PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1903—FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

FINANCES IN TANGLE

Cardinal Del Val Finds a Difficult Task Laid Upon His Shoulders.

LOSSES MAKE FORMER POPE SUSPICIOUS

Consequently He Kept Large Sums Under His Personal Jurisdiction.

LOANS TO NOBLES AND POOR PRELATES

Much of This Can Never Be Recovered, but the Effort is Being Made.

OTHER LARGE SUMS HAVE DISAPPEARED

New Administrator of Finances of Vatican Has Faith Catholics All Over World Will Come to the Aid of the Church.

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ROME, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As soon as Cardinal Del Val took over from Cardinal Mocenni the administration of the Vatican finances he set to work to disentangle the rather complicated mass of the bookkeeping department. This disclosed an absolutely appalling state of things. It seems that the late pope, at least during the last ten or twelve years of his pontificate, lived, one might say, from hand to mouth. Since the loss sustained by the Vatican administration of about $5,000,000 under the regime of Mgr. Folchi, and, still later, after several thefts of large sums from his own private apartments, Pope Leo grew diffident and suspicious of everybody. The frequent gifts of large sums of money made personally to him by foreign visitors as private donations or as collections for Peter's pence he refused to turn over to the regular administration of the church, because he considered them safer in his own custody, and he found hiding places for all these offerings in the nooks and corners of his own apartment. Thus it is explained how, after his death, nearly $2,000,000 in money and securities was found hidden in the many cupboards of his private rooms.

Cardinal Mocenni had to appeal personally to Pope Leo for the money necessary for current expenses whenever the income from the invested capital was not sufficient to meet the daily outlay of the Vatican.

From time to time, whenever an opportunity offered or a trusted messenger like Del Val was available, Pope Leo used to send large sums for investment in foreign banks, especially in London, but of late years even this practice was discontinued.

Millions Have Disappeared.

The consequences of this policy are just now beginning to appear and it is a problem for Cardinal Del Val to discover how several millions of francs have disappeared. One explanation is that the late pope often lent money to needy prelates and cardinals and to a few foreign princes and dispossessed pretenders, besides granting loans to several noble families of Rome, which, owing to the loss of the temporal power and their continued faithfulness to the old order of things, found themselves on the brink of bankruptcy. Two of these families are the ancient ones of the Borghese and Massimo, the latter of which was enabled to keep up its famous state carriage and an appearance and style only through the generosity of Pius IX and the late pope. The Borghese family also had lost all of its property through mistaken investments in Roman real estate and was compelled recently to sell to the city its magnificent palace and the famous villa on the walls of Rome.

Pope Leo always hoped that some time or other these and other ancient families whom he was helping financially would retrieve their lost possessions, if in no other way through some fortunate marriage, and many are the efforts he made to bring about such alliances with young men and women of rich foreign Catholic families. Only in the case of young Borghese did he succeed; for him he obtained the hand of the richest heiress of Genoa and recovered for the Vatican the money advanced to the desperate head of the family. But such was not the case with others who borrowed from the pope without giving any security, several of whom, when recently brought to task by Cardinal Del Val, had to admit their inability to return the money.

Bent on Recovering Property.

Among them are several cardinals, promoted by Pope Leo, who at the time of their promotion did not possess the money necessary for the high fees exacted by the curia. The late pope advanced to them the necessary $20,000, which they were to repay out of their salaries as cardinals. The increased expenses of their establishments have, however, prevented them from returning the borrowed money, and there is little hope in the Vatican that the money will be paid back before their death. Pius X, however, is determined to recover at lea[illegible] property of the Holy See [illegible]e exercised in several [illegible] the desired results. [illegible]ures there came re[illegible]hat at least another [illegible]ave been in the pos[illegible], has disa[illegible]red and [illegible]operty can [illegible] found. [illegible] duke of Modena [illegible]ed in [illegible] he left more than $1,000,000, [illegible]f which was to be applied to [illegible]nsions of his faithful servants [illegible]diers of the grand duchy, and [illegible]d his successors were named [illegible]tors. Few of these obligations [illegible]en paid within the last twenty years, and now that the remaining servants and soldiers of the grand duke have started an agitation to obtain the pensions they are entitled to and have petitioned the Italian government to investigate their claim no trace of the funds can be discovered.

Del Val is Hopeful.

This and other disclosures render the new office of Cardinal Del Val exceedingly difficult, and only the hope that the Catholics all over the world will come to the new pope's aid during the first year of his pontificate with increased gifts and contributions has helped to dispel the somewhat gloomy atmosphere of the Vatican financial center. Two million dollars every year are required to pay the expenses of the Vatican. These include the paying of the salaries of cardinals without episcopal sees, who receive $4,000 a year each; the nuncios abroad, whose salary averages $6,000; the Pontifical Guards and the numerous employes of the palace; the maintenance of the Vatican galeries, museums and library, as the entrance fee from visitors is not sufficient to cover expenses, and about $500-

(Continued on Second Page.)

SAYS SERUM IS VALUELESS

Noted French Doctor Has No Faith in Marmoreck's Consumption Cure.

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PARIS, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—When Dr. Di Eulafoy mounted the platform at this week's meeting of the Academy of Medicine to report on his experience with the serum discovered by Dr. Marmoreck he probably sounded the knell of this much vaunted cure for tuberculosis.

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The distinguished members of the academy, necessarily the best physicians a[illegible] surgeons in France, were immensely [illegible]ested and awaited with impatience [illegible]foy's report. It touched the dep[illegible]simism. He stated that of se[illegible] tuberculosis in the Hotel D[illegible]hospital) treated by Marmor[illegible]lafoy's request, five died. Du[illegible]treatment, which was carried out [illegible]ordance with Marmoreck's minutest [illegible]structions, the serum apparently aggravated rather than alleviated the symptoms of the disease. Under its use two of the seven patients suffered complications of their disease. One who had not had pulmonary tuberculosis developed it. The other who had it developed tuberculosis of the larynx, too. Each injection of the serum increased the patient's fever, thus causing deepening reaction and also doubled his expectoration. The serum apparently did not benefit tuberculosis lesions, and even caused new lesions to appear. It seemingly had no nourishing qualities, for under its use the sufferers rapidly became emaciated, although additional food was given to them. Di Eulafoy said that, in view of these results, he was forced to ask Marmoreck to discontinue the treatment. Dr. A. le Dentu, chief of the Hospital Necker, and Dr. Hallopeau, chief of the Hospital St. Louis, also stated that they had employed the serum to tuberculosis with no good results.

On the other hand, Dr. Charles Monad of the Hospital St. Antoin told the academy he believed ten of his tuberculosis patients had been benefited by the serum.

Dr. Marmoreck received the World correspondent today. "There can be not the slightest question of the good faith of any of my conferees," said the doctor. "But it is due to myself to say that my serum has not yet had a fair chance to prove its value. It has been experimented with only sixteen months. From among Dr. Di Eulafoy's patients I purposely chose the most desperate cases where all hope of cure had been abandoned. With them it was merely the question if amelioration of their condition was possible, and they were not instances by which to measure the future of my serum."

At the correspondent's request Dr. Marmoreck proceeded to differentiate betwen his method of treating tuberculosis and that of Dr. Koch. "Koch took a certain poison, tuberculin, and applied it to the human body, with resulting reaction and fever," said the earnest physician. "I take another poison, a new one, not tuberculin, and first inject it into a horse. I so obtain a new antidote, a serum which when injected into the human body causes great benefit in tuberculosis, without reaction or fever.

"For example, the second son of the prince of Pless, 25 years old, was given up as lost from consumption, but my serum cured him, and he is now making a pleasure trip in Egypt. In many cases I have effected remarkable cures." Marmoreck concluded: "But my position is extremely delicate; I cannot exploit my successes, for I have given my discovery and formula to humanity. Possibly I was wrong to have selected such desperate cases at the start, but I was actuated by the highest professional motives. However, I believe the serum's wonderful properties will be fully understood."

SEARCH FOR A RICH BRIDE

Winston Churchill Coming to America in Hopes of Mending His Fortunes.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Winston Churchill, the brilliant member of Parliament and son of Mrs. George Cornwallis West, is said to be contemplating another trip to America, this time to look around for a rich American wife.

It is necessary for him to marry money, as every one knows, and his mother has long been anxious to see him settled down with an American girl. But young Churchill does not like Americans, except a small circle of those who have lived in Europe most of their lives. He is too self-centered to learn to pay the small attentions American women are accustomed to at home. One New York belle who was visiting in London and who went in to dinner on his arm declared afterward that he never said a word to her during the whole dinner. When he returned to England three years ago after his financially unsuccessful lecturing tour he is reported to have said to his manager, Major Pond: "Have you only third rate people in America? I have met no one whom I cared to know."

Mr. Churchill finds that it takes a great deal of money to be in Parliament and maintain the independent position he has assumed, which accepts no party favors, while he has a separate establishment to keep up since his mother's second marriage. He thus considers it wise to enroll himself among the admirers of the American girl.

CROKER IS WEDDED TO BRYAN

Ex-Boss of Tammany Firmly Convinced of Nebraskan's Availability as Candidate.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—William Jennings Bryan made a most laborious journey to pay his visit to Richard Croker at Moat House last Wednesday. He was in Edinburgh Tuesday, left the Scottish capital Monday, changing trains three times on the way to Oxford, where he "motored" over to Letcombe. It would have been equally short and vastly more convenient to have gone direct to London and thence to Wantage, but for reasons best known to himself Mr. Bryan chose an awkward but unfrequented route by way of Oxford, thus avoiding London.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker spent virtually the whole day, Wednesday, up to to midnight, except at meal times, in conference together, young Bryan and young Richard Croker (who arrived a week ago from New York), going out shooting in the afternoon.

According to the World correspondent's information Mr. Bryan renewed his argument in behalf of another candidate for the democratic nomination. But, like the wooing of Miles Standish, his efforts resulted only in fixing Mr. Croker's political affections more firmly on himself. Mr. Bryan returned to town Thursday morning.

MATCH NOT FAVORED

Son of Grand Duke Vladimir Has Difficulties in His Matrimonial Path.

OBJECT OF HIS CHOICE A DIVORCED WOMAN

Former Husband is a Brother of the Czarina, Who Espouses His Cause.

[illegible]UNG MAN'S PARENTS ALSO TAKE A HAND

[illegible]ke Their Ease and Fear Intended Bride is a Trouble Maker.

VISIT LONDON IN EFFORT TO BREAK MATCH

Prospective Bride is the Niece of King Edward and British Sovereign Will Probably Be Asked to Interpose.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The arrival in London of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia is said to be in connection with their son Cyril's betrothal to King Edward's niece, the divorced grand duchess of Hesse, Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg. Cyril is their eldest son and has a possibility of coming to the Russian throne, as his father is the next in succession after the heir apparent (who at present is unmarried), and his marriage with Princess Victoria is not regarded in an especially favorable light at the Russian court.

The grand duke of Hesse has a powerful friend in his sister, the czarina, and she has taken her brother's part in the whole affair.

Grand Duke Cyril, like his brother, Boris, who visited America, is very fond of society. He is the best dancer in the Russian court and got up the fancy dress balls which have made the Vladimir palace in St. Petersburg famous for its gayety. Cyril has a smooth face and fluffy hair. At one ball he appeared as a girl and was not detected. His mother is still considered one of the beauties at the Russian court, although she is a grandmother. She is very democratic for a Russian grand duchess and has even gone so far as to invite to her house the wife of Minister Witte, who was known before her marriage among the gilded youth of St. Petersburg as "La Belle Matilde." Mme. Witte has never appeared at court and the Grand Duchess Vladimir is the only member of the imperial family who has recognized her. Both the grand duke and the grand duchess are easy-going people who devote most of their time to pleasure, and they do not relish having a daughter-in-law who may give them trouble. They had too much trouble with their own daughter, Helen, before she married the son of the king of Greece. Among her other achievements she blinded her governess for life by throwing vitriol at her one day when the governess had made her angry. Her parents had to give the woman a handsome pension.

SOCIETY ALL JOINS IN HUNT

Duchess of Marlborough the Central Figure of a Distinguished Party.

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VIENNA, Dec. 5.—(New York Word Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duchess of Marlborough and her sister-in-law, Lady Nora Churchill, have just left Vienna to join a very lively party at Sorokujfalu, Count Paul Szapary's magnificent hunting lodge in Hungary. There the elite of Vienna's court society is gathered, including Duke Miguel of Braganza, Prince and Princess Carl of Furstenberg, Count and Countess August Potocki, Count Eugene Zichy, Marquis Villaveje, Count Festetics and George Nagelmakers.

The festivities will close with a grand ball and banquet given by the Hungarian Park club solely in honor of the duchess of Marlborough.

She has been benefited by Dr. Isidor Muller's treatment for deafness, but must come again to Vienna before a cure is assured. She has been treated like royalty by the greatest Austro-Hungarian aristocratic families. When she did not dine out she generally had small parties at the beautifully decorated restaurant of the Hotel Bristol. In the evening she generally went to the theater. She occupied the so-called princely apartment of the hotel, which is very spacious and splendidly furnished. She dresses most becomingly, in the latest fashion, and the society women who dine at the hotel or go for 5 o'clock tea consider her quite the standard of good taste.

SCHEME TO DAM THE THAMES

Hope Thereby to Increase the Water Traffic of the World's Metropolis.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A $25,000,000 scheme to dam the Thames at Gravesend, providing locks capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat, will be considered by Parliament at its next session. By this means the difficulties of navigation at low tide, one of the chief causes of the retrogression of London as a port, might be overcome and ships drawing thirty-five feet of water could proceed to London bridge at any hour of the day or night, anchor anywhere, lie alongside any wharf, remaining always at the same level. The dam would provide London with a lake forty-five miles long and a quarter to half a mile broad, available for pleasure, traffic, boating, sailing and fishing, which are rendered impossible by the strong tides now sweeping the river.

TOLSTOY A POPULAR AUTHOR

Works of Russian the Most Widely Translated of Any Modern Writer.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Tolstoy is the most widely translated author in the world. There is no Slav dialect into which his works have not been transcribed. There are 130 Bohemian translations, eighty Bulgarian and 100 Servian, and several of his books have been translated into Esperanto by its inventor, Samenhoff. In 1900 the first Persian translation appeared, in 1901 the first Siamese. In 1894 several Roumanian and Portuguese translations were made. That his translations have appeared in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish is well known.

HOT SHOT FOR THE SMART SET

American Cousin Blamed for All the Follies of the English Fashionable World.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Desmond Humphreys, the novelist and keen satirist who writes under the name of Rita, in further criticism of the smart set, says its amusements "might make the angels weep," adding, "in turn we have had skirt dancing, banjo parties, high kicking, cycling, ping pong, gambling at bridge and the motor craze. We have dethroned the two last mentioned, but there are other records as harmful, if less exciting.

"What of the titled youth who turns his castle into an imitation Drury Lane on boxing night, whose highest ambition is to display the family jewels on his own person as a prince of pantomime?

"What of the illustrious earl who roams from the old world to the new with no higher ambition than to wear the skirts of a ballet girl and pass for one?

"What of the effete boudoir boys who give smoking parties to each other in order to display the latest thing in satin corsets and lace frilled tea coats?

"The amusements of the smart world are on a par with its other eccentricities and for the providing of many of these we have to thank our smart American sister. She it is who introduced notions which are too idiotic for the nursery, but are eagerly welcomed by the drawing room.

"To the American smart woman society owes her 'hen luncheons,' surprise parties, bathing dress picnics, floral teas and color suppers. She has an inventive brain and a mania for organization. She has shown us how charity can be made the playground for riotous display; how social functions can be turned into wild orgies or undignified romps to fancy dress a charity; to flaunt a bazaar to self-advertise a hospital. These are the things we have learned from our Atlantic smart neighbors. With them advertisement is an absolute craze, the first law of their nature.

"Straightway to cake-walk went the smart leaders of the smart set; straightway after them went their inane, brainless troop of male followers. A moving panorama of unbridled levity and unlicensed vulgarity was the result. The cake-walk figures, the possibilities of indecencies, became the one absorbing topic of the hour. Even skirt dancing, the 'split' and 'leap frog' cotillion figures, tableaux of charity functions and acting French plays, all paled and grew insignificant before the last sensation. Its promises seemed endless, its varieties of asinine humiliation absolutely unbounded."

SENDS SNAKES TO HER RIVAL

Fortunately the Reptiles Were Torpid from Cold and Did No Harm.

(Copyright, 1903, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The remarkable stratagem of a jealous wife seeking revenge stirred up Paris this week. Baroness Posgenni formed an intimate friendship with a Parisienne in Rome last winter and, coming to Paris, renewed the acquaintance. But she soon discovered that her husband greatly admired the Parisienne. One day at luncheon in a fashionable restaurant the husband imprudently allowed his manner to show undue familiarity with his wife's friend. The baroness pretended to notice nothing, but soon afterward she bribed the Parisienne's maid to hand to her mistress a letter from the baron in which he promised the Parisienne a pearl necklace. Two days later the wife sent an elegant casket to her perfidious friend. Thinking the casket contained the promised necklace, the Parisienne opened it while still in bed. To her horror out crawled two vipers of a deadly poisonous breed. The woman fainted, but the reptiles crawled toward the fire to warm themselves without attacking her. Accompanying the serpents was a note, reading: "When you read this letter the vipers, I hope, will have already poisoned you. This is the necklace which is offered to you by the Baroness P." Police interference was invoked, but the baroness and her husband were allowed to depart for Rome without prosecution.

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL IN PARIS

Idea is to Give Girls More Freedom Than Has Been Custom in the Past.

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PARIS, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An English boarding school has just been established in Auteuil, the suburb of Paris most affected as a residence quarter by rich English and American families. Its aim is to give English girls a knowledge of France, its language, art, etc., and let them have all the freedom they would have in a school in their own country. Of course, the direction of such a school is in striking contrast with the "pensionnats" of Paris, where the girls are not permitted to take a step outside the school grounds without a suspicious duenna at their heels. These English girls go in parties to the Bois de Boulogne, which is quite near, to bicycle or to play tennis. They are sometimes seen, too, in the heart of Paris, in parties seeing the sights or going to church.

The chief end of the school is to acquaint them with the best side of French life. They have lessons in dancing, fencing, gymnastics and cooking. Most of them come to Paris to finish their education. The rudiments have been acquired in England and it is a wish to give them cosmopolitan ideas of life that induces their parents to send them to this school.

MUSIC CURES A SICK HORSE

Trainer Tries it After All Resorts to Medicines Had Failed Utterly.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Fire Island, a valuable English race horse, has just given a most remarkable proof of the healing powers of music. He lost his appetite and refused to train—a condition of affairs that drove his trainer and jockey to distraction. All manner of remedies were resorted to without avail, till the happy idea occurred to them to place a music box in his stall. Twice a day a string of dances and "God-Save-the-King" airs regaled the equine ears.

The effect was marvelous. The horse regained his spirits and the trainer and jockey had no further trouble. Whether the horse had had any previous circus affiliations to determine his musical taste is not stated.

HOUSE IS ORGANIZED

Speaker Cannon Completes Preliminary Work by Naming Committees.

NEBRASKA HAS SOME GOOD ASSIGNMENTS

This State is Represented on Some of the Best Committees.

BURKETT MEMBER ON APPROPRIATIONS

Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs is Also Placed There.

DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO REPRESENTATION

Think that Minority Party Should Have Larger Number of Members on Committees Having Important Matters in Hand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The failure of Representative Burkett of Nebraska to get a chairmanship is accounted for by the generally good assignments given the Nebraska delegation. Mr. Burkett did not expect a chairmanship and therefore is not disappointed.

The Nebraska assignments follow: Burkett, appropriation and education, the position on the education committee being a new assignment; Hinshaw, Indian affairs and patents; Hitchcock, irrigation and arid lands; Kinkaid, insular affairs, Pacific railroads; McCarthy, public lands, expenditures in Department of Justice; Norris, public buildings and grounds, election of president, vice president and representatives in congress.

Iowa secures another strong assignment in Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs going on the appropriations committee.

Speaker Cannon today completed the organization of the house by announcing the remainder of the committees so that when the house reconvenes Monday it will be ready to proceed with general legislation. At the request of Mr. Williams, the minority leader, an hour was given to general debate, during the course of which Representative De Armond (dem. Mo.) criticised the numerical representation accorded the minority on the important committees. Mr. Payne replied on behalf of the majority. The greater portion of the time given to debate was devoted to discussion of the tariff policy and its effects. When the speaker brought down the gavel today, upon the adoption of the motion to adjourn, he merely announced that the house stood adjourned.

Full Committee List.

Appropriations—Hemenway (Ind.), Bingham (Pa.), VanVoorhis (O.), McCleary (Minn.), Littauer (N. Y.) Brownlow (Tenn.), Gardner (Mich.), Burkett (Neb.), Gillett (Mass.), Smith (Ia.), Marsh (Ill.), Livingston (Ga.), Pierce (Tenn.), Benton (Mo.), Taylor (Ala.), Underwood (Ala.), Brundidge (Ark.).

Judiciary—Jenkins (Wis.), Parker (N. J.), Alexander (N. Y.), Warner (Ill.), Littlefield (Me.), Thomas (Ia.), Powers (Mass.), Nevin (O.), Palmer (Pa.), Pearre (Md.), Gillette (Cal.), DeArmond (Mo.), Smith (Ky.), Clayton (Ala.), Henry (Tex.), Little (Ark.), Brantley (Ga.).

Banking and Currency—Fowler (N. J.), Prince (Ill.), Calderhead (Kan.), Lovering (Mass.), Douglas (N. Y.), Fowers (Me.), Spalding (N. D.), McMorran (Mich.), Weems (O.), McCreary (Pa.), Daniels (Cal.), Thayer (Mass.), Lewis (Ga.), Padgett (Tenn.), Bartlett (Ga.), Thompson (Ala.), Pujo (La.).

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Hepburn (Ia.), Sherman (N. Y.), Wanger (Pa.), Mann (Ill.), Lovering (Mass.), Stevens (Minn.), Burke (S. D.), Esch (Wis.), Cushman (Wash.), Kyle (O.), Townsend (Mich.), Davey (La.), Adamson (Ga.), Shackleford (Mo.), Ryan (N. Y.), Richardson (Ala.), Lamar (Fla.).

Rivers and Harbors—Burton (O.), Dovener (W. V.), Bishop (Mich.), Acheson (Pa.), Alexander (N. Y), Laurence (Va.), Davidson (Wis.), McLachlan (Cal.), Lorimer (Ill.), Jones (Wash.), Bede (Minn.), Lester (Ga.), Bankhead (Ala.), Sparkman (Fla.), Ransdell (La.), Burgess (Tex.), Humphreys (Miss.), Lawrence (Mass.).

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Grosvenor (O.), Minor (Wis.), Greene (Mass.), Stevens (Minn.), Fordney (Mich.), Wachter (Md.), Littlefield (Me.), Humphrey (Wash.), Black (N. Y.), Birdsall (Ia.), Wilson (Ill.), Spight (Miss.), Small (N. C.), Davis (Wis.), McDermott (N. J.), Lucking (Mich.), Goulden (N. Y.).

Iowa on Agricultural.

Agriculture—Wadsworth (N. Y.), Henry (Conn.), Wright (Pa.), Haugen (Ia.), Scott (Kan.), Haskins (Vt.), Graff (Ill.), Cromer (Ind.), Lorimer (Ill.), Brooks (Colo.), Adams (Wis.), Lamb (Va.), Bowie (Ala.), Burleson (Tex.), Lever (S. C.), Breazeale (La.), Cassingham (O.), Rodey (delegate from New Mexico).

Foreign Affairs—Hitt (Ill.), Adams (Pa.), Cousins (Ia.), William A. Smith (Mich.), Charles B. Landis (Ind.), Perkins (N. Y.), Beidler(O.), Foster (Vt.),Otjen (Wis.),Capron (R. I.), Longworth (O.), Dinsmore (Ark.), Howard (Ga.), Burleson (Tex.), Scudder (N. Y.), Kehoe (N. Y.), Flood (Va.).

Military Affairs—Hull (Ia.), Ketcham (N. Y.), Parker (N. J.), Capron (R. I.), Stevens (Minn.), Dick (O.), Mondell (Wyo.), Esch (Wis.), Prince (Ill.), Holliday (Ind.), Young (Mich.), Sulzer (N. Y.), Hay (Va.), Slayden (Tex.), Broussard (La.), Mahoney (Ill.), Denny (Md.), McGuire (delegate from Oklahoma).

Naval Affairs—Foss (Ill.), Dayton (W. Va.), Loudenslager (N. J.), Butler (Pa.), Mudd (Md.), Cousins (Ia.), Roberts (Mass.), Vreeland (N. Y.), Brick (Ind.), Brandegee (Conn.), Loud (Mich.), Meyer (La.), Tate (Ga.), Rixey (Va.), William W. Kitchin (N. C.), Vandiver (Mo.), Wade (Ia.).

Postoffices and Postroads — Overstreet (Ind.), Gardner (N. J.), Sperry (Conn.), Hedge (Ia.), Sibley (Pa.), Snapp (Ill.), Goebel (O.), Steenerson (Minn.), Stafford (Wis.), Darragh (Mich.), Murdock (Kan.), Moon (Tenn.), Griggs (Ga.), Cowherd (Mo.), Wilson (N. Y.), Klutts (N. C.), Kalavianoale (Honolulu).

McCarthy on Public Lands.

Public Lands — Lacey (Ia.), Mondell (Wyo.), Miller (Kan.), Needham (Cal.), Martin (S. D.), Fordney (Mich.), Volstead (Minn.), Dixon (Mont.), Knopf (Ill.), Shiras (Pa.), McCarthy (Neb.), Shafroth (Colo.), Griffith (Ind.), Burnett (Ala.), Foster (Ill.), Ruck[illegible] (Mo.), Glass (Va.), Rodey (N. M.).

Indian Affairs—Sherman (N. Y.), Curtis (Kan.), [illegible]ey (Ia.), Marshall (N. D.), Brown, Burk[illegible] (S. D.), Knapp (N. Y.), Hermann (Ore.), [illegible]ckman (Minn.), Hinshaw (Neb.), Hogg (Colo.), Stephens (Tex.), Zenor (Ind.), Fitzgerald (N. Y.), Dougherty (Mo.), McAndrews (Ill.), Reid (Ark.), Rodey (N. M.).

Territories — Hamilton (Mich.), Brick (Ind.), Capron (R. I.), Southwick (N. Y.), Powers (Me.), Jackson (Md.), Spalding (N. D.), Lilley (Conn.), Sterling (Ill.), Moon

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BEE.

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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Fair Sunday and Warmer in Southern Portion; Monday Fair and Warmer in Eastern Portion.

Page.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	16	1 p. m.	21
6 a. m.	15	2 p. m.	23
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	26
8 a. m.	15	4 p. m.	27
9 a. m.	14	5 p. m.	25
10 a. m.	16	6 p. m.	24
11 a. m.	18	7 p. m.	23
12 m.	19		

OVER FOUR THOUSAND NOW

Fund for the Relief of the Dead Firemen's Families Grows Rapidly.

Subscriptions to the relief fund started by the mayor for the families of the firemen who lost their lives on the morning of Thanksgiving have now reached a total slightly in excess of $4,000. Up to last night the following subscriptions had been received and acknowledged:

Amount previously reported	$3,737.81
First National bank, by F. H. Davis	100.00
Fraternal Order of Eagles, by Joe Sonnenberg	50.00
York, Neb., fire department, by C. V. McLaughlin, secretary	20.00
The J. P. Cooke company	5.00
William J. Drummond	10.00
Employes Drummond Carriage Co.	10.00
Additional donation of Clara E. Burbank	5.00
Charles E. Fanning	5.00
Al J. McVittie	5.00
Lee Grier, clerk police court	5.00
Comptroller Lobeck	5.00
Employes comptroller's office	3.50
Miss Knowlton	4.00
George Schroeder, Boston store	2.00
Cash, H. J. M.	2.00
A friend of Mayor Moores	1.00
Received by Luther Drake, treasurer:	
Edward B. Callahan	50.00
Omaha council No. 652, K. of C.	25.00
Wright & Wilhelmy company	25.00
National Biscuit company	25.00
Brennan-Love company	10.00
P. F. McCarthy	1.00
A. T. Smith	1.00
Total	$4,107.31

FRANK E. MOORES, Mayor.

IOWA NEEDS JUST THIS ONE

If it Captures Judging Prize Again the Spoor Trophy is Won.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Although this is the closing day of the International Live Stock exposition, the award of the Spoor trophy in the agricultural students' judging contest will not be made until next Wednesday. Last year and the year before the trophy was won by the University of Iowa and should Iowa win again this year the trophy becomes the permanent property of the university. For this reason exceptional care is being exercised in making the award this year.

In the collective college exhibition, the Minnesota experiment station of St. Anthony Park, Minn., carried off the prize. Its only competitor was the Iowa Agricultural college. The event was for the best general exhibit of cattle, sheep and swine, consisting of five cattle under 3 years old, five sheep under 2 years old and five hogs under 1 year old. The judges took 1,500 as perfection on a basis for each animal. The entries were rated as follows:

	Minnesota.	Iowa.
Cattle	250	200
Sheep	460	450
Hogs	440	426

BODIES RECOVERED FROM MINE

Evidence that Imprisoned Men at Hanna Lived for Several Days After Accident.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—A special to the Republican from Hanna, Wyo., says that all but five of the 169 bodies of miners who lost their lives in the great coal mine disaster of July last have been recovered. These are: Foreman John Battle, Fire Bosses John H. Cox and John Marsey, Axel Latson and John Norton.

These men were working about a mile and a half from the mine entrance and they constructed brattices to protect them from the deadly gases. They are supposed to have survived several days. It is expected their bodies will be reached tonight.

MARX SEEMS INDIFFERENT

No Emotion on Face of Chicago Bandit When Facing Victim's Widow.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—No sign of emotion was shown by Gustave Marx, one of the carbarn bandits, as he sat steadily gazing at the widow of one of his victims during a coroner's inquest. The widow was Mrs. John Quinn, whose husband, a detective, was killed by a bullet from Marx' magazine revolver. As a result of the inquest, Marx was held to the grand jury on an additional charge of murder.

In the criminal court today Marx was given permission to change his plea in all cases against him to not guilty. His plea was set for the next term of court, convening Monday.

MRS. CLEMENS IS INDISPOSED

Wife of Mark Twain Reaches Florence Too Nearly Ill to Receive.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 5.—Since Mrs. Clemens, wife of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), arrived here, November 8, she has been so indisposed that no one outside her family has been allowed to see her. The weather is exceptionally bad.

CENSOR ALL REPORTS

Any News Intended for Publication from Strike is Subject to Expurgation.

THREATEN TO LOCK UP CORRESPONDENTS

Commander of State Militia at Cripple Creek Takes Drastic Measures.

MARTIAL LAW PARALYZES BUSINESS

Armed Pickets Stand Around and People Stay at Home.

PROVOST MARSHAL IN MAYOR'S OFFICE

Seven Hundred Women Appeal to President of United States for Protection Against Ruling of Governor of State.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 5.—The declaration of martial law has paralyzed business in this city. Heavily armed pickets of the National Gard are stationed on all street corners, and many residents of the city do not venture upon the streets. Provost Marshal Thomas E. McClelland is occupying the mayor's office. He has caused the arrest of several persons, but no important arrests have yet been made.

Following the suppression of an editorial in the Victor Record, Provost Marshal McClelland threatened to cut off Cripple Creek from the outside world by locking up the correspondents of the Denver papers, and to censor all matter to be sent to the Denver papers.

Major Naylor, commanding officer in the absence of Colonel Verdeckberg, stated today that a news censor from the city of Denver would arrive in the district and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor he has not divulged.

In consequence of Governor Peabody's order placing Teller county under martial law, a committee of the women's auxiliary of the labor unions in this city, numbering 700 members, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt appealing to him for "protection against the unjust rulings of the governor of the state."

Miners Will Continue Fight.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners today issued an address pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California and every other locality where they "are fighting a battle against corporate despotism and for the uplifting of humanity."

To the coal miners who have joined in the fight for an eight-hour day the address says: "We pledge the deathless fraternity of our organization."

Concerning Governor Peabody's action in placing Cripple Creek under martial law, the address says:

> The executive board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form of coercion, that makes a Russian Siberia a paradise when compared to Colorado.
>
> We know no surrender, and justice will arise from the staggering blows administered by a soulless executive, and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people, who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death.

John Mitchell at Denver.

President John Mitchell received a number of callers from the Northern Colorado coal fields, where he himself worked when a boy, at his hotel during the forenoon today. At noon he was entertained at luncheon by the chamber of commerce. Mr. Mitchell admitted today that he had advised the miners in Southern Colorado to remain on strike until their demands are granted. I shall not order out the miners of Northern Colorado who followed my advice when they returned to work," said Mr. Mitchell, "nor shall I create any so-called sympathetic strike."

Mr. Mitchell desired a conference with Governor Peabody, but was unable to see him, as he left the city last night.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—As a result of the Allied Printing Trades council recognizing and seating delegates from the newly organized union of press feeders every book and job printing office in the city is about to lose the union label.

The laws of the international union limit the use of the emblem only to such printing offices as are thoroughly union in their mechanical departments. A short time ago the Bindery Women's union demanded that the label be withdrawn from several printing offices, owing to the refusal of the proprietors to recognize the bindery women or make an agreement with the union. The Allied Printing Trades council ordered the label withdrawn, and four offices have lost it on that account. Now it develops that owing to the new complications there is not a strictly union printing office in Chicago.

The Franklin union of press feeders has heretofore filled the printing offices with its members and the label was granted when requested. The new union is said to have fifty members, while the 600 printing offices employ at least 2,000 feeders.

Strikebreakers Leave Mines.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Twenty-seven men who arrived here yesterday to work in the mines were escorted out of town during the night by a body of 500 striking miners. It is understood the St. Louis miners came from Colorado. They said they did not know the miners here were on strike.

TWO MEN TO EVERY MOTOR

Such is the Recommendation of Coroner's Jury After Investigating Recent Wreck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent collision on the Fifth avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated railway, in which three men were killed, a number of passengers hurt and a great loss of life narrowly averted, has returned a verdict expressing the opinion that the disaster was caused by carelessness of the management. The jurors recommend that two motormen be placed in the motor box of every train to avert accidents caused by the collapse of the man in charge of the train.

CONFISCATE DUSKY BEAUTIES

Government Agents Sieze the Cigars Brought by Crew of Battleship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The government authorities have confiscated 14,000 Mexican cigars in a private warehouse here, many of them valued at 25 cents each. It is believed the cigars were brought in concealed casks by members of the crew of the battleship New York upon its last arrival here from Mexican waters.