

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1905—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

UNIONISTS ARE ANGRY

Sir Anthony MacDonnell Made the Subject of Much Bitter Talk.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY IS UNDER FIRE

Speakers Accuse Present Government of Giving Comfort to the Enemy.

COMPROMISE SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

Action of MacDonnell Declared to Be Indefensible and Dangerous.

WYNDHAM LETTERS CAUSE INDIGNATION

Press of Ulster Unionists Declare Correspondence Shows Situation to Be More Serious Than Was Imagined.

DUBLIN, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—At the annual meeting of the city of the Dublin Unionist Registration Association a letter was read from Lord Ardilaun, in the course of which he said: "The extraordinary exposure of the past fortnight, in which cabinet ministers and others figure in what must be called a conspiracy to change the unionist policy and deceive and sacrifice their supporters, will, I trust, draw unionists together in their efforts to counteract such schemes. The position is most alarming, and we do not yet know all."

The debates culminating in the production of the correspondence between Mr. Wyndham and Sir Anthony MacDonnell leave Irish unionists full of confusion and alarm, yet united in one definite conviction—that is, that Sir Anthony MacDonnell must cease to be a member of the Irish executive. "His methods of administration," says the Irish Times, "have been in several instances deplorable." It is clear that the government must part either with the present undersecretary or with the present claim on the allegiance of Irish unionists. Mr. Balfour's assurance that no misunderstanding will be allowed to occur in future is dismissed here as worthless. Sir Anthony has not been required to resign. His published letter to Mr. Wyndham shows that adequate opportunity of influencing the policy and acts of the Irish administration is an express condition of his appointment. The fact that he has not resigned voluntarily is a proof that this condition is still in force. In the circumstances, the act of the irresponsibility of future misunderstandings is felt here to be little short of an insult to the intelligence of British unionists.

Compromise Impossible.

Compromise over the subject of Sir Anthony MacDonnell's position, says the Daily Express, is impossible. From the first it has been unconstitutionally and indefensible. It is now proposed to be in the highest degree dangerous. Irish unionists feel with a strength which the government will be very foolish to ignore that the only logical justification for Mr. Balfour's statement that, in regard to the devolution affair, Sir Anthony "commits himself, and not the government," must be found in the prompt transfer of the undersecretary to a sphere of usefulness outside Ireland. It is now said by Irish unionists that they would not possibly be swayed off the unionist line under the union today. In the face of this universal feeling it seems inconceivable that the government should hesitate for a moment to take a step logical in itself and absolutely necessary if it is sought to regain even a modified degree of the confidence of unionists in Ireland.

Heat in the North.

BELFAST, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—The Ulster Press has again returned to the subject of Sir Anthony MacDonnell. The publication of the Wyndham-MacDonnell letters render the situation more serious than it was originally supposed to be, and that confidence in the executive has to a great extent been destroyed by the disclosures which have been made of Dublin cabinet intrigues. Mr. Wyndham, who says that the most regrettable thing in connection with what has happened is that confidence in the executive has been sapped. The News Letter contends that the only way now to right the wrong done is to raise the question of Sir Anthony MacDonnell's position in the cabinet.

RELIGION IN THE REICHSTAG

Case of Dr. Fischer Occasions Much Talk of Liberty of Conscience.

BERLIN, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—In the case of the Berlin clergyman, Dr. Fischer, who has been disciplined by his ecclesiastical superiors for utterances regarded as irreconcilable with his position as a Christian divine pledged to support the confession of the Prussian Evangelical church, came before the Lower Diet this week. The government was warned by speakers from all sides of the house that in recognizing the act of the consistory which reprimanded Dr. Fischer it was countenancing bigotry and intolerance and taking an important step toward driving men of scientific attainments out of the church.

IRISH FIGHTING PRIEST FREE

Man Charged with Assaulting Colporteur is Given a Vote of Congratulation.

DUBLIN, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—At Westport petty sessions this week a Roman Catholic clergyman was prosecuted by the police for assaulting a colporteur. The magistrate, by a majority of 2 to 1, held that the assault was justified and dismissed the case. The Westport Board of Guardians and the Westport Urban council have both adopted the following resolutions: "That we heartily congratulate Father MacDonnell, our revered pastor, upon the firm and decisive steps he took to prevent the religious feelings of our Catholic people being insulted in their own homes, and that we pledge ourselves to identify him in this action, and, further, to relieve him of the necessity of having to perform a disagreeable task again."

POVERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN

One Person in Forty in England and Wales is Now a Pauper.

LONDON, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—Every fourth person resident in England and Wales is a pauper supported at the expense of the taxpayers. In London one person in every thirty-six is a pauper. Such is the startling fact shown by the figures of the pauperism in England and Wales issued this week by the Home Office. The figures give the number of persons in receipt of relief in the number of February to have been 2,654, the highest total on record since 1871. Only once in the intervening thirty-two years was the number 500,000. This was in 1881, when the total reached 584,542.

During the last five years there has been a steady increase not only in the number of paupers, but in the percentage to the population. The figures were as follows:

Year	Paupers	Population
1901	2,774,445	21,923,000
1902	2,774,445	22,000,000
1903	2,774,445	22,100,000
1904	2,774,445	22,200,000
1905	2,774,445	22,300,000

The total for this year was divided into 239,348 indoor and 564,508 outdoor paupers, or, in other words, one person in every 115 living in England and Wales is in the workhouse. In London the number of paupers was 128,152, or one in every thirty of the population. The total is the largest since 1871, when there were 162,425 paupers. The only year since 1871 which has approached anything like the present comparison London is divided into five districts. It is in the south that the largest number of paupers are to be found, but it was in the east where the largest increase took place, the figures, compared with those of the previous year, are as follows:

1905	1904	Increase	
South	47,897	41,854	6,043
North	28,018	26,896	1,122
West	16,799	16,390	409
Central	10,462	10,285	177

CHAMBERLAIN IS SATISFIED

In Letter to New Zealand Paper British Statesman Expresses His Pleasure.

LONDON, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the editor of the New Zealand Times, states that the progress of the movement for the annexation of the colonies is a matter of preference is quite satisfactory to him. He has never supposed it possible to secure the settlement of the question at the next general election, not because of the unpopularity of the cause, but because in England there is hardly any instance of the government after a long spell of office, being returned again to power.

"I should not be in the least disappointed," writes Mr. Chamberlain, "if our opponents are given a chance by their constituents on the next opportunity. Our party will be none the worse for a short period of opposition, which will unite and invigorate them; and, as they are practically unanimous in favor of the imperial policy I am convinced our victory will come at no great distance of time, when the country will return to its natural and imperial instincts. Meanwhile our opponents are saying, and will continue to say, that the colonies are not heartily with us in our policy, and that, while they are ready to call for a great sacrifice from us, they will make no adequate return. No evidence to the contrary affects the views of our partisans on the other side; but, as I believe they are entirely mistaken, and underestimate the patriotism of the colonies, as well as their good sense, I am convinced that the truth will prevail, and the continuity recognize before long that commercial preference is the first step to that closer union on which the future existence of the power of the empire, as a whole, entirely depends, and that this policy is one which will be mutually advantageous to the prosperity of the metropolis as well as the colonies."

NEED OF IMMIGRATION LAW

Chinamen Rejected by Canada and United States Are Dumped on England.

LONDON, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—The influx of aliens is continuing at an abnormal rate. The rate of immigration for February is almost twice that of last year. The number of aliens who came to this country with the avowed intention of staying during the last four months were: 1905, 6,986; 1904, 4,575; 1903, 4,486; 1902, 2,382.

The complete returns for 1904 have not been published yet, but the figures for the first nine months of 1905 are far in excess of the corresponding figures of 1904. In December, 1904, 40,419 August-December, 1903, 29,818.

The latest annual report is for 1904, in which year the number of aliens who came to settle here was 62,198, as compared with 66,471 in 1903 and 58,464 in 1902. The local papers have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Board of Trade returns are unreliable, as far as the number of aliens coming to stay in this country is concerned.

This month for the first time the returns do not distinguish except in an approximate manner between these aliens, who are merely birds of passage, and the far greater number who intend to folio themselves on the overburdened district of London.

A large number of immigrants of all nationalities who have been rejected by Canada and the United States are a burden on the Liverpool taxpayers. The latest addition to them are twenty Chinamen who have just been returned from Canada.

FRENCH ARE UNEASY

Naval Programs to Germany and America Are Referred to in Debates.

FRANCE MUST KEEP UP WITH OTHERS

All Parties Seem to Be United on Desire for Stronger Navy.

REASONS FOR DEFENSIVE PLANS CHANGE

No Longer Fear of England Which Actuates Lawmakers at Paris.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF NAVY DECREASES

Once French Ships Exceeded in Effectiveness Those of Triple Alliance, but Now They Take Second Place.

PARIS, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—Nothing could be more characteristic of the change of international relation than the course of the recent debate over the budget in the Chamber of Deputies. The new minister of marine, M. Thomson, agreed with the committee that it was indispensable for France to make a serious effort if it was not to lose its rank as a naval power. In 1871 the French fleet was more powerful than fleets of the triple alliance together, while it had a crushing superiority over each of them in 1904 the German fleet with 273 units and the triple alliance 538, while Germany alone had 188 units. Thus France had lost its superiority over the triple alliance and the German fleet represented 45 per cent of the strength of the French fleet. But even that proportion no longer sufficed in 1904 the German fleet with 273 units and the triple alliance 538, while Germany alone had 188 units. Thus France had lost its superiority over the triple alliance and the German fleet represented 45 per cent of the strength of the French fleet.

The government, said the minister, did not propose a program binding Parliament for a dozen years. It proposed the construction of three or four units, which could be completed in two or three years, and which would constitute a complete and homogenous division. He considered that the new program could be carried into execution without any special expenditure, the only increase of the ordinary budget for new constructions. The total sum voted for this year was 121,000,000 francs and if a like sum were voted annually for new construction up to 1917 the new program could be carried out without recourse to any fresh demand on the budget. France would have a complete fleet, twenty-four new units taking the place of old ships, and the proper proportion of destroyers and torpedo boats being provided.

Fear of America.

Ten, or even five, years ago a French minister of marine who called upon the house to vote a program of naval extension found his most effective arguments in the growing naval power of England and America. The present minister requests Parliament to maintain for a period of twelve years the exceptional credits which were adopted for the execution of the program of 1901. This appeal is based on no hostility to England, but on the rapid strides as a sea power now being made by America, whose maritime ambition is disquieting Frenchmen as well as Englishmen. One of the most ardent Anglophobes to whom the French chamber has ever listened, M. Mile Voys, made the following significant declaration: "We are not in a position to maintain for a long period of time the exceptional credits which we are now drawing up a program in anticipation of what may happen. True, we are not at present on the morrow of a sea-battle, but we must look forward to morrow, which will be similar to that of the day before, and we must be prepared to face with a certain energy. Today we have to think of another."

This utterance is characteristic. Seldom has this deputy found himself in such a position with his colleagues. There are many who are on the same side of the chamber who, like M. Jaures, are in favor of more information before voting for a long continuation of the credits, or like Chillaux, an ex-minister, who regards the program of the government as somewhat premature because that of 1901 is not yet completed. Mr. Thomson, who is a Frenchman, but France should not fall behind its great rival beyond the Volga.

Points to German Program.

Minister Thomson repeatedly insisted that his one ambition was to keep the French navy up to its present level of efficiency. The credits he asked for were strictly necessary in order that new ships might be substituted for those which were worn or shortly would be comparatively worthless. This was also the opinion of M. de Lamsseau, the able minister of marine in the Valdeck-Rousseau cabinet, and the reporter of the naval estimates. M. de Lamsseau, who was the first to view with evoking the specter of the prospective seven ironclads, seven cruisers and seven divisions of destroyers which figure in the new German program. He said: "The present chamber does not mean to commit the honor of the Republic to 1870, on the eve of the Sedan, by obeying humanitarian preoccupations, declined to protect the frontiers."

This appeal was listened to and the resolution "inviting the government to present without delay a program of new constructions for the fleet" was adopted by 430 to 108.

After the declarations of the minister and the reporter, this vote binds the government to carry out a program which is virtually the same as the German. Year by year, and according to the same method that is adopted in the Reichstag for the realization of the German program up to 1917, the French fleet will be replenished with new units, which will keep French naval power in the same relative position toward that of Germany as it occupies today. The large majority by which this decision was taken is a sign of the times.

American Artists in London.

LONDON, March 18.—The first exhibition in London of the National Academy of Design will be opened for private view tomorrow in the modern gallery, where 100 pictures selected by the club have been hung. The Whistler exhibition has been the most successful ever held in the new gallery and it continues to draw such crowds that the management is trying to obtain the permission of the owners to extend the pictures until April 15 instead of March 31, the original closing date.

Arabs Capture a Town.

ADEN, Arabia, March 18.—It is reported that Sanna, capital of the province of Yemen, with its garrison of 5,000 men, has fallen into the hands of the Arab insurgents. The governor, it is added, had previously offered to surrender, but his terms were not acceptable to the besiegers.

HARD TIMES FOR CZARINA

Wife of Russian Ruler Serves Husband as Cook, Valet and Nurse.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—The czar's wife has no rest, either by night or by day. In the first place, she is filled with anxiety as to the comfort and health of her husband and children. She is quite like the mistress of a house, and if this were not so, she would know whether the czar would have had the end of his powers of endurance before now. The greater part of her imperial majesty's time is passed in consoling her husband and inspiring him with courage. Besides this, she must concern herself with every trifling detail of the czar's wardrobe, and besides the she attends to every want of her infant son, whom she rears herself. Formerly she left but little for the nurses to do, undertaking everything herself. Now she scarcely allows the female attendants to approach the czar's cradle, even if they would do his son for him.

It has become almost a fixed idea with the czar that his son's life is threatened. His majesty fears that loss of his son, M. Thomson, agreed with the committee that it was indispensable for France to make a serious effort if it was not to lose its rank as a naval power. In 1871 the French fleet was more powerful than fleets of the triple alliance together, while it had a crushing superiority over each of them in 1904 the German fleet with 273 units and the triple alliance 538, while Germany alone had 188 units. Thus France had lost its superiority over the triple alliance and the German fleet represented 45 per cent of the strength of the French fleet.

Matters are not much better in the palace at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the czar's wife is awakened by the sound of the alarm bell. She is obliged to get up and attend to the czar's needs. Her relations accuse them of abandoning the traditions of the imperial house in their desire to save money and to save the property of the crown. This information concludes with the statement that the future lies in darkness, and that every one may be prepared for the most alarming surprises.

TALK OF DUTY ON WHEAT

English Speaker Declares that All Canadian Grain Must Be Admitted Free.

LONDON, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—Mr. J. G. F. Fairgrave, M. P., addressing a meeting of the Royal Statistical society this week, said: "No duty could possibly, under any circumstances, be proposed on the produce of Canada. Wheat grown there is as much British produce as if it had been grown in Yorkshire. It is a matter of a quarter on wheat, with a preference to our colonial possessions, would, with the large supplies they could already send us, and the prospects of a great increase in the near future, have no effect in raising prices here. There is one encouraging sign—that the annual value of the agricultural produce for the last ten years appears fairly to have kept on a level. This has not been brought about by wheat crops. The crop of barley had remained on the same level, though the land devoted to it was smaller. In the case of the increase in the price of wheat, the price is lower. Oats rather more than held their own, though the price is low. The explanation as to the general value having fairly, though not fully maintained itself, appears to be in the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, though the increase is not proportionate to that of the land employed as pasture. Attention should be given to the adaptation of our cultivation to those articles which could withstand foreign competition best, such as wool, cheese, butter, eggs and hams. The imports of flour, have been particularly disadvantageous. Wheat contained other products, such as bran, which were particularly useful for producing bacon. A tax on the import of flour could not in any way affect the price of bread, as the flour is sold to the baker at a cost which is not affected by the increased import of the wheat which incidentally be an advantage to the farmer as well as to the miller. A system of co-operation would be of service, but this would require to be introduced among the millers of flour, which is not at present in any way known, and some time must pass before such a system can become at all general. Improved agricultural machinery might be of assistance where the farmer had the means of acquiring it, but it is not at all certain that the government in alleviation of the losses of agriculture by reducing rates and taxes while matters were in this condition."

Army in Tight Place.

From Fokman one road leads to Kalyuan, about twenty miles north of Tie Pass, and the great Chinese road runs northward paralleling the railroad and offering to a force the alternative of crossing directly the Russian line or of pushing on toward the Sungari river along the highway, which is better than the road over which General Linevitch will have to retreat. The new commander will need all the strategic sagacity of Kourapatkin to force the withdrawal of the Russian army. How far or how rapidly Field Marshal Oyama will be able to continue pursuit remains to be seen, but the Chinese at Harbin expect him there April 10, and if this opinion serves to be founded on a Japanese proclamation, many persons here remembering the fulfillment of Oyama's assurance regarding the occupation of Mukden, March 10, will be inclined to accept three weeks as the limit.

Say War Will Continue.

The Russian government continues to declare that whatever be the fate of Harbin and of the great eastern army, the war will continue. Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's orders to try issues with Vice Admiral Togo have not been cancelled, preparations for the mobilization of a new army are continuing, and the finance department is busy with measures to provide necessary funds.

Japs May Enter Siberia.

TOKIO, March 17.—(S. P. M.)—Beyond the general retirement of the Russians along the railway northward, little is known here of the details of the last few days' events in Manchuria. Various reports of the number of additional Russian prisoners captured are in circulation. One estimate is 20,000. It is impossible to confirm the reports.

Hearing Scotch Church Case

Chairman of Royal Commission Declares Taking of Testimony to Be Closed.

EDINBURGH, March 18.—(Special Cablegram to the Bee.)—The Royal commission hearing the Scotch church case closed today again this week, when after hearing evidence from several witnesses on behalf of the Free church, the commissioners adjourned, the chairman, Lord Elgin, stating that the evidence was all in. The other two commissioners, Lord Kinross and Sir Anstruther, were present.

Grand Duke Nicholas to Go East.

PARIS, March 18.—The Echo de Paris says that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch has been ordered to start for Manchuria to investigate the situation there and that his report will result in a decision as to a continuation of the war or peace.

Fire at New York Academy

Fireman is Seriously Injured by Falling Wall and Much Property is Destroyed.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Many valuable paintings and pieces of statuary and articles used in instruction were destroyed today by a fire which damaged the building occupied by the National Academy of Design at 19th street and Amsterdam avenue. One fireman was buried under debris from a falling wall, but was rescued and removed to a hospital. He will recover. While an exact estimate of the damage could not be made today it will be at least \$50,000 and may reach double that figure. It is believed that the fire resulted from defective insulation of electric light wires.

REAR GUARD IN FIGHT

Report of Heavy Action Twenty Miles Above Tie Pass.

DIRECT FOREBODINGS IN RUSSIA

St. Petersburg Has No News from Army for Over Twenty-Four Hours.

JAPANESE MAY ENTER SIBERIA

Radicals at Tokio Favor Carrying War into the Enemy's Country.

LINEVITCH MAY BE FORCED TO SURRENDER

Last Report Says Japanese May Fall Upon Russian Army of Caucasus as It Leaves the Mountains.

BULLETIN.

YANKOW, Manchuria, March 18.—It is reported that the Russian rear guard is fighting a heavy action in the vicinity of Kalyuan, about twenty miles north of Tie Pass.

No News from Linevitch.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—(S. P. M.)—Telegraphic communication with the retreating Russian army has been cut off for over twenty-four hours, but the authorities hope it is only temporary, declaring that they have no information that the Japanese have reached the railroad in General Linevitch's rear. Nevertheless, with the curtain down, the war office naturally is the prey of direct forebodings. The last word from the front was contained in a telegram from one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents, the only correspondent with the retreating army. It presaged an attack from the rear. The telegram, although dated Chantuyts (forty miles north of Tie Pass) at 4 o'clock in the morning, was sent from Kalyuan, thirty miles north of Tie Pass, and only reached St. Petersburg this morning. It was very brief, saying simply that the army was retiring in good order and destroying the railroad as it went, but was constantly pressed by the Japanese, the rear guard action being continuous. There were ominous words in the concluding sentence as follows: "We believe the Japanese are making a wide turning movement north and that they will strike the rear guard of the retreating group of mountains which surround the Tie Pass."

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Dir.	Hour.	Dir.
5 a. m.	52	1 p. m.	61
6 a. m.	52	2 p. m.	61
7 a. m.	53	3 p. m.	61
8 a. m.	53	4 p. m.	60
9 a. m.	55	5 p. m.	58
10 a. m.	57	6 p. m.	57
11 a. m.	59	7 p. m.	48
12 m.	60		

BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION

Federal Grand Jury Will Begin Its Work at Chicago Tuesday Morning.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The last papers to be served prior to the empanelling of the grand jury which is to investigate the so-called "beef trust" were served today in the form of subpoenas on twenty-eight additional witnesses. Everything is in readiness for the final step of swearing in the twenty-three grand jurors, which will take place next Monday in this city.

Some Legislative History.

The legislature which enacted the law of 1885 was republican. The supreme court in 1891 decided the 1885 law unconstitutional, and now the railroad men demand that another republican legislature shall reenact a law which has once been wiped off the statute books by decision of the highest tribunal of the state and the upper branch of that legislature has acquiesced in the wishes of the railroad men. The fact is that attracting considerable attention to the senate in general and Senator Cady in particular. The senator's connection with the proceedings is a surprise to his friends who had picked him out as a leader of the independent element of the legislature. It is now the railroad men demand that another republican legislature shall reenact a law which has once been wiped off the statute books by decision of the highest tribunal of the state and the upper branch of that legislature has acquiesced in the wishes of the railroad men.

Democrats Will Protest

Members of Colorado Assembly Allege that MacDonald's Title to Governorship is Void.

DENVER, March 18.—The democratic members of the Colorado general assembly are preparing a protest against the action of the majority of that body in deciding the gubernatorial contest in favor of James H. Peabody, the contestant, after he had agreed to resign and permit Lieutenant Governor Jesse F. McDonald to become governor. The protest will allege that the resignation of Peabody, when it was known that his resignation had been placed in the hands of W. S. Boynton to be filed within twenty-four hours after his inauguration, was illegal and that therefore Governor McDonald is not entitled to his seat. The protest will be filed when the joint convention meets next Tuesday to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate Senator Morgan's bribery charges.

Exc-Governor Alva Adams, who was ousted from office by the general assembly, issued an address "to the people of Colorado" tonight. It consists of about 2,500 words and reviews in scathing terms the various steps in the contest by means of which he was ousted.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 18.

At New York—Sailed: New York, for Southampton; Neckar, for Naples; Finland, for Copenhagen; Cresta, for London; Albatross, for Marseilles; Umbria, for Liverpool; Minnetanka, for London; Arrived: Ethiopia, from London; Arrived: Koonland, for New York; Arrived: La Bretagne, for New York; Queenstown—Arrived: Caronia, from Boston; Arrived: Bostonian, from Boston; Arrived: Victoria, from New York; Sailed: Bovie, for New York; Arrived: Bostonian, from New York; Arrived: La Bretagne, for New York; Arrived: Philadelphia, from New York; Arrived: Grosser Kurfuhr, from New York; Arrived: St. Paul, from New York; Arrived: Rymer, from New York; Arrived: Koonland, for New York; Arrived: Perugia, for Naples.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy Sunday; Rain or Snow and Cold on East Portion. Monday Fair and Warmer.

NEWS SECTION.

- 1 English Unionists Are Angry.
- 2 Navy Preparations in Progress.
- 3 Railroads Showing Their Hand.
- 4 Feeling in Russia is Gloomy.
- 5 Banquet for Stuyvesant Fish.
- 6 Warner Gets Missouri Senatorship.
- 7 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
- 8 West Work in Omaha Shifting.
- 9 Bench and Bar at Banquet Board.
- 10 Affairs at South Omaha.
- 11 College Base Ball League Formed.
- 12 Senate Completes Its Session.
- 13 First Work in Omaha Shifting.
- 14 Meetings at Council Bluffs.
- 15 Happenings in Iowa Towns.
- 16 Thompson Surely Goes to Mexico.

EDITORIAL SECTION.

- 9 Who Minister Plevne Was Killed.
- 10 Editorial.
- 11 Northwestern Road's New Idea.
- 12 Growth of Omaha is General.
- 13 Farmer Takes His Own Life.
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- 16 Financial and Commercial.
- 17 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
- 18 Government's Action Blocks Plan.

HALF-TONE SECTION.

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- 2 Stories About Noted People.
- 3 Tensely Told Tales.
- 4 In the Field of Electricity.
- 5 Some Courtship Curiosities.
- 6 About Plays and Players.
- 7 Music and Musical Notes.
- 8 Sherlock Holmes' Adventure.
- 9 The Lives by Living Heroes.
- 10 A Woman's Writing Success.
- 11 Canal Work in Cuba City.
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- 13 For and About Women.
- 14 Sports of the Week.

COLOR SECTION.

- 1 Buster Brown's Kitten.
- 2 Happenings as a Life Saver.
- 3 From Year and a Day.
- 4 Did Kingfisher See a Sea Serpent?
- 5 Tent Life for Bears.
- 6 Real Garmes of Seattle.
- 7 Queen Who Played a Man.
- 8 Strange Stories from Monte Carlo.
- 9 An Amateur Dog is the Latest.
- 10 Haunting Voice Prevents Wedding.
- 11 Top of the Mountain.
- 12 Lucy and Sophie Say Good-Bye.
- 13 Alice and the Shamrocks.
- 14 Lovers' Luck—A Story.
- 15 Months Seen on the Stage.

HAND OF RAILROADS

Cady Bill is Being Pushed by Them as Just What is Needed.