NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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POLITICAL POT BOILS

Unionists of Ireland Are Aroused Over the Dunraven Plan of Revolution.

ORANGEMEN OF BELFAST ARE BUSY

Hold Meeting and Hear Debate Despite Action of Grand Master.

SHAWE-TAYLOR DEFENDS THE SCHEME

Says that New Policy Will Help People of the Island.

REPORTS OF LAWLESSNESS ARE ISSUED

Executive Committee of Unionist Alliance Tells of Troubles in Effort to Defeat United Irish Program.

BELFAST, Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—At a meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association this week Captain Shawe-Taylor addressed a meeting of unionists on the subject of devolution. Colonel Wallace, grand master of the Belfast Orangemen, has stated that Mr. Sloan has no authority to issue the invitations in the name of the Belfast Orangemen. Mr. Sloan replied that he had distinctly disavowed any intention of speaking on behalf of the Orangemen over whom Colonel Wallace was grand master, but that he had acted on behalf of a body of independent Orangemen over whom Colonel Wallace had no control and for whom he could not speak.

Mr. John S. Osborne presided. Captain Shawe-Taylor explained why the policy of the devolution should be sanctioned. There was no parallel between the condition of Ireland today and its condition ten years ago. The improvement was primarily due to the local government act, and the gradual disappearance of old prejudices. He asked the Orangemen what their policy was. Was it a policy of forming councils and associations and nothing more?

Mr. Sloane, M. P., in the course of his reply, urged that there was two classes in Ireland. The Protestant contention was that as long as a Roman Catholic bishop could enter a district council meeting and use his influence in making appointments the local government act of 1898, passed by a unionist government, was a curse. Protestants were appealed to for toleration. Where was the toleration meted out to them? He would like an explanation of the boycotting and intimidation in Limerick, the persecution of the Jews, the policy of Dublin castle, and the amount of assistance which the policy of devolution had received from Sir Anthony MacDonnell.

Captain Shawe-Taylor replied that, having "tackled" the land question and other great questions, they wished to do something further for their country. Intolerance did exist, but he asked Protestants to use their influence on the side of tolerance and fair play for all men. He knew of a case where a Roman Catholic bishop in Mullingar had voted in favor of the election of a Protestant nurse. Captain Shawe-Taylor received a vote of thanks for coming to the meeting and explaining his views.

Denounce Church Interference.

Mr. William Moore, M. P., speaking at a meeting this week at Brookborough, said that Irish unionists were face to face with a combination of the Roman Catholic heirarchy and the Irish administration, under which no Protestant interest was safe. The only way to meet the combination was by combination. Their fighting forces in Parliament could not be effective unless the Ulster unionists at home set them an ideal up to which they expected them to act, and assured them of their loyal support. He was not attacking the unionist government; nowhere did the imperial idea and pride of race glow more strongly than in Ulster; but from the highest to the lowest it was a positive disadvantage for a man to be a Protestant, and for a claim upon public funds it was almost a disqualification for a constituency to be unionist. They would criticise the government without weakening their loyalty to unionism, and if the first stage of their combination gave them the united force of opinion among Ulster unionists, such criticism would be much more effective. The Ulster council had a parliamentary representation which no single constituency had or could ever have. It had the collective strength of an Ulster parliamentary party of some fifteen members, who would fight all the better when they felt that they had the collective support of Ulster behind them. The council would bring home to the government that it would be impossible to administer the country exclusively in the interest of one religion or one party.

Unionists Hear of Lawlessness.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Irish Unionist alliance, held this week, the following statement was unanimously adopted:

The executive committee of the Irish Unionist alliance have received from members in various parts of the country, whose position and experience enable them to speak with authority, information respecting the growing lawlessness in many parts of Ireland. Such information is in entire agreement with what may be read from day to day in the public press, which record the violent speeches on United League platforms, combinations of a threatening character directed against both landlord and tenants, the passing of intimidating resolutions, at meetings of local branches of the league, and overt acts of outrage. These reports are fully borne out by the police statistics quoted by the judges at the recent assizes for the provinces of Connaught and Munster. At this juncture, when the unsatisfactory condition of the country is apparent, the executive committee understand that the reduction of the royal Irish constabulary is still in progress, and that a reduction of the number of the stipendary magistrates is contemplated. The executive committee think it their duty to again express their opinion that the reduction of constabulary is more than inopportune and constitutes a great danger to the peace of the country, and that danger they believe to be seriously increased in the south and west of Ireland by the reduction of the number of stipendary magistrates. They also desire to express their opinion that the neglect of the government to deal with public speeches inciting to violence is likely to be followed, as on previous occasions, by more serious offenses.

POPE TO SEND A VISITOR

Affairs at Havana Diocese Will Be Reported Upon Directly to Rome.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The Vatican has decided to send an apostolic visitor to the diocese of Havana in connection with the trouble between Monsignor Chappelle, archbishop of New Orleans and former papal delegate to Cuba, and Monsignor Brodrick, former auxiliary bishop of Havana.

Monsignor Serafini, apostolic visitor in Mexico, has resigned for reasons of health. His resignation has been accepted.

CONSIDER SHORTAGE OF CROPS

Government Issues Letter to Local Officials Regarding Measures to Be Taken.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In a letter addressed to clerks of unions in the congested districts Sir Anthony MacDonald says that the government has under consideration resolutions on the subject of the failure of the potato crop, and has reason to hope that the steps already taken by the local government board will be in the majority of unions the only form of exceptional relief which it will be necessary to afford. With reference to some districts, where an increased demand for relief may be anticipated, the government has come to the conclusion that the poor laws and the thirteenth section of the local government act afford an efficient and far-reaching means of relieving such abnormal distress as may be anticipated in these districts. The government believes that by the application of these enactments most unions will out of their own resources be able to make effectual provision for the relief of any distress which may prevail next spring. The letter continues:

"There are, however, certain congested districts in the west with high rates and low ratable value in which it would not be possible to meet in that way the cost of relieving widespread distress without inflicting an excessive burden on the ratepayers. If, therefore, the distress in any poor and highly taxed district should unhappily assume that character, the government will be prepared, subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, to make a grant from public funds toward any relief expenditure incurred under section 13 of the local government act enforced. The reports which the government receives from day to day show that distress, if it occurs, is not likely to become acute in any district before the end of January or the middle of February next. It is nevertheless advisable that boards of guardians should be prepared beforehand for any eventuality, and should distress threaten that they should represent to the county council the facts of the case and state clearly the grounds on which they consider that extended powers of affording relief outside the workhouse are required. It is left by law to the county council to determine whether the alleged distress is no greater than should be met by the operation of the poor law, or whether it is of such exceptional character as to warrant an extension of outdoor relief. In the latter case the county council should apply to the local government board for an order authorizing an extension of outdoor relief to all classes of outdoor poor. In the event of a county council determining, in view of severe distress, that an order under the local government act is necessary, and of the government being satisfied that, owing to high rates, low valuation and poverty of the district, assistance from public funds should be given, the government will be prepared to make grants toward the relief expenditure while the order is in force, provided that the work selected, the character of the labor test applied and the conditions as to pay and employment of the workers are such as the local government board shall approve. The government takes the opportunity afforded by this early announcement of its views and intents to express its belief that boards of guardians and county councils will exercise their powers judiciously and to the best interest of the destitute poor and of the ratepayers."

A special meeting of the nationalist parliamentary party was held this week at the Mansion house to consider the distress in the west of Ireland. John Redmond presided. The meeting adopted unanimously a statement and a number of resolutions. The statement sets forth that the failure of the potato crop in the west of Ireland has occurred regularly and periodically since 1845; yet on the present occasion the government is as helpless and resourceless as at any former time. The only remedy consists in the formation of a strong commission with compulsory powers and the necessary funds to buy the grass lands in congested districts and to redistribute them to economic holders. The statement pronounces the land act of 1903 a dead failure in the west owing to the refusal of the government to adopt the amendments of the Irish party, when the bill was in committee, and the exorbitant prices asked for the small holding and untenanted grass lands. The resolutions called on the government to apply the provisions of the act to the west of Ireland; to introduce an amending bill giving compulsory power to the estates commissioners and the congested district's board; to start relief works of permanent utility; and to provide for a steady introduction of a fresh variety of potato seed into the western districts. The concluding resolution condemned the conduct of Irish landlords in aggravating the distress by pressing for full rents and arrears and by issuing ejectments by wholesale.

JAPAN WEAKENED BY COREA

Such Opinion is Expressed by German Press Treating of the Orient.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The German press is devoting considerable attention to the relations of Japan and Corea. Journals hitherto the best informed on far eastern politics profess to believe that, in securing its position in Corea, Japan weakened rather than strengthened itself. One writer in Der Tag goes so far as to call Corea the Achilles heel of Japan, and says it is most unwise of the mikado's advisers to take from the Coreans their liberty, land and soldiers.

Dr. Worth, the writer in question, is inclined to think that Corea will never be a field for emigrating for the Japanese, as it is populated thickly enough already. "The Coreans," he says, "may be badly governed, retrograde, ignorant, but they are tough, hard as granite, harder than the Japanese, and let the Japanese beware."

ALFONSO ON A WIFE HUNT

King of Spain Will Seek Spouse for Himself and Ignore Advice.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—King Alfonso, who has consistently refused to consider any of the schemes of marriage with foreign princesses hitherto laid before him, has formally declared that it is useless to take any more trouble on this head, as he intends to act as a perfectly free agent, and will himself choose as a wife the woman who pleases him.

His coming tour in London, Berlin and Vienna will be utilized by his majesty to make the acquaintance of princesses whose marriage with him is possible.

His majesty is never tired of reiterating that the question of a wife is with him purely a personal one, and that he will pay no attention to diplomatic reasons in the choice of a spouse.

NAVY IS FOR DEFENSE

Semi-Official Berlin Journal Speaks of Intended Use of German Warships.

ENGLAND NOT ONLY COUNTRY TO FEAR

Newspaper Points Out Fact that Other Nations May Make War.

COMMENTS ON SMALL FUEL CAPACITY

Vessels Intended for Use Within Easy Reach of Land.

NO COUNTRY CAN NOW RULE THE SEAS

Statement is Made that Time is Past When One Nation Has the Right to Disregard All Others.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The North German Gazette, dealing with the recent references of Count von Buelow to Anglo-German relations and with the attitude of many organs of English public opinion, takes occasion to protest against the view that the German navy must be intended for other than defensive purposes. The semi-official journal challenges in particular the suggestion that, because so many German battleships are being built and because their coal carrying capacity is so relatively small, these ships are primarily intended for operations against England in the North sea or in the channel. In the first place, there is, according to the German contention, no legitimate historical reason for representing England as the only or the principal adversary which Germany might have to encounter in the North sea. It is further urged that precisely the same objections as have been advanced against German naval development might be raised, from the English point of view, against the French navy, and, in particular, against the French northern squadron.

If, on the other hand, it be granted that the French navy must be prepared to reckon with other possible adversaries besides England, the same applies, as a matter of course, to the German navy. As to the limited coal carrying capacity of the German battleships, the more legitimate inference from this feature of the ships would be that they are designed for action in waters not too far from the German coasts—that they are intended for defensive purposes.

Of still greater interest, however, are the declarations of the North German Gazette on the subject of the command of the seas as a postulate of British policy. In this connection the semi-official organ of the German government expressed the hope that in England "the most recent declarations of Count von Buelow will spread the conviction of the mistake which is made by those whose prime demand still continued to be universal supremacy on the seas, a demand which has become indefensible in view of the growth of the naval forces of all maritime nations.

Must Respect All Nations.

"On the European continent the day when a hagemony could be exercised, now by one power, now by another, is forever past and precisely in the same way every one of the maritime powers will have to become accustomed to respect the rights of others. The history of Europe during the past generation teaches that the mutual respect which has prevailed in international relations since the collapse of the last attempt to subject the peoples of Europe to the tutelage of a single power has furnished all nations with sound foundations on which they are able to display their natural gifts without having to apprehend violent interferences. It is impossible to see why a similar development of trans-oceanic relations should not be practicable. If it should prove to be impracticable the blame would certainly not lie with Germany, whose love of peace may be credited with a very material share in bringing about the aspect which the state of Europe has in our times assumed."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten comments upon Lord Selbourne's memorandum on the new arrangements for the local disposition and mobilization of the British navy. It finds that in view of this position there is no excuse for reproaching Germany with her "modest scheme of naval construction, and it continues:

"The whole system of grouping the fleet as heralded by this announcement involves an emphatic assertion of the claim to the command of all the seas, a claim which we can understand, but which we do not overlook when we are considering the subject of German naval policy. We would therefore point out that this improvement in England's naval readiness and efficiency represents a fresh factor which could not be taken into account—in our present naval scheme. The lessons of the Asiatic war, the American high pressure rate of naval construction, the agitation in favor of an increase in the French naval estimates—these and similar facts all belong to the same category. We must once more express the hope that those who are responsible for German naval policy may draw the proper inferences from these new facts before the impression created by them has been effaced."

RAISOULI WOULD KEEP PEACE

Moorish Bandit Says He Can Stop Outrages Upon Foreign Residents.

TANGIERS, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The brigand, Raisouli says he is willing to undertake responsibility for the protection of the environs of Tangiers and of the roads in the district. He deplores the insecurity to which Europeans are subject, and regrets that the European representatives apparently fail to see that in the Perdicaris affair he was acting in circumstances over which he had no control, and his success in the affair makes him sure that God willed it. He thanks God that his relations with his victims have always been of a most friendly nature, and feels sure that in the long run the European representatives will realize his honesty and good faith.

In spite of the stupendous incidents of Raisouli's communication he doubtless could materially assist to keep the neighborhood quiet, provided he received authorization and a pardon. It is doubtful whether the humiliation involved in employing a notorious brigand would be any greater than the humiliation of the European powers and the Moorish government which exist at present, when almost daily outrages are occurring under the very flags of a dozen legations

DEMOCRATIC IDEA IN FRANCE

Ideals of Equality Rapidly Gaining Ground in Newest Republic of Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An article on the progress of democracy by the distinguished former president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Leon Bourgeois, appears in the current number of the Revue Politique et Parlementaire. It is an eloquent defense of democratic ideas, which, according to M. Bourgeois, are rapidly gaining ground throughout the whole civilized world, not excepting the monarchic states, while it furthermore constitutes an interesting and suggestive contribution to the theoretical discussion of the subject. In dealing with the intellectual and moral causes that have promoted the development of the democratic movement M. Bourgeois refers to the contention that primitive Christianity was a school of democracy. That would be true, he replies, if what was meant was the realization of democratic ideals after death. But, he adds, the church never seemed to indulge in the hope that those ideals could be realized on earth. The effective intellectual cause of democracy is the spirit of inquiry, the impulse to reform, that has prevailed since the seventeenth century. It has been greatly stimulated by the science of the nineteenth century and the consequent diffusion of education, concurrently with the revolution due to the change from manual labor to wholesale production by machinery—a revolution that has destroyed the previous economic equilibrium. Another factor is the ever increasing consciousness of their own strength among the masses by their associations in factories and towns.

In the course of a short analysis of the relations between democracy and different forms of government M. Bourgeois contends incidentally that even the republican administration of the United States cannot be regarded as really democratic, while the prevailing opinions exclude negroes from taking part in public functions. He further dwells in a few pregnant sentences on what he characterizes (in agreement with M. Bougle, the author of "La Democratic Devants la Science") as the "sophism" that democracy is contrary to nature, and that in the eyes of men of science its claims are refuted by the discovery of the laws of heredity.

REPAIRS NEEDED AT VENICE

Fall of Campanile Was Blessing in Disguise to City on the Sea.

VENICE, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The report of Prof. Manfredo Manfredi, the eminent architect, and Signor Luigi Marangoni, the engineer, on the condition of St. Mark's, shows an alarming state of affairs.

It confirms the statement that the fall of the Campanile two years ago was a blessing in disguise, as it called attention to the Venetian antique monuments of art.

The greatest danger to St. Mark's is in the foundations, which have been constantly giving way in divers directions. All the walls show such cracking and leaning that it leads to the conclusion that under the magnificent floors of marble and mosaic is concealed the most alarming decrepitude.

So bad is the condition of the vaults called the Paradise and Apocalypse that their complete and definite restoration is absolutely necessary. It is a miracle that they maintain their equilibrium.

The dome of the choir claims the most immediate and radical measures, as does also the great dome. Both are out of place and show fissures.

Restoration will have to be made of the walls and decorations almost everywhere to preserve intact their artistic and antique value.

Apart from the work necessary to rebuild the foundations, it is estimated that the cost of restoration will be $30,000, part of which is already in the hands of the administration of the Basilica, who have not always spent the whole of the $10,000 provided yearly by the government for the upkeep of St. Mark's.

St. Mark's is one of the famous churches of the world. Mr. Ruskin was enraptured with the beauty of its coloring—"the color of glass, of transparent alabaster, or polished marble and lustrous gold." The church was first built in 829 and frequently remodeled thereafter and enriched with decorations of lavish magnificence. It has 500 marble columns.

HARD TIMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

English Colonist Writes of Conditions Existing in Orange River Colony.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Pessimistic accounts of the situation in Orange River colony are contained in a private letter just received in London from an Englishman who left this country some time ago and settled with his family on a farm purchased from the government.

This gentleman states that farming in the colony is in a state of stagnation, that large numbers of stores are failing and that the banks are refusing to advance money even on first-class security. The settlers, he declares, have in many cases lost nearly everything, and are simply stopping in the country because they cannot get out.

The government is severely criticized for mistakes, and it is alleged that a large number of resident magistrates appointed since the war are not equal to their duties.

The Boers are declared to be coalescing with the old English colonists and the new settlers on the common ground of unredressed grievances, and there seems to be a large amount of dissatisfaction, quite apart from race feeling, with the administrative methods of the government officials.

MISSIONARIES ARE AVENGED

Eighty Natives of Bismarck Archipelago Killed for Murder of Ten Priests.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The steam yacht Sea Stern, belonging to the German government, reports that eighty natives of the Bismarck archipelago were shot for the recent murder of ten Roman Catholic missionaries.

Tomari, the leader of the attack on the mission, met with a tragic end. Great difficulty was experienced in tracking him down, but he was finally found, accompanied by his aged mother, hiding in the mountains. The government force sighted him behind a tree and opened fire. Tomari fought for life with his gun, and when his ammunition was gone with bow and arrow and a sling.

A shot fired by the expeditionary party finally pierced his heart and, passing through his body, struck his mother, who fell dead beside him.

ALVA ADAMS SEATED

Colorado Legislature Declares Him Duly Elected Governor.

REPUBLICANS GET THE OTHER OFFICES

Adams' Plurality on Face of the Returns Slightly Below Ten Thousand.

COMPROMISE IS AGREED UPON

Peabody Agrees to Appoint Supreme Judges Acceptable to All Republicans.

WOLCOTT MEN THREATEN TO BOLT

They Proposed to Combine with Democrats and Seat Adams if Appointments Satisfactory to Them Were Not Made.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 7.—Alva Adams was tonight declared by the legislature to be the duly elected governor of Colorado. The returns showed Adams 123,078, Peabody 113,304; plurality for Adams, 9,774. A cheer greeted the announcement of the result of the election when made by Lieutenant Governor Haggott.

The republican candidates to all the other state offices were declared elected. Under the terms of agreement reached today by the various factions in the legislature no notice of contest can be filed by Governor Peabody until after the inauguration of Mr. Adams, which is set for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It has not yet been definitely decided by Governor Peabody whether or not he will make a contest.

Dove of Peace Appears.

When the legislature convened this morning Representative William Griffith of Cripple Creek asked for a recess until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, giving as his reason for the request that "the white-winged dove of peace is about to light on the dome of the capitol."

It was nine long hours before the dove came down, and many and devious had been her flights before she lit. It was a day given over to secret caucuses, to conferences, to proposition and counter proposition. It was finally agreed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the vote should be canvassed, that Alva Adams should be declared governor, and that no contest should be made for any office until after his inauguration at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Throughout the entire struggle for the governorship the chief aim of both democrats and republicans has been to secure the appointment of two new judges to the supreme court. The question of whether Peabody or Adams sat in the governor's office was a secondary matter. The Wolcott republicans were insistent in their demands that they be recognized in the appointment of the judges, and it was finally agreed that the appointees should be George W. Bailey of Fort Collins and L. M. Goddard of Denver. The Wolcott men made a strong fight for Judge M. E. Lewis of Colorado Springs, whom they preferred to Goddard, but they finally gave way. When the republican leaders called upon Governor Peabody to inform him of the conclusions they had reached and to tell him that his only hope of a second term lay through a contest in the republican legislature, they were met by a wrathful and indignant man. He refused to accede to their wishes and for four hours his friends labored with him. It was only the personal pleadings of some of his closest friends that finally induced him to agree to the plan proposed and to send the names of Bailey and Goddard to the senate for confirmation.

Peabody Men Balk.

Representative Griffith's dove of peace was moulting badly about one hour after he announced her presence. The Peabody men were firm in their stand of yesterday and were determined to go ahead with their investigation by the committee of fifteen. The Wolcott republicans in the senate and the democrats threatened to unite and depose three republican senators, Bareis, McCarthy and Willard, seat Adams and allow him to name the two coveted justices of the supreme court, and Mr. Adams had agreed to name men who were agreeable to the Wolcott republicans as well as to the democrats.

The Peabody men refused to give way until the supreme court this afternoon refused to declare legal the proceedings of yesterday. It would not declare them illegal, simply declining to pass on the matter at all. With the joint session not declared legal, all things that came from it were in the same position, and the Peabody men then agreed to compromise. It took but a short time to reach an agreement, both sides being fairly disposed and in a conciliatory frame of mind. The republican leaders departed to confer with Governor Peabody, and the house and senate sat down to wait. At 7 o'clock all things were settled, even to the fact that Lieutenant Governor Haggott should preside over the joint session, except while the canvass was in progress, when he would give way to Speaker Dickson.

Canvass of the Vote.

The senators filed into the house, with Lieutenant Governor Haggott leading. The lieutenant governor mounted the speaker's rostrum, where Speaker Dickson was awaiting him. The men eyed each other for a second, and then Haggott, with a laugh, extended his hand and it was cordially grasped.

The speaker stepped back and the lieutenant governor called the session to order. He announced the purpose of the joint session to be the canvassing of the vote and then gave way to the speaker.

Representative Griffith moved a recommendation of the action taken yesterday. The resolution creating the committee of fifteen was laid on the table and that body passed out of existence. The canvass of the vote then commenced and continued until midnight.

Quarrel in the Court Room.

The election commissioners of Denver late last night refused to turn over to the legislative committee of fifteen, appointed yesterday, any of the ballot boxes in their possession.

This morning John Waldron, representing the committee, applied to the supreme court for an order on the commissioners directing them to surrender to the committee certain ballot boxes. Senator T. M. Patterson, appearing for the commissioners, requested until 10 o'clock Monday morning to answer the petition. He was given until 2 o'clock this afternoon. During the debate the argument between the two attorneys became so heated that Chief Justice Gabbert directed a bailiff to get between the two men, who stood face to face arguing fiercely.

Mr. Waldron, in upholding his legal con-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday. Monday Partly Cloudy; Probably Snow in West Portion.

NEWS SECTION—
1 Political Pot in England Boils.
German Navy is Only for Defense.
Adams to Be Seated in Colorado.
Mukden Hears of Port Arthur Fall.
2 Generals Nogi and Stoessel Meet.
Thompson to Go to Mexico.
Big Grain Elevator is Burned.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
4 Affairs at South Omaha.
News of Military Posts.
Contributions to Letter Box.
Twenty-Year-Old Suit Settled.
5 News from All Parts of Iowa.
Opera Singers Injured in Wreck.
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7 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—
10 Editorial.
11 Worst Car Famine for Years.
Echoes of the Ante-Room.
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14 Uniform Titles for Cabinet Officers
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15 Financial and Commercial.
16 Japs Now Seek Vladivostok.

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Speaker of Nebraska House.
Gossip of Prominent People.
Leader of Nebraska Teachers.
2 Plays, Players and Playhouses.
Notes in the Musical World.
3 Municipal Asphalt Repair Plant.
Dark Side of Port Arthur Fight.
4 Prominent Figures in Legislature.
Curious, Romantic Capers of Cupid
5 Natural Resources of Northwest.
Russell Sage and His Great Wealth
6 In the Domain of Women.
7 Sporting Review of the Week.
8 Progress in Field of Electricity.
Some Tersely Told Tales.

COLOR SECTION—
1 Buster Brown.
2 Cholly Cashballer.
Alice Raises the Bread.
3 Sad Plight of Princeton Girls.
4 Beware of Beauty Doctors.
Children Supply Plots for Novels.
5 Strange African Fetishes.
Animals that Hunt.
6 George Gould's Interesting Family.
7 A Royal Romance.
A Sepia Sketch.
8 Denmark's Wonderful Blondes.
From Far and Near.
9 Top o' the Mornin'.
10 Bevy of Stage Beauty.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	15	1 p. m.	20
6 a. m.	14	2 p. m.	20
7 a. m.	13	3 p. m.	23
8 a. m.	12	4 p. m.	23
9 a. m.	12	5 p. m.	22
10 a. m.	14	6 p. m.	20
11 a. m.	17	7 p. m.	18
12 m.	19		

MAIL CAR ROBBED IN ALABAMA

Masked Man Takes All the Registered Packages from Train Near Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 7.—The mail car of the Atlantic Coast train which arrived in Montgomery at 6 o'clock this evening was robbed about five miles east of the city. A large amount of registered mail was secured and the bandit escaped, dropping off the train as it entered the outskirts of Montgomery. Eugene Hester, the mail clerk, was shot through the hand.

A stop was made at Wiley, six miles from Montgomery, and Hester believes the robber entered the car at that point. Shortly after leaving there Hester was ordered to throw up his hands and, turning, saw he was covered by a pistol in the hands of a masked white man. Hester grabbed at the pistol and the robber fired, the ball going through the mail clerk's hand. Hester then gave in and the robber, keeping him covered, helped himself to the registered packages, and when the train slowed up leaped from the car.

It cannot be told at this time the amount secured, but it is believed to be large.

BISHOP SPALDING NO BETTER

President Roosevelt Was Among the First to Send His Sympathy—Special Prayers Today.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The condition of Bishop L. Spalding was unchanged today. Since his paralytic attack yesterday he has practically recovered the use of his vocal organs. His left arm and the remainder of the left side of his body is entirely paralyzed.

At St. Mary's cathedral tomorrow morning prayers will be offered in connection with high mass. Several priests will assist in the service.

All of today the episcopal residence was deluged with telegrams of sympathy coming from all over the United States. President Roosevelt was among the first to send his regret. Hundreds of others followed, including men of national prominence in all walks of life.

STATE OFFICIAL IS INDICTED

Superintendent of West Virginia School for Deaf Charged with Public Gambling.

ROMNEY, W. Va., Jan. 7.—The Hampshire county grand jury has brought in an indictment against Superintendent Rucker of the West Virginia State School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind on the charge of Sunday gambling. Rucker is a brother of ex-Attorney General and Congressman Rucker of West Virginia and of Congressman Rucker of Missouri. The indictment has caused a great sensation and several well known Romney men have been indicted on the same charge.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 7.

At New York—Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool; La Touraine, from Havre; Carpathia, from Trieste. Sailed: Ivernia, for Liverpool; Deutschland, for Naples; Philadelphia, for Southampton; Pretoria, for Hamburg.

At Naples—Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

At Trieste—Sailed: Ultonia, for New York. Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

At Havre—Sailed: La Gascogne, for New York.

At Genoa—Sailed: Napolitan Prince, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Sardinia, for Boston.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Finland, for New York via Dover.

At Southampton—Sailed: New York, for New York, via Cherbourg. Arrived: St. Louis, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Campania, from New York; Mahaon, from Seattle. Sailed: Umbria, for New York.

At Hong Kong—Arrived: Alga, from San Francisco.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: New York, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed: Ryndam, for New York.

At Fiume—Sailed: Ultonia, for New York.

BRITONS ARE ANXIOUS

Foreign Office Wants to Take a Hand in Peace Negotiations.

WOULD LIKE TO DICTATE TERMS

Officers Say Belligerents May Make Peace Without Consulting the Powers.

MUKDEN ARMY HEARS OF THE FALL

News of Surrender of Port Arthur Received by Russian Troops.

BOMBARDMENT MARKS CHRISTMAS EVE

Russian Forces Facing Oku's Army Use Heavy Guns Without Effect on Japanese in Their Shelters.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—After conferring with Minister Delcasse, a leading diplomat said today that mediation in the Japanese-Russian war would be as unacceptable to Russia now as it would have been to the north after the defeat at Bull Run. The belief is growing that Great Britain's anxiety for mediation is not entirely disinterested. A British official recently said:

"If Europe or America does not intervene Japan and Russia will make their terms of peace without consulting Europe or America."

This leads diplomats to say that Great Britain is less desirous for peace than to secure a voice in the terms of peace.

Mukden Hears of the Fall.

MUKDEN, Jan. 6.—(Via Peking, Jan. 7.)—Though the news of Port Arthur's capitulation was first generally known here today, it was surmised by the Russian army January 4, from the cheering heard in the Japanese camp along the entire line when cries of "banzai" were distinctly heard. The news created no surprise, because the army had become accustomed to the possibility of Port Arthur's fall from before the battle of Liao Yang and since. While concerned at the disaster the Russians are lost in admiration of the wonderful and unexampled defense. Although the deaths of Generals Fock and Kondratenko was not published here, the facts regarding Fock had been accepted for six weeks and the condition of Port Arthur was known throughout. The authorities here as early as December 25 denied that relief vessels had successfully run the blockade, as reported, and candidly admitted the desperation of the heroic defenders. The Russians regarded the expectations of foreign expert visitors to Port Arthur before the war that Port Arthur would doubtless resist for eighteen months, as being too optimistic, provided there was no relief.

While it is impossible to telegraph the tenor of opinion, yet it is evident that greater events must transpire before the end of war is apparent.

The Russian army is beginning a cheerful but quiet celebration of the Russian Christmas, which is tomorrow.

There was an unusual cannonading yesterday along the center. It was continued in moderate form today.

Russians Bombard on Christmas Eve.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7.—11 a. m.—(Via Fusan)—The Russians, in celebrating their Christmas eve, began a heavy rifle fire at 10 o'clock yesterday evening (January 6) opposite Linihimpu. Their artillery joined in at 11 o'clock and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Shakhe river was reached, spreading along the whole front of General Oku's army. The Japanese sustained no damage and refused to reply. They simply moved into their trenches, preparing to repulse and expected attack, which was not attempted. There were no casulties among the Japanese troops.

Report Transfer of Prisoners.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—(2:30 p. m.)—General Nogi reports the following additional transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur, made yesterday, January 6:

Twenty-sixth regiment (additional) 1,000 men.

Twenty-eighth Rifles, fifty-two officers, 1,500 men.

Seventh battalion reserve conscrips, fourteen officers, 282 men.

Thirteenth battalion reserve conscripts, twelve officers, 308 men.

Tenth regimental headquarters, two officers, 68 men.

Eleventh and Twelfth regiment, Third division, four officers, 195 men.

Fourth artillery brigade, twenty-six officers, 201 men.

Garrison artillery, two officers, 113 men.

Twantung garrison artillery, sixty-eight officers, 2,783 men.

Gendarmes, two officers, twenty-four men.

Total, 182 officers, 7,177 men.

One hundred and fifty-one officers were paroled.

Await Russian Fleet.

In naval circles here the recall of the Russian second Pacific squadron is not regarded as a sign that Russia does not hope for final success on the seas. It is considered that the authorities at St. Petersburg have realized the improbability of the second Pacific squadron alone defeating Vice Admiral Togo and has recalled it to await reinforcements and to further train its officers and men preparatory to a supreme effort for the mastery.

A naval officer said to the Associated Press correspondent today:

Japan has confidently awaited the arrival of the second Pacific squadron of the Russian navy in the far east. It would have been a splendid fight. Now we must prepare for the future, of which we are not afraid.

Russian Ships Disarm.

Rear Admiral Katacka in his report received here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning (January 6) says that the commanders of the flotillas sent to Kiaochau and Che Foo have returned at last satisfied that the German and Chinese authorities have completely disarmed the Russian vessels which have sought refuge in those ports. The armored cruiser Chiyoda and a flotilla of destroyers remained outside Kiaochau harbor until 6 p. m. Wednesday (January 4).

Mikado Thanks Army.

The emperor today issued a rescript thanking General Nogi, the Third army, Admiral Togo and the combined fleet, for the taking of Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo has issued an order abolishing from today the blockade of the Liaotung peninsula.

Russian Admiral Escapes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch from Che Foo says that Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and Rear Admiral Dochinsky have arrived there, disguised, on board a launch.

Prince Ouktomsky assumed command of the Port Arthur squadron after Admiral Makaroff was drowned as a result of the sinking of his flagship, the battleship Petropaviovsk, at the entrance of Port Arthur April 13. Later the prince was replaced in command of the squadron of the