

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1904—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SING PRAISES OF RAE

Wonderful Stories Told of the Cures Worked by the Bone Setter of Glasgow.

DOES NOT PRETEND TO HEAL ALL ILLS

Simply Sets Broken and Dislocated Bones for the Unfortunate.

CONSTANT STREAM OF PATIENTS

Started in Life as a Colliery Worker, but Fame Soon Spread.

SOON FORCED TO GIVE UP WORK IN PIT

Does Not Pretend to Be Any Miracle Worker, but that He Simply Knows How to Fix Up People Out of Joint.

GLASGOW, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—This week Glasgow was again ringing with the fame of the colliery worker, William Rae, who has been curing numerous dislocated joints and broken bones.

One of the most remarkable cures was witnessed. Patients supported on crutches and sticks limped painfully up to the house, received their treatment and emerged triumphantly, discarding in spite of the pain.

That's my son," said a middle aged man, pointing to a boy of 10. For four years the lad has been unable to put his left foot to the ground. The ankle and hip had been dislocated, being weak still, he was using the foot with great freedom.

An elderly woman who had not walked for some time owing to trouble with her ankles, was able to traverse the road back to the station. A factory hand from Lancashire, who for eighteen months was unable to work through hip trouble, struggled slowly in with the aid of two sticks.

One was enough when he left the cottage, three or four minutes' attention having put him right. That was an exceptionally quick cure, but not the only one.

Rae does not pose as a miracle worker. "It is just dislocations that I treat," said he in an interview.

Tall, strong-framed and rugged features, he is in appearance much the same as thousands of other Scots. Yet there is something strikingly intelligent in his homely face.

"What is the secret of your treatment?" he was asked.

"Secret?" said Mr. Rae, as he rolled the pipe he was enjoying in one of his leisure hours. "There is none. It is just putting the bones back into the places where they should be."

"Here," said he, stretching out his supple hands and strong wrists, "there and in my head lies the power the Lord has given me, a natural gift for understanding what is amiss and seeing what is wanted to put it right."

Rae has, of course, studied human and animal anatomy. Some hair combs and a Larkhall, his birthplace, fourteen or fifteen miles from Glasgow, there a sparsely populated village, bone setting was his hobby and he pursued it until it has become his sole occupation. He has kept to the school of experience and left other training grounds alone.

His early years were spent in colliery work, and while he was pit head foreman at Larkhall he won local fame as a bone setter, which followed him to an embarrassing extent when he removed to Rutherglen.

So many people came to him that he found he must give up either his colliery duties or his surgical experiments. He relinquished the pit work and, going into Glasgow, built up a connection of some value.

DREDGE STRIKES OLD WRECK

Canon and Other Articles Indicate It Dates to Early Part of Eighteenth Century.

PARIS, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An interesting discovery of an ancient frigate, with a skeleton crew on board, has just been made by divers dredging operations for a new channel about 150 yards beyond the jetty.

The dredger brought up two human skeletons and a seaman's boot of old-fashioned pattern. A diver was sent down and discovered the remains of a frigate of apparently about 500 tons burden, which had evidently gone down during a sea fight, several of the old guns being still loaded.

Numerous flint-lock muskets were also found on board and cannon balls, coupled together by chains, in pairs. Some coils of rope still in position, but fell to pieces on being touched. On proceeding to the lower deck the diver made the gruesome discovery of several human skeletons, being evidently those of the crew who went down with their vessel.

Already six cannon, ten feet long, made of cast iron, have been brought to the surface, and it is hoped that many more curious relics will be rescued before the old ship is blown up with dynamite, as it is obstructing the new channel.

It is supposed that the frigate is an English or Dutch vessel which belonged to the Anglo-Dutch fleet which bombarded Havre during the early part of the eighteenth century.

NEW ORDER FOR TRANSVAAL

Talk of Modified Form of Self-Government for South African Colony.

JOHANNESBURG, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Milner and Mr. Lyttelton are in communication regarding the advisability of according representative government to the Transvaal. The negotiations will probably result in a proposal to form a new council, composed equally of nominated and elected members. If accepted this device will prove a temporary makeshift.

In the permanent interests of the country and racial union a better suggestion would be that the suffrage should come as a free gift from home, unaltered by the suggestions of Johannesburg intrigues, of which all the Boers and the majority of the British are now apprehensive.

MARY ANDERSON STILL CHARMS

Sings and Reads for the Education of the Poor of London.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Let us sing once more to the glory of the actress, said Miss Anderson. This week she had her wish, and the same Mary Anderson we used to know twenty years ago sang to 2,000 people, so that the poor lads and lasses of the teeming East End may have sweetness and light by the furtherance of the club settlements.

She wore no wreath of roses; only a simple gown of pure white, and her hair just simply done—its own ornament.

For her first song she chose a piece with which she used to charm London twenty years ago, "I Am An Actor," from W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy." When the oceans of applause from the 2,000 persons who wanted her to sing all night had died away a silver-haired gentleman in the guinea seats crystallized everybody's feelings by remarking in a voice made audible by enthusiasm:

"Well, really, she's put back the clock half a lifetime. I feel quite a young fellow again."

Once during the evening she really ceased to sing. Mary Anderson. That was when she "read" the murder scene in "Macbeth." She was both characters. She introduced the reading by sitting in a very large chair and quietly telling the audience about her enthusiasm for Shakespeare—a striking new thing for an actress to do.

Acting as a "supper," Father Bernard Vaughan shifted the chairs and tables on the platform for her, and in his speech he said "the best talent of the empire" has come to the East End to help the work.

He referred to Mrs. Albani, Mr. Bentley and Miss Anderson, as well as Miss Mary Anderson, in this phrase.

LORDS SIT DOWN ON WOMEN

Refuse to Pass Bill Giving Them the Right to Become Members of County Council.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Earl Beauchamp's bill to enable women to become members of county and borough councils had a very unkind reception in the House of Lords, though a similar measure has been read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 128.

The lord chancellor (Lord Halsbury) denounced the bill as part and parcel of the agitation to place women in exactly the same position as men. "On personal grounds," he added, "I hope it will be rejected."

"Women have the right to vote in these elections," urged Lord Tweedmouth, "and surely they are equally entitled to sit on the councils, and even in Parliament."

Lord James of Hereford gently deprecated the measure as calculated to lead women into the struggle and turmoil of political strife and injure not only of the state, but the domestic life of every man's house.

In this view Lord Londonderry coincided, and to the horror of the lord chancellor drew a vivid picture of a fascinating female politician occupying Lord Halsbury's seat on the woolsack.

"I have a country with political women," said the earl of Portsmouth with unwonted asperity. "A woman's politics should be the politics of her husband. It is not a question of politics, but of sex, and the bill proposes a change in social life which I shall strongly, steadily and persistently oppose."

The second reading was refused.

SOLD SILVER BED ROOM SUIT

Eastern Potentate Rivals Arabian Nights Tales in Actual Fact.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A prominent Sheffield firm has just received at the hands of an Eastern potentate an order on a scale of magnificence never before heard of either in the city itself or the country at large.

One of the orders is for a "Arabian Nights" bed room suite, which is made of a bed room suite in solid silver, but such is the character of the order just placed in Sheffield. The name of the customer is so far a secret, and the only information which can be obtained is that the instructions have come from the far east, and that the question of price is only a minor consideration.

The designs are of Oriental character and of a most elaborate description. The suite, which is solid silver throughout, includes a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing-table, and three hot-water cans.

The bedstead is of the most ornate character. Each of the pillars will be surmounted by gracefully modelled female figures nearly three feet in height. The residing of the room and other decorations will also be in sterling silver.

NO HOSPITALITY IN SOCIETY

Marie Corelli Takes a Few Shots at the Dolts of the Smart Set.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—"Hospitality, large-hearted, smiling, gracious hospitality, is dead," says Marie Corelli in an article in The Rystander.

"At home," we read, "are a curious sort of social poultry yard, where the hens have it all their own way, and do most distinctly crow." The smart dinner party is perhaps a little worse in its entire lack of true hospitality.

Describing a dinner party given by a peer at which she was present, Miss Corelli refers to the "hopeless, irredeemable stupidity" which was in the air. "Our host was dull to a degree unimaginable by those who do not know what some lordly British aristocrats can be, while the hostess was equally stupid and entirely ungraciously with herself and her bodily charms."

ANCIENT CHURCH IS BURNED

Houses of Calvin and Rousseau, However, Are Saved with Much Difficulty.

GENEVA, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The ancient Roman Catholic church of St. Germain, Geneva, was destroyed by fire this week. The entire ancient quarter of the town, including the old arsenal, military museum, town hall and the houses of Calvin and Rousseau, were saved with great difficulty.

A library of rare books and manuscripts and some valuable pictures in the church were destroyed.

RAILWAY IS UNEQUAL

Transiberian Line Inadequate for Task Set for It.

ENGINEER DESCRIBES THE SITUATION

Cannot Carry 200,000 Applies for Army of Half a Million Men.

TAKES ONE THOUSAND TROOPS PER DAY

Country Also Has Some Serious Internal Problems to Solve.

GOVERNMENT THOROUGHLY INCOMPETENT

No One in Sight Strong Enough to Remedy the Condition if He Had the Disposition to Try It.

PARIS, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In the course of an interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, M. Taburco, who is described as an engineer of high reputation, and who took an active part in the building of the Transiberian railway, declared the problem of the transport of food and ammunition for the army of 500,000 required by General Kouroupatkin to be well-nigh insuperable. Russia will need 100 to 120,000 horses. Manchuria is a poor and hostile country and Eastern Siberia does not grow enough corn for its population.

The latter country could, however, supply the army with half the cattle and all the forage it requires. But the remainder of the enormous quantities of supplies indispensable to that mass of men and animals must be drawn from Western Siberia and even from Russia proper.

Assuming that the supplies from Eastern Siberia were forwarded to Harbin by the Sibirka, the Amur, and the Sungari, it would be necessary to send fourteen or fifteen trains to Harbin daily with provisions, ammunition, railway material, etc. This would make twenty-eight to thirty running both ways, and M. Taburco questioned whether the line would be able to bear such traffic. He did not think the situation hopeless, however, if the government would not expect to organize carriage by road and river. "But," added M. Taburco, "this course is urgently necessary, as otherwise I do not see how Russia can accomplish the most gigantic task of all those undertaken in the history of modern warfare."

A French engineer who has just returned from Mukden has, in an interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, expressed a very unfavorable opinion of the condition of the Transiberian railway. He concludes from his own observation that the actual transport of troops from the capital to the front within a few seconds will halt in the sub-basement of the house wing. Here the members will disembark to find themselves within easy access of the private elevator leading to the floor of the house. The lower part of the building is not equipped for the comfort of the distinguished gentlemen in congress.

With a final warning that all shall be aboard the little train will be humming from its station. It will pass through a brilliantly lighted subway under the southern law of the capital, through a tunnel within a few seconds will halt in the sub-basement of the house wing. Here the members will disembark to find themselves within easy access of the private elevator leading to the floor of the house. The lower part of the building is not equipped for the comfort of the distinguished gentlemen in congress.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT ROAD

Will Be Constructed in Washington for Benefit of the Congressmen.

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

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The House of Representatives has already passed a bill to construct a rapid transit road from the Capitol to the new office buildings to be constructed for the use of the senators and members of the house, respectively.

On the main basement floor of the building will be the terminal station of an up-to-date rapid transit road, with cars equipped for the comfort of the distinguished gentlemen in congress.

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STORIES OF RUSSIAN RULE

BERLIN, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war there has been a steady flow of books dealing with every possible phase of life in Japan, but until recently nothing of any striking importance dealing with Russia.

As a counterpoint to the house office building congress at the session just closed made provision for the construction of an office building for the senate. The house building is to be located opposite the southern corner of the Capitol grounds, while the senate building will occupy the corresponding square to the northeast. The senate building will be but a year behind the house building at the most, and when it is completed the subway and electric transportation facilities provided for the house will be duplicated.

PANAMA MAKES IMPROVEMENTS

Much Money Paid by United States Has Already Been Appropriated.

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

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—New York Herald Service—Special to The Bee.—With creditable promptness and considerable liberality the new Republic of Panama is proceeding to make public improvements to the \$100,000 which it received from the United States recently for the Panama canal rights. According to a report from H. A. Gudge, the American consul general at Panama, \$1,500,000 has already been appropriated, \$1,000,000 of which goes to the purchase of Panama alone, while the remainder is for the canal.

According to the law appropriating this money, which was passed by the National Assembly on June 6, the plans and specifications for the improvements for which it is to be used must be all filed and the work must be under way by December 31. The money will be used for a wide range. The sum is distributed among the various provinces as follows: Province of Panama, \$1,000,000; province of Colon, \$300,000; province of Chiriqui, \$400,000; province of Cocle, \$200,000; province of Los Santos, \$200,000; province of Veraguas, \$200,000; province of Bocas del Toro, \$400,000.

The act gives the president of the republic the right to admit free of duty all material used in these public improvements.

DISCOVER NEW ANAESTHETIC

Readers Possible Many Operations Heretofore Considered Impracticable.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The recent discovery of a new anaesthetic, a powerful local anesthetic, is looked upon as another scientific triumph. It will make possible operations which might not otherwise take place owing to heart weakness, for the patient remains unconscious during its use, although, of course, those parts of the body to which it is applied are insensible to pain. It will also give the surgeon time for his work and do away with certain people's conscientious objections to anaesthetics.

Although it can be used for amputations, it will probably be most useful for operations on the thyroid glands. In such operations the use of chloroform is often impracticable.

A successful operation of this kind, which was recently performed with cocaine in a London hospital, lasted nearly an hour and a half.

Cocaine is injected by a hypodermic needle under the skin where the incision is to be made. After a few moments the skin may be cut without the patient feeling anything as different as usual. The patient is exposed the drug in dropped at intervals of a few minutes.

TEACHES PRACTICAL CHARITY

Novel School Will Be Started in New York City This Fall.

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

NEW YORK, July 16.—(New York Herald Service—Special to The Bee.)—Something new in the educational line in this city will be started this fall when a permanent school for social workers will be established with a curriculum of the like of which has never been carried out in an American college or university. It will be picturesque and at the same time practical, because dealing with vital social problems and presented by those actually engaged in working at them.

This announcement is the result of a seven years' movement to raise the standards of workmanship in philanthropy. Since 1897 workers from all parts of the United States have each summer attended the sessions of the summer school in philanthropic work carried on by the New York Charity Organization society, but there has long been a demand for something more definite and systematic.

Such an outdoor permanent school is to be instituted by the committee on philanthropic education, Edward T. Devine will be the director of the school, and he will have associated with him Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, director during the last year of the winter course in philanthropy, and Alexander Johnson, secretary of the National Charity Conference and Corrections. The course will open October 5.

Instructions will include all the principal forms of charitable activity—child-helping agencies, the care of needy families, hospitals and hygiene, the prevention of disease, reformatory methods and probation work, immigration problems, the state's charities, the anti-tuberculosis campaign and many more. To the class teaching and observation will be added actual experience in the field.

PROTECTION FOR ALL

Packing Strikebreakers Will Be Given Police Escort to and from Plants.

SATURDAY QUIET AND UNEVENTFUL

Day Devoid of Happenings Around the Packing House District.

MANAGERS TALK OF STARTING ON MONDAY

Give Notice that They Will Resume Operations on that Day.

MEN STILL CONFIDENT OF WINNING

Say that Every Day Makes Them Stronger and that Importations Are Not Hurting the Cause in the Least.

At a meeting held last evening the South Omaha Board of Fire and Police Commissioners passed a resolution declaring that all men who desire to go to work in the packing houses, whether their residence is in South Omaha or if they have come from other cities, will be given protection by the police in going to or coming from the packing houses.

The police strike breakers who are congregating on the streets and trespassing on private property will be arrested. The board wants fifteen more special policemen to go to work on Monday morning.

Saturday closed the fifth day of the packing house strike. The best of order prevailed, and there has been no drinking or speaking of among the unemployed. The strikers maintain pickets and every movement made by the packers that can be seen is promptly reported to headquarters.

Men Still Confident of Winning

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