PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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RESENT KING'S ACTS

People of Belgium Wrought Up by Developments of a Lawsuit.

POLICE GUARD CONSTANTLY NEEDED

Leopold Shown Up as Worse Even Than He Was Supposed to Be.

PERSECUTES MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY

Will of the Late Queen Reveals Abuses She Had Suffered.

KING APPROPRIATES ALL HER DOWER

Not Given Use of it in Lifetime and Money is Kept from Children, Who Now Sue to Recover It.

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BRUSSELS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Leopold, king of the Belgians, is being sued for debt just like a common person, and the very fact that a monarch can be prosecuted in the courts is regarded as a sign of the times. The joint plaintiffs in the case are Haquin, a noted dressmaker; Hartog, a jeweler, both of Paris, and the king's first and second daughters, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, relict of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, now Countess Lonyay. The tradesmen seek to recover debts incurred in the way of plebeian trade, gowns, gems for fascinating actresses and other charmers, but the daughters demand the $100,000 dower which their mother brought to the king, but which has mysteriously disappeared.

The revelations of the king's atrocious behavior to his wife and the rest of his family, now brought out by this case, has wrought the Belgian people to a dangerous pitch of indignation. That he neglected his wife and was scandelously unfaithful had long been known, but the full truth about the persistent, heartless persecution of the queen, who died a year and a half ago, has only now come out.

Heretofore he had asked to go about practically alone. Now police chiefs insist on his being followed by squads of detectives. Their presence sorely restricts his movements, which, for personal reasons, are always secretive.

It is believed he will abdicate soon.

He swore, it is asserted, that he never will pay 1 cent to his daughters, even if the court decrees it. He seems to be inspired with an unquenchable hatred of the people he has wronged.

Will of Late Queen.

The late Queen Marie Henriette's will, an exact translation of which follows, is pronounced to be the most pathetic document of its kind ever penned:

This is my last will and testament. In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, amen. May the will of God, always just, always merciful, be fulfilled in all places and at all times; may it be praised and blessed to all eternity.

I consign my immortal soul into the hand of the Eternal. I pray Him to pardon me, as I pardon all others who voluntarily, unwittingly, have done me harm.

I beg my faithful friends, Baron Goffinet and Count Eugene Hemricourt de Grunne, to act as my executors. These gentlemen will thus give me the last proof of their attachment by looking after the strict carrying out of my last wishes. I desire to rest in the family vault by the side of my dear son, whose death has broken my life. I desired to be buried as I have lived, without the body being disturbed or embalmed, to be exposed to view.

My little all, consisting chiefly of money given by my father, the Palatine, and an inheritance from my mother and grandmother of Wurtenburg, must be divided, save four shares, according to the Belgian law—one for each of my three daughters and the fourth remaining at my disposition.

According to my marriage contract, I should also have the right to dispose of my dowry of 200,000 Austrian florins ($100,000). I have not touched one centime of either this money or the interest accruing from it. I declare that all my attempts to discover traces of this dowry remained without any results.

Daughter Explains Action.

Another document, read in court by Maitre (attorney) Janson in behalf of Princess Stephanie, whom her father drove from her mother's death chamber at Apa, has caused almost an equally painful sensation. Its salient passages are these:

The plaintiff, Princess Stephanie, would under ordinary circumstances refrain from joining in the action brought by creditors and by Princess Louise, her elder sister, had she been able to hope that under the eventful will of her father, Leopold, she would come into her rights. Unfortunately her father has manifested an intention to not only deprive her of her legacy under her mother's will, but also of other rights accruing as a princess of Belgium. Moreover, the king suddenly withdrew the modest allowance of 15,000 francs ($3,000) he had been making her for many years past, of itself quite insufficient to enable her to maintain her rank and condition in life. Disinherited and proscribed it would appear, she accepted a measure of blame from her sovereign and father which would not be submitted to in silence. She therefore was obliged to defend her rights both for herself and her daughter by her first marriage (with the crown prince of Austria) in order to prevent the eventuality she now fears.

The youngest daughter, Princess Clementine, refused to join in the suit because she hates notoriety.

NOT ALL A BUSINESS AFFAIR

Rejane and Coquelin Appear to Be More Even Than Friends and Fellow Artists.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The war between Manager Porel of the Vaudeville theater and Madame Rejane, the actress and his divorced wife, had the effect of bringing to light a bit of correspondence between Rejane and Coquelin, the actor, that stirred the quarrel anew. The letters exchanged between the two betray the closest friendship. In one note Rejane addresses the actor as "Dear Coq. In his reply he calls her "Dearest friend of my soul," signing himself "Coq." Rejane's pet name for him.

LEARNING ART FROM NATURE

Paris Painter Puts Into Execution a Novel Plan for Teaching of Students.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"The Academy of the Flower" is attracting notice in the art world. Mr. Cesbron, a painter of reputation, founded it not long ago at Auteuil, a suburb. There is a studio where qualified students in drawing and painting learn technique and esthetics as well from a vast variety of native tropical plants. The studio is kept up by a small fee from each student. Associated with Mr. Cesbron are Quoet Lalique, Dr. Heim and other painters.

DOES NOT LOVE ROCKEFELLER

Frenchman Makes Sarcastic Comment on the Standard Oil Magnate.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"John D. Rockefeller talks to Sunday school children with his hand on his heart in order not to have to put it in his pocket," writes M. De Norvins in La Revue. "He tells them they are wrong if they think it the duty of the rich to give to the poor. He blames Tolstoi for always having a pocketful of copeks to scatter. His son, following his example, beats his breast in Sunday school, saying that all men are sinners and the poor are wrong in supposing that the rich lead a life of enjoyment.

"Rockefeller has no other end in life than to amass millions and pass them on intact to his descendants.

"The affection he has for his granddaughter takes a financial form. The art of being a grandfather he confuses with the art of the speculator. One might say that Baby Abby Aldrich is on J. D. Rockefeller's ledger as one with whom he some day will have an account to regulate, and to whom for that reason he owes a certain respect.

"What has this sort of demigod done? For one thing, through his trusts, he has raised the price of provisions and lowered wages.

"The Americans do not seem to be disturbed by Rockefeller's gigantic profits. They say if his millions pile too high, congress and the people will know how to regulate them and that all such Croesuses are only working toward dyspepsia and their own ruin.

"The Yankee is skeptical. For him financial ventures are like tobogganing: one goes up and down, climbing summits, plunging abysses and often breaking one's back. But the number of spectators lessens every day.

"It is to be hoped that the great republic will awaken to its danger before it is too late."

SERUM AS PREVENTIVE OF WAR

French Savant Would Let Medical Science Cure Savagry and Ferocity.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"For the elimination of savagery, bloodthirstiness and ferocity from the human race find a serum as for any other disease."

That is the conclusion to which Marcel Prevost comes in discussing the cause of the war in the far east.

He argues that the diplomats on both sides would have averted hostilities, but that the working classes of Japan, enraged because the price of rice was doubled, sought an outlet for their fury.

"Useless," he holds, "are courts of arbitration and shepherds inclined toward peace if the flocks are as ravening wolves. The common man must have respect for life and feel an aversion to suffering ere wars cease."

Prevost cites instances of cases of the wanton torture of children by parents and brutality on vessels of the cod fishing fleet. The masters of these vessels, when at home in Brittany, to all appearances are respectable and humane.

NOT ALL QUEENS ARE HAPPY

Wilhelmina Said to Be Broken in Health and Downcast in Spirits.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

THE HAGUE, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Disquieting reports are current here about Wilhelmina's health and happiness. It has been noticed generally that she has undergone a painful transformation. All the bloom of youth has vanished and she looks pinched, old and miserable. Her sunny smile used to be the delight of her subjects. Now, on rare occasions when she is seen in public, she regards the people with sad, grave eyes. Her consort grows more and more unpopular. If the queen should ask the States General (congress) for a divorce, it would be granted with joy.

Prince Henry gets more uninteresting and swine-like in appearance every day. Everybody at court, except his two or three intimates, detests him. He does nothing but hunt and drink, and is utterly indifferent to the queen. She is deeply troubled, too, because there is no prospect of her having an heir to leave the throne to.

FORECLOSES ON A HUSBAND

Poor Woman Gives Him as a Pledge and Old Maid Money Lender Takes Him.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

WARSAW, Russian Poland, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A peasant woman of Bielastotchek, in the government of Vilna, wishing to raise money for household expenses, went to an old maid who made small loans to friends. She had nothing to pawn, but at last thought of her shiftless husband and suggested he be the pledge. The money lender consented and the money was advanced.

The peasant woman made some purchases and on returning home found her husband gone. The money lender had been there and taken her husband, with whom she was preparing to take a long journey.

The wife complained to the village court, but the judge decided against her, and as the sum borrowed was more than she could pay back, and as no one would go to her rescue, she had the mortification of seeing her husband depart with his captor amid the cheers and laughter of the townspeople.

GIVE MARLBOROUGH A CHANCE

Talk of Making Him Irish Viceroy When the Present Official Resigns.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Marlborough is again mentioned as the probable Irish viceroy to replace Earl Dudley. Dudley's wife is very ill and he is disgusted with the failure of the British government to legislate properly for Ireland.

The duke, who takes himself with intense seriousness, causes profound amusement in the House of Lords by the length and heavy dullness with which he delivers himself on every available opportunity on every possible subject. His oratorical manner, evidently the product of careful training and study, is excellent, but his command of platitude is [illegible]

MOTHERS TEACH WAR

Spirit of Japan [illegible] Outgrowth of the Children.

[illegible]ILY OF COUNTRY'S HEROES

[illegible] Incumbent on a Son to Kill the Slayer of a Father.

WIFE'S AUTHORITY IN HOME SUPREME

Empress One of the Best Types of the Modern Japanese Women.

TAKES INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Instrumental in Having the First Girls Sent to the United States to Be Educated in Modern Ways.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The war spirit in Japan is, as one might suppose, a virtue handed down from sire to son with severe teaching. It is from the gentle, submissive mother, who from the cradle reverences her son as her lord, that the pugnacity of the islanders is derived.

So Jules Bois, who dwelt long in that country, writes in an article just published here. He describes the women of Japan as being far from the fragile, doll-like creatures pictured by Pierre Loti. There is stern stuff in their makeup. In every household the mother makes the cult the historic worthies and the heroes of the race. She goes through a daily ceremony in the presence of her children, from which they learn the names and deeds of the great of their country's chivalry. She extols the glories of war and impresses upon them the shame that it would be to live if the slayer of their father lived.

The wife is the great authority in the household, and her seeming subjection is largely a matter of manners. She shares the councils of her husband and influences his career to a greater extent than do the wives of western lands. The empress of Japan is the best illustration of this.

Haruko (politically named the "Empress Spring"), is a daughter of the noble house of Ichigo, one of the fine families of the great Kuge, or court personages, from which the mikado may choose a consort. Until her 18th year, when she was chosen by the sovereign, she was brought up in the strictest seclusion in the old capital, Kioto, and received the customary education of a daughter of the princely Daimio. Great pains were taken to teach her literature, to develop her artistic taste and to school her in writing graceful if inane verse.

Has No Children.

She is 54 years old, a year older than her husband. Having no children of her own she is content to see the son of a megaki, or concubine, reared as the heir to the crown, and recognize him as her future lord, if she survives her husband. Monogamy is now the rule in Japan, and the next mikado will probably be the last of left-handed birth to reign. The present emperor is likewise a megaki's son.

"Empress Spring" has been truly a helpmate and inspiration to her husband. She caused the first Japanese girls to be sent to America, in 1871, to acquire western learning. She suggested founding the National Normal school and patronized the establishment of the Japanese Red Cross society. She gives money, time and care to charitable works, visits hospitals, especially that for women and children, in Tokio, where she distributes luxuries. She has no companion in the seclusion of her own apartments in the palace of Takugawa. Here she wears the national costume, in dark colored silks. Her apartments are simple, in the style of old Japan, with beautiful lacquered furniture. The floor is covered with spotless white matting, on which she sits or squats. Her rooms open into those of the emperor.

The state apartments are furnished in European style. The palace, built in 1889, is in old native style architecture, but equipped with "modern improvements" familiar to the west—water, electric lights, heating apparatus.

The women of the court live in a separate building, from which a covered gallery leads to the gallery. Japanese etiquette is so complicated that these women spend seven years' apprenticeship to learn their duties. Each has her own apartment and even her own cook.

The woman of the present day in Japan lives under far more liberal laws than her mother did. There is now a law for divorce by mutual consent. Women lecturers are not unknown. The children of both sexes are educated together in the primary schools, a thing that horrifies their conservative grandmothers. There are women lawyers in Tokio, and although their entrance into the medical profession is frowned upon, that prejudice will give way in time. Not only have many Japanese women adopted the European costume, but some even wear trousers.

GOOD HAND TO SPEND MONEY

Nephew of Author of "Quo Vadis" Makes a Record and Lands in Paris Court.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Charles Joseph Stanislaus Sienkiewicz, nephew of the distinguished Polish novelist of that surname, after a notable career as a spendthrift has got into the Paris courts through trying to open a large notion store without capital. An aunt living here has made formal application to have a guardian appointed for the youth. In her petition, as proof of the need of a guardian, she mentions many instances of extravagances, among others hiring a carriage for $200 a month, renting an apartment for $100 a month and ordering from a famous painter a portrait of himself as Petronius, a character in "Quo Vadis," for which he promised to pay $1,200, but has not yet paid anything.

AUTO TRAINS FOR EMPEROR

Six Special Cars Displace the Old Style Coaches in Kaiser Wilhelm's Stables.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Emperor William has had built a special train of six big automobile transports to run between his palaces in Berlin and Potsdam. The automobiles take the place of the great four-horse coaches, called by the employes of the imperial stables "Noah's Arks."

ABOLISH CONTRACT SURGEONS

Senator Proctor Has a Bill Changing Present System in the Regular Army.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(New York Herald Service—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A bill introduced by Senator Proctor on the recommendation of Surgeon O'Reilly, has for its object the abolishment of the position of contract surgeon. About 200 contract surgeons are employed in the army at present. These men are civilians and cost the government more than would an equal number of young commissioned officers. This does not include the physicians who are occasionally called in for short periods for such services as the physical examination of men at recruiting stations.

The common soldiers do not regard the contract surgeon in the same way as the regular army surgeons. They are not treated as officers and, though they wear a uniform, it bears no insignia of rank. At the same time they often have to give up for the most part their civilian surroundings and associations.

In place of the body of contract surgeons, Senator Proctor's bill creates a medical reserve corps. The president is authorized to issue commissions as first lieutenants in this corps of graduates of reputable schools of medicine, who are properly qualified. Contract surgeons, if recommended by the surgeon general, are eligible without further examination. The holder of a commission in the medical reserve corps is to have the authority, rights and privileges of a commissioned officer of the same grade in the regular medical corps, except as regards promotions, during the time he is actually called into active duty.

The cost of the charge would at first be no greater than under the present system, though at the end of four years it will cost some $50,000 more.

The problem of supplying medical service to the army is in many ways a peculiar one. A civilian surgeon may be perfectly competent to attend to wounds in a hospital and look after such purely professional duties. Even for such work as examining recruits, civilian physicians are not always equipped. Many, of course, have served as life insurance examiners, but the point of view of that work is different. The insurance company wants to insure with but little hazard, while the government does not want to take any chances with a recruit. Defects may impair a man for military duties, while they may not shorten his life.

SERIOUS BLOW TO PAUL KRUGER

Faints When Told that Dr. Jameson Was Chosen Premier of Cape Colony.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

NICE, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"I believe there is no longer justice in God or man," exclaimed Paul Kruger, formerly president of the Transvaal, when he was told that Dr. Jameson had been appointed premier of Cape Colony.

"This is too much. It is incredible," the aged man added, rising from his chair and extending his hands heavenward. Then he sank back in his chair in a faint and physicians were summoned in great haste.

The shock of the news had been too much for him, but in a short time he recovered his composure. The physicians remained with him for an hour and administered powerful stimulants.

The report got abroad that Kruger had been seriously attacked and much alarm was felt. According to one report, he had an apopletic stroke. The real truth is that he suffered from nothing more serious than the fainting spell incident to the news he received from South Africa.

Kruger has never lost a grain of the bitterness stirred in him by the daring raid led by Jameson into the Transvaal. Among his close friends he always maintained that he made a grave error in dealing too leniently with Jameson and John Hayes Hammond, the latter of whom also figured prominently in the raid. He thinks he should have hanged them both. Kruger has always regarded them as arch conspirators under Rhodes and says that in any other country they would have paid the penalty with their lives.

So persistent were the rumors that Kruger was in a critical condition that Dr. Heymans, one of the physicians who visits him daily, sent a formal denial. He announced that Kruger was still in good health and able to stroll about the garden as usual.

To substantiate his denial of the reports Heymans said that anyone who would take the trouble to walk past Kruger's house during the afternoon, would see him walking in the garden.

BOY STARTS TO DIG TO CHINA

Peculiar Explanation of Conduct Given by Youth to a Brooklyn Police Judge.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

NEW YORK, March 5.—(New York Herald Service—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—"I was just trying to dig to China to get to the war," was the startling declaration made late in the Children's court in Brooklyn by 12-year-old George Lockand of Keap street, who was found after a mysterious disappearance half starved and half frozen in a cave in Cavalry cemetery, which he had excavated to a depth of twenty-five feet.

The youth's appearance in court corroborated his explanation of his wandering from home. His clothes were torn and filled with dirt, his hands were bleeding and his knees were scratched. He wept as he faced Magistrate Fitzgerald, who laughed aloud at the boy's tale and plight.

At the station the boy was warmed and fed, but he would give no explanation of his conduct until he was arraigned in court, when he broke down and told the purpose which had led him to such strange conduct.

TAKE SHOT AT CHAMBERLAIN

George Meredith Sees Gloomy Outlook for Great Britain in Financial Way.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—George Meredith, the famous novelist, has made this spirited announcement upon the present political situation in England:

"No heavier burden will ever have fallen to the lot of the new government, for we're coming to be within sight of the rocks of bankruptcy. We have at the same time Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for protection, which is working in the body politic like a deadly drug, causing pains and convulsions at a time when the energies of the nation should be directed to the chances of foreign complications besides serious international affairs."

SEND FOR WITNESSES

Preliminary Steps Are Taken in Dietrich Investigation.

TWENTY SUMMONED FROM NEBRASKA

Committee of Senate Sends Telegrams Requesting Appearance.

HEARING COMMENCES NEXT FRIDAY

Question of Employment of Attorneys Not Yet Decided.

ACCUSED HAS MADE NO REQUEST

Committeemen Are All Lawyers and May Decide to Conduct the Case Without Outside Assistance.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The machinery of the senate committe appointed to investigate the charges made against Senator Dietrich—that he sold the Hastings postmastership and leased the present postoffice building at that place, while senator—has been set in motion.

At a meeting of the committee this morning it was decided that a number of witnesses should be requested to appear before the body next Friday at 10 o'clock and tell what they know about the charges against Senator Dietrich. Senator Spooner prepared the list of witnesses from those furnished by District Attorney Summers in the papers presented by him to the committee to show what their testimony would be. It is understood that Mr. Summers named about twenty witnesses, a number of whom, however, reside in Washington, and these will be requested to attend the hearings of the committee by the sergeant-at-arms through one of his deputies. Practically all the witnesses named by Mr. Summers have today been requested to appear before the committee next Friday, these requests having been sent on the following form:

Leopold Hahn, Omaha, Neb.: You are requested to appear before the special committee appointed to investigate charges against Senator Dietrich on Friday, March 11, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., to testify relative to matters under consideration by said committee. Your necessary expenses will be reimbursed. Will you accept this notice as service of subpoena and appear at time named? Answer paid here.

(Signed.) DANIEL M. RANSDELL,
Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate.

Dietrich Calls Seven.

In addition to the witnesses summoned on the part of the government Senator Dietrich added a supplemental list of seven names, making in all twenty witnesses who will come from Nebraska to testify in the case. In the event that these witnesses, who have been summoned by telegraph, refuse to accept the telegraphic summons, then United States marshals will, for the purpose of serving the subpoenas, be appointed deputy sergeants-at-arms, with power to act as possessed by the sergeant-at-arms. It is thought, however, that all the witnesses summoned by telegraph will accept such service and be in attendance when the committe convenes on Friday.

Whether attorneys will be employed to present the case is undecided. Senator Dietrich feels a delicacy about moving in the matter until some suggestion is received from the committee, and it is quite possible that the members of the committee, all of whom are lawyers, will decide to conduct the case themselves without outside assistance. The hearings will be open to press associations in Washington and reporters of Nebraska newspapers. After they are taken care of the general public will be admitted to the hearings, but as the judiciary room is not an exceedingly large chamber, witnesses and newspaper men will, in addition to the committee, come pretty near crowding Senator Hoar's committee room.

Fight on Supply Depot.

The annual fight to place in the Indian appropriation bill an appropriation of $10,000 to maintain at Omaha a warehouse for the receipt, storage and shipping of goods for the Indian service was pulled off today in the house, the champions of Omaha winning a signal victory. Mr. Mann of Chicago and Mr. Barthold of St. Louis, together with the chairman of the Indian committee, Mr. Sherman of New York, led the fight in opposition to the amendment presented by Mr. Hinshaw of Nebraska. Mr. Mann was outspoken in denunciation of continuing the Indian warehouse at Omaha, and said it was opposed by the secretary of the interior, heads of the Indian bureau, by the Indian commissioner and by leading educators, among them being Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. He might have, with entire correctness, also said that the warehouse at Omaha was opposed by the business men of Chicago and St. Louis because they wanted the lion's share of supplies sold for subsistence of Indians. Mr. Hinshaw, member of the committee on Indian affairs, had been authorized by a majority of that committee to present the amendment, it having been left out in the bill as reported to the house. In view of its having the sanction of the committee a point of order would not lie against it, and the amendment was therefore discussed on its merits. Mr. Hinshaw, in presenting the amendment, said that Omaha was probably in closer touch with the great mass of Indians than any other city having an Indian warehouse. He stated that the Gate City was equally well located for the distribution of supplies in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, probably Washington, and to some extent Colorado and Utah. For the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1901, and extending to July 1, 1902, 484,530 pounds were handled at the Omaha warehouse. The next fiscal year, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, 1,118,556 pounds were handled, an increase of threefold. The comparative statement which he presented showed that only Chicago, New York and San Francisco handled more goods than Omaha, St. Louis being nearly 300,000 pounds short of Omaha.

Congressman Sherman recited the story as to how the Indian warehouse at Omaha was established. He said that with all the opposition against it, it ought to go out. Major Lacey of Iowa, Representative Burke of South Dakota, Hitchcock of Nebraska and Livernash of California, together with a number of southern members, fought tenaciously for the amendment, Major Lacey voicing the general expression why Omaha should be continued on the ground that it would increase the range of competition and bids. He said that it enabled wholesalers at Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Kansas City and the surrounding region to join in bidding, and that while the maintenance of a warehouse at Omaha might cost the government considerable money the amount expended would be much more than saved in the lowness of bids.

Representative Mann made a strong plea

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	42
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	38
9 a. m.	37	5 p. m.	37
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	36
11 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	35
12 m.	44		

MUST ARREST COREAN PEDLERS

Japanese Minister Succeeds in Having Opponents Placed in Charge.

SEOUL, March 5.—Twenty members of Peddlers' band are reported to have taken an oath to kill all officials who favor an alliance with Japan. The Japanese minister, on being notified of this, promptly informed the Corean government that if it does not arrest the conspirators, the Japanese officials would do so. As a result four leaders of the Peddlers have just been arrested.

The cabinet decided today to reopen the railroad between Yongampho and Wiju.

Work on all the gold mines operated by natives has been suspended and will not be resumed until the reconstruction of the government is completed.

A British gunboat has arrived at Chemulpo with foreign refugees from Song Chou on board.

The Russians, who recently retired from Anju to Buk Cheng, are reported to have moved northward from the latter place.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF WOUNDED.

French Minister Thanks Japanese in Behalf of Czar.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

SEOUL, March 5.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Twenty-two Russian sailors from the Variag who were seriously wounded at Chemulpo in the engagement on February 9, were removed today from the Chemulpo hospital by the Japanese hospital ship Pakani to the hospital at Matsuyama. The French minister, who is representing Russian interests in Seoul, warmly thanked the Japanese authorities in the name of the czar's government and the Russian people for the kind treatment given to the wounded, who received every conceivable medical and personal attention.

The Japanese police are using every endeavor to discover the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages against the Corean cabinet ministers' residences a few nights since. The Corean police are rendering little assistance to the Corean minister who signed the recent Japanese-Corean protocol and who since has been hiding outside the city. Today he reassumed the duties of his office.

A Russian force numbering 300 men has retired northward from Anju.

SQUADRON LEAVES VLADIVOSTOCK

Report that Russian Ships Are in Northern Japanese Waters.

TOKIO, March 5.—An Austrian steamer, which has arrived at Hakodate from Vladivostok, reports that the Russian squadron left Vladivostok on February 29. It is presumed to be cruising in northern waters with the hope of capturing Japanese merchantmen. Another report says that two Russian warships have been seen off Usulie bay. Advices from Hakodate do not mention any attacks on northern ports.

The steamer Ekaterinoslav of the Russian volunteer transport fleet, which had been fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser, the steamer Manchuria, belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway company, the schooner Sliepner, and the steam launch Wuliade, have been declared prizes of war by the naval court at Sasebo. The decision of the court is subject to an appeal within thirty days.

WASTE OF RUSSIAN AMMUNITION.

Japanese Induce Them to Open Fire on Rafts.

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CHE FOO, March 5.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—On Wednesday at midnight the forts at Port Arthur sighted approaching the entrance many lights, followed by firing. The forts immediately retaliated and after an hour found that the lights were merely lamps attached to the masts of lumber rafts.

From Japanese sources it is reported the rafts were dispatched from the Laon Ta Shan lighthouse, with the idea of making the forts waste their ammunition. The firing was from the two passing torpedo boats which towed the rafts and was done to attract the attention of the enemy.

JAPS BRING IN A DISABLED SHIP.

One Report Has It that Vessel is the Russian Cruiser Variag.

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ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A curious report, which is scarcely likely yet, which is persistently running through the city, is to the effect that the Japanese have towed into Sasebo a very large warship in a very dilapidated condition, with its funnels missing and with many serious rents from shells. The report is that it is the Variag, which the Japanese have floated, but it seems to be more probable that it is a Japanese ship.

JAPAN HAS THE SEA

Russia Practically Concedes Enemy's Superiority on the Water.

JAPAN AND YELLOW SEA FREE OF ENEMY

Mikado's Steamers Plow Both Waters Unprotected by Battleships.

WAR, HOWEVER, CONSIDERED ONLY BEGUN

When Hard Fighting Begins Russia's Legions Promise Different Picture.

COUNTS ON OVERWHELMING FORCES

Entrance Into China Will Be Heavily Guarded and Whether Port Arthur Falls or Not is Immaterial Now.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

SEOUL, March 5.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Japanese Steamship company's vessels of the Osaki line have resumed passenger service between Kobe and Chemulpo. Its first steamer, the Chikugo Gwa Maru, arrived at Chemulpo today, carrying foreigners among its passengers, including Americans of both sexes, in addition to Japanese.

A reference to the map showing the proximity of Port Arthur, the great Russian Asiatic naval base to Chemulpo, shows even to the uninformed the really wonderful success which the Japanese now have won by cleaning both the sea of Japan and the Yellow sea of the enemy, who twenty days ago unhesitatingly claimed naval superiority. Today Japanese steamers sail both seas unprotected by accompanying warships. The resumption of commercial intercourse is necessarily incomplete, because the Japanese government has chartered many transports and therefore steamers are scarce.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Although almost four weeks have elapsed since the Japanese first attacked Port Arthur, here the war is considered hardly begun.

Heavy land fighting upon which the fate of the campaign depends is not expected much before the end of April. By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army of men required to guard the railroads, four army corps, each with a cavalry division, and an artillery brigade. All that has happened so far, or is going to happen until these forces are in the field, is considered to be nothing more than the prologue to the real drama.

The crippling of the Port Arthur fleet was unfortunate in that it gave the enemy command of the sea at the very outset. It is, however, of relatively small importance from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war, whether Port Arthur stands or falls.

No large garrison will be retained there; 10,000 men are as good as 100,000 for defense, while the more men the more mouths to feed. In addition there will be a division of Cossacks with mountain batteries on the peninsula to oppose landings and harass the enemy if they succeed in investing the city.

All the troops landed at Chemulpo, Mokpho and Chinampho must use the "Peking" road. The Cossacks, mounted infantry and light guns now across the Yalu river will serve to harass the enemy in every possible way as well as to hold it in check until the Russian main armies and reserves are concentrated and disposed. Sharp fighting may occur between the advance parties, but nothing of a decisive character is anticipated.

Russian plans contemplate taking no chances. By sheer weight of men and guns Russia counts on overwhelming the Japanese and rolling them back through Corea. The Russians admit the prowess and fine marksmanship of their adversaries and their marvelous ability in determining ranges, yet Russians do not believe that the Japanese can successfully face the legions of the czar. On the sea the maritime life of the Japanese gives them a natural advantage, but on land where belong all the traditions of the Russian army, the men of the empire have perfect faith born of their numerous experiences with pagan tribes and the fatalism inherent in the Russian character. They believe that Asiatics cannot meet Europeans; that a yellow race cannot triumph over a white, or heathens over Christians.

ATTACK COMPLETE SURPRISE

Russian Officer Tells of First Attack on the Fleet at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—A letter from an officer of the Russian cruiser Pallada has been received here describing the first attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur. The writer denies the story that the officers of the Russian fleet were ashore and confirms the statement that the Japanese made use of false lights. He asserts that at 11 o'clock at night a practice drill to repel a torpedo attack was executed and that toward midnight four Russian torpedo boats, which simulated the enemy, headed back toward Dalny, from which place they had come. The crews of the fleet had retired, only the watch remaining on deck. The ships were in the outer harbor and the captain of the Pallada, which vessel occupied the advance position, had descended from the bridge for a last look behind, when he perceived lights advancing. The ships' lights shown were white above red—being those of the Russian warships when they enter the harbor. The captain of the Pallada supposed the approaching vessels were the Russian torpedo boats returning from Dalny and his suspicions were only aroused when upon drawing nearer they covered and uncovered their lights at irregular intervals. The signal tower signalled that the lights were not understood.

At this moment the Pallada's captain, through the thick night, made out the outlines of the torpedo boat destroyers' smokestacks in pairs, amidships. As the stacks of the Russian destroyers are in line fore and aft, the crews of the Russian ships were instantly called to quarters. In less than three minutes the Pallada's men were at their posts. Orders were given that the guns be charged with grape and a fierce fire was opened on the oncoming Japanese. The battleships Czarevitch and Retvizan, which were in the first line, a short distance astern of the Pallada, also opened fire almost immediately.

A terrific explosion occurred under the hull of the Pallada, raising a torrent of water which submerged the cruiser's deck.