

GERMANY IS STIRRED

University Professor Insists the Empire is a Rope of Sand.

FEDERAL COUNCIL CAN MAKE OR UNMAKE

Others Admit Theory is Logical, but Carried Out it Would Be Disastrous.

COUNT VON BUELOW'S POWER FALTERING

His Skill, but Lacks Power to Bind People to Him.

NO STRONG MAN TO STEP INTO HIS SHOES

Among Present Ministry Not One Who is Broadminded Enough to Fill Position of Chancellor.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] BERLIN, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—A profound sensation has been caused in Germany by the startling theories concerning the constitution of the German empire propounded by Eugene von Jagermann, the lecturer on law at the University of Heidelberg, and formerly the member for Baden in the federal council.

In discussing the powers of this council of the German federation, he declares that it has the right, without the consent of the Reichstag, to dissolve the empire and establish a new federation with different terms.

He mentions two of the greatest German authorities as being of the same opinion. Other professors, who are attempting to counteract the effects of this doctrine, admit that it is logical, but point out that if carried further it gives the federal council power to do away with the army, the navy, the chancellor and even the emperor himself, which they declare would be absurd.

There is very good reason for suspecting that the position of Count von Buelow as the imperial German chancellor is shaken. He still enjoys the emperor's friendship, but whether he also enjoys the political confidence is another matter. With all his undoubted diplomatic skill he has not the knack of binding his party to him. He made conservatives and ultra protestants wild by repelling the anti-Jesuit act. The national liberals are wholly estranged. In this party are found men-germans who regard von Buelow as a man who is ready to gain peace by the loss of German prestige before the seas.

Von Buelow's acceptance of the Anglo-French agreement as an instrument to which Germany ought not to object was resented at the time, and still rankles deep. The socialists despise him. They make fun of his well-known appearance, and they mock at his habit of introducing quotations and illustrations, which they say he reads up out of a book of references.

The count is what might be regarded as unfriendly to the United States. His remark said many rough things about the United States and the Americans, but he admitted America, and had a speaking fondness for many American institutions.

Von Buelow views with no friendly eye the advance of America as a commercial giant and his antipathy to the Monroe doctrine is well known.

When he falls the choice of a successor will be a serious question. Never has Germany been so overrun with mediocrities as now. Among the present ministers there is not one with a soul above his chancery or in whom any party or section has any confidence.

GIVES THE FRENCHMEN A ROAST

Heroine of Automobile Abduction Does Not Like the Ways of Paris.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] PARIS, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Arabella Crane, the victim of the recent automobile abduction, is still at the British-American Consulate association home on Rue de Turin. Her father, Lord Crane, the United States Consul General Gowdy more money for her expenses here and to pay for her return home to Atlanta. She expects to leave next week.

After reading the articles about her adventure printed in the Paris newspapers she sent the following communication to-day:

"For the French public I don't give a flip. The French papers stated that I was a widow. I don't see how I can be never having been married; and I simply want to be Arabella Crane of Georgia. Anybody who wishes to know more of my social position only need make inquiries at Atlanta. I am a Georgian; my father is a South Carolinian and my mother a Kentuckian."

The man's name was Stephen Carter White. He called himself a Georgian, but he has lived here so long he has become contaminated and lost the right feeling that our men have for the South. He has a good deal of money.

COUNTLESS POPULAR IN PARIS

Stier-in-Law of Russian Admiral is Leader of the Exclusive Set.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] PARIS, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The most popular hostess in the exclusive set of the Russian colony in Paris is Countess de Benardaki, sister-in-law of Admiral Skrydloff, who lately arrived in Manchuria to take the chief command of the Russian naval forces there in succession to Admiral Mandroff.

The countess lives on Rue de Chaillet, in an elegant house filled with art treasures.

YOUNG AMERICAN DRAWS WELL

Likely to Go to Germany as Leading Prima Donna of Berlin Opera House.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] MUNICH, Bavaria, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Florida Wickham, a winsome young American singer, now settled in the court theater here, is drawing crowded houses.

MRS. TEVIS LOSES HER CHARM

Sickness Compels Her to Part with Luxurious Growth of Yellow Hair.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] LONDON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Helen Hughes, a young millionaire American widow, was by all odds the most beautiful and most admired woman in the American colony here two months ago. There was no question of her supremacy. Since then she has had an attack of fever. She lay in a private hospital, and her yellow hair, truly the crowning glory of her charms, has been cut off. On her recovery in the world she is no longer the "beautiful Mrs. Tevis" that was.

Instead, a new American goddess is about to reign. She has not yet been disclosed to society in general. She is Miss Helen Blackman, whose sister is betrothed to Hugh Stafford. At the Van Duer's party in the Chelsea town hall Miss Helen Blackman made a social sensation of the sort that can best be described by saying that men and women stared at her and that those who met her were fascinated. Everybody who saw her there has raved since about her beauty and social talents.

Mrs. Tevis was Miss Cornelia Baxter, a territorial governor of Wyoming. When 18 years old she had, among her suitors, Gerald Hughes, a young millionaire. The courtship would lead to a marriage no one doubted. In fact, Miss Baxter had "asked" her bridegroom and had her trousseau ready when she fell ill. She was sent for convalescence to the California coast resorts.

At Monterey she met Hugh Tevis, 20 years old, a multi-millionaire, a widower. Once he had been a Harvard athlete. Hughes, who had followed Miss Baxter, fell ill. He returned to Denver. Otherwise, it is assumed, the marriage would have taken place. Tevis began to court Miss Baxter and before long she announced her engagement to him. Hughes heard first of this by rumor and then by letter.

Miss Baxter was married to Tevis in San Francisco. Six weeks later Tevis died while he and his bride were in Yokohama at the beginning of a journey that was to have taken them around the world.

Mrs. Tevis was at Bar Harbor last summer with her father and sister. There Mrs. Tevis caused a charge of misconduct to be preferred against Lieutenant John R. E. Die, U. S. N., who, her father afterward declared, had insulted her younger daughter.

RUSH OF LONDON SEASON ON

Countess Cadogan's Bazaar the Most Talked of Event in the Future.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] LONDON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The real rush of the London season will begin next week. The feature of the season is the Countess Cadogan's big bazaar which will open June 2. A number of American women of the smart set will take an active part in the bazaar. The chief stall holder will be Miss Van Wart, who returned from New York a month ago and went straight to Paris to fill her wardrobe before the beginning of the London season. There she fell ill, and for ten days lay in a critical condition at Hotel Mirabeau, just escaping peritonitis.

Among her assistants will be Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Deedes and a number of other pretty women. The stall is to be devoted to perfumery, cosmetics and toilet wares. The cost of the stock laid in by Miss Van Wart in Paris runs up to a goodly figure. Handkerchiefs, sachets, etc., will be on sale on some other fascinating articles.

Princess Hatfield has fixed on Derby night for her big ball, which undoubtedly would have been one of the smartest of the season, but the duchess of Devonshire and Prince Henry have decided to cancel their ball and to give a dinner and dance at which the queen will be present and to which Princess Hatfield is invited, so the princess, of course, changed the date of her ball.

TAKE MME. CALVE TO TASK

Paris Papers Do Not Like the Tone of Recent Interview with Prima Donna.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] PARIS, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Serafina Calve, the famous prima donna, in a recent interview Mme. Calve said: "You cannot understand how I have struggled during the last ten years. Here I am already an old woman at 40, when others at the same age are still their youthful appearance. In my case, it is the penalty of an uphill struggle."

The Paris editors were greatly astonished at Mme. Calve's words and said so with emphasis: some of them hint that the prima donna should at least have too much pride to admit that she has become a "nice old lady" at her youthful age.

Many women writers for the Paris papers have taken up the subject and every day they tell at the famous singer. Some of them have gone so far as to assert that "a woman is not a woman until she is 30, and is still a girl at 40."

TIMES THE TALK OF THE TOWN

New Tack Taken by Staid Old Paper Causes Much Comment in British Capital.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] LONDON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The future of the London Times is still the absorbing topic in newspaper circles here. Its manager denies that fresh capital has been put in by an outsider, referring evidently to the report that Alfred Harmsworth had bought an interest in it. Its new scheme is being advertised in exactly the same style as George Hooper boomed the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and there seems to be no doubt that he is connected in some way with the new developments. It is certain that the Walter family still retains the controlling ownership of the paper.

FAD SAVES A MILLION

British High Court Has Queer Ground for Deciding Wills Case.

PECULIARITY TAMPES MAN AN AMERICAN

Therefore Do Not Have to Pay the Inheritance Tax.

GOES TO ENGLAND IN FIT OF DISGUST

Congress Would Not Take Up His Idea in Shipbuilding.

LATER STIRS UP SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS

Fences in His Deer Preserves to Prevent Animals from Straying Over Onto Hunting Grounds of Others.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] LONDON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—His cherished plans for spindle-shaped ships, it turns out, determined the judges in the final court of appeals in the British House of Lords, to declare that William L. Winans, who had lived fifty years in England, died an American. The British inland revenue office wanted to claim \$100,000 as a legacy and succession duty on the \$120,000 estate of this eccentric man. All the lower courts had decided in favor of the British court, but an appeal by his two sons has resulted in an irrevocable decision being given by the House of Lords, the lord chancellor and Lord Macnaghten, the other judge, Lord Lindley dissenting.

For forty years Mr. Winans labored to get his ships approved by congress, but in vain. He had an office in London with a staff of engineers and draughtsmen working out the problem and one official's sole duty was to look after the taking out of the patents with which he was continually covering his designs. He spent nearly \$400,000 in trying to bring those cigar ships into use.

He bought property in Baltimore called Ferry Bar for the purpose of being used as he said in a letter for the service of the sea-going steamers of the spindle-shaped form.

DREAM NOT REALIZED.

The vessels were to be able to cross the Atlantic without refueling and to have phenomenal speed. But, alas, even the exertions of a millionaire could not accomplish this, and with his death nothing more has been heard of the cigar boats.

So, although for half a century Mr. Winans, a resident in England, had a splendid home at Brighton and in London, he did not naturalize and therefore his intention to return to his native country must be held to be proved.

Certainly, he stirred up the highlanders in a way no other American has done. He was the first citizen of the United States to lay up deer in Scotland, and in the part of Scotland and was monarch of a bigger stretch of land than any other man except the duke of Sutherland. He rented fully 80,000 acres of the most desolate country in Ross and Invernesshire. Far up in the hills of Monar or Paik, thirty miles from anywhere, there ran over bog and dale, hill, heather or burn an eighty-foot deer fence of the newest of galvanized wire. This was his way of keeping his deer from going to make sport in the neighboring country.

HIGH PRICE FOR DEER.

At longlengths with all the highland lands roundabout, he had to take his walks carrying a revolver, of which he was a noted exponent. It cost him \$400 a year for the rent alone of the barren wilderness. The lodge of Alfaric cost him many thousands of dollars and he upheld for years an army of gillies and foresters, stailers, coachmen and indoor and outdoor servants.

On fine days he was carried on a pony up the mountain to some snug cottage, where he sat, gun in hand, with luncheon laid out close beside him. The keepers drove the deer past him and he took pot shots. He said it was better than smoking up behind a deer and shooting it at its breakfast.

Each deer he shot cost him about \$5,000. Even after he ceased to visit Scotland he kept the large deer forest in hand.

OFFICERS ARE TOO FAMILIAR

Privates Recent Term of Endearment from Those in Command.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] PARIS, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The war minister's order forbidding an officer to address a private as "thou" is the result of a very serious agitation which spread from the troops to civilians.

As used by Frenchmen nowadays, "thou" may be a term of endearment, reverence, poetic feeling or contempt. Generally it is employed in families and among familiar. Young collegians "tute" each other as a sign of comradeship. The lower avails himself of it to show his growing affection for his sweetheart. Husbands and wives say "you" and "thou" to indicate the intimacy of the moment. Among the aristocracy there are certain men who address their wives as "thou" in public, just as some American spouses say "dear." Others save it for the privacy of their homes. The soldiers use the term among themselves, but they don't like it from an officer.

ADVERTISES FOR A HUSBAND

Japanese Woman Falls Into the Ways of the Western World.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] TOKIO, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—A Japanese woman can be as poetic and picturesque in search of a husband as she is in every thing else. A matrimonial advertisement printed here reads:

"I am a very pretty woman, with locks thick and wavy, like the clouds. My face has the brilliancy and satin-like texture of the flowers. My figure is flexible, like the weeping willow, and my eyes have the curve of the crescent moon. I have in mine, contemplating the flowers by day and the moon by night. If this meets the eye of an intelligent, agreeable, educated, handsome gentleman of good taste, I will unite myself to him for life, and share with him later the pleasure of being buried together in a tomb of roses-colored marble."

TURN DOWN SMOOTH SHARPER

Americans Was Wise Not to Make Up with the Effusive Stranger.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] PARIS, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—"Ah, I am delighted to see you again, sir. If I am not mistaken, we have not met since I saw you in Chicago," exclaimed a distinguished looking man, holding out his hand to a well known member of the American colony in Paris, whom he met in the street.

The American looked him full in the eye and replied:

"I don't know you; I have never seen you before, and don't care to form your acquaintance."

A few minutes later the American was astonished to hear that the man who had just turned down his hand was Baron von Schellha, who had been branded by the Paris police as a smooth sharper, and who dropped up here again this week, but disappeared as quickly as he came.

The Paris police have his record complete, and say he has been engaged in many shady operations. They have copies of his record in New York, which show that he first earned notoriety in that city by renouncing his title in 1839. Soon afterward he married Miss Frances Bayliss, the daughter of a wealthy Chicago merchant. She had been a pupil at a school of languages in New York, where he was employed as a teacher.

Matthew Stanley Quay. Matthew Stanley Quay was the son of a Presbyterian minister. His father was for some years agent of the Foreign Missionary society and of the Colonization society. The son was born in Dillsburg, Pa., an ancient settlement in the Harrisburg & Baltimore, lying in the shadow of South Mountain. Dillsburg is a quaint old town in York county. The visitor there may see at this day the house in which Senator Quay was born on September 30, 1833.

The elder Quay moved to Beaver when his son was 7 years old. The early history of the 7 years old boy is very short. He prepared for college at Beaver and Indiana academies and was graduated from Jefferson college in 1850; ran a stereopticon in Louisiana; tried to start a paper in Shreveport, but failed to raise the money; taught school in Texas; fought the Comanches, who were threatening the border, returned to Beaver where he has lived ever since; was admitted to the bar and made prothonotary, all before the war.

When, in the winter of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin declared himself a candidate for the republican nomination for governor he wanted the assistance of Beaver county. Quay to aid his friends in the election to the convention of delegates favorable to him. His friends in the western part of the state told him to apply to Mr. Quay, the prothonotary of his county, as the best man adapted to the work in hand. He did so and wrote a letter asking Mr. Quay to aid his canvass in every way that he could consistently and conscientiously. Quay, flattered by this appeal, responded by heading a Beaver county delegation pledged to Curtin. Twenty-five years later, when Quay, a candidate for state treasurer, was appealing to his friends throughout the state to give him their support, the letter which he sent to his old leader was written on the back of that which Curtin, as a candidate, had addressed to him in 1860. This is an illustration of the careful manner in which Senator Quay played the game of politics.

PRINCE IN LOVE WITH ACTRESS

Royal Father Takes Him Over His Knee and Treats Him to a Spanking.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] BELGRADE, Serbia, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—Crown Prince George, heir apparent to the throne of Serbia, fell in love with a recently with one of the most talented actresses of Belgrade. To testify to his affection he caused his coachman to drive him back and forth in front of his adored one's residence, while he cast loving glances and heaved deep-drawn sighs at the stage favorite.

She paid no heed to the demonstrations, but the common people became deeply interested and followed the carriage in troops, giving visible and audible signs of approbation or, at least, amusement. Finally, King Peter heard of it and summoned his young "heavenly" to a private audience, which ended in the indignant parent taking his son across his knee and administering a good, old-fashioned spanking.

HAY TO REPRESENT PRESIDENT

Secretary to Be Principal Speaker at the Jackson, Mich., Celebration.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] WASHINGTON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The principal address at the celebration at Jackson, Mich., on July 4, of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the republic, will be made by Secretary Hay, who will represent the president. Secretary Taft, Speaker Cannon, Senators Allison, Fairbanks, Burrows and Alger and a number of other distinguished statesmen have accepted invitations to take part in the exercises.

Every effort is being made by the committee in charge of the celebration to raise, in addition to the necessary expenses of the erection of a suitable memorial, to be placed in the city of Jackson, where the first republican convention met. The cost of this work will depend on the subscription received. It is hoped to raise between \$5,000 and \$10,000, to be expended on a simple, dignified, adequate memorial, suitably inscribed.

EXPLORING SITE OF CARTHAGE

Americans Secure Permission from France to Carry on the Work.

[Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.] WASHINGTON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The American School of Classical Studies at Rome will, according to high authority, undertake the excavation of the site of ancient Carthage. A western capitalist, it is stated, is ready to supply a very large fund for the purpose, and permission to excavate has been obtained from the French government, which owns the territory that includes the site of the ancient city.

SENATOR QUAY DEAD

Distinguished Pennsylvania Political Leader Passes Away at 3 O'Clock.

HAS SUDDEN RELAPSE AFTER GOOD NIGHT

Sinks Into Profound Slumber from Which He Cannot Be Aroused.

PHYSICIANS USE OXYGEN GENEROUSLY

Stimulant Has Little Effect and Patient Continues to Grow Worse.

FAMILY WITH HIM AT DISSOLUTION

End to the Sinking Man Comes Peacefully and the Passing from Slumber to Death's Sleep is Gentle.

BEAVER, Pa., May 28.—Senator M. S. Quay is dead. He had been unconscious since early this morning and the stupor grew more profound each hour. Oxygen was administered constantly in the hope that it would revive him, but his physicians abandoned hope of his regaining consciousness. Their worst fears were realized, although they worked over their distinguished patient until the last.

The end came at 2:40 o'clock.

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QUAY AS A SOLDIER

When Curtin became governor he made Mr. Quay his military secretary. Quay was a lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania reserves and later he took the field as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry.

Just before the battle of Fredericksburg Quay was sick of typhoid fever. In the hospital he resigned. When the battle was imminent he asked to be restored to his command, in spite of the fact that he was weak from his illness. It was too late. Then he applied to General Tyler, who commanded his brigade, for a place as volunteer aide on his staff. The surgeon of the brigade said: "I would rather die like a fool than live like a coward." It was Colonel Quay who reported to have said and he went into the fight. In Tyler's brigade alone the loss at Fredericksburg was 464 men.

One of the most cherished souvenirs in Mr. Quay's possession was a medal of honor, issued to him in 1863, under the act of 1863, "for distinguished service at the battle of Fredericksburg." In his letter Adjutant General Drum said: "The medal is issued at the request of Colonel William H. Shaw, J. M. Clark and fifty other brave officers and soldiers of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers under the presentation of satisfactory evidence by them that under the law you are entitled to the same." It is said that in all, less than 100 of these medals of honor have gone to Pennsylvania, although the state sent \$35,000 men into the field.

Cameron and Quay. In 1884 Quay was elected to the legislature from the district then composed of Beaver and Washington counties. In 1890 he became the Curtin candidate for speaker of the house. General Cameron asked him to call on him, and he called.

"Understand me," said Cameron, "that you are a candidate for speaker." "That's true," was Quay's reply. "Well, that's all right," replied Cameron; "I don't care to oppose you, and if you will help me for the speakership, I will turn in for you as speaker."

"By the way, Quay, if you are a candidate for United States senator and I can make a vote or two for you, be sure I will."

Twenty years afterward Mr. Quay went to call on General Cameron at his stone house on the banks of the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. The old statesman had then been nearly ten years retired from active political life. When Quay arose to go, General Cameron, as he took his hand to say goodbye, said:

Quay said nothing except to express his thanks, for he was not ready to announce his candidacy, but his memory must have gone back to the other interview, twenty years before, when Cameron asked his influence for the same office and got a very different reply.

Mr. Quay was 65 years out of office, after his term in the legislature (1885-7), but retained his interest in politics and served as secretary of the state committee. In 1873 he came back with the administration of Governor Hartranft. Quay was Hartranft's secretary of state until he resigned to become recorder of the city of Philadelphia, which office he resigned to

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Cooler in Northwest Portion; Monday Fair.

- Page.
- 1 Professor Stirs Up the Germans. Faded Wives Lose Estate a Million. Senator Quay Passes Away. Japanese Pressing Advantage.
  - 2 Japs Make Fortunate Discovery. Methodists Finish Up Their Work. Benoit's Demise Too Extravagant.
  - 3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Celebrating State's Birthday.
  - 4 Scandal Among the Democrats. Affairs at South Omaha.
  - 5 Plan to Save the City Expenses.
  - 6 Beautiful Memorial Day Custom. Nebraskaans at the World's Fair.
  - 7 Past Week in Omaha Society. Says Power of Pope is Ended.
  - 8 Former Does a Clever Trick. Assessor Read Answers Critics.
  - 9 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
  - 10 Financial and Commercial.
  - 11 Sporting Events of the Day.
  - 12 Amusements and Music.
  - 13 Weekly Review of Sporting Events.
  - 14 Editorial.
  - 15 About the Editor of the Prairies. Harking Back to War Times.
  - 16 Chinampas as a Japanese Base.
  - 20 Progress of the Voting Contest.
  - 21 to 36 The Illustrated Bee.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	58	1 p. m.	64
6 a. m.	58	2 p. m.	66
7 a. m.	58	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	55	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	70
10 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	69
11 a. m.	64	7 p. m.	69
12 m.	60		

WILL BE ACCEPTED AS CASH

Certificates of Deposit Good Enough to Pay for Rosebud Land.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Commissioner Richards has concluded satisfactory arrangements with the Treasury department whereby prospective homesteaders on the Rosebud reservation will be permitted to make payments for their lands with certificates of deposit issued by any national depository. The Treasury department in an order made public today, advises the receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. D., that certificates of deposit may be accepted in payment for lands instead of money, following the same policy which prevails as to importers who appear before collectors of customs to pay import duties.

Assistant Secretary Keep of the treasury, in his circular letter of instruction to receivers of public moneys, says in reference to the approaching opening of Rosebud and other Indian lands: "The purchasers of these lands would be glad to have their payment by certificates of deposit if they could be made aware that it can be done and thus avoid the risk of carrying funds."

"You would likewise be saved the risk and trouble of handling money and the government would be relieved of the expense thereof. You are therefore hereby authorized to accept in payment for public lands duplicates and triplicates of any certificates of deposit properly issued in your name, and on account of the sales of public lands, by your authorized depository or by any assistant treasurer of the United States the same as money."

"It is suggested that if practicable you advise purchasers of this authority." General Chaffee, speaking today of the intention of the War department toward homesteaders and posts in the distribution of the general fund appropriated for the betterment of posts throughout the country, said that while there would be a considerable fund set aside at Fort Omaha, nothing definite could be told of the work planned for 1904 at Fort Omaha for the occupancy of the signal corps until the approval of the general staff's plans had received Secretary Taft's signature. From talks had, however, with officers connected with the staff, and the quartermaster general's department, it is learned that a considerable sum of money will be set aside for the rehabilitation of Fort Omaha, General Chaffee and his immediate cabinet being determined to make Fort Omaha one of the desirable assignments.

At Fort Meade, General Chaffee says, two additional barracks are to be built and at Fort Des Moines rifle ranges and barracks, already projected, will be completed.

The first national bank of Loup City, Neb., has been authorized to begin business with \$25,000 capital. Under the readjustment plan the salary of the postmaster of Charles City, Ia., has been increased from \$2,300 to \$2,400 and that of the postmaster at Shenandoah from \$2,400 to \$2,500.

Rural Carriers Appointed—Iowa: Brighton, regular, Emerson A. Parks; substitute, E. S. Parks; Clare, regular, H. P. Delamore; substitute, A. L. Delamore. Des Moines, regular, William J. Hansworth; substitute, Clarence W. Johnson. Moneta, regular, William Wessell; substitute, L. A. Anderson. Unionville, regular, H. C. Swiney; substitute, August Koehler.

Some Dakota Appointments. Ben-Son, Dakota, regular, G. S. Platt. A. F. Jarrad has been appointed postmaster at Pluma, Lawrence county, South Dakota, vice C. J. Davis, dead.

DETECTIVES AFTER PAT CROWE

Posses Start Out With Rifles to Hunt Down Band of Desperadoes in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 28.—A dozen detectives and policemen with rifles today started out to attempt a capture of Pat Crowe, Charley Renner and Tom McWilliams, as well as other desperadoes, at the home of a friend in the French bottoms north of the city. Crowe and Renner escaped while McWilliams and his brother, Andy, together with Charles Christian, an old member