PART 1—Pages 1 to 8

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE SUNDAY BEE — A NEWSPAPER AND A MAGAZINE IN ONE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1904—SIXTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

RIOT ON THE ISTHMUS

Malcontents Start Demonstration Against Panama Government at Culebra.

MARINES SENT TO SCENE OF TROUBLE

Rumor that a Skirmish Occurred and that Several Persons Were Killed.

NO CONFIRMATION AT WASHINGTON

Assistant Secretary Darling Says Navy Department Has No Report of Affair.

DISPATCH BOAT DEPARTS HURRIEDLY

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Leaves San Diego with Rush Orders for the Pacific Squadron Under Admiral Goodrich.

COLON, Oct. 21.—News reached here this evening that about 200 armed men, who are thought to be malcontent Panama citizens, rather than Colombian soldiers, have been seen in the neighborhood of Culebra, threatening hostilities against the Panama government.

As soon as the American authorities of the canal zone became cognizant of this force, marines were sent out to ascertain their purpose.

It is rumored that a skirmish occurred inland, in which several were killed, but there is no confirmation of this report.

NO INFORMATION AT WASHINGTON

Assistant Secretary Darling Says 450 Marines Are on Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Assistant Secretary Darling said tonight that so far as he was aware no advices had been received at the Navy department of the reported skirmish between United States marines and Panamans on the isthmus. If any dispatches have been received, the assistant secretary explained, they in all probability would be sent direct to the department and would not be delivered to the officers until morning. At this time the navy has about 450 marines on the isthmus, a sufficient force, in the opinion of the administration, to cope with any difficulty which is likely to develop.

DISPATCH BOAT GOES HURRIEDLY

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Starts at Full Speed to Meet Squadron.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 21.—The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones has gone, under hurry orders, to meet the Pacific squadron, which is supposed to have left Magdalena bay, where target practice has been going on, for Panama. It is bearing dispatches, the nature of which are unknown. The boat took on an extra cargo of coal and provisions and steamed out at full speed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is said at the Navy department that the mission of the Paul Jones is merely on routine departmental business. It carries information to Rear Admiral Goodrich of changes in the personnel of the officers on duty with the vessels.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS ELECTED

Episcopalians Select Men to Take Charge of Work in New Fields.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The Episcopalian general convention today adopted a resolution in the house of deputies providing for special forms of worship to meet the requirements of foreign congregations, which may be brought into the church. The resolution was presented some time ago by Dr. William B. Huntington of New York. The proposal was bitterly fought at the San Francisco convention, and met with considerable opposition in Boston, many asserting that the measure would lead to great diversity in forms of worship. The resolution will be acted on by the house of bishops.

The deputies today elected the four following missionary bishops, the nominations having been made by the house of bishops:

Bishop of Salt Lake, Rev. Franklin S. Spalding, Erie Pa.
Bishop of Hankow, China, Rev. Logan H. Roots, Hankow, formerly of Arkansas.
Bishop of Mexico, Rev. Henry D. Aves, Houston, Tex.
Bishop of Cuba, Very Rev. Albion W. Knight, Atlanta, Ga.

The house of bishops devoted two hours this evening to a discussion of the amendment to the divorce canon, making it more difficult for the innocent person divorced in a case involving infidelity to be remarried. It was decided to take a vote on the question of concurrence with the house of deputies tomorrow.

MILITIA OFFICERS CONVICTED

Commanders Who Failed to Protect Negro at Statesboro, Ga., Sentenced by Court-Martial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—By the verdict of the Statesboro courtmartial, which was signed today by Governor Joseph M. Terrell, Captain Robert M. Hitch, who was in command of the troops when the negroes Reed and Cato were burned at the stake, was dismissed from the service of the Georgia state troops.

Lieutenant L. A. Mell, who was in command of the camp while Captain Hitch was at the courthouse, was suspended for a year, and will be publicly reprimanded.

Lieutenant Griner, who was in command of the reserves, will be publicly reprimanded.

Lieutenants Cone and Morrison were acquitted of the charges lodged against them.

The action of Governor Terrell in signing the verdict of the court closes the entire Statesboro incident, so far as the state troops are concerned, with the exception of the public reprimands, which are to be delivered by the colonels of the regiments to which Lieutenants Mell and Griner belong.

Forest Fires in California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Fierce fires are sweeping the mountains and canons in the vicinity of Escondido and are approaching the town from two sides. Great volumes of smoke rising from the hills south of Bernardo and the direction of Valley Center indicate a terrific conflagration and causes much apprehension. It seems almost certain that Alliso canon has been swept by the flames.

Gold Discovery in Colorado.

DURANGO, Colo., Oct. 21.—The reported discovery of extensive bodies of quartz rich in gold and silver in the La Plata range of the Rocky mountains, west of this city, has created excitement. Hundreds of men have gone to the locality and many mineral claims have already been located. Assays obtained are said to run from $20 to over $2,000 in the rock.

TALKING OF PROHIBITION

Indian Conference Discusses Question of Barring Liquor from Territory to Be Created.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Consideration of the liquor question in the Indian Territory and especially the proposal to incorporate in the enabling act admitting the territory into the union as one or two states a clause forever excluding the sale of intoxicating drink in the new state or states, was taken up at today's session of the Indian conference. The first speaker was A. S. McKennon of South McAlester, who was an associate of the late Senator Dawes in the original five tribes' commission.

Dr. A. Grant Evans, president of a Presbyterian seminary at Muskogee, I. T., endorsed and emphasized the views expressed by Mr. McKennon. He said that a federation of all the churches in the territory had been formed to urge the federal government to keep its original pledges made to the Indians in regard to the exclusion of liquor from the country. The question toward securing a prohibitory clause in the proposed enabling act was a vital one for the future state.

Miss Alice Robertson, for many years a teacher among the Indians, urged the members of the conference to write letters to their representatives in congress asking that a larger appropriation be made at the coming session for the extension of school privileges among the people of the Indian Territory. Referring to the liquor traffic, Miss Robertson declared that liquor was often used by designing and unscrupulous whites to further their nefarious designs upon the Indians.

At the conclusion of the conference this evening the present status and needs of Hawaii were set forth in a speech by Rev. Douglas L. Birnie, who has made an extended study of the islands and their people.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the exclusion of the liquor traffic from the proposed new state into which Indian territory is to be converted in accordance with treaty agreements, urging that provision be made for continuing the tribal schools of Indian territory until they are merged into a public school system, urging upon congress the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition of the landless Indians of northern California and urging immediate action for the relief of the Pimas of southern California, who have been deprived of their water rights and are in a starving condition.

In conclusion, the conference adopted a platform reaffirming the statements made last year favoring the abandonment of the reservation system and the discontinuance of the Indian agencies, and of the Indian bureau itself at the earliest practicable date.

Insular Possessions.

On the subject of our insular possessions, the platform reads as follows:

The conference is gratified with the progress that has so far been made in the education and development of a portion of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago. We especially commend the wise system of education that has been put into successful operation there. We would urgently recommend the extension of this system until the people shall all receive the inestimable advantages that will result therefrom. By these they will be prepared for the important career that awaits them both in their own government and in their relations to the nation.

We ask our government to give especial attention to the industrial development of these islands and as being of the greatest importance to them, specially to provide for the unrestricted entry of their products to the markets of the nation.

We commend the wise action of the government in the revision of the laws in Porto Rico and in the establishment of an admirable system of education there. We are unable to suggest any improvement in system, but we strongly urge the expenditure by our government of whatever sums may be necessary to secure the advantages of education to all the children of the island. At this time but one in five children of school age receives the full educational advantages. We are well aware of the seriousness of this undertaking, but we are convinced that the end will justify the means.

The conditions in Hawaii are so different from our other islands that different problems must be met. A large Asiatic population already places on the government such an obligation for the education of their children as will prepare them for the duties of citizenship. We recommend to congress such action as may be necessary to secure the use of the English language in legislation and the courts as will comply with the conditions already stipulated.

In all our island possessions we are glad to find that we can unhesitatingly congratulate the country upon the fact that our government has sent to them so many earnest, zealous, highly trained and capable young men to meet and solve the difficult problems that have confronted them. This gives a hopeful evidence that our connection with these peoples will result to their great advantage and to our own. We feel that it is our duty to develop in all our dependent people whatever is strong and good in them instead of endeavoring to cast them in the mould of our own racial characteristics, believing that they may contribute to making something of real value. The issue to us is the upbuilding of character. This must be accomplished by the combined influences of religion and education. Our government can provide for the latter, but it develops upon the Christian people of our land to see that the vast interests of religion are not neglected.

OFFICERS DIRECTED TO ACT

Murderous Assault Upon Federal Official in Indian Territory to Be Investigated.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 21.—As the result of the murderous assault about thirty days ago upon Colonel Shepard of Buffalo, N. Y., of the Choctaw townsite commission of the Indian Territory, accidentally coming to the knowledge of President Roosevelt, instructions have been received by the Indian Territory officials directing them to immediately search out and punish the perpetrators of the crime. The assault was committed at Hartshorne, I. T., where Colonel Shepard was attending a meeting of the commission preparatory to placing the lots on sale. There were no witnesses.

The incident was not officially reported at the time and was incidentally mentioned by an Indian Territory man, being received this week by the president. Orders were at once issued fro mthe White House instructing the Department of Justice and of Indian affairs to begin an exhaustive investigation.

RUSSIAN SPIES ARE ALERT

Mysterious Men Trace Progress of Torpedo Boats for Japan Through Washington State.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 21.—Advices to the Chronicle from Hillyard, Wash., state that men believed to be Russian spies have visited the Great Northern railway yards at that place, apparently seeking to trace the shipment of Japanese torpedo boats enroute to the coast. Early in the evening the party of rough looking strangers, believed to be Russians, appeared at the yards making inquiries for these cars. The yardmen refused to tell them, but they learned elsewhere that the boats would arrive later. When the boats arrived the men reappeared, looked at the cars, took the car numbers and disappeared again. The boats were shipped west the same night. They are on flatcars, covered with canvas and billed as machinery.

...SE A GERMAN PORT

Great Britain Refuses Request of Kaiser to Land Troops in British Harbor.

FIGHT CONTINUES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Germans Are Handicapped by Difficulty in Way of Landing Troops and Natives Are Pushing Campaign.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The government has asked Great Britain to permit Germany to use Walfish bay for the landing of troops and supplies essential in the war against the natives of German Southwest Africa. The British government has refused positively to grant the request.

Walfish bay is the only good harbor for 1,000 miles along that coast. It lies in that portion of the shore held by Great Britain near Swakopmund, the port of entry to German Southwest Africa. Swakopmund has always been a difficult harbor to enter and is especially so this year, as the Swakop river has discharged immense quantities of sand into the shallows. The far-reaching shoals and heavy surf delay vessels for weeks in the discharge of their cargoes. It recently took a German transport four weeks to land three companies of troops, with their horses, guns and supplies. The men were landed without difficulty. It was the lighterage of the animals and freight that caused the delay.

Great Britain's refusal to allow troops to land in Walfish bay will, it is asserted, interfere seriously with Germany's military plans in Southwest Africa.

Cable dispatches nearly every day bring news of some small German reverse in Southwest Africa. News was telegraphed last night that the German station at Nomtsas had been captured by the Hottentots. Veterinary Surgeon Oskar Albrecht and a planter named Hermann were among the killed.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS ACTIVE

Police Accuse Jews of Fomenting Uprisings in Southern Cities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—2:15 a. m.—The police continue to discover in various parts of Russia, and notably in the south and in Poland, evidences of revolutionary activity, such as was described in the St. Petersburg dispatch to the Associated Press on October 8. According to reports received at the ministry of the interior, most revolutionary literature that is being disseminated comes from Jews. At Minsk a great mass of proclamations, pamphlets, false seals and passports were discovered in a Jew's lodgings, together with evidences that they came from abroad for distribution throughout Russia. At Kerch a Jew reservist who had escaped service on account of physical disability, was found running a printing press turning out addresses to reservists, urging them not to join the colors. At Toula, where an infernal arsenal was located by the police, several Jews were arrested for fomenting strike disturbances and street manifestations among workmen. At Grodno the baggage of a Jew arrested at the railway station was full of revolutionary literature. At Odessa the police, on October 15, surprised, in a Jew's lodgings, a meeting of revolutionists, socialists and anarchists, and during the attempt to arrest the participants a police officer was shot.

At Vitsbek, on the same date, two Jews were arrested for gathering at the theater and distributing proclamations.

STUDENTS RECEIVE CONCESSIONS

New Minister of Interior Grants a Privilege Heretofore Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—Permission has been accorded to the students of Dorpat (Livonia) university to resume wearing caps of the colors which were forbidden to such corporations under Alexander III. in pursuance of the policy of the Russification of the Baltic provinces. This step is considered to constitute another evidence of the conciliatory policy of the whole government which has marked the inauguration of the regime of Prince Mirsky, minister of the interior. Dispatches from Dorpat say the announcement was greeted with the greatest rejoicing by the students.

GREEKS KILL BULGARIANS

Twenty Out of Sixty Shot by Men Thought to Be Friends.

SALONICA, European Turkey, Oct. 21.—Twenty Bulgarians were killed by Greeks near Florina on October 19. A band of sixty Bulgarians approached thirty Greeks who were posted on a hill, supposing them to be friends. They fired point blank at them. Forty of the Bulgarians escaped.

Observe "Trafalgar Day."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Trafalgar day was celebrated today at home and in the colonies with the usual decorations and dinners. Nelson's flagship, the Victory at Portsmouth, was gaily decorated with flags and decked with laurel and flew Nelson's famous signal. The base of the admiral's column in Trafalgar square here was elaborately covered with wreaths, prominent among the floral tributes being one of huge dimensions tied with the French and Spanish colors, sent by the Navy league, "With respect and honor to the memory of the gallant French and Spaniards who fell at Trafalgar."

CANNON AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Speaker of House of Representatives Brings Good News to the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Speaker Cannon called at the White house today and gave the president and members of the cabinet nothing but cheering news of his observances of the political situation in the states through which he had been campaigning. The speaker expects to speak in Baltimore tonight. He reached the White House as the cabinet emmbers were assembling for their semi-weekly meeting. The president, the speaker and the cabinet officers had an animated talk on politics before the cabinet formally began business. Speaker Cannon gave the president and his advisers assurance that West Virginia, in which he has just made a thorough campaign, would surely cast its electoral vote for the republican national ticket.

As he left the White House Speaker Cannon chatted freely with his newspaper friends.

"Are you going to get back to Illinois during the campaign?" inquired a reporter. "You know Carter Harrison says Illinois is a doubtful state."

"Yes," responded the speaker, "Carter Harrison is a powerful knowing man, but I reckon we will worry through with the normal republican plurality. But I am going home to vote, you know."

"How about West Virginia?"

"Oh, West Virginia will be republican by a big plurality," the speaker replied, "and we'll have a solid republican delegation in the house from that state."

PARKER TALKS IN THE RAIN

New Jersey Delegation Visits Democratic Candidate Through Rain and Mud.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Judge Parker today addressed a delegation from Hudson county, New Jersey, on the subject of administration extravagance, answering a speech made by Secretary of War Taft, in which the secretary called upon the democrats to give a bill of particulars in connection with the charge that economy in government affairs had been forgotten in the years the republicans have been in control of national affairs. Judge Parker quoted a few totals of official reports, which, he asserted, not only raised the presumption of extravagance, but proved it. A bill of particulars will be given, he said, when a democratic administration gets a chance at the books.

From midnight until after noon today rain fell in torrents, streams overflowed, the roads were converted into brooks and made nearly impassable for pedestrians. Nevertheless the New Jersey delegations formed a procession at the Esopus station of the West Shore railroad and marched to Rosemount.

It had been the intention of the organizers of the trip to have two special trains of sixteen coaches each and a party of 2,000 persons. The trains were to leave Jersey City at 10 o'clock and arrive at Esopus at noon. At 10 o'clock rain was falling in sheets at Jersey City and few democrats had arrived at the train. An hour later a delegation sufficient to fill ten coaches had arrived and, unmindful of the deluge, determined to pay their visit to the candidate, despite the certainty of a mud bath at the Esopus end of their journey.

Reaching Judge Parker's house, the delegation surrounded the veranda. Though the rainfall had ceased, the trees were dripping and umbrellas had to be raised. When Judge Parker stepped from the house he was greeted by cheers and handclapping.

The New Jersey delegation was presented to Judge Parker by Representative Allan Benny of Bayonne, who made a short address.

Judge Parker, after an extended discussion of the expenditures of the government, during which he charged the republicans with extravagance, said:

The politician who said, "What is the constitution between friends?" stated the view obtained by many, a view that is growing among those who want something from the government. It affects communities as well as individuals. It is evidenced by multitudinous schemes to secure governmental expenditures in certain localities. Each not only seeks what it needs, but what it calls its share. Illustrations abound on every hand, which show that the teachings of recent years, that it is a legitimate function of government to help individuals, is having a disastrous effect upon political morals. It stimulates the ingenuity of individuals in every locality to devise ways and means to secure his part. It all tends to the creation and support of the "grafter," a class of men who have multiplied vastly of late, so vastly that they may be found everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this country, trying to get something for nothing, that something to come out of the public treasury, thus creating a burden that is felt more and more every year by the taxpayers who can only rely for protection upon the earnest watchfulness of those charged with the duty of administration.

Our administrative officials should return once more to those sound principles which formerly were in operation, principles which distinguished many administrations and now cause us to speak with just pride of the administration purity of the fathers, principles which prompted that portion of President Jackson's inaugural address which I quote in closing, and to which I beg your careful attention. He said: "The management of the public revenue, the important operation in all governments, is among the most delicate trust in ours and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence, and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the government is but too apt to engender."

GROVER CLEVELAND AT NEW YORK

Former President Speaks to Democrats in Carnegie Hall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Attracted by the presence of Grover Cleveland thousands of people struggled to gain entrance to Carnegie hall tonight, where the former president of the United States made his first and only speech of the campaign.

John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Mr. Cleveland, was also a speaker and shared with Mr. Cleveland the great burst of enthusiasm at the meeting. Long before the doors of the hall were opened crowds surged around the outside of the building and within ten minutes after the doors had been thrown wide to the public every seat in the big auditorium was taken, while corridors and aisles held their scores. Still hundreds were unable to gain entrance.

This big democratic rally was under the auspices of the Business Men's Parker and Davis association and J. Hempden Robb, president of the organization, presided.

Mr. Cleveland arrived at the hall shortly after 8 o'clock and immediately upon his entrance cheers burst forth, the demonstration lasting seven minutes. It died out and began again with renewed vigor. Again and again Mr. Robb attempted to quiet the crowd, but was forced to his seat.

With Mr. Cleveland when he entered the hall were Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Robb, Isadore S. Straus and Colonel Robert Grier Monroe. When Mr. Cleveland saw that Mr. Robb's efforts were fruitless in quieting the demonstration he arose and held up his hand for silence, but the people could not be quieted for two full minutes afterward.

The former president was chairman of the meeting and in introducing him Mr. Robb said:

"A most eminent and distinguished citizen and democrat will be your chairman. His word and his deeds are known in every corner of this union. He is one of our great Americans—Grover Cleveland."

During his speech Mr. Cleveland was loudly applauded, at times being interrupted for several minutes. His statement that there was no necessity for him to apologize for his party caused tremendous cheers of approval. At his mention of the name of Alton B. Parker near the end of his speech the audience arose as one man and the cheering lasted several minutes. The reference to D. Cady Herrick caused loud applause. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cleveland was greeted with cheering more spontaneous than at any time during the evening.

He then introduced John G. Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle, who was loudly greeted, spoke at some length, devoting most of his time to alleged extravagance of the republican administration, the Panama and Philippine questions.

Speaker Cannon at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Joseph G. Cannon was the principal speaker at a republican mass meeting in Lyric hall tonight. Congressman J. Adam Bede also spoke to the large audience.

Hundreds of persons, unable to enter the hall, were addressed by local political leaders, and afterward by Cannon and Bede, from a platform which had been erected on the outside.

REVISION OF LAND LAWS

Present Statutes Enacted to Meet Conditions Which Have Passed Away.

COMMISSION TO REPORT TO CONGRESS

Commissioner Richards Talks of Opening of Rosebud and Speaks Highly of Class of Settlers Attracted.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—"The land laws of the United States need revision," said Commissioner Richards of the general land office today. "Many of the laws on our statute books are made for conditions which existed twenty years ago, and quarter sections of land upon which homesteaders are permitted to file must give way to larger areas of land because the best lands are occupied. The forestry laws and timber and stone laws also need revision, and the commission appointed by the president, consisting of Mr. Pinchot, head of the forestry division of the Agricultural department; Mr. Newall, chief hydrographer of the geological survey, and myself, expect to make a report to congress based on an investigation and data now at hand. And yet all three of us find it hard to give this subject the attention it really deserves because of the duties of our several positions, which take up all our time."

Upon the subject of the opening of the Rosebud in Gregory county, South Dakota, Mr. Richards stated that about half the lands had been taken under the drawing at $1 per acre. On November 8, three months after the time at which the drawing occurred, the books will be closed for those entering on homesteads. After November 8 the land remaining may be taken at $3 per acre, that period extending for three months, or until February 8 of next year. After that date all lands remaining undisposed of may be filed upon at $2.50 per acre for a period of four years. Upon the termination of that period the president is permitted to dispose of the remainder by sale under the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior.

Good Class of Settlers.

"A most excellent class of people entered Rosebud country during the opening of the reservation and drawing for locations," continued Mr. Richards. "Many of them were people of fair means, otherwise they would not have been able to comply with the terms laid down. These people will be a great addition to the South Dakota population, and cannot help but be good citizens. We have found many cases where people, after once looking at the land, decided to go elsewhere, and there are cases where persons drawing low numbers have failed to take advantage of their opportunity to settle upon much valuable land. Of course, this number was small, but it showed that the time between the intention of filing and the time in which to put up the money weeded out many irresponsible persons and resulted in an exceedingly better class of settlers.

Grazing Land Problem.

"One of the greatest problems which confronts the Interior department is the question of how best to take care of the grazing lands of the country. Sometimes I think that if we could lease these lands to cattle and sheep men, surrounded with every safeguard for the government, that it would be a most excellent way of getting out of existing conditions. As civilization pushes onward the great public domain is absorbed and broad acres of untilled soil grow smaller every year. The cattlemen and sheepmen, realizing this, drove their herds far afield, and if the government could obtain lease money from these cattle and sheepmen it would not only give them protection, but be adding to the treasury. Of course, I am not committed to any lease measure, but I recognize that there must come a time when the live stock interests of the country and the government must meet upon some common ground for mutual protection. I look to see a very much greater agitation for the revision of the land laws of the country in the Fifty-ninth congress than we have ever had before, and the public land laws of the United States will be subject to serious consideration at the hands of congress shortly."

Postal Matters.

South Dakota postmasters appointed: At Cascade Springs, Fall River county, Mrs. L. L. Hawk, vice S. B. Sherman, deceased; Gale, Campbell county, Miner Ward, vice K. R. Murchinson, resigned.

Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Nebraska—Bartley: Regular, A. W. Stevens; substitute, Regin C. Fiddler. Benson: Regular, T. L. Hull; substitute, L. B. Hull. Deweese: Regular B. Titus; substitute, J. Kohler. Syracuse: Regular: J. Garner; substitute, H. Davis. Valley: Regular, Howard L. Yeager; substitute, L. R. Yeager. Iowa—Clarinda: Regular, Joseph A. Nicholas; substitute, Benjamin Haskins. Grand River: Regular, D. W. Day; substitute, E. W. Day. South Dakota—Delmont: Regular, Thomas B. Case; substitute, William F. Canon.

McCormick at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Mr. McCormack, the American ambassador to Russia, called at the State department today to pay his respects to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Loomis. The ambassador had satisfactory reports to make regarding the condition of Russo-American relations. He leaves for his home in Chicago tomorrow to spend his leave of absence. While here he will call on Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador.

PRESENT FOR KANSAS CITY

Georgia Man Gives Collection of Indian Relics Valued at $200,000 to City Library.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—Colonel B. Dyer of Augusta has presented his collection of Indian relics, valued at $200,000, to Kansas City, to be incorporated in the public library. The collection is regarded as the most valuable in private ownership in the country, and it has taken thirty-five years to collect it. The number of articles is something over 12,000, comprising prehistoric remains from the American continent, a lot of pottery and Indian relics of old Mexico, a collection made by Dr. Irvin Bachmann and the entire collection of the late Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.

Grenadier Guards at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The famous Grenadier Guards band, of which King Edward is colonel-in-chief, arrived in Chicago today from St. Louis, and the members are being entertained by city officials, prominent business men and members of the Second regiment. The band assembled on the floor of the board of trade and played the national anthems of England and America, after which the guests were welcomed to Chicago by Mayor Harrison. Luncheon was served in the Auditorium and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. General Frederick Funston responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." The toast, "Our Guests," was proposed by the mayor, and responded to by Captain Jeffries of the Guards.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Page.
1 Fighting is Reported in Panama.
Germans Must Use Their Own Port.
Revision of Land Laws Needed.
Latest News from the War.
2 Lodge Pays Tribute to Roosevelt.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
Union Pacific's Financial Report.
4 "Sloppy" Smith Pleads Innocence.
6 Short Story of Bachelor's Wife.
7 Sensational Murder at Peoria.
Omaha Insurance Man Honored.
Police Have Fight with Suspects.
8 How Post Made His Millions.
Robbers Shun the Big Bank Vaults.
9 Open Letter to Mr. Nash.
Servant Girl Goes to Jail.
Back Order Causes General Regret.
10 Editorial.
11 Mickey Talks at South Omaha.
12 Coursing Meet Shows Good Sport.
13 Financial and Commercial.
15 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
16 Grain Terminal Work Progresses.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	53	1 p. m.	53
6 a. m.	52	2 p. m.	52
7 a. m.	53	3 p. m.	53
8 a. m.	51	4 p. m.	52
9 a. m.	52	5 p. m.	51
10 a. m.	53	6 p. m.	50
11 a. m.	53	7 p. m.	48
12 m.	54	8 p. m.	47
		9 p. m.	46

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

Japanese Still Hold Shakhe Station—Only Operations Consist of Unimportant Skirmishing.

Military operations in Manchuria are awaiting the drying of roads and plains rendered impassable for artillery and even for infantry by the recent heavy rains. Meantime the correspondents at the front have only desultory cannonading and unimportant skirmishes to record.

The report that the railway station at Shakhe had been retaken by the Russians and that railway traffic between Shakhe and Mukden would be restored at once, was erroneous, the place still being in the hands of the Japanese.

The Russians government is hastening the dispatch of troops to the far east to constitute the second Manchurian army.

OMAHA MAN SHOOTS SELF

Had Held Up Cashier and Was Cornered by Crowd of Pursuers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Trapped in a crowded street of Newark, N. J., after a hold-up with a pistol in which he had obtained $1,271, an unidentified, well dressed man this afternoon shot himself twice through the head and now lies near death in St. James' hospital.

In his lucid moments he gives his name as Wilson and his home as Omaha, Poughkeepsie and Yonkers. The police believe him to be some man from this city driven to desperation by the need of money. They do not believe him to be a professional thief, for in his delirium he continually asks May to forgive him. "I had to do it. I had to do it," he exclaims over and over again. His one plea in his conscious moments is to be allowed to die.

"Wilson" does not live in Newark and a return trip ticket of the Pennsylvania, found with 3 cents and a gold watch in his pocket, indicates that he had arrived there about a half-hour before the robbery.

The machine shops of J. S. Munday in Prospect street, Newark, have the paymaster's office on the second floor. To get to them it is necessary to pass through the general offices on the ground floor, up a flight of stairs and through a heavy door. Charles TenEyck, a bookkeeper in charge of the payrolls of the company, went to the bank shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, obtained $1,600 in two packages of bills, and with them returned to his office. He did not notice that he was followed and had returned to his desk, near which sat Lawrence Olsen, a typewriter, when the door opened. A tall, well dressed man appeared, walked up to him and leaning over asked if Mr. Munday was in. He was told the proprietor was out of the city. TenEyck's head bent again over his work and Olsen paid no further attention until a slight noise attracted them both. The bookkeeper looked up to find the muzzle of a pistol held a foot from his face.

"Give me that money, and give it to me quick," was the command. "No, not a noise," as the bookkeeper stirred. "Hand it over or I'll send you to hell and blow up the office." Without waiting for an answer the stranger leaned forward, seized the larger of the two packages and began to back to the door.

"Don't either of you move," he commanded again. "If you do I'll shoot."

He reached the doors, opened them, closed them, and then opened it again. "Don't you move," he said, pointing his pistol again. This time when the door closed he had snapped its outside lock.

In the offices below were E. J. Jennings, general foreman of the shops, and James N. Wright, general manager of the establishment. Mr. Wright was at the telephone and Mr. Jennings did not give the man a second's thought until a little later down the speaking tube came the gasping exclamation:

"Stop that man that's just going out, he's held me up and got the payroll! He's got a gun."

Mr. Jennings was in the street in an instant and saw the man walking leisurely away. An alarm was sounded and as Mr. Jennings approached the man, the latter flourished his revolver and, with a crowd at his heels, dashed away toward the Pennsylvania railroad station. He was a good runner, and men who reached out to catch him, he struck off easily and was keeping ahead until the New Jersey Central railroad station was reached.

Underneath this trestling at the time stood Detective Thomas Farrington of the Pennsylvania railroad. He had heard the cries and saw the man coming. In his hands he still carried the revolver, and Farrington jumped back, as if to get away. The fugitive passed and Farrington thrust out his foot. The man fell heavily and rolled over and as he made an attempt to rise, the crowd was upon him.

He saw this and brought his revolver around again, but this time instead of pointing it toward the crowd, it was aimed at himself. There were two shots and he fell back—one bullet had entered behind his right ear and the other in the neck, just under the right jaw. Wounded as he was he fell back again, put his left arm underneath him and in that hand he still clutched the package of money, which was found intact.

Ranchman Kills Himself.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Oct. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Ed Brookfield, a ranchman living near Oelrich, this county, committed suicide by shooting himself last night.

JAPS READY TO RESUME

Rumor from Tokio that Another Great Battle on Shakhe is Imminent.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON SHAKHE STATION

Dispatch from Mukden Indicates that Place is in Hands of Japanese.

PORT ARTHUR IS AGAIN BOMBARDED

Attack Upon the Fortress Begins October 16 and is Still in Progress.

HARD EXPERIENCE OF COSSACK TROOPS

Every Man in Company of Two Hundred Was Wounded, but None Died on the Field.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times' Tokio correspondent says that dispatches from Oyama's headquarters seem to indicate the Shakhe river as the immediate objective of the original advance, and that appearances suggest that another great battle is imminent, in which the Japanese will assume the offensive.

Russians Fire on Shakhe.

MUKDEN, Oct. 21.—5:25 p. m.—Thursday Russians opened an artillery fire on Shakhe station, where there seemed to be a Japanese outpost watching the Russian movements. The guns were then trained on the village of Lamatung, a little east of the station. The Japanese replied languidly. The weather today is fine and sunny, with a cold, biting wind. There was a severe frost last night.

Weather Conditions Improve.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—2 a. m.—The rival armies of Russia and Japan, entrenched a short distance from each other south of the Shakhe river, are forced to continued inactivity until the fine weather now prevailing dries the sodden ground and the tired warriors are sufficiently rested to resume operations.

A dispatch from Mukden to the Associated Press reports that the Russians yesterday confined themselves to bombardment of Shakhe station and the adjoining village of Lamatung, the Japanese feebly responding. This news shows that Shakhe station is not held by the Russians. Russian correspondents report that some regiments of the Fifth Siberian corps have been engaged in slight skirmishes during the last few days.

It develops that after the Lone Tree hill rout, the Japanese were unable to remove a number of cannon in addition to those left on the hill, and which remained midway between the Russian and Japanese trenches. As they lay these guns were so exposed to the fire from both sides that it was impossible for either side to get them during daylight, and repeated attempts have been made by both sides to secure the guns at dark. Up to the present Cossacks have got three of the cannon. The dexterity of the Cossacks in this sort of work was repeatedly illustrated during the Russian army maneuvers. On one occasion they abstracted the artillery harness, disabling all the batteries of their rival combatants.

The first deatchment of the Eighth corps has reached Harbin and the remainder is expected there within three weeks. Meantime, three Polish rifle brigades are beginning to start for the front. It is said this will provide 20,000 troops. By the time this force is started for the far east, the Sixteenth corps, stationed at Vitebik, or the Second corps at Grodno, will be ready to start.

General Grippenberg, who is to command the second Manchurian army, was received in audience today by Emperor Nicholas at Tsarkoeselo, and had a long conference with him about disposition in the far east of the remaining corps of the second army.

The War office has no fresh news this morning, except a list of the losses of General Ekk's Seventy-first division of the Fifth Siberian corps and General Morazoff's First division of Lieutenant General Dembowski's corps. Each lost half a dozen officers. The official lists of officers killed and wounded between October 11 and October 13 totals 172, including Major General Rabinski and seventeen field officers killed. The wounded are in the proportion of one to six. The list for the heaviest day's fighting is still unreported and doubtless will exceed the losses at Liao Yang, when 500 officers were killed or wounded. The losses among the men are not yet reported, but they are thought to approximate not much over 20,000.

Rumor of Port Arthur Fight.

News from Port Arthur brought to Che Foo by a junk which left there October 19 says a fierce bombardment which began October 16 is still progressing without interruption. Many buildings had been damaged and ships in the harbor had also been hit by the shells, but the character and extent of the damages are not stated. The Japanese main forces are now posted at Liudziatung. They have placed guns of large caliber on Iunjida mountain. The Russians continue making sorties successfully and inflicting heavy losses on the besiegers, whose losses since the commencement of the siege are said to have been 50,000.

5:39 p. m.—General Sakharoff telegraphed to the general staff late last night that the situation at the front had been quiet all day.

The admiralty has not received confirmation of the report from Che Foo that Russian ships in the harbor of Port Arthur have been damaged by Japanese shells, as the blockade has been effective enough to prevent the delivery of official dispatches.

The admiralty says there was no intention in a recent official note to deny the Associated Press report that Rear Admiral Wiren has succeeded Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky as commander of the Port Arthur squadron. What the note intended to deny was the story circulated abroad that Prince Ouktomsky had been deposed in favor of Admiral Wiren at a meeting of General Stoessel and the other high military and navy officers after the return of the squadron to Port Arthur August 10.

Admiral Wirein is now in command of the squadron and no news has been received regarding Prince Ouktomsky. It is presumed he is still at Port Arthur, but not attached to any ship.

Progress of Baltic Fleet.

Satisfactory reports have been received by the admiralty of the progress made by the Baltic fleet. The stoppage off the Swedish coast within a few days of leaving a home port was due to the necessity for filling up all the bunkers for the long trip through the North sea to the Atlantic, where the fleet will not find convenient