NEWS SECTION.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1905—FOUR SECTIONS—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

INTEREST IN RULER

Norway and Sweden Speculate as to Who Will Take Empty Throne.

KING OSCAR EXPRESSES NO PREFERENCE

Old Ruler of Sweden Will Be Guided Entirely by Riksdag.

REPUBLIC IS NOT AN IMPOSSIBILITY

Storthing Has More Power Than Most Rulers Would Like.

FARMERS OF SWEDEN ARE ORGANIZING

Co-operative Association Formed at Stockholm to Promote Buying and Selling of Products of the Farm.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The commission decided the union controversy and officially sealed the dissolution of the union. The arrival of the commission was characterized by the absence of all demonstration on the part of the good citizens of Karlstad. His excellency, Mr. Lundberg, was elected chairman of the Swedish delegation and his excellency, Mr. Michelsen, was elected chairman of the Norwegian delegation. It was then agreed that each of these chairmen should act as general chairman of the commission one day at a time in turn, and at the suggestion of the Norwegian delegation, the Swedish chairman lead the first day's sessions. It was furthermore decided that two sessions should be held daily and that the proceedings of the sessions should be kept secret.

The first day's session was characterized by a quiet and peaceful deliberation and favored with warm, sunshiny weather, which, after many weeks of rain and storm, seemed to be a good omen for the success of the negotiations. The Norwegian press seems also to be characterized by unqualified good will, but under this quiet surface it is obvious that there are deep and strong currents. After this first general session both delegations held separate meetings in the evening, and, as these meetings were very protracted, it is supposed that many serious matters were discussed and many obstacles were tried to be overcome. The Norwegian statesmen were not prepared to give way to the requirements of Sweden without a brave diplomatic struggle. After the unanimous plebiscite, or referendum, the Norwegian delegates do not dare to put too strong a damper on the high expectations of the Norwegian chauvinists. The provincial press of Norway declares that the conditions put up by Sweden are intended to destroy the future of Norway and to make it defenseless. The Norwegians do not like to speak of the frontier fortresses, but try to pass them over in a jocular manner. The question of trans-Scandinavian traffic also seems to contain many difficult problems.

Karlstad is now one of the most prosperous and important of Swedish cities, largely owing to the mighty river Klara Elf, which brings to Lake Venner its main water supply, brings down timber from the mountain forests and affords a channel of navigation far into the interior of the country. Just as an illustration of what great damage the Norwegians could inflict on Sweden it may be mentioned that by building a comparatively short canal the Norwegians could lead off the waters of this mighty river into the Glommen river and leave the Klara Elf nothing but a dry sandbed. It is for this and other equally important reasons that Sweden insists on guarantees for the continuance of unmolested transpeninsular traffic.

Want Swede on Throne.

It is rumored that both the Swedish king and the Riksdag have come to the conclusion that it would be far more advantageous for Sweden to have a Swedish prince on the Norwegian throne than an outsider and of late a very energetic propaganda is said to be carried on in high court circles for the candidacy of the Swedish prince, Carl. Nothing definite can be asserted on this point, however, for the members of the Riksdag are not now assembled, and, the king has declared that he will give or refuse his sanction to a proposal for Prince Carl to ascend the Norwegian throne all according to the expressed wish of the assembled Riksdag.

In Norway there is a distinct factor clamoring for a king from some of the ancient Norwegian dynasties, which are not yet by any means extinct or obscure. There is another factor, however, which tends toward a democratic republic. Still, it cannot be denied that Norway by securing a Swedish prince for the Norwegian throne would to a very large extent cloak the revolutionary act of June 7, and Sweden's consent to a Swedish candidacy to the Norwegian throne could in a measure be construed as an approval of Norway's revolutionary action. Should, however, a Norwegian request be held forward for a Swedish prince for the Norwegian throne, and such a request should be entered in the protocol of the present conference at Karlstad, it is obvious that Sweden could not give its consent to such a throne candidacy before the future form of Norway's state government is formulated and fixed, for at present a king on the Norwegian throne would be utterly impotent before the Storthing, whose omnipotence has been clearly demonstrated by late events. Furthermore, Sweden cannot give its consent to having a Bernadotte prince as ruler of Norway before it is decided whether Norway shall be a monarchy or republic. The general opinion throughout Sweden at present seems to favor a Norwegian republic more than a Norwegian monarchy.

Farmers Organizing.

During the past week an Agricultural Trust or Co-operative association has been formed in Sweden, with the object of promoting both the selling and buying interests of Swedish agriculturists. Seven local associations of this kind have already joined the national association, and five more are expected to join it in the near future. The local associations which have already amalgamated with the national association represent about 11,000 agriculturists who purchase five or six million crowns worth of commodities every year. The other five local associations which are soon expected to join annually purchase 10,000,000 crowns worth of goods. This will enable the National Agricultural association to purchase such enormous quantities of commodities that it will control the market and give its members an opportunity of purchasing at prices far below the present wholesale. The association intends to institute direct steamship lines to different parts of the world for the exclusive transportation of goods purchased by the association, thus being entirely independent of freight fluctuations. This mighty octopus is looked upon with fear and trembling by Swedish merchan

O'BRIEN TO RE-ENTER FIELD

Will Revive Dublin Newspaper and Fight Leaders of United Irish League.

RUBLIN, Sept 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In an advertisement announcing the early revival of his weekly newspaper, "The Irish People," Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., says:

While the people of the south, who have had an opportunity of weighing my arguments, are in overwhelming numbers in favor of a return to the policy of two years ago, the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, which are dependent on "The Freeman" for their information are carefully kept in ignorance of my views and have fallen easy victims to the misrepresentations circulated by the emissaries of the triumvirate. Unless the country is to submit to the suppression of free speech more audacious than any ever attempted by Dublin castle, a remedy must be found for this state of things. "The Irish People" will immediately resume its work of enabling the nationalists of Ireland to consider the arguments for a return to the only national policy which has received the sanction of the country by all but the unanimous vote of every representative national authority. In doing so "The Irish People" will be exercising a fundamental right under the constitution of the United Irish league in taking the decision upon great national issues out of the hands of a usurping and self-elected triumvirate in Dublin and submitting it to the judgment and free public discussion of the people.

By the triumvirate, which he charges with having usurped the control of the United Irish league Mr. O'Brien is understood to mean Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and Sexton.

In a letter to the Land and Labor association at Hill street, County Cork, Mr. O'Brien, makes a furious attack on the three nationalists politicians, whom he styles the Dublin triumvirate. He says:

The time has come when this clique of intriguers who have been spared so long and have so ill-requited our forebearance will have to be dragged into the light of day. If they would even now relax their grip on the throat of the popular organization it would be quite possible to force a great laborers bill as well as a great land purchase amending bill triumphantly through Parliament, with the assent of all parties. But before either laborers or farmers or nationalists can affect anything they must first face their duty, however disagreeable, of demanding an account of their stewardship from the highest pinnacle of success to the verge of ruin, and who have nothing better to offer the country than the reverend gentleman, who at the Glanmire branch meeting the other day prefaced two volumes of rambling abuse of me with the confession that as to the real business for which this movement was founded he did not intend to say anything at all at that meeting, for the reason that there was nothing in particular to be discussed and considered. Notwithstanding the silly boast from such quarters, it will probably be found that as soon as the Dublin intriguers come out in the open they will discover in mid-Cork and elsewhere that the country will find something more serious to be discussed than bunting down me and all who agree with me for being true to the only policy to which the country has pledged its approval.

GOVERNMENT HELPS MILITIA

Scotch Volunteers Secure Travel Pay from Homes to Place of Review.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Owing to the discussion that has been raised and the heart burnings caused in military circles, the War office has finally issued the following official explanation of its attitude toward the conveyance of Scottish volunteers to Edinburgh for the king's review:

In reference to the Scottish volunteer review by his majesty, the king, there appears to be considerable misapprehension in regard to the responsibility for the arrangements.

The War office did not order or in any way initiate the movement, but on being informed that his majesty was pleased to review the Scottish volunteers made every effort to further the scheme.

The precedents were, however, against making a grant of money toward the conveyance of troops to the palace of review, and no money had been voted for the purpose.

The local authorities on being so informed then requested the secretary of state to make this a special case, stating that a sum of $20,000 would be sufficient.

The Army Council gave the same special consideration and eventually means were found by which the money could be provided, though at the expense of other services, the administration of the sum and the conduct of the review being placed at once in the hands of the general officer commanding.

The Army Council has done all in its power to assist the Scottish volunteers in carrying out a scheme which they themselves had initiated, but which they found themselves unable, without assistance, to bring to a successful issue.

This is the first occasion on which the War office has provided funds to cover the traveling expenses of volunteers proceeding to a royal review.

RICE CROP OF JAPAN RUINED

Rainy Weather Makes Harvest of More Than Quarter of Crop Impossible.

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The rice crop of Japan has been almost totally ruined by incessant rains. Less than a quarter of a crop will be gathered. This is a very serious calamity for Japan, as a large proportion of its inhabitants gain their livelihood from its cultivation. Even with a good crop Japan is obliged to import more and more rice each year to supply the ever-increasing demand. Last year, for example, the rice harvest was one of unprecedented abundance, being 21 per cent above the average. The crop realized 264,000,000 bushels. Nevertheless the value of rice imported was considerably higher than the previous record level, reached in 1903. The figures were $30,000,000, as compared with $25,000,000. Of this amount India's share was more than one-half.

The cultivable area being limited, the increase in population and prosperity largely accounts for the marked increase in the amount of imported rice.

The cultivable area is about 7,000,000 acres. The last serious deficiency occurred in 1902, when the crop was but 183,154,242 bushels. In 1903 it rose to 230,516,188 bushels.

SUDDEN RISE IN INTEREST

Failure of Japan to Secure Indemnity Caught European Capitalists Not Prepared.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There has been a general rise in money rates recently in all of the great money markets of the world. This tendency has been especially pronounced throughout Europe and is today the most important factor with which foreign markets have to reckon. London has been forced to raise its rate so as to protect its gold supply from withdrawal for Argentina and offset the higher bid of continental markets which are recalling funds long employed at the British capital. Before peace was declared, however, the markets had to reckon with the possibilities of a huge indemnity and it was stated in European banking circles that a vast amount of idle capital was being held in abeyance until the exact amount of Russia's burden was definitely known. After the conclusion of peace it was the unexpected that happened and the Bank of England rate was marked up unexpectedly, but in the usual decorous manner.

GROWTH OF LONDON

Capital of Great Britain Is [illegible] Population at a R[illegible]

BIRTH AND DEA[illegible]ATE BOTH LOWER

Race Suicide Shows No Alarming Symptoms in the World's Metropolis.

INSANITY AND POVERTY ON THE INCREASE

Different Parts of City Show Strange Variation in Health.

MUNICIPALITY ENTERS LINES OF TRADE

County Council's Report Shows that Many Industries Are Now Being Pursued by the County Board.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Two hundred years ago when Kensington was a rural village and Bloomsbury a favorite suburb for duellists some wise citizens met in conference to debate how to prevent the intolerable and unceasing growth of London.

They could have discovered no plan, for London is still growing and spreading outward and upward with cumulative rapidity. Each year it sucks in fresh villages, each year its central streets mount higher and higher. The new volume of "London Statistics," a ponderous volume of 654 pages published by the London county council, presents a mass of figures almost overwhelming.

Greater London today contains 30 per cent more people than the whole of Canada and 40 per cent more than Australasia from British New Guinea to Tasmania. The inhabitants of Norway and Switzerland combined come to little more than three-quarters of London's great family. Each year the capital receives an increase equal to the total residents in Middlesborough.

Allowing for the growth since the last census the total population of London and outer London today cannot be much less than 7,000,000. The increase is centrifugal in distribution. The population of the city has declined 80 per cent in a century and for every five people sleeping there in 1805 there is only one today. The county of London has in the same time increased sixfold, but the increase in inner London has now almost reached its limit. The main growth is in what is now known as "the outer ring," the great district outside the county, but under the metropolitan police. There the population has multiplied 50 per cent in ten years and is showing a greater proportionate and actual gain each year.

No Sign of Stopping.

This growth shows no signs of stopping. The number of foreign-born people living in London has more than doubled in twenty years, leaving out of count the children of foreigners born in this country. The foreign-born people in London today far exceed the combined populations of the two counties of Herfordshire and Rutland.

The birthrate of London has steadily diminished, being 36.55 in 1867 and only 28.4 in 1903. The effect of this has, however, been counteracted by a decline in the death rate, which in the year covered by these returns reached the amazingly low figure of 15.2 per 1,000.

The ratable value of London is rising even faster than the population, but this may be as much due to the eager desire of the local authorities to augment their incomes as to a real increase in values. The number of municipal services for the people is multiplying. In recent years London has taken over its own tramways, it now owns its own water supply, public steamers run on the Thames, electric supply is more and more drifting into the hands of the borough councils and the total of public baths, libraries, wash houses and parks is ever growing. One borough, Camberwell, now boasts of its own municipal Turkish baths.

The most ominous features of the returns are the disproportionate deaths of young children in various districts, the growth of lunacy, the increase of pauperism, the large proportion of unpunished crimes and the heavy rise in debt.

Some Vital Statistics.

In Shoreditch out of every 1,000 children born 171 die before they are a year old. In Hampstead, out of the same number only eighty-eight die. This one fact gives the different conditions of health in east and west more vividly than a mass of detailed comparisons. In the county of London the deaths average one in each seven minutes, day and night, all the year around.

London is conspicuously behind most of the leading foreign capitals in freedom from the leading epidemic diseases. Our death rate from these is twice as high as that of most of the great European capitals. St. Petersburg, however, leaves London behind, doubling our average. It is notable that Shoreditch, which has unhappily pre-eminence for its infant death rate, also ranks as one of the two leading epidemic centers of London. Poplar is the other. There are more than five times as many deaths proportionately from epidemics in Shoreditch than there are in Hampstead.

The most healthy suburb in London is Hampstead, its death and disease returns being far below those of any other, except its friendly rival, Lewisham. Next to these, but with a distance between, come Wandsworth and Stoke Newington. Finsbury has the highest death rate, with Holborn and Shoreditch following after. For every seven persons who die in Hampstead thirteen, in proportion to population, die in Finsbury.

Many Paupers.

The number of paupers, both outdoor and indoor, grows year after year. There are no fewer than 138,000 paupers and pauper lunatics chargable to the rates, taking the figures for one day as a criterion. This shows an increase for four years of over 11,000. Londoners are paying about 16 shillings per head for the relief of the poor. In Lancaster the cost is less than 6 shillings per head. Even this enormous relief does not meet the problem of poverty.

A census of the streets on one winter night in central London alone showed that 1,797 men, women and children were either walking the roadways homeless or sleeping on staircases, under doorways or in arches. These figures are so appalling that they almost defy comment.

The figures of county council expenditure show a steady growth of activity and expenditure. The police returns reveal the amazing fact that out of 30,114 crimes known by the police to have been committed, only 14,407 persons were arrested and only 10,190 convictions secured. In other words, one crime out of every two in London goes unpunished. There were seventy-three murders and only thirty-three convictions. The great crime in London is apparently larceny. This makes up three out of five criminal offenses

SWINE DISEASE IN ENGLAND

Hogs Are Dying by Hundreds and People Are Unable to Cure Them.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Great Britain is suffering from the ravages of a disease which threatens to carry off all the hogs of the United Kingdom. Pigs are already dying by hundreds in the Cambridgeshire pens from a new and mysterious disease, hitherto unknown in the country.

In the parish of Chatteris between 300 and 400 pigs have died within the past three weeks. This would not be so bad in itself, but the infected area is extending itself with marvelous rapidity in every direction.

One of the greatest sufferers is a young farmer named Reading, who has on several occasions had to bury fat swine a score at a time. A great pit is made and the pigs are thrown in and covered with mould, dug from the grave in readiness for the next batch.

Dozens of cottagers have lost their only pig, and altogether the parish is in a panic. So terribly swift is the disease that the veterinary surgeons are helpless. The swine become drowsy, in a short time they are a mass of purple spots and death usually occurs the following day.

The inspector of the Board of Agriculture on one visit found nineteen large pigs, worth $25 each, dead at a farmhouse, and three days later there were fifteen more carcasses.

The disease is variously known as erysipeles (although it has nothing in common with human erysipelas, except the reddening of the skin), swine typhus and St. Anthony's fire.

It is also prevalent at the present time in Germany, the Board of Health reporting that the loss from it last year would amount to over $1,000,000. Whether it was imported from Germany or it had its origin here cannot be determined by experts at the present time.

No foreign pigs have come into the district, but the malady may possibly have been introduced by means of corn. When it first apeared a few weeks ago it might have been surrounded by a clothes line, says a veterinary surgeon, but the Board of Agriculture did nothing and now there is grave reason to fear that it will spread over the whole country.

The disease is terribly contagious and the germ is carried in the air as well as in the clothes of attendants, by food, by water drains, drugs, and even cats and flies. It differs essentially from the old swine fever.

The district in which the disease has broken out is one of the largest pig rearing areas in England, but all the animals that have escaped have been rushed off to markets and few remain. Only one of the hundreds of animals affected has recovered.

There is not the slightest danger to human beings, even if the diseased flesh is eaten, though the Board of Agriculture has made every effort to prevent all diseased animals from finding their way to the market. The Board of Agriculture has also found that the disease is not transmissable to cattle, horses or sheep.

Cablegrams received from the United States indicate that the heads of Agricultural departments in several of the states have already heard of the outbreak in England, and that they are watching it and that if necessary they propose to send men over here to study the disease and if possible prevent it from being imported to America.

WEI-HAI-WEI MAY BE CEDED

British Government Contemplates Giving Back Chinese Town to the Native Government.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is now reported that Great Britain, as the result of the definite evacuation of Port Arthur, is considering the desirability of entirely evacuating Wei Hai Wei. No decision has yet been actually arrived at, and there is a certain divergence of opinion as to just what step should be taken, but on the whole the balance of opinion appears to be in favor of the evacuation, and there is ground for the belief that this course will ultimately be taken. The feeling is prevalent not only throughout Great Britain, but throughout the whole of Europe, that possessions in the Orient, at least the China-Japan section, do not pay in dollars and cents.

It is felt that the Chinese and Japanese should be left to work out their own destiny, and that any attempts to reserve cities and control them by means of a chain of fortifications will result in expenses in connection with armies and navies, beside which the cost of keeping up the military establishments in India must sink into insignificance. In other words, the backward movement of the European nations in connection with the acquisition of possessions in the Orient is economic rather than military or naval.

LONDON FEARS THE CHOLERA

Outbreak of Disease in Germany Causes Alarm in the British Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The news that a great many cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported from West Prussia has once more started the alarmist theory that the disease is spreading westward to England. One theory is that the disease was brought to Russia in Europe by Russian soldiers returning from the Japanese war, and that it was a matter of comparatively little difficulty for it to cross the border into Prussia.

Inquiries at the London School of Tropical Medicine show that the chances of an outbreak in Great Britain are regarded as remote.

"There is no doubt that the spread of cholera especially concerns the people of London because of the constant trade which comes to our port from infected districts all over the world," said a prominent medical man at the school. "Owing, however, to the precautions taken by the port sanitary authorities there is little danger of infectious persons landing."

GUESSING ON FUTURE QUEEN

Spanish Newspaper Gives King Suggestions as to Where to Get Wife.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A Spanish paper has started a guessing competition among its readers as to the woman who will eventually be chosen as a bride by King Alfonso. The names of the prospective queens are:

First—Princess Olga of Cumberland, aged 21 years.

Second—Princess Victoria of Prussia, aged 13.

Third—Princess Wiltrude of Bavaria, aged 13 years.

Fourth—Princess Patricia of Connaught, aged 19.

Fifth—Princess Marie Antoinette of Mechlenburg Schweren, aged 21.

Seventh—Princess Victoria of Battenberg, aged 18.

Eighth—Princess Louise of Orleans, aged 23 years.

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

Commissioners of Norway and Sweden Agree Upon Terms of Separation.

PROVISIONS ARE NOT MADE PUBLIC

Document Will Be Published Early This Week at Both Capitals.

HISTORY OF THE LONG NEGOTIATIONS

Sweden Insists Upon the Demolition of Fortifications on Frontier.

INTERESTS OF LAPPS ARE PROTECTED

Radicals in Norway Insist that Terms Proposed Should Be Actively Resisted, but Moderate Counsel Prevails.

KARLSTAD, Sept. 23.—After protracted sessions extending over some weeks the Norwegian and Swedish delegates who met here to settle the terms of separation of the two countries early this evening arrived at an agreement on all points. The terms were not made public.

In anticipation of an agreement large crowds assembled around the building in which the meetings had been held to witness the departure of the delegates. The Norwegians emerged immediately upon the conclusion of the session and were on their way to Christiania a few minutes after the announcement was made of the outcome of the negotiations. The Swedish delegates remained within some time, but when they did show themselves they received an ovation and were escorted to their hotel by the crowd, which sang the Swedish national anthem. They left at midnight for Stockholm.

The delegates refused to discuss the terms of the agreement, simply saying that they would be given out early next week.

An agreement had been anticipated for some days, as both sides had been adopting conciliatory attitudes.

History of Negotiations.

The negotiations which are now concluded were peculiar in nature. On one side the delegates were four Swedish ministers, who at the time of the Riksdag decision, were leading members of the committee which framed the Swedish conditions to assent to dissolution. On the other side the delegates were men who led Norway in its revolution of June 7, but who were not guided by any decision of the Storthing. On the contrary, their every act was looked upon with suspicion by men more radical.

When Sweden's conditions were made known many voices in Norway were raised against acceding to them. Premier Michelsen of Norway was more conservative and seeing the consequences to Norway of a breach with Sweden, was willing to enter into an agreement so long as it was honorable to Norway and preserved as much as possible its national pride. M. Berner, president of the Norwegian Storthing, and M. Loevland, the Norwegian foreign minister, were perhaps, not so willing, but they followed Premier Michelsen.

Points of Difference.

The purpose of the Swedish delegates was to make an agreement preserving the good feeling between the two peoples. From this viewpoint, of course, Sweden was compelled to insist on the demolition of the frontier fortifications which Norway, notwithstanding the close connections of the countries, had erected against Sweden's entirely unfortified frontier. The first purpose the Swedish delegates had was to hurt as little as possible the feelings of Norway and the Swedish delegates throughout the proceedings have tried to find a way in which the fortress located farthest from the frontier could be made less threatening, while the others, they contended, should be demolished. It is believed this point was successfully carried.

The Swedish delegates were also anxious to preserve free and untrammeled the intercourse between the two countries and they therefore proposed that certain agreements be made regarding transit and waterways which were equal in benefit to both and which would prevent one country from interfering with the other. It is believed that these matters also were settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Rights of Laplanders.

Finally Sweden did not consider that it could leave unprotected the interests of the poor nomadic Laplanders who for their very existence depend on the use of pastures in both countries at different seasons for their reindeer. The Norwegians held out against the granting of this right, which had been established for centuries, but it is thought they at last gave in. That Sweden never objected to arbitration is shown by the Riksdag's decision, in which arbitration was first mentioned and which agreed perfectly with Sweden's expressed desire for peace.

Constitution for Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 24.—The Norwegian delegation arrived here from Karlstad at 1 o'clock this morning and was received with cheers by several thousands of persons who were waiting at the station.

During the last week there has been increasing agitation over the question of a constitution for Norway. The republicans made great efforts to organize a party, but they are hopelessly in the minority. As the candidature of a Bernadotte prince has been abandoned, all attention is now directed to Prince Charles of Denmark, who, if he accepts the throne, will be enthusiastically received.

FAST PACER IS RECOVERED

Dry Monopole, Stolen from Fleming Estate and Reported Dead, Found at Baltimore Track.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Dry Monopole, the fine pacer, owned by the estate of George S. Fleming of this city and which it was alleged was started in races at Baltimore, Bethlehem and other places under the name of Tasberg, was brought back to Pittsburg today by Attorney William J. Brennen. Dry Monopole was reported as having died at Sommerville, Pa., last December while on the way to the Fasig-Tipton sale in New York and Mr. Brennen, executor of the Fleming estate, thought the report true until June 18 when he was told that the horse was at the Baltimore track about to race under the name of Tasberg. Mr. Brennen started Chief of Detectives Thomas McQuade of Pittsburg on the case and it was found that a horse had been shipped from Sommerville to Coatsville on the date that Dry Monopole was reported dead. The suits in the case have been dropped by Brennen, who has spent the entire summer establishing the ownership of the animal Dry Monopole, who is valued at $7,000.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Monday.

NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.
1 Speculate on Ruler for Norway. London Growing at Great Rate. Nations Agree on Separation. Ohio Republican Campaign Opens.
2 Many Arrests Made in Tokio. Moderates Win Cuban Election.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Methodists Expel Blakemore. Conditions on the Rosebud.
4 Councilmen Are Given More Time. Prisoner Cuts Throat in City Jail.
5 Gossip About the Gridiron. Body is Identified as Griswold's.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society.
7 Affairs at South Omaha. Queer Things of Primary Canvass. Happenings in Omaha Suburbs.
8 Best Whips Coming to Horse Show. Echoes of the Ante-Room.
9 Austrian Ruler Sees Hungarians. News from the Army Posts. Woman in Club and Charity.
10 Sporting Events of the Day.
11 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Eighteen Prisoners Out of Jail. Dodge Talks of His Primary Law. General Manderson on Old World.
2 Editorial.
3 Nebraska at the Portland Fair. Westward Ho, a Fine Trip.
7 Financial and Commercial.
8 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

HALF-TONE SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Sherlock Holmes Story.
3 Plays and Players. Tersely Told Tales.
4 Primary Law in Practice. Soldier Monument at Forest Lawn. Woman Helping Women Workers. Quaint Features of Life.
5 Gentle Art of Telephoning. Hotel Accommodations in Cuba.
6 For and About Women.
7 Grist of Sporting Gossip.

COLOR SECTION—Eight Pages.
1 Buster Brown.
2 Should Children Obey? From Near and Far.
3 The Man Tiger of India.
4 American Girl the Best Traveler. Greatest Love in the World. Saving Lives of Dogs and Cats.
5 How a Murderer Feels. French Profile for Beauty.
6 Art of Making Love.
7 The Unfortunate Mr. Blount. The Medicine Glass.
8 Pets of London Stage.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	58	1 p. m.	75
6 a. m.	57	2 p. m.	77
7 a. m.	57	3 p. m.	78
8 a. m.	59	4 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	79
10 a. m.	66	6 p. m.	77
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	76
12 m.	73		

FORMER OMAHA MAN DROWNED

Clinton D. Irving Loses Life After Rescuing Young Woman Thrown from Boat.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Clinton D. Irving, a former painter of Omaha, Neb., was drowned today after rescuing a young woman who was thrown into the water by the capsizing of a boat in San Rafael creek, a few miles north of here. Young Irving had been boating with a Miss Jessie Marston of Alameda, Cal., when in a few hours a heavy wind came up and before he could tack his sailboat capsized, throwing both occupants into the water. The young woman could not swim and Irving, seeing this, hastily swam to her side and at once placed her on dry land. In returning to the sailboat he was taken below the surface by a strong undertow, and hours later his body was found floating in San Francisco bay a few miles away.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CHEYENNE

Private Lee of Eleventh Infantry Shoots and Kills Private King of Same Regiment.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 23.—Private Lee of Company E, Eleventh infantry, shot and killed Private King of Company L of the same regiment in a saloon tonight. The men had been quarreling and, meeting in the saloon, King threatened to thrash Lee. Lee retreated behind the bar and drew an army revolver. As King approached him he fired three times, two bullets going through King's breast and one through his head. Lee then covered the men in the saloon with his pistol and made good his escape. Squads are scouring the streets and a lynching is possible if Lee is captured.

MINNEAPOLIS TIMES QUITS

Paper Announces Suspension Because Publication Has Been a Financial Loss.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Minneapolis Times, in its issue of tomorrow, will announce its suspension of publication. The announcement says, in part:

Sixteen years of earnest effort to put the paper on a paying basis has proved the futility of such an undertaking. Its maintenance has been a continuous source of financial loss to those who have had any direct financial interest in it.

SENATOR PLATT COMES EAST

New York Senator Very Feeble and Must Stop Enroute for Rest.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Platt of New York and party left Denver at 2:15 p. m. today over the Rock Island in a private car. He is very feeble and will stop at Kansas City and Chicago to rest en route home.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept. 23.

At New York—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool. Sailed: Mesaba, for London; Philadelphia, for Plymouth; Zeeland, for Antwerp; Princess Irene, for Genoa; Campania, for Liverpool; Pretoria, for Hamburg; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Citti di Palermo, for Naples; L'Aquitine, for Havre.

At Copenhagen—Sailed: Oscar II, for New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Columbia, for New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived: Potsdam, from New York.

At Palermo—Sailed: Citta di Milano, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed: Vaderland, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Republic, for Boston.

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

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Moltke, from New York.

At Boulogne: Sailed: Bluecher, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Cedric, from New York; Cymric, from Boston; Virginian, from Montreal. Sailed: Lucania, for New York; Victorian, for New York.

At London—Arrived: Minnehaha, from New York.

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

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPENS

Republicans Begin Fight for State Offices with Rally at Bellefontaine.

FAIRBANKS IS THE FIRST SPEAKER

Vice President Advises the People to Let Well Enough Alone.

GOVERNOR HERRICK DISCUSSES THE ISSUES

Says Republican Defeat Would Not Be Attributed to Local Affairs.

EYES OF NATION ON THE BUCKEYE STATE

Foraker Says Decrease in Republican Majority Will Be Regarded as Reflection on Roosevelt Administration.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Sept 23.—Beautiful weather and immense crowds were features of the opening of the republican state campaign here today. Republican clubs from all parts of the state arrived early in the day to participate in the parade, which was held during the morning.

Judge Dow was chairman of the meeting. Music was furnished by the Republican Glee club of Columbus, and the address of Vice President Fairbanks followed.

Governor Herrick spoke at considerable length, dwelling chiefly on state issues, although calling attention to the interest Ohio people take in national affairs. Senator J. B. Foraker closed the speaking program of the afternoon with a discussion of national issues.

Vice President Speaks.

Vice President Fairbanks said in part:

"Let well enough alone" is a well worn phrase, yet it possesses great virtue. When business conditions are unexcelled, when both labor and capital are generally and profitably employed, it is not the part of wisdom to revolutionize political parties. A republican congress will readjust tariff schedules whenever such readjustment is essential to preserve the integrity of the system and to maintain the law in wholesome operation. Change will not be made for the mere sake of change or to promote free trade, whose disastrous effects we well understand. An adjustment of duties will be made responsive to a sound economic demand. Whenever such demand exists, congress will in a wise and patriotic way give effect to it. It will not proceed in a manner to disturb and unsettle, but to maintain the stability of commercial conditions. The subject will be considered, not in a narrow and technical spirit, but in a broad way, having in view the largest common good. The subject of railroad discriminations is of wide interest. The question is obviously one to be dealt with with full knowledge, and not by an appeal to prejudice or by loud declamation. It must be settled, not in the light of mere personal or party politics, but according to principles of strict justice; in the light of right as between man and man. It will be settled in the language of your platform so as "to promote and insure the rights of all individuals, interests and localities." Legislation which has been hitherto enacted to cure the generally admitted evils has not accomplished all that was intended or all that was deemed necessary.

The president has brought the matter to the attention of congress and congress may be relied upon to proceed in the light of past experience and present information to enact such laws as will effectually remove the evils which confessedly exist. There must be an end of discrimination.

Republican triumph in Ohio will mean the endorsement of the administration of President Roosevelt. It will show that the people are satisfied, not only with the soundness of the great policies of the republican party, but they prove the able and successful manner in which the affairs of the nation are administered by him.

Governor Herrick Talks.

Governor Herrick in part said:

The cry of boasism is raised at this time by the democratic patry and its allies in the hope that thereby they may be able to deceive the people and blind them to the real issues in this campaign. This trick is as old as the opposition party itself. The democratic party in simply trying to get into power. That is the whole story. That is the extent of the fight against us this fall and I do not want the people of Ohio to be deceived. If the republican ticket is defeated in this election it will not be attributed to local or state issues. Our enemies will give it all the national significance they can and upon a victory this fall they will build their hopes of a democratic delegation from the state of Ohio in the congress of the United States next year. Will the republican party of the great state of Ohio stand by as it does for everything that President Roosevelt stands for, through mistake or indifference, take the risk of harrassing President Roosevelt's administration next year with a democratic delegation in congress from Ohio? This is not all, they are looking further than that. They are building their hopes upon the senate of the United States.

Never before has the republican party of Ohio been so ready and so eager to meet the people as it is in this campaign. Every device known to political tricksters has been used to divide the republican army, but as the days go by and the time of battle draws near, our ranks are closing up and we are getting ready to go forward in defense of a common cause and against a common enemy, confidently expecting an old-time republican victory at the polls.

Foraker on the Issues.

Senator Foraker said in part:

If Ohio should fail to give the usual republican majority it would, in the absence of explanation, be an indication that the people are displeased with republicanism, and that would have the double effect of discouraging republicans and encouraging democrats, not only in Ohio, but elsewhere.

In other words, the issue, and practically the only issue we have this year, is that of the republican party against the democratic party.

President Roosevelt has not only met the expectations and redeemed the promises of his party, but he has so far surpassed all expectations and pledges that the democrats are proposing that he be made the candidate of both parties and be unanimously re-elected president in 1908. This is the most sensible proposition they have advanced in fifty years.

Individual democrats are as able and high-minded today as any of their great leaders of the past have been, but they have no unity of belief or purpose. Bryan preaches one kind of democracy and Parker another, and the people have no use for neither.

The questions of the day are business questions and broad American questions. Democracy never seemed to have any faculty for either. Free trade rendered it incapable as to the one, and its strict construction views of the constitution have made it helpless as to the other. They do not lack appreciation of prosperity, but they can not have that and free trade also. They would like to unhold and advance American interests throughout the world, but their conception of our organic law paralyze all such forms of patriotism.

There is no room in the construction of the Panama canal for narrow partisan politics. It is a great American and business undertaking and must be conducted on the broadest and most patriotic lines.

We are in the Philippines, and we are there to stay. We have accomplished much, but much remains to be done. So far the record is highly creditable. Our honor and good name, as well as great American interests, are at stake there.

There is a large deficit in our revenues. It amounted to $24,000,000 last year, and present indications are that it will be larger for the current year. We must find a way to remedy this, but what shall it be? There is much difference of opinion on this point. Economy, reciprocity and tariff revision have all been suggested. When congress meets the whole subject will be carefully considered, in the proper committees, and then it will no doubt be elaborately debated in the two houses, and out of it all will come in due time the appropriate measure. Whether the deficit continues or not, the strictest economy consistent with the public welfare, will govern in making up the appropriation bills, but the country is growing and its demands upon the public treasury are so rapidly increasing that it is doubtful if entire re-