villa Papiniano lies the little village of San Domenico, with its convent, from which Saint Antonia, Fra Giovanni Angelico and Fra Domenico Buonvicini, the unfortunate companion of Savonarola, came to the service of the world and the light of history. The church of San Domenico is rich in works of art and historical reminiscences dating from the fifteenth century.

From the church a little narrow lane takes the visitor to the Badia Fiorentina built near the tomb of the martyr and bishop, St. Romulus, where Pico Della Mirandola worked at his exposition of Genesis, and Cardinal Medici, afterwards Pope Leo X. took the purple garment.

Notable Surroundings.

Near the Villa Papiniano is the "Riposo de Vesuvio," where the bishops of Tiesole, returning from Florence, used to stop and accept refreshments from the monks, leaving their carriages and making the steep ascent to Tiesole with oxen chariots which the monks offered them. Below the road is the Villa Lander, where Walter Lander lived and died. A little further away is the Villa Spence, built in 1645, to be a favorite meeting place of the Platonic Academicians and friends of Lorenzo de Medici, while opposite the Villa Papiniano are the grounds of "The Three Maids" (le tre fanciulle), where Leo X. stopped on his way to Tiesole, in 1516.

A little colony of English and American people rent or own three villas. Two of them are George Gregory Smith, the electrician and inventor, and Prof. Fluke, who has studied Dante with such loving industry and who is resident in Cornell university a very valuable collection of Dante.

Goes for Wife's Health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mark Twain's devotion to his wife's health is well known. It is his habit to leave his home in the Italian villa that is described here. Mrs. Clemens thinks the climate of Florence agrees with her delicate health. Late Mr. Clemens leased his Tarrytown estate to Charles A. Gardner, counsel for the Manhattan Elevated road. This is one of the famous places on the Hudson. Mr. Clemens bought the estate three years ago, but owing to his wife's illness has never occupied it. As he and his family sail this month for Italy to be abroad for a year, he has leased the estate, giving Mr. Gardner an option to purchase it on the 1st of December.

FRENCH BICYCLE TAX LARGE

Almost a Million and a Half
Dollars Collected Last
Year.

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PARIS, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The French government collected 1,500,000 francs (\$240,000) in taxes on bicycles last year, according to a report just published.

MOTOR FOR TITLED ACTOR

Marquis of Anglesy Travels Over
Country with Troops in Lux-
urious Automobile.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The marquis of Anglesy, who is now touring Great Britain with his private musical comedy company giving performances for local charities in certain favored places, has at any rate had some reason to plan for himself the most luxurious motor car yet seen in this country. Expense has been no object and the motor company, to which the order was given, has excelled itself in three points essential to comfort—steady running, reliability, and luxurious fittings.

The car, which has a forty-horse-power machine, is supposed to have a maximum speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but it is reasonably supposed of being able to do fifteen more on a favorable road if the police are otherwise engaged. The wheelbase is ten feet six inches, which gives it a very smooth running. The interior is fashioned from the model of a Pullman drawing room car, with four revolving armchairs and tables between. When running the car is almost absolutely noiseless. As it stands it is said to have cost the marquis \$15,000.

MALAPROP AT A BANQUET

Lauds Memory of Crispin White
Guests Try to Make
Him Stop.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Paris continues "en grande toilette" in honor of the Italian king and queen, and the gaiety and enthusiasm are spontaneous. Every Thursday's deluge about midday only succeeded in discouraging the decorations, though the Lion of St. Marks and Romulus, Remus and the wolf in the Avenue de l'Opera.

Queen Helen catches the crowds by her graciousness and beauty, while President Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel make a much better appearance than did M. Loubet and King Edward, both being undressed. The only unpleasant incident occurred at the French-Italian banquet, where one speaker insisted on eulogizing Crispin, who was known as France enemy and a man who did much to keep the two nations apart. Attempts to interrupt and silence the speaker caused uproar and adverse comments in the press.

MAY REFORM CHURCH MUSIC

Pope May Issue Decree Barring Pro-
fane Compositions from Re-
ligious Services.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
ROME, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—From a letter recently sent to the Gregorian Reform by order of Pius X. it seems that a decree is soon to be issued regarding reforms in church music all over the world. The friendship of the pope for the famous composer, Maestri Perosi, whom he has received frequently at the Vatican since his election, has resulted in the framing of several laws regarding the kind of music which is to be used in churches. The simplicity of Gregorian chant receives great praise by the pope, while the less solemn but more melodious compositions of Palestrina are allowed where they can properly be executed. All profane and profane compositions are to be barred from the churches during religious ceremonies, especially in Italy, where the custom of the study and absolutely profane performances at great religious celebrations has gained prevalence.

IS MAKING REBELS OF POLES

Alleged Result of Effort to Force
German Language Upon
People.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The German government has decided to adopt still harsher measures against the Poles and would them in their tenderest sensibilities. In the priests' seminary in Posen, where hitherto instruction in literature has been given to young clerics in Polish, an order has been issued that in the future the German language shall be used.

Archbishop Stankiewicz is enraged, but can do nothing, as the government threatens to close the seminary if he declines to submit. Hitherto marriage licenses have been filled out in Polish. In future it must be in German. The same holds good with birth and death certificates. It is this sort of insult against their language, especially where religion and religious usages are concerned, that the Poles feel most painfully, and results are filling the Polish provinces with rebels.

FORGETS "BUSINESS" OF PART

Oversight of an Actor Responsible
for Granting of New
Trial.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The younger Coquelin's name came out first from the ballot box for jury duty this week, carrying with it the responsibility of serving as foreman. When delivering the verdict in the first case Coquelin pronounced the stereotyped formula, "On my honor and my conscience before God and man I hereby announce that my verdict is—"

But the young actor forgot that the French law required the foreman while making the announcement to keep his hand on his heart. Noting that he failed to do so the prisoner's counsel applied for and secured a new trial.

ARTIST EXHIBITS IN NEW YORK

American Metropolis to See Paint-
ings Before London is Given
Privilege.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Wilhelm Fink, who has been painting since June in England, France and Spain, sailed for New York Wednesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm. He has made arrangements for an exhibition of his foreign portraits and landscapes in the Grafton gallery in London next spring, but the pictures will be first exhibited in New York in January. Fink last exhibited at Knoedler's in New York and Maclean's gallery in London. Among Fink's portraits are Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Arthur Balfour, Lady Elcho, Lady Ashland, Mrs. Brown Potter, Lady Colin Campbell and Lady Muriel Paget.

WAR CLOUDS LOWER

Neither Russia nor Japan Will Yield Any
of the Essential Points.

LATTER FEARS INFLUENCE OF FORMER

It is Therefore Not Willing to Permit
Matters to Drift.

WOULD HOLD CZAR TO CLOSE TREATY

If Idea is Not Accepted Hostilities May
Be Expected.

BOTH COUNTRIES PREPARING FOR WAR

Believed in Europe Now that Peaceful
Solution to Questions Must Come
Before December or Fight
Will Begin.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The negotiations between Japan and Russia, according to the view of the situation taken here, are not making progress. Each side, it appears from official information, will not yield on the essential propositions.

Russia persists in requiring an agreement that shall not only recognize the spheres of supremacy and Japan declines to consent to the general policy of "drift," under which Russian influence will, the Japanese say, steadily bear upon Corea and forward until the time is ripe for acquiring a part of or the whole country.

Japan, as previously cabled from here, is determined, according to the German view, to have a settlement with Russia by treaty, whereby they both must abide, or—and the threat is ever in the near background—hostilities will begin.

Danger in Plain View.

This is the danger in plain view. The Japanese government seemingly makes no particular concealment from the diplomatic corps at Tokio of this attitude, one impression being that Japan is merely playing a diplomatic game and another is that the government is in deadly earnest.

It is a serious military preparation in the far east and Japan's nearly completed equipments are regarded as pointing either to a settlement before December or to hostilities. Japan's orders for war materials were placed in Germany a year ago, and since then they have been delivered or are about to be. Four Japanese ships, which have been buying war materials and supervising artillery construction at Essen, left Germany last Tuesday.

Prince Adolbert, third son of Emperor William, who has been ordered by the emperor to join the second-class cruiser Bertha, attached to the German East Asiatic squadron, will embark at Genoa, Italy, on Koenig Wilhelm, which sailed from Hamburg Thursday, with thirty-one junior officers assigned to the east Asia station.

Situation is More Serious.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Although the officials do not take an alarmist view of the Russian-Japanese situation, their latest advice indicate a renewal of its somewhat serious aspect.

The Russian admiral has prepared for the concentration of warships on the Mediterranean station at Odessa, and has attempted to shoot him when he attempted to arrest him. The friends of Luse always maintained that the killing was a cold-blooded, premeditated murder. There was much excitement in that section over the killing of the people taking sides in the controversy. The coroners jury examined Hans and nothing was done in a legal way for some time. Just before the offense was outlawed, however, a special grand jury was called and Hans was indicted on the charge of murder.

The only witness to the killing was a little child of the man, Duquette, another railroad detective and brother-in-law of Hans, was standing outside the house, but did not actually see the shooting.

WILL FORTIFY SAN JUAN

Government Will Replace Spanish
Guns with Modern Rifles in
Porto Rican Ports.

MURDER PART OF THE PROGRAM

Macedonian Committee to Foment Ex-
citement by Isolated Assass-
inations.

SALONICA, Oct. 17.—Recent advice received here say that the Macedonian committee have decided for the present to continue fomenting excitement by isolated assassinations.

Reports arriving from Sofia say the murder of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been decided upon and the Russian consul general is said to be in great danger.

BEYROUTH, Syria, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The apparent indifference of the European powers to the recent outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism here has deeply impressed the Christians. The Moslems, on the other hand, are elated and scoff at the idea of European intervention. The attack on the Christians was planned weeks before the arrival of the American warships at Beyroot. The then governor, Rechid Bey, telegraphed the details to Constantinople and asked for instructions. None, however, reached him.

That his policy of noninterference was approved at the Yildik Kloek was apparent from a telegram, signed by the chamberlain, which was handed to him on the eve of his departure, after his dismissal from the governorship on the demand of the United States. The telegram follows:

Your excellency being well established in the eyes of honest and unbiased judges, you should not allow yourself to be in the least affected by the fact of your dismissal, which was handed to him on the eve of his departure, after his dismissal from the governorship on the demand of the United States. The telegram follows:

CHICAGO MEN ARE ARRESTED

Obtain Credit to Amount of Fifty
Thousand Dollars, Sell Goods
and Leave.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—J. H. Edelen, Robert Edelen and F. J. Edelen, of Chicago, were arrested here on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. F. J. Edelen, it is alleged, obtained credit to the amount of \$50,000 in the cigar and tobacco business, sold his stock for what it would bring and then disappeared.

Passenger Train in Russia Robbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—Ten men successfully held up a passenger train between Durnaburg and Pskov, 162 miles from this city, during Friday night. The men jumped on the conductor's car, overpowered and bound both conductors, robbed the safe and baggage and escaped with the booty to an adjoining forest.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and
Monday; Warmer Sunday.

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FOOT BALL RESULTS.

Nebraska 10, Haskell Indians 0.
Creighton 10, South Dakota 0.
St. Louis 10, Missouri 0.
Harvard 5, West Point 0.
Pennsylvania 30, Brown 0.
Wisconsin 51, Beloit 0.
Vanderbilt 10, Princeton 0.
Annapolis 5, Dickinson 0.
Michigan 51, Indiana 0.
Chicago 6, Northwestern 0.
Columbia 10, Maryland 0.
Princeton 11, Carleton 0.
Cornell 6, Bucknell 0.
Kansas 12, Colorado 11.
Vanderbilt 10, Princeton 0.
Dane 75, Hastings 0.
Genoa Indians 24, Columbus 0.
Company C of Beatrice 5, Wymore 0.
Vanderbilt 10, Princeton 0.
Tabor 11, Omaha Commercial 0.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
6 a. m.	41	1 p. m.	48
7 a. m.	40	2 p. m.	50
8 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	50
9 a. m.	40	4 p. m.	51
10 a. m.	40	5 p. m.	50
11 a. m.	42	6 p. m.	49
12 m.	44	7 p. m.	47
1 p. m.	40		

FIND HANS GUILTY OF MURDER

Brown County Jury Says Killing of
Luse by Detective Was
Felony.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The jury in the Hans murder case, after the shooting of Luse, after being out for four hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion was made for a new trial and was set for November 6 for argument.

Hans shot Luse, who was a cattleman in the northern part of Brown county, while on duty as a detective. The verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, which Luse was implicated in a plot to wreck an Elkhorn train, and later it was alleged that he had been killing stock of other owners. Hans asserted the killing was done in self-defense and that Luse had attempted to shoot him when he attempted to arrest him. The friends of Luse always maintained that the killing was a cold-blooded, premeditated murder. There was much excitement in that section over the killing of the people taking sides in the controversy. The coroners jury examined Hans and nothing was done in a legal way for some time. Just before the offense was outlawed, however, a special grand jury was called and Hans was indicted on the charge of murder.

The only witness to the killing was a little child of the man, Duquette, another railroad detective and brother-in-law of Hans, was standing outside the house, but did not actually see the shooting.

WILL FORTIFY SAN JUAN

Government Will Replace Spanish
Guns with Modern Rifles in
Porto Rican Ports.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 17.—It was learned today that the fortification board had decided to make San Juan one of the American fortified strongholds. All the Spanish guns which were in the fortifications at the time the Americans took possession have been rejected. The new fortification board has decided to place modern rifles in the Morro, San Cristobal and Escambron forts, in each of which will be mounted four 10-inch and two 12-inch guns having a range of ten miles.

The range of the present guns is only 5,000 yards. The fortification board is to arrive in New York on the steamer Cona tomorrow.

CALLS FOR THE MILITIA

Kentucky Town Wants it to Protect
Prison from Mob Bent on
Lynching.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 17.—Luther McCoy, a negro farm hand, attempted to assault Mrs. James McLaughlin and Miss Nellie Herrick,