

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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DUNRAVEN IN REPLY

Irish Statesman Says His Scheme is Not Home Rule in Disguise.

SOME PARTY MUST GIVE IRELAND RELIEF

Measure is Not Designed to Encroach on Rights of Parliament.

IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE UNION

Plan is Advocated to Draw Moderates of All Parties Together.

HEAD OF ORANGE LODGE ENDORSES IDEA

Lord Rosemore Creates Considerable Uneasiness in Unionist Circles by Stating His Advocacy of Dunraven's Measure.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Dunraven has issued a very spirited and vigorous reply to the criticisms which have been passed by Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, and others, upon the proposals of the Irish Reform association.

He emphatically denies that home rule forms any part of his program.

"The aim of the association," he says, "is a simple one—namely, an appeal to all moderate men to form a system of self-government for Ireland, to apply conciliatory methods to the elucidation of vexed questions, and by combined effort to develop the industries and resources of the country."

They asked for two bodies, having two distinct functions. They would have no more legislative functions than a board of agriculture or a board of technical instruction, and Parliament itself would decide what questions should be referred to them, and they could not trench in the slightest upon the supremacy of Parliament.

"Parliamentary union and the supremacy of Parliament," he declared, "are conditions precedent to every suggestion we have made. It is not home rule in disguise."

There is among the unionists a strong feeling of disgust, Lord Dunraven declares, with the present system of government in Ireland. "It has always existed, but it was subordinated to the urgency of self-preservation. Relieved of that urgency, it will surely find expression, probably vehement expression, unless it be satisfied by wise and moderate reform."

"Hardships and irregularities exist; it is the object of the Reform association to justify the union by their removal."

"A little study will convince unprejudiced minds that Irishmen have good cause for dissatisfaction with the system of government under which they live."

Lord Dunraven adds that the association does not appeal to extremists on either side, but only to moderate unionists, who are asked to support a policy of conciliation and to justify the continuance of Parliamentary union by the removal of grievances.

Orangemen Endorse Plan.

BELFAST, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Some uneasiness appears to prevail in unionist circles in County Monaghan at the statements recently attributed to Lord Rosemore in reference to the situation created by the scheme of home rule promulgated by the Irish Reform association and the subsequent letter of Mr. Wyndham. His lordship was reported as having expressed himself in favor of a legislative body for Ireland. Some dissatisfaction has been caused throughout Monaghan, and in order to obtain a confirmation or otherwise of the statements attributed to him a telegram was dispatched and the following reply from Lord Rosemore was received:

Justified yours. Said and repeat my private opinion is some legislative body required in Ireland to legislate on purely Irish business, and I am sure it will be granted by one or other English party.

This statement has come as a surprise to the Orangemen, of whom Lord Rosemore is the county grand master. It is understood that a county meeting of Orangemen and unionists will shortly be convened for the purpose of pronouncing on Lord Dunraven's declaration.

A meeting of the executive committee in charge of the arrangements which are being made to extend a welcome from the citizens of Belfast to Lord Ranfurly has been held in the town hall and the date of the presentation has been definitely fixed. Mr. R. F. O'Neill, M. P., reported that he had received a letter from Lord Ranfurly warmly thanking him and adding that Friday, November 4, would be a suitable date. The lord mayor intimated that the duke of Abercorn had consented to attend the luncheon and present the address. It was decided that the address should be presented at a public luncheon in the Exhibition hall, Botanic Gardens, on the date named.

FORMER EMPEROR OF MARY

Ham-Nghi Will Take as Wife a French Girl of Algeria.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—With the consent of the minister of the colonies, the dethroned emperor of Annam, Ham-Nghi, who has been a prisoner of the French for sixteen years, left Paris a few days ago for Marseilles, enroute for Algeria, where he will be married to his betrothed, Mile. Laine, a charming young woman of about 30, who accompanied him.

The ex-emperor, who was for years detained in Algeria, made the acquaintance of the young woman some time ago and fell deeply in love with her. His affection was returned, but her father, who is president of the Algerian court of appeal, objected to the match on the ground of her lover's color and religion. But the girl's parents finally overcame the opposition of her father and the marriage was arranged.

Ham-Nghi, who is 33 years of age, owed his downfall to a revolt which he headed against the French in 1883, when General Courcy's garrison was besieged in the palace at Hue and desperate fighting occurred.

Finally, a relief force under Colonel Pernot scattered the rebels and Ham-Nghi fled to the mountains of Kwang-si, where he carried on a guerrilla war against the French till 1888, when he was captured.

In the following year he was interned in Algeria with a pension of £1,300 a year, which he received until his marriage was increased to £2,000.

The ex-emperor is slight and delicate in appearance, with expressive eyes, an ivory skin and black, drooping mustache.

BOERS ARE TO MAKE PROTEST

National Congress is Called to Present Questions to Imperial Government.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The town of Bradford, in the Orange River colony, a few days ago achieved sudden fame as the result of the manifesto issued by some local Boers summoning a national congress of Boers of the two colonies to meet at an early date at Bradford. The document urges the unsatisfactory method by which compensation is paid, pleads the general poverty existing in the country and states that attempts have been made to prevail on the government to acknowledge their grievances, but in vain. The object of the congress is therefore to place the Boer grievances before his majesty's government.

The lieutenant governor has informed this Bradford committee that he is unaware that they have ever tried to lay their grievances before the government. As other misstatements are made in the manifesto, and as the committee ignore his recent utterances on the subject of compensation, he will be glad if, before taking further steps, its members will come to see him personally. Free railway passes will be provided and it is understood that a meeting will take place this week, but it is unlikely that anything more will be heard of the national congress.

It is unfortunate that so much dissatisfaction exists regarding the question of compensation, but as long as the Boers regard payment as an absolute right and ignore the fact that claims aggregating £20,000,000 cannot be paid in full out of the sum of £2,000,000, no satisfactory settlement of the alleged grievances is possible. So conscientious have the governments of the two colonies been that a small sum has been set aside to deal with exceptional cases, which on general principles had to be passed over on the first adjudication.

BABY FARMER IS ON TRIAL

Notorious German Woman is Accused of Wholesale Murder at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The trial of the notorious baby farmer, Frau Wiese, known as the "Angel Maker," began at Hamburg this week.

Wiese is charged with the most terrible offenses and sensational disclosures are expected, as several high-born women who employed her are subpoenaed to give evidence.

The police charge Frau Wiese with murdering her husband and five babies entrusted to her care. She is also charged with systematic cruelty to children, with the sale of infants, and with dealing and with perjury. There are several lesser charges.

Five years ago Wiese rented a large house in Hamburg at an enormous price and started business as a baby farmer on a large scale. Most of her customers were people of position, who desired to conceal the birth of children. They paid heavy fees—sometimes as much as £200.

The clients simply handed their babies over to Wiese, who undertook to look after them permanently. Instead of so doing, it is alleged, she murdered them, some being poisoned, others burnt alive in a large oven and others thrown into the Elbe.

Wiese secured clients from England, France and even America by attractive advertisements, and when her husband sought to check her criminal career she charged with having poisoned him, after having secured a high life insurance.

So cleverly did she proceed with her work that it took the police two years to collect sufficient evidence to arrest her. After the arrest the various victims were found hidden beneath the floor of the kitchen.

The mildest legal offense with which Wiese is accused is selling her own daughter. One of her infant victims, it is stated, was her own grandchild.

FATAL AFRICAN LION HUNT

Men Who Try to Save Companion from Beast Kill Him.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Details of a lion-hunting expedition in German East Africa, which had a terribly tragic termination, have just reached this country from Tanga, the point from which the East African steamers run to Zanzibar.

A party of Englishmen and Germans had been out after a lion which has created much havoc in the native village, and with some difficulty had succeeded in getting a shot at the beast.

Unfortunately, however, it was only wounded and not seriously disabled. The party tracked the animal for some hours and then lost it in the thick brush.

While they were endeavoring to recover the lion, which was a splendid specimen in the jungle, and the wounded lion sprang out upon one of the party, an Englishman, and plumed him to the ground.

Seeing their friend's terrible peril, some of the members of the party took aim at the lion and fired. The range was short and the animal fell dead.

When they ran to the assistance of their friend they found that, though the lion had not maulled him in the least, he was dead from the wounds intended to save him had pierced his heart.

REPEATS AN OMAHA INCIDENT

Religious Enthusiast Injures Painter Because He Objects to Its Exhibition.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Religious mania appears to have attacked a fanatic at Newcastle on Goethe's famous picture, "Despised and Rejected Men."

On Tuesday night a large number of people were viewing this painting, when a young man rushed forward and struck it heavily with a thick-rooked stick. The picture was rent in several places, though not seriously, and the man was seized immediately.

On being searched at the police station he violently assaulted the attendant. He was yesterday charged with malicious damage.

It appeared that his name is Percy Philip Thomas. He told the magistrates that he had traveled from Birmingham. He had committed the outrage because he did not think the crucifixion ought to be made a money-making affair or an advertisement.

The magistrates remanded him for a week for treatment and medical examination.

The picture, which is twelve feet high, attracted much attention in the Royal Academy this year. It is valued at £5,000, and while on public exhibition in Newcastle has been viewed by over 1,000 visitors daily.

PRUSSIA AIDS

Keeps Warships Who Leave to Maritime Service.

SYSTEM ATTACKED BY RADICAL PRESS

Social Democrats Also Object to Method Pursued by Prussian Police.

RAILWAY TRAINS ARE ALL SEARCHED

Sanitary Regulation is Made Excuse for Detaining Some Intending Emigrants.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES FAVORED

Charge Made that in Some Cases Travelers May Avoid Detention by Going by German Lines.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Very bitter attacks have been made upon the Prussian government by the social democratic and by the radical press because, by virtue of a sanitary police regulation, that government only permits Russian emigrants who pass through Prussia to proceed to countries outside Europe, and because it exercises pressure upon these emigrants in order to make them take passage only by the German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd. There is every reason to believe that these assertions are perfectly true. It may be assumed, however, that the Prussian government is chiefly influenced by political considerations in adopting these measures, inasmuch as there is a desire to oblige Russia. At the same time the opportunity is taken into account in order to extend the business of the two German steamship companies, the interests of which are constantly promoted in every direction by the Prussian state and by the German emperor.

In quarters connected with the German steamship companies, it ought to be added, the opinion prevails that the difficulties with the Cunard line will ultimately be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both parties. Entertained by way of Germany, the emigrants in the Prussian government have diminished during the present year. Up to the end of July 75,348 emigrants sailed from Hamburg, as compared with 96,907 during the first seven months of 1903, while the corresponding figures for Bremen were 73,211, as compared with 100,471. In freight there is said to be great room for improvement, although this business is better than it was last year.

Watch for Escaping Concepts.

With regard to the conduct of the Prussian government toward the Russian emigrants it is learned that the way in which that government hopes to oblige Russia is by sending back across the Russian frontier intending Russian emigrants whose names are not in order, or who are attempting to evade by flight the obligations of military service with the Russian colors. The socialist Vorwärts has published a harrowing description of the way in which, even at the Lehrte terminus in Berlin—the railway station for Hamburg—the carriages are searched by the state railway officials for emigrant passengers whose names are not in order and who have tickets for their Atlantic passage on a non-German line. Under the pretext of the sanitary police regulations such intending emigrants are remorselessly consigned to the quarantine station unless they consent to book a passage by one of the German steamship lines. The Vorwärts suggests that since sanitary considerations are obviously played no further part in cases where intending emigrants comply with the demand that they should purchase a German steamship ticket, the British government would be amply justified in enforcing the strictest sanitary measures against the ships of the German line, and in prohibiting all British emigrants from harboring upon them. This suggestion has aroused the patriotic ire of the National Zeitung, which furiously denounces the Vorwärts for playing into the hands of the foreigners.

NEW FAITHS FOR JAPANESE

Christians and Mahometans Plan to Make Many Converts in Island Kingdom.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Now that Japan is taking her place among the great nations of the world it feels that it should have a state religion of its own.

Apparently, however, it does not desire to adopt the wholesale creeds of the foreigners, and hence there is an idea that some attempt will be made to evolve a set of recognized beliefs and observances from the commingled doctrines of Christianity and Orientalism.

In the course of a conversation this week Rev. H. E. Fox, secretary of the Church Missionary society, said that there were very many Christians in Japan, and that the work of spreading the gospel there was progressing steadily.

"Especially," he added, "has this been noticeable during the war. Miss A. C. Bosanquet, in a church in Hiroshima, which appears in the Church Missionary Intelligence, says: 'It is touching to see the Christians prize their New Testament, almost always carrying them in breast pocket or knapsack, and using them well.'"

Mr. W. H. Quilliam of Liverpool, the shak-ul-Islam of the British isles, is about to write a primer of the principles of the Mahometan faith, which the Japanese at Shanghai will translate for circulation in Japan.

He is convinced that the Islamic faith will make very great progress in Japan.

PLANS FOR A ROYAL VISIT

King and Queen of Portugal Will Spend Two Weeks in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is finally decided that the king and queen of Portugal will leave Lisbon by rail on November 12 for Cherbourg and there embark for London.

An official statement is made that the whole journey will not be made by sea, as the queen's doctors fear that it might endanger her majesty's health, which at present is very delicate.

Their stay in England will be about a fortnight. The minister of foreign affairs will accompany the royal pair.

MAKES TRIP THROUGH FINLAND

New Governor General Finds It Difficult to Secure Expressions from People.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 22.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Prince Obolensky, the new governor general of Finland, has recently concluded a tour undertaken with a view to acquainting himself with the situation and reporting it to the czar. Before starting for his journey he had intimated that he would welcome every frank statement regarding the condition and the desire of the people. At almost every stopping place the prince was waited upon by deputations. The addresses to be read before the governor general were, however, previously subjected to a rigorous censorship by the provincial governors of the officials in Prince Obolensky's entourage, and in many cases the deputations were not received. One of these officials declared in defense of this action that, since Obolensky was going to present to the czar a truthful report on the situation in Finland, it was not permissible that such outspoken and compromising statements should be laid before him. On one or two occasions, however, as in Abo and Tammerfors, the deputations managed somehow, in spite of the obstacles thrown in their way, to approach the governor made upon the Prussian government by the social democratic and by the radical press because, by virtue of a sanitary police regulation, that government only permits Russian emigrants who pass through Prussia to proceed to countries outside Europe, and because it exercises pressure upon these emigrants in order to make them take passage only by the German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd. There is every reason to believe that these assertions are perfectly true. It may be assumed, however, that the Prussian government is chiefly influenced by political considerations in adopting these measures, inasmuch as there is a desire to oblige Russia. At the same time the opportunity is taken into account in order to extend the business of the two German steamship companies, the interests of which are constantly promoted in every direction by the Prussian state and by the German emperor.

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An appeal is being made to the infantry of the line to supply the deficiency, a letter having been addressed to line officers who are willing to transfer to the Guards.

The Guards accept this innovation as one forced upon them by circumstances, they still cling to some of their most cherished traditions.

Each candidate for admission to the charmed circle of the army's elect must first obtain the consent of the general staff, and must observe the unwritten law that an officer of the foot guards shall have a private income of no less than £400 per annum.

The lack of sufficient officers for the Guards has been a problem for some time past, and not without a pang have the invitations been sent out.

It is expected that most of the line battalions will put forward one man for transfer to the Guards, and the establishment will thus be effectively made up.

NEW AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK

Sir Hiram Maxim to Introduce His Captive Flying Machine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The newest amusement enterprise to invade this country will be Sir Hiram Maxim's latest invention, a captive flying machine, which is already in operation at Earl's Court, London, and various places on the continent of Europe.

Alexander Davidson, Sir Hiram's representative, who recently arrived here, has sold the patent rights to the inventor, Thomas J. Ryan of Philadelphia for \$5,000.

Mr. Ryan, who is interested in several pleasure parks, will form a company, it is said, to exploit machines, which are said to give all the sensations of flying through the air without the attendant dangers of being launched, uncontrolled and helpless, through space. It was said that the investment will involve an expenditure of half a million dollars.

BIG PRICE FOR SILVER COIN

New York Collector Pays Eleven Hundred Dollars for Silver Dollar of 1804.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Eleven hundred dollars was the price paid for a silver dollar Wednesday.

The coin is the same, dated 1804, which J. D. Dexter of Philadelphia paid \$1,000 for in 1883, thereby causing it to be known as the "Dexter dollar." Now, nineteen years later, when W. F. Dunham, a private coin collector of Chicago, bought it, its value has appreciated 100 per cent. Only thirteen of the 1804 silver dollars are known to collectors.

BISHOPS TO DECIDE

Pope Refuses to Absolve Order Requiring Catholics to Keep Out of Politics.

MEMBERS IN SOME DIOCESES MAY VOTE

Bishops Will Advise Action Where Local Conditions Are Advantageous.

WILL HAVE NO DISTINCTIVE PARTY

Conservatives Will Generally Receive the Support of the Clergy.

CIRCULAR TO CLERGY IN FRANCE

His Holiness is Working on a Letter of Instructions Which Will Have No Reference to Politics.

ROME, Oct. 22.—The prevailing feeling among the pope's advisers regarding the attitude of the Vatican at the coming elections seem to be not to abolish the decree forbidding Catholics to vote. The observatory Romanos, the organ of the Vatican, however, in unofficial articles urges that the abstention from voting be left to the bishops, and advises the faithful to vote when it is considered advantageous to do so in view of the local conditions. If this decision is definite the clerical will not have a party of their own in the chamber, but will oppose the extremist and anti-religious candidates, especially the socialists, and will favor the conservatives.

The pope is now working on a circular to be addressed to the French clergy. It will make no reference to politics. The pontiff will merely encourage the social and religious activity of the clergy.

The fact that there will be no allusions to politics in the circular is looked upon here as ending the policy inaugurated by the late Pope Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla, former papal secretary of state, which aimed at the transformation of the French Catholics into supporters of the republic. Pope Pius' recommendation being a union of good Catholics to defend religious interests.

LOOK FOR ANOTHER PERSON

Actions of Mrs. Thomasson After Meeting Higgins May Result in Second Arrest.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—Did some demented person inflict the injuries upon Mrs. Nellie Thomasson, who was found dead at Lacon last week, that is now being asked by the Peoria and to which as yet no answer forthcoming. The evidence out at the coroner's inquest held yesterday afternoon, that the walks to the train at the station city with but slight assistance of the employes of the road and she arrived at Lacon she summoned a doctor and made her way to the hospital, several blocks away from the station. Furthermore, she did not call a physician until sixteen hours after she was found.

If the injuries inflicted by Higgins were of the fatal and horrible nature charged, his friends ask how possible for the woman to have been practically unaided and to have gone so long before summoning a physician.

The name of a man with whom she was intimate and who is known to have had relations with Higgins is mentioned in this connection. The fact there has been no positive identification of the man with Higgins is now on his way to this city.

CODY'S WIFE FIGHTS SUIT

Her Attorney Asks that Petition Filed for Divorce Be Made More Specific.

DENVER, Oct. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Persons prominent in England, also New York and Chicago, women, will be implicated by Mrs. Cody in Buffalo B's divorce case, which was revived today by the filing of a petition in Sheridan county transferring the case to a Cheyenne court. The case will be heard in December.

John J. Haligan, attorney for Mrs. Cody, has filed a petition asking that Colonel Cody be required to make the complaint more definite, and the court has ruled that Cody must comply. Cody must tell the court says, just how and when Mrs. Cody attempted to poison him and must give a full bill of particulars in the allegations of cruelty which he says drove him from home.

Advice from North Platte says that Mrs. Cody would have been willing to drop the case if Cody admitted she never attempted to poison him.

His attorney, John Rigley, has gone to New York to see Cody and collect evidence. He said today there has been no intention at any time to drop the case.

Instead of a possible reconciliation, the developments today prove conclusively that the bitterest feelings exist between the couple and that Buffalo B's is determined to go on with the case and secure a divorce under any conditions.

Cuban in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Accompanied by Governor Blanchard Hon. Manuel L. Diaz, Cuban secretary of public works, left here today to visit the rice sections of Louisiana and Texas. During his trip to the United States Senator Diaz will visit Governor Vandaman of Mississippi and Governor Peabody of Colorado, and will also spend some time at the St. Louis exposition.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday, Monday Fair.

NEWS SECTION.

1 Dunraven on Proposed Reforms. 2 Bishops to Decide on Voting. 3 Latest News from the War. 4 Fairbanks Tours West Virginia. 5 News from All Parts of Nebraska. 6 Cost of Original Water Plant. 7 Work of the Y. M. C. A. Discussed. 8 Premier Combes' Policy Approved. 9 Pennam Asks for Concessions. 10 Divorce Cases in Up Again. 11 Urges Reforms at Winebago. 12 Past Week in Omaha Society. 13 Council Bluffs and Iowa News. 14 Foot Ball Man Placed in Irons.

EDITORIAL SECTION.

0 No One to Accuse Smith. 10 Editorial. 11 Future of the Ak-Sar-Ben. 12 Criticism of the National Congress. 13 Futurity Filled in Coming Meet. 14 Other Sporting Events of the Day.

HALF-TONE SECTION.

1 Club Women Choose New Chief. 2 Stories About Noted People. 3 Progress in Electrical Field. 4 Nebraska's Last Bagdad Hero. 5 Dedication of New First Baptist. 6 The Twentieth Century Germany. 7 Ups and Downs of Fair Shows. 8 Hearsey's World's Fair Observations. 9 Sporting Gossip of the Week. 10 For and About Women Follies.

COLOR SECTION.

1 Buster Brown. 2 Cholly Casheller. 3 Alice Gets a New Cloak. 4 Mysterious Queen of Fireburg. 5 Most Beautiful Woman in England. 6 Grocery Clerk's Wife. 7 Love from a Telephone Pole. 8 Why Women Are Lopsided. 9 Tolson Larks in Paris. 10 War Against the Animal Pets. 11 Love Duel in the Clouds. 12 A Wooling by Proxy-Fiction. 13 A Kiss Shot—Short Story. 14 Light the Greatest Cure-All. 15 From Far and Near. 16 Top of the Marlin. 17 Stage Beaut. 18 Between the Acts.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 39 1 p. m. 47 6 a. m. 37 2 p. m. 42 7 a. m. 36 3 p. m. 48 8 a. m. 35 4 p. m. 40 9 a. m. 34 5 p. m. 48 10 a. m. 33 6 p. m. 40

The greatest care is exercised that no information of the military position at the front becomes known. Among the military authorities the conviction grows that there may be a long pause before hostilities are resumed. Front has set in and this signifies much.

Perplexed Over Wounded.

The most perplexing of the questions arising out of the war is what to do with the enormous number of wounded rapidly returning from the front. To the number added at least 30,000 as a result of the fighting about Mukden. Harbin overflowed. Butsk has all it can accommodate and Siberian rail is crowded with trains of unfortunates. Hospital accommodation as a rule is not extensive in Russian towns.

Moreover, is the very serious question of money. The large funds of the Red Cross society are exhausted, and the resources of the private charities, organized members of the imperial family and others, are mere drops in the ocean in the numbers which will have to be cared for.

The idea of the church coming to the rescue has been moved. The church in Russia has grown exceedingly rich through small but multiple donations of the poor all over the country. The monasteries have riches untold. Prince Oukhtowsky upon this subject says:

"Our people, as everyone knows, are in the worst degree of poverty, but when anything is to be done for the cloister they make it the matter of honor and conscience to give their last kopeck. Those kopecks, coming from the pockets of millions, have provided the cloisters with millions of capital. Now the people themselves are in terrible want; hundreds of thousands are suffering upon the fields of battle, lacking good clothes, and even linen to bind their wounds."

"Millions of rubles are needed on this account. The eyes of the community are set with hope upon the cloisters. A great and godly work awaits the participation of the cloisters."

Of late one constantly hears of a proposal for the government to make a serious appeal to the church for a large sum to be used for the war. In Russia such an appeal is tantamount to an imperial imperative order.

Talk of Black Sea Fleet.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Prices on the Bourse today were weaker upon the rumor that the Russian Black sea fleet would pass the Dardanelles and accompany the Baltic fleet to the far east.