THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PAST EXTRA SESSIONS

Fourteen Calls Have Been Issued by Eleven Presidents.

WAR AND FINANCE CHIEF CAUSES

President Adams Starts the List Bo[illegible] Seventeen-Ninety-Seven.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE BRINGS NE[illegible]

This is a Century Ago When Eighth Congress is Convened.

THREE OVER TROUBLE WITH BRITAIN

Repeal of Silver Purchase Clause and Revision of Wilson Tariff Are the Most Recent Factors in Summoning Legislators.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The extra session of congress to meet Monday, November 9, to consider our trade relations with Cuba will be the fourteenth extraordinary session of congress in the 114 years of our national existence. The power vested in the president by the constitution as to the convening of congress on extraordinary occasions has been exercised by eleven presidents since the adoption of the constitution, namely, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Pierce, Lincoln, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley and now by Mr. Roosevelt. In view of the reasons which prompted the call of the fourteenth extraordinary session of congress, the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, it is interesting to look back and to see just what prompted president Roosevelt's predecessors in calling congress together out of the time fixed by the constitution when it should meet in regular session.

The first extraordinary session called by President John Adams convened on Monday, May 15, 1797, and was called on account of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France, growing out of the Jay treaty, in relation to the West India possessions. This was the beginning of the Fifth congress. We had no extra session again until the eighth congress, which was convened by President Jefferson on Monday, October 17, 1803, and had direct relation to the purchase of Louisiana.

Some Troubles with Britain.

Two congresses later, the Tenth congress, the third extra session was convened by President Jefferson and had relation to the attack upon Cheasapeake by Leopard and the seizure of the alleged deserters from the British navy under the "right of search" claimed by Great Britain. The recommendation of the passage of an "embargo" act by President Jefferson was promptly acted upon by the senate and house, and liberal appropriations were voted for gunboats and for coast and harbor defenses. We were getting ready for our second war with Great Britain. Four years later, 1811, President Madison convened the Twelfth congress on November 4, of that year to consider questions growing out of our strained relations with England. The war spirit of the day was strikingly shown in the election of Henry Clay as speaker over W. W. Bibb of Georgia, the peace candidate, by a vote of 75 to 38. During this session customs duties were doubled, $5,000,000 worth of treasury notes were authorized and a 6 per cent loan of $11,000,000 was granted so that when President Madison issued his proclamation of war against Great Britain the government was as fully prepared for the emergency as possible.

The fifth extra session was called in September, 1814 to consider negotiations then on foot with Great Britain for a return to peace or order a more effective prosecution of the war. The congress assembled in Washington under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The city had been nearly destroyed by the navy and the Army of Great Britain. The captiol was charred and blackened. Desolation reigned. There was discontent in the New England states over the expressed desire of some of the leaders of the president's cabinet to still further prosecute the war. A great treasury deficiency faced the legislators as they came into the capitol of the United States. Fortunately the war was brought to an end through the treaty of Ghent and the bird of peace spread its wings over our country once more.

Finance Requires Attention.

Not again until 1837 was there reason for an extra session. President Van Buren convened the congress on September 4, 1837, for the purpose of taking cognizance of a deficit in the treasury. The only measure of relief proposed by President Van Buren was the plan of the subtreasury, thereby divorcing the government and all its operations from banks. While Van Buren's proposition failed treasury notes were issued and this, though less in amount than recommended by the president, brought temporary relief.

On May 31, 1841, an extraordinary session of congress was called by President William Henry Harrison, to take up matters in relation to the finance of the country. And it was during the Twenty-seventh congress that the first distinctly national bank act was passed.

The Thirty-fourth congress having failed to make apropriations for the army an extra session was called by President Pierce, meeting three days after the close of the first session of that congress.

The ninth extra session began the famous Thirty-seventh congress, called by President Lincoln, on acount of the opposition to laws of the United States on the part of certain of the southern states, who were in secession. During this session many important laws were passed increasing the military and naval establishments, revising the tariff and levying a direct and income tax. Sixteen years later, in 1877, President Hayes called the Forty-fifth congress together in extraordinary session because of the failure of the Forty-fourth congress during its second session to make appropriations for the army. The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth congress without making the usual appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments and the support of the army. President Hayes convened the first session of the Forty-sixth congress with an extra session on March 18, 1879. The twelfth extra session was convened by President Cleveland on August 7, 1893, for the purpose of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act. The Fifty-fifth congress began with an extra session convened on the proclamation of President McKinley for the purpose of revising the Wilson-Gorman bill passed by a preceding congress. This then is the story of the extra sessions of congress from the beginning.

New York's leaning toward Cleveland

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

VIENNESE ASK ABOUT ASTOR

Niece of King Edward Said to Have New Favorite in Her Train.

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VIENNA, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Crown Princess Marie of Roumania has arrived here accompanied by young Waldorf Astor and his sister, Pauline Astor, who have been on another long visit to the Roumanian court at Bucharest. They are having a very [illegible] together in Vienna. The crown [illegible] niece of King Edward, being [illegible]ter of his brother Alfred, duke [illegible]gh and of Saxe-Coburg and Go[illegible] was born in England and married [illegible] Prince Ferdinand of Roumania ten years ago. She is the mother of three children.

A Roumanian court official tells the World correspondent that the story that Miss Astor is betrothed to Foreign Minister Bratino of Roumania is quite discarded, although originally it was credited, and that young Astor really is the persona gratissima in the crown princess' household.

The crown princess is extremly clever, dashing and unconventional, almost, indeed, a realization of Offenbach's grand duchess. She "rules the roost" absolutely at Bucharest, despite the frowns of Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva).

In Viennese court society people merely shrug their shoulders when some fresh manifestation of the crown princess' disregard of the conventionalities is mentioned. Now they are asking: "Who is this good looking young American that is ever at her side?"

The visit of King Leopold to Emperor Francis Joseph was made very disagreeable for the Belgian king, owing to the studied cool demeanor of the emperor. When Leopold stepped from the railroad car he advanced effusively to the emperor, evidently intended to kiss him on both checks. But the emperor held him stiffly at a distance, giving him two fingers to shake. When Leopold, looking awkward in the unaccustomed costume of an Austrian colonel, drew himself back, his shako fell off and was handed to him by a footman. He also had considerable trouble with his cavalry sword, as he had to carry a stout cane in his left hand to support himself, as he has grown so feeble. He realized painfully that the whole thing was a frost, especially when he saw not a single decoration anywhere in his honor.

The emperor has strongly advised Leopold to make friends with Countess Lonyay and end a painful scandal before Europe. But Leopold's vindictiveness toward his family now amounts to a mania, and it is not believed that he will act upon the emperor's advice. The Countess Lonyay is King Leopold's second daughter. Her first husband was Archduke Rudolph, Emperor Francis Joseph's only son.

COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN COIN

Italian Police Capture Members of Society Who Counterfeit Foreign Money.

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ROME, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Italian police have just discovered a large association of counterfeiters, whose principal work was the manufacture of foreign money, especially $5 notes of the United States. After nearly nine months' work numerous arrests have been made in the principal cities of Sicily and southern Italy, in each of which the counterfeiters had either a plant or a storage room. Their chief was found to be a well known southern lawyer. A large number of United States $5 notes were seized, together with counterfeit money of several other nations, including Argentina.

The counterfeiters disposed of their product to the emigrants, and thousands of counterfeit bills have found their way to America in the last year.

ITALIANS MEET MAD MULLAH

Cruiser Comes Into Touch with Troops and Small Fight Follows.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The government has received the following information concerning the engagement between the Italian cruiser Lombardia, and forces of the Mad Mullah near Ilig in Italian Somaliland:

Owing to the close watch kept on the Somaliland coast by British and Italian ships, the Mad Mullah was unable to get arms and ammunition by sea as previously. He decided to make a desperate attempt to take possession of a point on the coast with 600 men, who on the 14th inst. attacked the Italian boat and killed several men, the following day the Lombardia bombarded the Mullah's position and obliged his followers to retire.

OPPOSE IRISH IMMIGRATION

John Redmond Declares that Laborers at Home Are Happier Than Here.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Speaking at Killarney today, John Redmond, the Irish leader, declared the time had arrived to start a campaign against emigration. One cause of emigration, he thought ought to be removed, was the exaggerated prospects held out to Irish girls and boys if they went to America. He criticised Andrew Carnegie's recent speech at Walford and said the poorest laborer in Killarney was happier than the majority of Irish workingmen in the United States.

MICROBES OF SAUER KRAUT

Busy Bodies Which Give Cured Cabbage Its Flavor Have Been Discovered.

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PARIS, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A learned biologist named Conrad has just discovered that sauer kraut contains microbes. It is they that exhale the gas that gives to this dish its characteristic piquancy. They are busy little bodies and each is provided with tiny hairs. However, they are absolutely innocuous, their discoverer announces, and one can eat his sauer kraut still with impunity, microbes and all.

PEARLS IN FRENCH WATERS

Scientist Exhibits Specimens Equal to Persian Acclimatized in Mediterranean Sea.

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PARIS, Oct. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Rafael Dubois has just reported to the Academy of Sciences that he has acclimatized the pearl oyster on the coast of France. He exhibited specimens of the genuine pearl oyster cultivated in the Mediterranean, and the pearls shown were of the species known as Margaritisera Vulagris, found in Ceylon waters and the Persian gulf.

SHIPS OF UNITED STATES

Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Vessels Owned by Nation Fit for Service.

CHIEF OF BUREAU MAKES HIS REPORT

Rate of Progress on Vessels Under Construction is Satisfactory and Twenty-Five Are Being Built.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy reviews at length the progress made by this government in naval construction during that period. It is shown that the following additions have been made to the effective force of the navy during the year:

One battleship, four monitors, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat and seven submarine torpedo boats. The list should have been increased by two battleships and five cruisers, the report states, but owing to strikes and other causes their completion was delayed. The report states that the "rate of progress of vessels under construction at the present time presents some very encouraging indications for completions of many of the most important contracts, but, considered as a whole, the progress made during the last fiscal year has been very unsatisfactory."

Speaking of the battleship Connecticut, which is being built at a government yard, and which is a sister ship of Louisiana, being built by a private company, the report says that although slightly behind Louisiana, the progress made has been well up to the present previous average of contract.

List of Vessels.

Appended to the report is a complete list of all the vessels in the navy, with elaborate data concerning them, also a summary which shows there are 252 vessels in the navy fit for service, forty-five building and twenty-three unfit for sea service. Vessels fit for service, including those under repair, are as follows:

First class battleships, ten; second class battleships, one; armored cruisers, two; armored ram, one; single turret, harbor defense monitors, four; double turret monitors, six; protected cruisers, fourteen; unprotected cruisers, three; gunboats, twelve; light draft gunboats, three; composite gunboats, six; training ship (naval academy), one; special class, Dolphin, Vesuvius, two; gunboats under 500 tons, twenty-one; torpedo boat destroyers, sixteen; steel torpedo boats, twenty-nine; submarine torpedo boats, eight; wooden torpedo boats, one; iron cruising vessels, steam, five; wooden cruising vessels, steam, six; wooden sailing vessels, four; tugs, thirty-nine; auxiliary cruisers, five; converted yachts, twenty-three; colliers, seven; supply ships and hospital ships, fourteen.

The following are under construction or authorized: First class battleships, fourteen; armored cruisers, eight; protected cruisers, nine; gunboat for Great lakes (not begun), one; composite gunboats, two; steel torpedo boats, six; training ships, two; training brig, one; tugs, two.

River and Harbor Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The annual report of General George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, United States army, for the year ended June 30, 1903, dealing with fortifications and river and harbor work, has been made public. He refers first to the work of constructing fortifications that has been going on under the general scheme of the board, and adds:

"The degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations scattered all over the world; for the larger naval bases which must be promptly established, and for which appropriations are asked of congress by the Navy department; for the ports of Manila, Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, and for the lake ports and St. Lawrence river should, preferably be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott board, as recommended in my last annual report. In the absence of explanation on the subject of insular defenses, a mixed board of engineer and artillery officers, organized by authority of the secretary of war, has already practically considered and reported upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the most important harbors in the insular possessions. It is believed that the time will come when it will be no longer possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The Navy department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection to keep off predatory attacks from possible hostile fleets."

General Gillespie submits a total estimate of $10,366,100 for fortifications for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

River and Harbor Improvements.

For the improvement of rivers and harbors, General Gillespie submits the following general estimates for the next fiscal year:

Under continuing contracts, $11,540,753; rivers and harbors (general) $20,740,999; examinations, surveys and contingencies, $300,000; under California debris commission, $15,000; prevention of deposits in New York harbor, $75,260; enlargement of Governor's Island, New York, $200,000; Mississippi river commission, $2,540,000.

Among the estimates of improvements in excess of $25,000 are:

Pascahoula river, Miss., $225,000; Southwest pass, Mississippi river, $1,250,000; removing water, Hyacinth, Louisiana and Texas, $50,000; Sabine harbor, Texas, $300,000; Galveston harbor, Texas, $450,000; Galveston channel, Texas, $150,000; channel Galveston to Buffalo Bayou, Texas, $500,000; Trinity river, Texas, $25,000; Brazos river, Texas, $50,000; mouth of Brazos river $100,000; Aransas, Texas, $300,000; Red river, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, $135,000; Ouchita and Black rivers, Louisiana and Arkansas $403,964; Arkansas river, Arkansas, $35,000; Mississippi river between Missouri river and St. Paul, $400,000; reservoirs, head waters Mississippi river, $150,000; Osage river, Missouri and Kansas, $70,000; Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tenn., $200,000; Cumberland river above Nashville, $300,000; Tennessee river above Chattanooga, $50,000; Tennessee river between Chattanooga and Riverton, $550,000; Ohio river open channel improvements, $400,000; lock and dam No. 37, Ohio river, $250,000; locks and dams No. 3 and 7, Ohio river, $2,800,000; movable dams, Ohio river, $2,560,400; Big Sandy river and Levisa and Tug Forks, West Virginia and Kentucky, $200,000; Falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., $250,000; Chicago harbor, Illinois, $25,000; Calumet river, Illinois, $250,000.

Maxim Gun's Fatal Explosion.

A six-pounder Maxim machine gun exploded at Indian Head proving grounds today, killing instantly Frank Pennie, a negro helper, and seriously injuring Nelson Jackson, a first-class laborer, also colored. Several officers were close by but escaped injury. An investigation will follow

W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION

Preparations Made for a Session of Unusually Interesting Events.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—Elaborate arrangements have been made for the national Women's Christian Temperance union convention here November 13 to 18. On the opening morning the annual address of the national president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, will be delivered. On Friday afternoon the reports of the national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, and the national treasurer, Miss Helen M. Parker, will be submitted, also the reports of the young women's branch by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright, general secretary, and of the Loyal Temperance Legion branch by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, general secretary, and reports by national superintendents of departments.

On Friday evening welcome addresses will be delivered with responses by Mrs. Emma Bourne, president of the New Jersey Women's Christian Temperance union, Mrs. C. H. Howe, national organizer and others.

Saturday forenoon will be devoted to reports and the afternoon to the introduction of fraternal and visiting delegates and distinguished guests. Mrs. Maria Wood, representing the Interdenominational Council of Women, will speak on "The Menace of Modern Mormonism." Mrs. C. C. Faxon, Women's Christian Temperance union missionary, will tell of her work in Manila.

Saturday evening there will be a diamond medal contest by nine contestants, all of whom have won a silver, a gold, a grand gold and a diamond medal. Mrs. A. E. Carman, national superintendent of the department of medal contest work, will report on that department.

Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock commences the annual Women's Christian Temperance union sermon.

Monday morning an excursion will be made to Hillsboro, O., to visit Mrs. Judd Thompson. Monday afternoon will be given to reports of national superintendents. Monday evening is state jubilee night. The national star spangled prize membership banners will be presented.

Tuesday morning the election of officers will occur. Tuesday afternoon there will be an address on "Polygamy in the United States," by Deaconess Sarah J. Elliott, representing both the Women's Christian Temperance union and Interdenominational Council of Women. Mrs. Mary L. Orr, Women's Christian Temperance union missionary at Ellis island, will speak on the needs of the immigrant station at New York. Tuesday evening is platform night. Addresses will be given by Miss Olive Christian Malvery of India, by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, national Women's Christian Temperance union superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, who will tell of her visit to the international anti-alcohol congress at Bremen; by Miss Belle Kearney, national lecturer.

Wednesday will occur the reports of the twenty-eight national organizers and of the standing committees. Wednesday night will be state presidents' night when each president will tell in one minute the achievements in her state during the year.

The executive committee, consisting of about 130 members, will be in session two days previous to the convention and one day after its close.

Tuesday previous to the opening of the convention will be observed as a day of prayer by the local unions throughout the country.

FATHER KILLS TWO CHILDREN

Indiana Farmhand Murders Boys Who Lived with His Estranged Wife.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 25.—Jesse McClure, a farmhand, murdered his two sons, aged 5 and 7 years, this afternoon, leaving their bodies in a cornfield. While a mob was forming to capture and lynch him McClure drove on a run to this city and gave himself up. He has been secreted by the authorities, who fear attempted violence.

McClure lived near Frankton and had separated from his wife a year ago, she refusing to live with him and returning, with her children, to her father's home. At noon today McClure hired a rig at Elwood and drove to the father's farm. He found the children playing in the front yard and induced them with candy to take a ride with him. He drove a mile up the road, carried the children to a fence corner and shot them with a revolver. The older one was found dead a few minutes later and the younger was dying, a piece of the candy still being in his mouth. McClure fled and was pursued by a crowd of young farmers. The alarm was given and from all surrounding towns armed pursuers started. McClure succeeded in reaching the jail here without being stopped. Intense excitement prevails.

To the jail turnkey, McClure admitted the murder of his two children and said he had killed them because his wife had left him and refused to see him. Said he:

When she refused to see me I decided to be revenged and drove down the road to a little clump of small trees. My two children were asleep in the buggy. When I stopped the jolt awoke my little boy, Dee. He looked up to me and said: "Papa, what are you going to do?" I put my hand over his eyes and took my gun from my pocket and shot him in the forehead, killing him instantly. The shot awoke little Homar and I took him by the shoulder and fired a shot into his head. They both fell to the bottom of the buggy. I drove the horses to the side of the road and lifted the bodies out and laid them out on the withered grass. I then drove directly to Marion to the jail and am here to give myself up.

The neighbors will lynch me when they find out what I have done. I do not care what you do with me. I am ready to die and expect to hang for this crime. All that I ask is to see my dear little ones buried.

Late this evening it was learned that a mob was being formed to come to Marion tonight and lynch McClure. Deputy Sheriff Williams spirited the murderer away from the jail and started with him to Indianapolis.

POPE RECEIVES VENETIANS

Says He Enjoys the Accent of Visitors as Heard All His Life.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The pope appeared before 2,000 Venetian residents in Rome in the court of San Tamaso today and was enthusiastically received. He spoke to the Venetians most affably, saying he enjoyed hearing spoken around him the Venetian dialect, for it made him feel younger and reminded him of his entire life from childhood. Hymns were sung and addresses were delivered and the ovation given to the pontiff was notable. After it the pope admitted the leading personages of the Venetian colony to the hall of inscriptions.

The pope sent his apostolic benediction to a woman 104 years of age, who lives in a small village in the department of Venetia and who is supposed to be the only person in Italy who has seen three centuries.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis of Washington have been received by the pope with marks of especial consideration.

FALLING STONE KILLS TEN

Most Serious Accident Since Construction of New York Subway Started.

MEN IN CHARGE SAID TO BE CARELESS

Superintendent and General Foreman of Works Are Placed Under Arrest Pending Result of the Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Ten lives were lost by the cave-in of the roof and walls of the subway tunnel at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth street last night and four persons were badly injured. All of the dead and injured were workmen and most of them Italians. The following is the list of lead:

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, foreman.
WILLIAM SCHUETTE, electrician.
GUISEPPE BARONE.
STANZIONE BRUNE.
LOUIS TIPPIO.
Five unidentified Italian laborers.

Injured: Juno Pasquale, Batasto Velantio, Alphonse Armatello, Juno Basko.

The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred in the construction of the subway. At the point where the cave-in occurred a gang of twenty men were at work in the tunnel, which is about 110 feet below the surface. Rufus C. Hunkagen, superintendent of the tunnel work, said today that two converging seams had appeared in the roof of the tunnel during the day work of Saturday. The presence of these seams, however, was not believed to indicate any more dangerous character of rock than had previously been encountered, although it was thought necessary to prop the roof with a number of upright timber braces.

Three Blasts Exploded.

The tunnel was being bored by opening a perpendicular embrasure in the face of the bore and blasting the sides to the right and left of the embrasure. Three blasts were arranged by the drillers, the holes being charged well toward the roof. The drillers withdrew and the three blasts were set off in rapid succession by electricity, loosening large quantities of earth and rock. The drillers say that about ten minutes elapsed to allow the smoke to clear away before Timothy Sullivan, the foreman, and Electrician Schuette advanced, the latter intending to string wires and hang electric lamps to light the way. They were followed by sixteen workmen. The vanguard of the gang, had reached the broken stone when a rumbling sound was heard. It grew in volume with lightning rapidity. Those in the rear had just time to turn about and run when, with a deafening crash, hundreds of tons of rock fell on the men at the face of the boring. The drillers and two or three Italians who were out of reach of the deluge of rock were knocked flat on their faces by the rush of wind driven through the tunnel.

Men in Charge Arrested.

When found the heads of the men in most cases were toward the exit, indicating that they had plunged to the north when the rush of stone was heard in an effort to escape. Each body was removed only by the lifting of tons upon tons of rock. The last two bodies found were taken out at 10 o'clock this morning.

Rufus C. Hunt, superintendent, and Richard Beyers, general foreman for John B. McDonald, the contractor who is building the tunnel, were arrested as soon as they reached the scene of the disaster, but, being experts in tunnel work and blasting, were permitted to direct the work of rescue. Later a magistrate remanded them to the coroner, who held them in $10,000 bail each.

Coroner Jackson said he believed the accident was caused by criminal negligence. The seams which appeared Saturday are believed to have been about the great rock which fell directly in the center of the excavation. As soon as this boulder acting as a keystone was released the stones on both sides, which had been loosened, followed it. The fall of stone continued some minutes until all the dislodged pieces had fallen into the tunnel.

From men who had worked in the tunnel it was learned that props had been used to hold up the roof. The heavy timbers, 12x12 inches, were crumbled like toothpicks beneath the tremendous weight of the cave-in.

SAVE CREW WITH DIFFICULTY

Fishing Schooner Goes Ashore and Life Savers Are Endangered in Rescue.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 25.—During the strength of the northwest gale last night the fishing schooner Dawson City, Captain Dennis O'Neill, bound from Gloucester on a fishing voyage, mistook its bearings and went ashore on the outer line of the breakers off Race Point. Captain Fisher and his crew of life savers succeeded in landing nine of the crew of eighteen in the life saving boat, but in an attempt to board the vessel the second time for the rest of its crew, the boat was swamped. Captain Fisher was knocked overboard, but was rescued, and the steering gear was carried away.

Fortunately the apparatus of the humane society was near at hand and the others of the schooner's crew were brought ashore by means of the breeches buoy. Four men who left the schooner in one of the vessel's dories early in the night, succeeded in making a landing at Provincetown after considerable hardship. Dawson City has been driven well up on the beach. This afternoon tugs tried to float it, but were unsuccessful.

CATHOLICS AND FREEMASONRY

Dowie Couples Them Together in Denunciation at New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Today was the most quiet one that Dowie and his host have passed since their invasion of New York. Three services were held in the early morning, afternoon and evening, at the two latter of which the Garden was fairly well filled.

The proceedings were marked by the absence of any attempt at disturbance. The sermon presented no noved features, being devoted to Dowie's customary denunciation of Masonry and Roman Catholicism.

Gale Damages Vessels.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A heavy gale is sweeping over the coasts of Great Britain and vessels are running to port for shelter. Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht, North Star, Captain Simpson, from New York, October 16, for Greenock, Scotland, has put into Queenstown short of coal. The Red Star line steamer Finland, Captain Albrecht, which sailed from Antwerp last Saturday for New York, has arrived at Southampton in distress. It will proceed after making repairs to its steering gears.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

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

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	49	1 p. m.	64
6 a. m.	46	2 p. m.	65
7 a. m.	44	3 p. m.	66
8 a. m.	45	4 p. m.	65
9 a. m.	48	5 p. m.	63
10 a. m.	52	6 p. m.	61
11 a. m.	60	7 p. m.	59
12 m.	63	8 p. m.	56
		9 p. m.	53

GUARDSMEN TO GET THEIR PAY

Hitch in the Proceeding, but Matter is Finally Adjusted to Suit Paymasters.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Oct. 25.—For a short time today there was a possibility that the regiments of the national guard, which commences to break camp tomorrow, would not receive their pay before departure. The paymasters were here with the money, but they demanded that the regular army officers detailed to muster the militia regiments should notify them as to the time the national guardsmen left home, the length of time on the road going and coming, and the duration of camp duty. The mustering officers refused in every instance to comply with the majority of these requests, on the ground of lack of personal knowledge. For a short time there was a deadlock, but Adjutant General Mayes stepped into the office, certified to the facts in each case, supplied the certificates to the mustering officers, who turned them in with their muster rolls, and the national guardsmen were assured of their pay before leaving for home.

The maneuvers for tomorrow will comprise the attack and defense of an entrenched position. Brigadier General C. C. Carr will have command of the attacking force and Colonel Steever of the defense. The intrenchments for the problem have been constructed by Major Leach of the engineers, who was so successful last year in conducting the defense in a similar problem. The only national guard regiment to take part in this action tomorrow will be the Fifty-fifth Iowa. All the others will be occupied in breaking camp and starting for home.

SENATOR DIETRICH IS BACK

Returns from Alaska and Relieves Many Friends of Further Anxiety.

Senator Charles H. Dietrich spent a few hours in Omaha, having just returned from his Alaskan tour.

"I just came in," said the senator, "to answer the advertisement in The Bee inquiring for my whereabouts. I returned by way of Kansas City and my daughter went through to Aurora, Ill., to visit friends. I go back to Lincoln and Hastings today and will remain in Nebraska until it becomes necessary for me to go to Washington for the extra session.

"I could tell you a whole lot about Alaska, but I have not the time. Alaska is a great country, but it's agricultural possibilities have been greatly exaggerated. I saw Pat Mullen up in Juneau and also N. V. Harlan. Both of them are doing very well. Mullen's son has a position in the store of a big mining company there.

"My northern destination was Point Barrow, but we had to stop about sixty miles this side, because of an icepack which prevented the boat from going further.

"Of course I am glad to get back. I can't speak of the political situation, as I will have to familiarize myself with what has been done since I left five months ago. I am at the service of the party managers to do what I can for the success of the republican ticket."

BETTER SERVICE TO DUNDEE

Improvements Suggest that Farnam Cars May Soon Make Through Runs.

The street car company has a force of men at work straightening, releveling and relaying the track of the Dundee line from Fortieth and Farnam to Forty-eighth and Dodge streets. New rails of a more modern and heavier type are being put in, and, although the company will not divulge any information, it looks as though the time is not long distant when the Farnam street cars will make the trip through to Dundee. A cross-over switch also has been put in at Fortieth and Farnam streets, and this will avoid delay in the running time of the cars, which has heretofore been a hindrance when any work was done in that locality.

Dundee residents have been anxiously awaiting the extension of the Farnam line for the last year, and promises have been made from time to time that the service was to be extended in the near future. This looks as though their hopes will be realized. Employes of the company say that if the cars run through there will likely be several new ones put on, which will afford residents along the Farnam line quicker and better service.

COLORED BOY DIES FROM SHOT

Roy Keys Succumbs from Wound Accidentally Inflicted by Younger Companion.

Roy Keys, the 16-year-old colored boy of 514 North Fourteenth street, who was accidentally shot through the lower region of the right lung by a 22-caliber target rifle in the hands of Harry Harris, a white boy, 10 years old, died at the Clarkson hospital at 4:30 a. m. Sunday from the effects of the wound.

The Harris boy and his companion, William Irving, are still being held at the police station pending the coroner's inquest, which Coroner Brailey announces probably will be held this morning. The body of the dead boy was turned over to the coroner Sunday morning.

PARTY AT OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Pleasant Social Function in Honor of Birthday Anniversaries of Board Members.

A pleasant function was held at the Old People's home Saturday evening, in which the sixteen inmates of the home and a majority of the board of women directors participated. The occasion was the anniversary of the natal day of two of the members of the board, Mrs. P. F. Ryan and Mrs. Edward Johnson. A bountiful supper was prepared and spread in the cosy dining hall of the home. The evening hours were whiled away with music and singing, and, all in all, it was one of those pleasant little affairs that will live long in the memory of all who were there, either from force of circumstances or from choice.

ADDRESS TO BISHOPS

President Roosevelt Speaks at Meeting of Hierarchy of Episcopal Church.

WISDOM NEEDED AS WELL AS VIRTUE

Resolutions Are of but Little Value Unless Put Into Practice.

WORK SHOULD BE DONE CHEERFULLY

Less Merit in Performance Against the Will Than Otherwise.

CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS IS ESSENTIAL

Chief Executive Tells Hearers that Aggressive Honesty and Good Faith Are Necessary to Salvation of Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—"Intelligent Service to God and to the State" was the subject of an address by President Roosevelt before the 7,000 people who attended the open air meeting at Mount St. Albans this afternoon on the close of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Brigadier General John M. Wilson.

After a procession, led by the Marine band, of a choir of 500 voices, the clergy of the diocese of Washington and the bishops of the Anglican communions in America the opening prayers were read by Bishop Doane of Albany. The president was introduced by Bishop Satterlee.

At the close of the president's address the most Rev. Enos Nuttall, archbishop of the West Indies, asked permission to say a word in behalf of the British people.

Speaking, as he said, for them, he told of the "reverence and respect" which all Englishmen feel for the president of the United States and for Theodore Roosevelt, the man and the Christian. He declared that England welcomed the expansion of the United States into a world power and that if President Roosevelt should visit England he would receive the greatest welcome ever extended a foreign visitor.

President Roosevelt Talks.

Bishop Satterlee presided. The president said in part:

Bishop Satterlee, and to you, representatives of the church, both at home and abroad; and to all of you, my friends and fellow citizens; I extend greeting, and in your name I especially welcome those who are in a sense the guests of the nation today. In what I am about to say to you I wish to dwell upon certain thoughts suggested by three different quotations:

In the first place, "Thou shalt serve the Lord with all thy heart; with all thy soul and with all thy mind." The next, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and finally, in the collect which you, Bishop Doane, just read, that "We being ready, both in body and soul, may therefore accomplish these things which Thou commandest."

To an audience such as this I do not have to say anything as to serving the cause of decency with heart and with soul. I want to dwell, however, upon the fact that we have the right to claim from you not merely that you shall have your heart in your work, not merely that you shall put your soul into it, but that you shall give the best that your minds have got in it also. In the eternal and unending war for righteousness and against evil, the friends of what is good need to remember that in addition to being decent they must be efficient; that good intentions, high purposes, cannot be effective and a substitute for power to make these purposes, these intentions, felt in action. We must have the purpose and the intention. If our powers are not guided aright it is better that we should not have them at all, but in addition to being guided aright we must have the power also; we must cultivate the power also.

Wisdom Is Requisite.

In the second quotation remember that we are told not merely to be harmless as doves, but also to be wise as serpents. One of those characteristic humorists which this country has developed and who veiled under jocular phrases much deep wisdom—one of those men—remarked that it was much easier to be a harmless dove than a wise serpent. Now, we are not to be excused if we do not show both qualities. It is not very much praise to give a man to say he is harmless. We have a right to ask that, in addition to the fact that he does harm to no one, he shall possess the wisdom and the strength to do good to his neighbor; that together with innocence, together with purity of motive, shall be joined the wisdom and strength to make that purity effective, that motive translated into substantial result.

Finally, in the quotation from the collect, we ask that we may be made ready both in body and in soul, that we may cheerfully accomplish these things that we are commanded to do, ready in both body and in soul, that we shall fit ourselves physically and mentally, fit ourselves by the way in which we work with the weapons necessary for dealing with this life no less than with the higher, spiritual weapons; fit ourselves thus to do the work commanded, and moreover, do it cheerfully. Small is our use for the man who individually helps any one of us and shows that he does it grudgingly. We had rather not be helped than be helped in that way. A favor extended in a manner which shows that the man is sorry that he has to grant it is robbed sometimes of all, and sometimes of more than all its benefit.

So in serving the Lord, if we serve Him, if we serve the cause of decency, the cause of righteousness, in a way that impresses others with the fact that we are not happy in doing it, our service is robbed of an immense proportion of its efficacy.

Must Work Cheerfully.

We have a right to ask a cheerful heart, a right to ask a buoyant and cheerful spirit, among those to whom is granted the inestimable privilege of doing the Lord's work in this world. The chance to do work, the duty to do work, is not a penalty, it is a privilege. Life is so constituted that the man or the woman who has not got some responsibility is thereby deprived of the deepest happiness that can come to mankind, because each and every one of us, if he or she is fit to live in the world, must be conscious that such responsibility rests on him or on her—the responsibility of duty toward those dependent on us; toward our families, toward our friends, toward our fellow citizens, the responsibility of duty to wife and child, to the state, to the church. Not only can no man shirk some or all of those responsibilities, but will welcome thrice over the fortune that puts them upon him to carry.

In closing I want to call your attention to something that is especially my business for the time being, and that is your business all the time, or else you are unfit to be citizens of this republic. In the seventh hymn which we sung, in the last line you all joined in singing: "God save the state." Do you intend merely to sing that or to try to do it? If you intend merely to sing it, your part in doing it will be but small. The state will be saved if the Lord puts it into the heart of the average man that the state is worth saving, and only on those terms.

We Need Civic Righteousness.

We need civic righteousness. The best constitution that the wit of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world ever have reduced to practice by law, or by custom, shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state by making men honest, just and brave in the first place. I do not ask you as practical believers in applied Christianity to take part one way or the other in matters that are merely political. There are plenty of questions about which honest men can and do differ very greatly and very intensely, about which the triumph of either side may be compatible with the welfare of the state, a lesser degree of welfare, or a greater degree of welfare, but compatible with the welfare of the state. But there are certain great principles, such as those which Cromwell would have called fundamentals, concerning which no man has a right to have but one opinion. Such a question is honesty. If you have not honesty in the average private citizen, or public servant, then all else goes for nothing. The abler