NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1904—THIRTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TENANTS BUY HOMES

Negotiations Under Irish Land Purchase Act Are Becoming More Common.

PRICES ARE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Lands Are Secured for Less Than Twenty-Five Years Lease.

NEW OWNERS TAKE SPORTING RIGHTS

Peasants Are Said to Protect Game Better Than Other Landlords.

NATIONALISTS HONOR AN AMERICAN

At Dinner for John O'Callaghan Bishop O'Donnell Declares Party Will Continue the Struggle for Rights.

BELFAST, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Negotiations under the land purchase act appear to be proceeding more satisfactorily now than during the earlier part of the year, and as a result some important sales have been announced. The sale has almost been completed, terms having been agreed upon, for portions of Lord Shaftesbury's estate, in County Antrim, and it is expected that tenants on other parts of the property will now negotiate for the purchase of their holdings. The tenants of the Cromore property have agreed to the following terms, except in the case of nonjudicial holdings, where they ask for a reduction of 4s in the pound, with sporting rights: First, term of tenants at a price that would make the annuities payable to the Irish Land commission, 5s in the pound less than the present rent; second, term tenants and nonjudicial tenants, at a price that would equal a reduction of 3s in the pound.

Negotiations have just been concluded for the sale of the Kellett estate, County Cavin, and the terms are twenty-three years' purchase on clear receipts, and twenty-three and three-quarters years on those owing over one year's rent, the "hanging gale" and all other arrears to be wiped out, and sporting rights to be vested in the tenants, all of them held under judicial second-term rents.

The tenants on the estate of Mr. F. A. Montgomery Moore have decided to purchase their holdings at 4s in the pound off second-term rents and 5s in the pound off first-term rents. The town tenants are prepared to accept 5s in the pound.

A deputation of tenants on the Thomson estate, which comprises four large town lands in County Down, waited recently upon the landlord, Mr. Henry Thomson of Newry, when it was agreed to recommend purchase on the following terms: Twenty-four and one-half years' purchase, or 4s in the pound, on judicial tenancies, the present year's rent, now due, to be added to the purchase money, all rights and minerals to be reserved to the tenants.

Sir Daniel Dixon has arranged to sell his property in the counties of Down and Antrim to the tenants.

Preserve the Salmon.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn, writing in the Freeman's Journal on "The Future of Irish in Salmon Fishing," rejects the view that the transfer of the sporting rights in Irish land and water from the landlord to the tenant will impair the value and quality of the sport; on the contrary, he is "filled with hope of new era in Irish salmon fishing and Irish sport generally." Mr. Gwynn finds from his own experience that tenants who take over with their holdings the shooting and riparian rights are keenly impressed with the value of these rights and preserve the game and fish as they never have been preserved before. In one case with which he is familiar, poaching, formerly prevalent, has practically disappeared since the tenants acquired the sporting rights. Mr. Gwynn concludes that the maintenance of sporting rights ownership has ceased must be fraught with quarreling, that tenants are foolish not to buy rights which, if they have common prudence, they can render by far more valuable than they would be in the landlord's hands, and that it is only by making the riparian occupiers, the owners of the fishing rights that the Irish salmon rivers will ever be restored to their former fertility.

Dinner for an American.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. John Redmond, M. P., presided this week at a dinner given by Dublin nationalists to Mr. John O'Callaghan, secretary of the United Irish League of America. In proposing the toast of "The Irish in America," Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic bishop of Raphoe, said that Ireland would not take her hand from the struggle until the land, liberty and learning of which she had been despoiled were given back to her. Mr. Redmond, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said that he had devoted all his energy to maintaining unity in the Irish party, and he believed that he had succeeded. They must not allow "devolution" or any other policy to divert them by a hair's breadth from their own line; yet it was at the same time their duty not to deter any man, but to welcome any change of opinion in the right direction among those who hitherto differed from them. There was evidence of a breakup amongst the unionists. In the future these men would have a manifest interest in changing the system of government.

Mr. A. J. Kettle, discussing in the Press the cause of the failure of the United Irish League to establish itself in Dublin, says that he intends "to call at a very early date a great meeting of the people of the city of Dublin who are prepared to ignore for the future all recognition of the domination of Britain in Ireland until Ireland is free."

The Daily Independent announces, "on the best authority," that a new weekly journal, controlled by a company of which Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., will be the most prominent member, is about to be published in Dublin. Its program will be on the lines of Mr. O'Brien's policy of conciliation.

SHEFFIELD IS LIABLE TO FINE

Failure of Council to Observe Building Laws May Bring Heavy Punishment.

SHEFFIELD, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Like a thunderbolt the announcement fell on the Sheffield city council that the corporation had rendered itself liable to fines amounting to £272,000. The council has demolished 144 workingmen's houses, which were required for street widening purposes, without first erecting other houses for the tenants, as must be done by law, and the penalty is £500 per house.

SOCIALISTS WRITE A LETTER

Social Democrats of Great Britain Answer Committee.

LIB-

LOND[illegible] Special Cablegram to The Bee. [illegible] following communication has been [illegible]essed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by the Social Democratic federation:

Dear Sir: The executive council of the Social Democratic federation, in a recent letter to you, asked you, as liberal leader, to make some definite statement as to the liberal party on two social and political questions of pressing importance. These two questions are the state maintenance of children in the public schools and the payment of members of Parliament and election expenses out of the public funds.

The arguments in support of the reforms were set forth by us in our letter to you. In your reply, which the executive council now beg officially to acknowledge, you state that in the course of the public speeches to be made in the next few months you have no doubt that your views and those of the liberal party on the two questions submitted to you will be fully explained, and that you will leave the statement of your opinions to those public opportunities.

We looked forward with interest, therefore, to your recent speeches at Norwich and Edinburgh, expecting to find in them some such public pronouncement as that promised in your letter. We regret to find that you have made no public statement on either subject. It is true that at Norwich a brief reference was made to liberal policy, questions about which you judged to be like and foreign. With all due respect, we venture to think that your reference to liberal policy at Norwich completely justifies any questions upon it that may be formulated. The policy of freedom thus vaguely outlined is one to which not even the conservative opponents of the liberal party can take exception; and it is precisely because the expression of abstract ideas about freedom with which all can agree tends to degenerate into mere platitude, unless those ideas are embodied in concrete measures, that we suggested that a public statement of liberal policy on the two measures already mentioned would be of advantage.

We socialists have been amongst the most vigorous opponents of the policy of the present government. We did not hesitate, many of us at great personal risk, to point out to unwilling listeners what would be the inevitable result of the South African war. We have done our best to expose what we consider to be the hollowness of the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, though at the same time recognizing fully that mere capitalist free trade, under which, according to your own statement, 12,000,000 of people are on the verge of starvation, leaves very much to be desired, and that the evils which we are convinced are inherent in capitalist production exist alike under both fiscal systems. We have the right, therefore, to speak out plainly on these matters, and we declare unhesitatingly that the present government owe their continuance in office more to the weakness and lethargy of the opposition than to their own strength and unity. Throughout this autumn the speeches of all prominent liberals have been almost entirely devoted to attacking the government, and scarcely a single reference has been made to the positive policy of the liberal party upon any definite question.

Is, then, the liberal party to continue its present policy of pure negation? At Edinburgh last week you stated that, if it should be the lot of the liberal party to give its turn to the country, its years of administration must not be years of compromising or of temporizing, but years of resolute action. We trust, then, that some public statement as sto the form this resolute action will take will be shortly forthcoming, and we hope that that public statement will contain some pronouncement on behalf of the liberal party on the question of the state maintenance of children and the payment of members of Parliament and election expenses, as promised in your letter.

I am, etc., H. W. LEE, Secretary.

MEMBERS BOYCOTT CHURCH

Irish People Object to Appointment of Pastor Not Selected by Themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In consequence of some of the parishioners disapproving of his appointment Rev. Mr. Orpen, rector of Aghadoe, near Killarnet, was compelled to forcibly enter the church by smashing a window and forcing the vestry door last Sunday. It is stated that the action was the result of the refusal of the church wardens to attend and formally give him possession of the church, as is usual on such occasions.

Rev. Orpen was duly appointed by the diocesan board, and has the precept of the bishop of Limerick (Dr. Dunbury), but the parishioners wished to have another rector. Last Sunday the congregation consisted of one gentleman and a few women, and in consequence of the absence of the church wardens and the registered vestryman Rev. Orpen was unable to complete the ceremony of reading himself in. It is thought the bishop must attend in person to properly install Rev. Orpen, and if the people maintain their present attitude he will be in the position of having a cure without any worshipers. The parishioners contemplate attending service elsewhere, but they say that they have no personal feeling against Rev. Orpen and regard their quarrel as one with the bishop only.

MOROCCO WANTS MORE MONEY

Sultan Asks Permission to Change Tariff Laws of the Country.

TANGIER, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A commissioner has arrived from Fez to attempt to negotiate with the European representatives for a considerable augmentation of the customs duties. The Maghzen excuses this proposal on the ground that it is unable to collect the taxes and is in want of money. It appears that the sultan is prepared to lower the duty on certain exports provided that the powers consent to a large additional duty on imports. Naturally, taking into consideration the existing commercial treaties, there is no probability that the Maghzen's proposal will be seriously entertained, and the commissioner is likely to return to Fez with the advice to recommend the sultan to discontinue his extravagances and to make some effort to restore order and collect his taxes. The European representatives know too well what becomes of the money which reaches Fez to sympatize with the sultan in his straitened circumstances. The sultan's wasteful expenditures in absolutely useless directions continue unabated and his personal debts are already far greater than he can pay in the near future, while the revenue of the country is at present insufficient to meet current expenses.

INDIA'S MENDICANTS COUNTED

More Than Two Million People Beg Their Bread in the Empire.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—To be a mendicant in India is to be a member of an officially recognized profession, for in a volume of statistics relating to the Indian empire from 1893-94 to 1902-03, it is stated that the number of nonreligious mendicants is 2,433,115, of whom 1,572,479 are males.

Another curious item in this remarkable volume, which reduces the country, its people, its trades and everything connected with it to tables and figures, is that in 1902 23,168 criminals were sentenced to be whipped. Over 24,000 persons are annually killed by wild animals and snakes, the larger portion being the victims of the snakes. Under this head there were 23,168 deaths in 1903.

TARIFFS AND TRADE

Great Britain Interested in Discussion of Proposed Change in Fiscal System.

FREE TRADERS TALK OF THE EMPIRE

Lord Hugh Cecil Says Loyalty Does Not Depend on Business.

MANUFACTURERS MUST STUDY TRADE

President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce Offers Some Advice.

LAWS DO NOT SOLVE ALL PROBLEMS

Head of Association Says Tariffs and Preferential Duties Are Not All that the British Trade Requires.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lord Hugh Cecil, addressing a free trade demonstration at Newcastle-on-Tyne this week, said it would be a great misfortune if a great political party became irrevocably tied to protection. Free trade should not be dependent on any party majority.

"We often hear," he said, "of empires falling in the scale of nations, but nothing brings a nation down so much as setting class against class, and absorbing the whole energies of a country in a domestic struggle."

He did not think the colonies had the slightest desire for any trade relations that would injure the old country. A better solution was to persuade the colonies to become free traders. There was no authority for saying that preferential trade brought nations together. We could not buy the loyalty of Canada and Australia two shillings a carton on corn and a penny a pound on meat. That loyalty was not to be purchased. The real foundation of loyalty was not to be so purchased. The real foundation of royalty was a common race, a common patriotic feeling, a common sentiment of devotion to a great cause.

A resolution was adopted condemning protective and preferential taxation, whether intended to give advantage to products in this country or in the colonies.

Slights Chamberlain's Plan.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Sir F. Adam, the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at a quarterly meeting this week, referred to Mr. Chamberlain's observation that no other remedy but education was brought forward by the opponents of his proposals. The president remarked that to admit the need of a remedy was to imply the existence of diseases, and this was more than many people were prepared for.

There was, however, a great number of questions claiming notice, due attention to which would vastly strengthen our trade competitions with other countries. One of these questions was the study by our traders of the actual requirements of their foreign customers, and the supply of a carefully ascertained demand, instead of the offering of goods preferable from the producer's point of view. Among a hundred questions were undoubtedly those of commercial and technical education, the nonworking of patents and differential shipping rates, the transport facilities of the colonies, the reduction of the sugar tax, and a variety of other matters dealt with at the Manchester meeting of the associated chambers.

Probably Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was not aware when he passed the opinion that an agenda of thirty-seven resolutions was far too long for a meeting of two days duration, no matter how many of them had been sufficiently discussed before. One important subject on which a future meeting of the association might be expected to vote by a majority quite decisive was that of the joint working of the canals under one authority or trust.

The question of the municipal votes being given to limited companies was becoming urgent through the extent to which local corporations were engaging in huge undertakings and borrowing money for the purpose. "One vote, one company," was all that was asked for.

The chamber had taken action on the question of contraband, which had been made so difficult to understand by the action of the Russian fleet. The preference by the Russian to the German shippers as against the British shippers would also be kept in view. He believed that a satisfactory solution would be obtained in the matter of Chinese trade marks. The chamber had succeeded in securing a postponement of the new regulations for six months. Speaking of the recent improvement in the cotton industry, the president added that the export demand of the last three months had found full work for some time forward for every loom and spindle, as far as American cotton was concerned, and yet the demand was not satisfied. The supply of Egyptian cotton remained inadequate, and should have its share in the present movement for cotton growing within the empire. There were now signs of coming improvement in the home demand, besides symptoms of increased activity in other leading industries.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLS A BOY

Acquitted of Manslaughter by Showing Blow Was in Self-Defense.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Captain Ormonde Winter of the Royal Field artillery, was indicted at the Bedfordshire assizes this week for the manslaughter of a boy named Sidney Oakins at Biddenham.

The officer was boating on the Ouse and during his temporary absence Oakins took possession of his boat and rowed down the river.

When he returned Captain Winter was waiting on the bank and the boy, becoming frightened, rowed to the opposite side of the river and landed. Another boy waded through the water and gave the boat up.

Captain Winter crossed the river and tried to catch Oakins. He failed, however, and, returning to the bank, took two pairs of boots belonging to Oakins and another boy and rowed off with them. Obtaining the assistance of a number of other boys, Oakins started stone-throwing and the officer landed again. Most of the boys ran away, but Oakins and another stood their ground and continued to throw stones. Ultimately Captain Winter swung an oar around and struck Oakins on the neck. The lad fell dead on the spot.

For the defense it was contended that Captain Winter was acting in self-defense, and he was found not guilty

AFRICANS TROUBLE GERMANY

Hendrik Witboi Adds Tinge of Religion to His Insurrection Against Government.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A native prophet has arisen in German Southwest Africa and is responsible for the spread of the Herero rebellion. Colonel Leutwein in a dispatch to the government says that the man comes from Cape colony and claims to belong to the Ethiopian church.

Hendrik Witboi, who with his native force deserted the Germans and joined the rebels, has written to the colonel a letter, from which it appears he is afflicted like the rest with religious mania. "God in heaven," says the chief, "has broken my treaty with you."

The situation is extremely grave, as may be judged by the fact that over 3,000 more troops and horses are to be sent from Germany to fight the rebels within the next few weeks. There will then be about 10,000 German soldiers in the field.

It is expected that a vote of £4,000,000 will be asked for to cover current expenses. The most hopeful view held is that the country will have to be occupied by a strong force for at least another year.

An official investigation into the reported unrest among the various native tribes in the German Cameroons appears to have disclosed the fact that local disturbances have taken place near Babadju in consequence of the road-building operations which are now being conducted in that district. An engagement in October between the natives and the German troops resulted in the loss of one chieftain and thirty natives killed. The Germans sustained no casualties. The deputy governor and the commander of the German troops agree that the situation in the colony gives no ground for anxiety. The insurgents at Babadju have been punished and colonial troops are present on the spot in sufficient strength to enforce the penalties which have been imposed. In spite of these optimistic assurances, it is asserted in various usually well informed quarters that an increase of the German troops in the Cameroons is being contemplated by the government.

BRITISH FARMERS FARE WELL

Best Season for Past Twenty Years is the One that Has Just Closed.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The home secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglass, M. P., presided at the annual dinner of the Dover and Deal Agricultural association, held in the Foresters' hall, Walmer. There was a very large gathering of county gentlemen, his constituents in the St. Augustine division.

In giving the toast of "Success to the Association," the home secretary offered his congratulations upon more successful circumstances having attended agriculture this year than for the last twenty years, but he noticed from the agricultural returns that there were 107,000 fewer acres in cereals and 169,000 more in permanent pasture. That was to be regretted, because corn growing provided the greatest amount of labor. But the downward tendency was less, and he hoped it would be further checked after this year's good season.

It was one of the great problems today to know how to keep the young laborers on the land. It was urged that education caused this, but anyone possessing the true paternal instinct would desire to see their children progress in the world as far as they could. Therefore he should very much regret to see any attempt to limit education. He thought a great deal more might be done for agriculture by a larger share of the technical education funds being devoted to this industry. He said that during the seven months of the great war in the far east the government had had an extremely anxious time, and one of extreme gravity, but they had taken very good care that our national honor and our national flag were respected.

CORSICAN VENDETTA IS FATAL

Last of House of Mazzi Passes Away at the Hands of Assassins.

AJACCIO, Dec. 2.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Antonio Mazzi, an engineer on the French torpedo boat Deroulede, was murdered this week by the sworn enemies of his family. For many years a vendetta has existed between a family of Corsican fishermen and the Mazzi family. The origin of the quarrel has been forgotten, but the vendetta has been carried on from generation to generation, each family striving to wipe the family of their enemies from the earth.

Mazzi, who is the last male member of his family, has had several previous attempts made on his life, but up to the time of leaving to join the navy had escaped serious injury. His foes, however, waited their opportunity, and this week as Mazzi was leaving his ship, which had come into port, he was set upon by four men, who hacked him to pieces with long knives. One of the murderers has been arrested, but the other three have escaped to the hills.

PORTUGUESE FISHERS PROTEST

Dislike Idea of Competing at Home with Britons and Call for Protection.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Portuguese alarm at the competition of English trawlers with native fishermen was increased by the arrival here this week of the steamer Sceptre laden with fish, of which £500 worth was sold.

The market was crowded with buyers, but the local fishermen made an angry demonstration and hooted the boats that landed the catch.

Press and public are thoroughly aroused by the successful foreign exploitation of one of Portugal's most lucrative industries. A large delegation, representing the fishermen of the north, has made a strong protest to the government and demanded protection. It is almost certain that this claim will be attended to.

TALE OF LOST SHIP IN BOTTLE

Message Signed by Chief Mate Says that Boat Founders on Goodwins.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—"I write that the Esmeralda was wrecked on the Goodwins on March 28, 1904. I am the last survivor, and I now go to a watery grave.—A. Nicholas Wischback, chief mate."

Such was the message found in a bottle picked up in the English channel this week, and it is feared that a ship has been lost upon the Goodwins with all hands.

Lloyd's shipping list contains six vessels named Esmeralda, five being sailing ships and one a steamer.

MAKE NO DEFENSE

Series of Sensational Climaxes in Land Fraud Cases.

WALGAMOT OFFERS TO PLEAD GUILTY

Court May Refuse to Accept Plea Since Conviction Seems Certain.

MARIE WARE IS NOT IMPLICATED

Prosecution Asks that the Complaint Against Her Be Dismissed.

HISTORY OF ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

Government Charges that Fraudulent Settlement Papers Were Filed in Forest Reserve to Be Used in Obtaining Strip.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 3.—The case of the United States government against S. A. D. Puter, Emma L. Watson, Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Tarpey, Frank Walgamot and others, the giving of evidence in which came to an abrupt conclusion today, is an action to have the defendants declared guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government of public land.

The property involved in the present cases embraces about 2,000 acres of land lying in the Cascade forest reserve on the west slope of Mt. Jefferson in Linn county, Oregon.

The government charges the defendants with having sworn that they located or caused alleged dummies to swear that they located on these lands prior to the establishment of the forest reserve, lands which the government asserts are practically worthless, in order to secure forest reserve scrip which could be exchanged for large bodies of valuable timber lands lying outside the reserve. In its contention the government brought witnesses to prove that the defendants forged the documents necessary to accomplish their alleged purpose, corrupted government officials in Oregon and through deception obtained the unwitting assistance of officials high in rank in Washington, D. C.

Prolific in surprises and sensations as have been the developments in the land fraud cases, no one was prepared for the climaxes of today. By far the most important, both because of its unexpectedness and because of the moral effect it is almost certain to have on the jury, was the request of Defendant Frank Walgamot through his attorney for leave to withdraw his plea of "Not guilty" and be allowed to plead guilty to the crime of conspiracy as charged. Judge Bellinger took the matter under advisement.

Almost equally unexpected was the request on the part of the special prosecutor, Francis J. Heney, that an order of acquittal be issued in the case of Marie L. Ware on the ground that the prosecution did not believe that she, according to the evidence, had been proven guilty of aiding the present conspiracy.

Of hardly less surprise was the announcement, not more than twenty minutes after the government had completed its case, by the defense that it rested and that the case was ready for argument by counsel.

Case Closes Abruptly.

The land fraud trial came to an abrupt close today. The defense occupied but seventeen minutes and then only to present explanations in behalf of two of their counsel, offering nothing for the defendants, who for two weeks have listened to a chain of evidence against themselves presented by the prosecution, which confidently expected to convict them of a conspiracy to defraud the government out of a portion of the public domain. The defense apparently base their hopes on an argument to the jury, and, if that fails, on a reversal of judgment at the hands of an appellant tribunal on question of law.

Little Evidence Introduced.

Nothing in the nature of a defense of McKinley, Puter, Ware, Watson and the others was attempted. Judge O'Day took the stand to swear that J. A. Heidecke's testimony yesterday in reference to having seen and talked with him about his appearance before the grand jury was "Absolutely and unqualifiedly false." Charles A. Hardy testified that the story of Miss McCoy to the effect that he appeared before her at Albany and asked to have the name of Horace G. McKinley on the abstract of the Howe lands changed to the name of George A. Howe was wholly or in part a mistake. Mr. Hardy declared positively that he was not in Albany on the day this witness testified to having seen him there.

Judge Bellinger announced when the case rested that he had no disposition to limiting the arguments of the counsel.

QUIETER AT ZEIGLER MINES

Few Shots Are Heard, but No Damage Done During the Night.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Duquoin, Ill., says that comparative quiet reigned at Zeigler throughout the night, though there was some sporadic firing. The guard at the pump house was fired on, four shots coming from the brush. The militiamen and deputy marshals on guard there responded with about thirty shots.

Shortly afterward as General Barkley, who is in charge of the deputy marshals, and Lieutenant Kennicott of Company C, from Carbondale, were near the Dyle blockhouse, two shots were fired at them from the dense woods. As they were between the shooters and the blockhouse the officers did not return the shots, fearing they would draw the fire of the blockhouse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—The case of the unions of the Seventh district, to whom was directed Judge Humphreys' temporary injunction forbidding interference with the operation of the Zeigler coal mine, came up in the federal court today, on a motion by defendants asking that the injunction be dismissed because the Zeigler Coal company had failed to file a replication to the amended answer of the miners. The motion, however, was withdrawn and the case was referred to a master in chancery to take evidence. Upon his report the matter of making the temporary injunction permanent will be disposed of by the court.

Total Cotton Production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—According to the Agricultural department's report today, the total number of bales of cotton produced for the year 1904-5 is 12,162,000.

Boston and Montana Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dividend of $50 per share has been declared on the stock of the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining company. The Boston & Montana is controlled by the Amalgamated Copper company.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy Sunday and Monday.

NEWS SECTION—
1 Irish Tenants Are Buying Homes. Tariff Being Discussed in England. No Defense in Timber Fraud Cases. Latest News from War in the East.
2 Many Colorado Ballots Forged. Chadwick Mystery May Be Solved.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Tebeau is Not Wanted in Lincoln. Serious Wreck on Missouri Pacific.
5 New Plans for City Water Supply. Russia States Basis of Defense.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society. News from All Parts of Iowa.
7 Happenings in Council Bluffs.

EDITORIAL SECTION—
10 Editorial.
11 Miss Frizzell Awarded Damages.
15 Financial and Commercial.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION—
1 Short Stories Both Grim and Gay. Sketch of Francis E. Leupp. Head of Pythians Visits Omaha.
2 Gossip About Plays and Players. Musical News and Notes.
3 Connelley Fighting for Verdict. Henry Rustin Views Handiwork. Echoes from the Ante-Room.
4 Achievements of Grain Exchange. Stories Told About Noted People.
5 Hetty Green on Business Women. Brandeis' New Department Store.
6 In the Domain of Woman.
7 Weekly Review of Sporting Events

COLOR SECTION—
1 Buster Brown.
2 Cholly Cashcaller. Alice and the Cop.
3 Divorced Thirty-Two Times.
4 Soldier Surrenders to Cupid. Lovemaking of Birds.
5 Fad of Vegetarian Exercises. Is Love a Disease? Cupid's Fondness for Teachers.
6 Picture Lore of Hittites.
7 How the Code Was Saved. Generosity of Clementina. An Aircastle Conquest.
8 Dangers that Threaten Baby. From Near and Far.
9 Top o' the Mornin'.
10 Bevy of Stage Beauties.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	19	1 p. m.	25
6 a. m.	18	2 p. m.	27
7 a. m.	18	3 p. m.	27
8 a. m.	17	4 p. m.	27
9 a. m.	18	5 p. m.	26
10 a. m.	19	6 p. m.	25
11 a. m.	21	7 p. m.	24
12 m.	24		

GOSPEL OF IMPROVED SEEDS

Iowa Agricultural College, Grain Dealers and Railroads Provide Free Instruction for Farmers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The railroad companies, the Iowa State Agricultural college and the Iowa Grain Dealers' association will co-operate in spreading the gospel of improved seed corn and increased yields in Iowa during the coming winter and spring.

Prof. P. G. Holden of Iowa Agricultural college and George A. Wells, secretary of Iowa Grain association, have spent several days in Chicago during the past week consulting with railroad officials in regard to arrangements for special trains to be run over the different lines stopping at every station, this giving opportunity for Prof. Holden to be heard by practically all the farmers in the state of Iowa.

He will emphasize the importance of putting the proper number of kernels in every hill of corn in Iowa, and of showing that every kernel will not only grow, but produce a vigorous stalk and a good ear of corn.

The greatest cause of a low yield in the corn belt is the poor stand of corn.

There has been a great demand, coming from all parts of the state, that the work begun last spring be continued, and the railroad companies and the Iowa State Agricultural college have responded.

The following railroads will co-operate in this work: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Illinois Central.

NEW JOB FOR GENERAL MILES

He Will Be Adjutant General of Staff of Governor Douglas of Massachusetts.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles has accepted an appointment as adjutant general on the staff of Governor-elect William L. Douglas. This information was given to the Associated Press tonight by Mr. Douglas personally.

Mr. Douglas returned to his home in this city today, after a stay of two weeks at Hot Springs, Va. The governor-elect said that the appointment had been made and accepted. The announcemet of the appointment of the inspector general of Mr. Douglas' staff will be made Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Douglas' statement concerning Lieutenant General Miles and the governor's staff follows:

During my absence from the state I had consultations with Lieutenant General Miles about military affairs in general. The ideas of General Miles and myself concerning these affairs are in exact accord and General Miles will undoubtedly be my chief military adviser during my administration. I shall probably request the War department at Washington to detail Lieutenant General Miles to report to me under the provisions of a law recently passed by congress, and General Miles will undoubtedly accept the detail.

I am anxious to secure the advice and co-operation of General Miles in the administration of the military affairs of the commonwealth, and General Miles has stated that he would consider it an honor to be asked by the governor of his native state for his advice and assistance.

CONDUCTOR FATALLY INJURED

Charles Browdy of Creston Falls Under Freight Train and Will Die.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles Browdy, a conductor running from Creston to Omaha on a Burlington freight train, while standing on a brake beam early this morning slipped and fell under the car. He was brought to this city and Dr. Livingston says he cannot recover from the injuries received. His wife from Creston, Ia., is by his side.

Kills Wife and Self.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 3.—Charles Fraver, 67 years old, today shot his wife, three years his junior, and sent a bullet into his own brain, dying in a few minutes. They resided with their son and had lived happily together for many years. The cause of the double tragedy is a mystery.

Attendance at Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—According to the report of J. G. Cotchet, secretary of the bureau, which managed all conventions and congresses at the World's fair, 220,000 persons attended the 245 national and international gatherings held in St. Louis as a result of the exposition.

MAY ATTEMPT SORTIE

Russian Warships in Port Arthur Will Probably Try to Escape.

ARMISTICE IS DECLARED FRIDAY

Combatants Agree to Devote Six Hours to Burying the Dead.

DECISION AGAINST PRIZE COURT

Supreme Tribunal Finds that Flour on Arabia and Portland is Not Contraband.

BRITISH RESTRICT COALING PRIVILEGES

On Advices from London Colombo Orders No Ships to Take on Fuel Without Express Permission.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—(Noon)—It is the general impression here that the Port Arthur fleet will attempt to make a sortie when the harbor becomes untenable or when the Russian plans for escape mature. It is evident that most of the ships are badly damaged and unfit for service, but some have fighting power. The Russians continue mine clearing operations, manifestly for the purpose of procuring an avenue of escape.

The first armistice between the combatants at Port Arthur was declared on December 2, for the purpose of burying the dead. It lasted for a period of six hours.

The Port Arthur besiegers report that yesterday bearers of flags of truce in the direction of the left wing arranged for a partial armistice to extend from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon for the removal of the dead and wounded.

Manchurian headquarters, reporting Friday night, says:

On Thursday at 10 o'clock in the evening the enemy's infantry attacked Manchuanantzu mountain, but were immediately repulsed.

On Friday morning the enemy's infantry and cavalry approached Hungtipletatizu, but were driven off.

Japanese Warships Ready.

CHE FOO, Dec. 3.—Japanese preparedness for an encounter with the Russian second Pacific squadron was evidenced by the officers of the French steamer Binh-Thuan, which left Japan November 30 and arrived here today. Near Sasebo they saw the Japanese battleship Mikasa unscarred and evidently repaired and painted. Forty miles south of the Shantung promontory the officers of the Binh-Thuan sighted the battleship Asahi similarly rehabilitated. It was steaming north. The repair work of the Japanese fleet has been progressing with great secrecy since August.

The torpedo boat and torpedo boat destroyer flotilla is reported to have been maintained in good shape. The boats are mostly at the Japanese naval base and at Port Dalny.

Decide Against Prize Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The supreme prize court today upheld the appeal against the seizure of 5,000 sacks of flour on board the Portland and Asiatic line steamer Arabia, captured by the Vladivostok squadron July 22, and quashed the Vladivostok decision in the case.

The court in the appeal of the German steamer Thea, chartered by an English firm, which was sunk off the Japanese coast by the Vladivostok squadron, decided today that its arrest was unjustified and the judgment of the Vladivostok prize court was set aside. As an appeal was not lodged regarding its cargo the Vladivostok judgment in that respect stands. The owner of the Thea, H. Diedrichsen of Kiel, will present a claim for damages, roughly figured at $195,000.

Russian Sharpshooters Busy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—General Sakharoff, telegraphing yesterday, reports a successful reconnoissance by sharpshooters Thursday night in the direction of the Japanese entrenchments southwest of Tungoon (Tunganpo). The Russians first bayonetted a Japanese outpost of thirty men, surmounted barbed wire entanglements, forced the entrenchments and bayonetted another twenty Japanese. Reinforcements coming up, attacked the sharpshooters with hand grenades, forcing the Russians to retire. The Russians carried off five dead and fourteen wounded, some Japanese rifles and ammunition.

Restricts Coaling of Ships.

COLOMBO, Island of Ceylon, Dec. 3.—In pursuance of instructions from the home government at London regarding coaling facilities for belligerents, either directly or indirectly, a notice has been issued that no vessel shall be supplied with coal without the permission of the local government.

Russia Desires Supplies.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Russia is reported to be again seeking steamers for the dispatch of provisions and ammunition to Vladivostok. It is reported in shipping circles here that offers have been made as high as $22.50 a ton, including a risk of capture.

TANGIER, Dec. 3.—The Russian cruiser Dnieper and two torpedo boat destroyers have arrived here.

Capture of Hill Not Decisive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A high officer of the general staff who is intimately familiar with the fortifications of Port Arthur, insists that the importance of the capture of 203-metre hill has been overestimated. He explains that this hill, which the Russians call Wiscka, is situated west of the railroad and belongs to the outer and not to the inner line of defenses, which are composed of permanent forts on Canonia hill, or Sungshu mountain; Hawk hill, or, Antas hill, and Wood Creek hill. The Japanese are now only able to attack the main line, just as happened in the case of Dragon hill after the capture of Wolf hills. The Japanese took Wolf hills July 30, but it was not until four months later, November 30, that they were able to reach the permanent forts on the north and northeast of Port Arthur.

"How long the permanent defenses will hold out after the loss of the others I do not venture to predict," continued the informant of the Associated Press, "but it is not unfair to compare the situation with what occurred at Sebastopol. The last outer defense at Sebastopol was carried in June, but the capture of the Malakoff tower did not follow till three months later. Sebastopol had the advantage of never having been completely invested and continued through the siege to receive reinforcements and supplies. On the other hand the natural strength of the positions at Sebastopol were inferior to those of Port Arthur. Two Hundred and Three-Metre hill is twenty metres higher than the permanent forts on the north side, but it is 2,000 metres distant from them, whereas the distance between the Malakoff and the outer defenses of Sebastopol was only 500 metres. I believe the Japanese will carry the main forts by assaults and, failing in this, they will revert to sapping and mining."