

CLARK GIVES IT UP

President of the Overland to Retire After Next Monday.

WILL NOT BE NEW UNION PACIFIC'S HEAD

Admits He Was Offered the Position, but Could Not Accept.

SPECULATION AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR

Much Guessing Around the Names of Two or Three Men.

WINTER AND BURT EASILY IN THE LEAD

Northern Pacific Man and Northwest-ern Looked On as Being the Two Between Whom the Choice Lays.

There was something of a flurry at Union Pacific headquarters yesterday morning, occasioned by the many rumors to the effect that S. H. H. Clark, the present president of that railway system, would not be the head of the reorganized company. These rumors were accentuated by the report to this effect in yesterday's issue of the Bee. They reached their climax this afternoon when it was definitely announced from St. Louis that Mr. Clark himself had confirmed the rumors.

In the statement given out to the Associated press in St. Louis yesterday morning Mr. Clark said that he had been offered the presidency of the company by the reorganization committee, but owing to ill-health he had refused the position. Further than this statement he refused to give out anything for publication.

The one topic discussed by railway men since this announcement is the question of the identity of Mr. Clark's successor. Candidates for the position are numerous enough, but it is known that the reorganization committee will insist on getting the ablest railroad possible in order to assume the tremendous task of earning interest on an investment of approximately \$100,000,000.

Other names mentioned in connection with the presidency are: Edward Dickinson, general manager of the Union Pacific; William H. Truesdale, third vice president and general manager of the Rock Island; and Oliver W. Mink, receiver, comptroller and second vice president of the Union Pacific.

Edwin W. Winter's election was rumored as extremely likely in Chicago railway circles yesterday morning. His present home is in St. Paul, but his election to the Union Pacific presidency would undoubtedly mean his removal to Omaha. It was announced some time ago that the new owners of the Union Pacific would insist on the presence of the new president at the headquarters of the company. Mr. Winter is independently wealthy and his friends are not limited to railway circles. Should he come to Omaha it is conceded that there would be many changes in the official make-up of the company here.

BURT TAKES OFFICES. Mr. Burt, third vice president of the Northwestern system, has recently arrived here and established temporary headquarters in the United States National bank building, the fourth and fifth floors of which building are occupied by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, a branch of the Northwestern system.

Mr. Burt is now enmeshed in temporary quarters the fifth floor of the Elkhorn headquarters with a number of assistants and stenographers. He would assume control of the Union Pacific at a minute's notice. During yesterday morning's session and Mr. Burt's temporary offices were engaged in pondering the Bagstones of Farnam street very hard, and some of the Union Pacific attaches are already speaking of the former general manager of the Elkhorn as "our President Burt."

It was no easy matter to get at Mr. Burt yesterday. His temporary offices are located in the corner of the fifth floor of the Elkhorn headquarters just off from the chief engineers' office. The attaches of the Elkhorn had evidently been posted, for nearly all declared their ignorance of the fact that Mr. Burt was in the building or in the city. He was there, however, with his chief clerk, George McMill, formerly of this city, and both were hard at work.

To a Bee reporter who asked him if there was any truth in the report that he had been offered the presidency of the Union Pacific, Mr. Burt said: "No, sir. So far as I am concerned there is not a word of truth in the report." Further than this denial he declined to be interviewed.

Notwithstanding Mr. Burt's emphatic denial there are any number of railroad men in Omaha willing to wager small sums that he will be the president of the reorganized Union Pacific railroad. They remember that Mr. Burt made a very positive denial of the report that he was to leave the Elkhorn just before going to St. Paul to assume charge of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad.

Mr. Burt arrived in Omaha on Monday and came here directly from St. Paul, inspecting over the Kansas Pacific railroad, the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific. On that trip he was accompanied by J. O. Brinkerhoff of Kansas City, general superintendent of the Union Pacific lines in Kansas. On Tuesday morning he was at the Union Pacific headquarters bright and early. In fact, before several of the Union Pacific officials were at their desks. He spent almost the entire morning at Union Pacific headquarters familiarizing himself with Union Pacific affairs. On Tuesday afternoon he skipped away for awhile, but Wednesday morning was hard at work at his temporary headquarters in the United States National Bank building long before the sun had come down town. Clothed with his secretary, George McMill, he put to nearly all of yesterday.

RAILROAD MEN'S REASONS. The reasons why railroad men think Horace G. Burt is going to be president of the Union Pacific are not remote. They argue that Mr. Burt is very well posted on every branch of practical railroading, having come up through the operating department,

MOB MAKES PRAGUE HOWL

Smashes Windows and Makes Things Generally Unpleasant.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Streets Held by Twelve Battalions of Infantry and a Squadron of Hussars—Czech Newspapers Responsible.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Dec. 1.—There was a renewal of the rioting here last evening. The windows of the German theater, German schools, restaurants, residences and newspaper offices were broken. The troops cleared the streets. Many people were injured and a number of arrests were made.

During the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogues windows were smashed, and the windows of houses displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarter. Since 6 o'clock this evening the streets have been held by twelve battalions of infantry and a squadron of Hussars. All traffic is suspended and the shops and business houses are closed.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent on the German quarter and plundered houses and stores in several streets. The furniture of a well known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire. A detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters, the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass, and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect.

TWO KILLED. Shortly after 9 o'clock a mob attempted to storm a carriage factory at Zizkovich, a suburb of Prague on the other side of Moldau. The troops stationed at the factory poured a volley into the crowd. It is known that at least two persons were killed outright, and it is feared there were killed or wounded. The same body of rioters set fire to a house at Zizkovich, but the flames were soon quenched. At various other parts of the city and suburbs windows were smashed, and German signs boards demolished. It is said the mob was incited by articles in the Czech newspapers and by a false report that the German students had organized an attack on the Czech National theater.

Later crowds made repeated rushes and attempts to storm the German newspaper offices were made, but by 11 o'clock the town was quiet and the troops had been withdrawn except patrol duty at important points. In Smichov, the southwest suburb of Prague, and a thickly populated industrial quarter, at a late hour a riotous mob attacked and plundered the German National school. The rioters fired shots at the police detachment which arrived on the scene to disperse them, whereupon the commanding officer, acting with great promptitude, drew his revolver and fired at one of the rioters, the bullet piercing his arm. He then arrested the man and the result of this energetic action was the dispersal of the mob without much further difficulty.

The German gymnasium in the Altstadt, in the center of the city, was plundered by a mob which was finally dispersed by a combined charge of soldiers and police. BILGOWSTER CHARGES RIOTING. Already resenting the German publications and illuminations of clubs and beer halls over the fall of Count Badeni, the Czech population was still further incited by the speech of the Czech burgomaster delivered Monday night to the town council.

Two special sufferers from the riots are Baron von Athrenthal, a representative of the German landowners in the Reichsrath, and Count von Salin. Baron von Athrenthal's place is on the Wenzel's Platz. The mob smashed the windows and tore out the window frames on the ground floor last night. Similar outrages were committed at Count von Salin's place, which is the editorial office of the German paper Bohemia.

During the night the Athrenthal place was closed up, but the rioters removed the planks and threw large stones into the luxuriantly furnished rooms, scattering valuable objects of art and costly furniture. Damage to the amount of many thousands florins had been done to German firms, clubs and other institutions having German patrons. No performance was given at the German theater tonight. The constant cry of the rioters was "Down with the Germans." "Down with the Jews."

TRI COLORS FOR PROTECTION. Women wearing the flag on their heads were obliged to wear the Slav protector in order to avoid being attacked. German sign boards are being hastily removed by their owners and replaced with Czech inscriptions. Nobody dares to utter a word in German.

The Kinsky palace was plundered of its furniture which was thrown through the windows, heaped in the street, and set on fire, the mob preventing the fire brigade from approaching. The Wenzel's Platz, where the revolution of 1848 began, has been the chief center of excitement. It is about sixty yards in width and seventy yards in length, and will hold 100,000 people.

The police and military have made 200 arrests and it is reported tonight that altogether eighty persons have been injured. PILSEN, Bohemia, Dec. 1.—As a result of the threatening mob gatherings yesterday the houses of German residents are specially guarded by the police. Today 3,000 people gathered in front of the town hall, and after singing national songs, proceeded to the German gymnasium where they broke the windows. The police dispersed the crowd, wounding one. The rioting then returned to the town hall, where, failing to obtain the liberation of some of the ringleaders who had been arrested, they broke the windows of the hall and of several buildings adjacent.

At the United States consulate the American flag was hoisted. It is said that the riots were organized by a secret society animated by hatred of Germans and Jews. Shortly before midnight there were fresh disorders and two shops in the Pilsnengasse were broken open and pillaged. Disorders are reported in various other suburbs.

At Weinberg the rioters sprinkled a shop with petroleum and set it on fire. At Lieben twenty-one armed rioters were arrested. Another plundered a liquor saloon and shortly afterwards the patrol found twenty persons lying drunk in the street.

schneider Case Settled. (Copyright 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) ROME, Dec. 1.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Archbishop Chaplain of New Orleans, as I learn on unquestionable authority. The Pope has now recalled Santa Fe has been appointed Arch-

RAVAGES OF THE SMALLPOX

Reconcentrated Rapidly Dying Off From the Seaside.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—According to reports from San Domingo small pox is making terrible ravages among reconcentrated. Since April last more than 4,000 have died in the city alone. The streets of the city are thronged with famine-stricken wretched beings who succumb to disease under perhaps some lonely portico and sometimes fall dead in the gutter. At San Domingo the worst African ravages are more humane than the local authorities. More than 250 small pox cases are known to exist, but no one is ever vaccinated. Medical aid is very scarce and the burial of these wretched beings is most brutally effected. Often fifteen corpses are piled together in a car and dumped together in a hole, to be covered with such little earth that the first shower exposes the limbs of the dead which are afterwards devoured by vultures, hogs and dogs.

The insurgent Generals Rabi and Salvador Riba pillaged the village of Guisa, about fifteen miles from Bayamo. Their artillery destroyed several block houses, killing the military commander and one lieutenant. The survivors, after having lost fifty soldiers, killed and wounded, surrendered. The insurgents plundered the stores, securing fifty new months' supplies, a good quantity of ammunition and 200 rifles. The Spanish have sent reinforcements to retake the town.

REMOINS ON CHINESE SITUATION. All Kinds of Statements Regarding Germany's Plans. BERLIN, Dec. 1.—All sorts of wild rumors are current here and at Kiel, probably based in the main upon the speech of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag, as to the relations between Germany and China. But most of these are discredited.

The National Zeitung has confirmed the statement of the emperor that Germany's only object in the occupation of Kiaochow is to protect German missionaries in China; and the alarmist stories are taken with liberal allowances of salt.

A sensation was caused today by a report that the Chinese had massacred 200 German sailors belonging to the German cruiser Division in Kiaochow bay; but there has been no confirmation of this, while the latest dispatches received from Admiral von Deditrich, commander of the Division, which were dated the afternoon of November 28, make no reference to fighting at Kiaochow. The Berlin Telegram is responsible for the statement that the additional cruisers are going to Kiaochow, bringing the force there up to ten ships, with 6,000 men and 120 guns. The same journal says also that a force of marines, including the crew of the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, is going to Kiaochow, but there is no official confirmation of these assertions, although they are held to indicate that permanent occupation is intended, especially as it is understood that China does not insist upon evacuation.

VIENNA. The prospects for the new ministry are ominous. The assignments of portfolios has been received on all sides with frigid reserve, and although the dismissal of Count Badeni has allayed the spirit of rebellion in Vienna and the German towns, anarchy has broken out in the Slav and the Czech towns and provinces.

It looks as though Baron Gausch would have a great difficulty to face in the matter of the Czechs and the socialists as Count Badeni had. Seeing the success that mob influence has had in Vienna in bringing about the downfall of Count Badeni the Czechs are trying by the same influence to bring pressure to bear upon the new cabinet. The parliamentary situation is unchanged and hopeless.

Baron Gausch has conferred with the leaders of the majority and the leaders of the minority, but so far both parties appear irreconcilable.

Talks of American Municipalities. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 1.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A recent editorial in a New York paper on municipal government in the United States, pointing out the number which owned or operated public utilities in made the text of an article by the Daily Chronicle.

"The average municipality in America is in such bad odor and supposed to be so far behind the average European municipality in regard to collective enterprise," says the Chronicle, "that it will come as almost a revelation to a great many people here. This statement must be taken with a good many grains of salt. The New York World, however, gives some important statistics with reference to municipal ownership of monopolies in the United States which are most consideration by the voters of London, who, having put clericalism under their feet at the recent school board election, will be called upon next March to determine on the question of a proper revolution of the municipal life of London. We ought, if we cannot emulate Germany, at least keep up with the chief American cities in the matter of ownership of great monopolies by public authorities."

Dr. Evans' Will. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, Dec. 1.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. John Evans expressed the will of his late uncle will be opened next Monday. It is not known, even by Vallois, Evans' lawyer, whether the will is signed or not. Batches of claimants are arriving here weekly from America. The late doctor, it seems, fell into bad hands lately, who hoisted a banner to obtain the inheritance. Dr. John Evans has as yet been notified officially of his uncle's death.

Death Penalty for Colonies. BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The colonial council today approved the proposition to extend the death penalty to natives of the German colonies for crimes in the cases for which there is milder punishment in Germany. This is deemed necessary to insure the safety of white settlers and to uphold German domination.

Exit to Buenos Ayres. MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 1.—Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes has been ordered to exile by Senator Cuevas, the president-elect here. He will be accompanied by Colonel Latorre, Dr. Azurruar and Senator Bria, the chief of the municipality of Montevideo, who have also been exiled by the acting president.

Loved an American Widow. LONDON, Dec. 2.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna, Baron Passelli shot himself outside the residence of

EXPOSITION POSTAGE STAMP

Commemorative Sticker Likely to Be Issued by Government.

WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES FAVORABLE

Indian Exhibit May Now Be Set Down as One of the Interesting Features of the Big Show.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—This has been another busy day for those promoting the Transmississippi Exposition in the departments. Mr. Rosewater had a long interview with Postmaster General Gary in relation to a commemorative stamp for the exposition. Mr. Gary at first was opposed to the scheme of issuing a stamp on account, as he thought, of the non-international character of the exposition. It was shown to him that the act of congress made the show international and that the president had directed that invitations be sent to foreign governments to participate in the Omaha fair. This placed a somewhat different light upon the question and Postmaster General Gary finally agreed to sanction the issuance of a commemorative stamp if the State department would certify to the international scope of the exposition. This was all Mr. Rosewater had asked for and before the day was over he had a strong letter from Assistant Secretary Day of the State department, addressed to the postmaster general, wherein it was stated that all foreign governments had been asked to participate in the Transmississippi Exposition and many had accepted. This, it is expected, will complete the negotiations for the issuance of commemorative stamps.

INDIAN EXHIBIT. In an interview Secretary Billa of the Interior department informed Mr. Rosewater that he would do everything possible in a departmental way to secure an Indian exhibit on the grounds, showing the manner in which the Indians live and perform their labors, the manufacture of native blankets, jewelry, pottery, etc. While the secretary thought the scope of the Indian congress as originally planned was entirely out of the question, he intimated that he would cooperate if necessary in securing an appropriation for the transportation and subsistence of the Indians during the progress of the exposition. Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Tanner, after the matter was explained to him, not only pledged the help of the department, but personally volunteered to do everything possible to make a success of bringing together representatives of many of the Indian tribes at Omaha, to be in the immediate charge of a government representative. To show accomplishments of this kind it is believed will wonderfully increase not only the picturesque of the exposition, but make it invaluable from an ethnological standpoint.

Governor Okey of New Mexico stated to Mr. Rosewater today that he had appointed a new commission for the Omaha exposition, which would act, and a New Mexico exhibit might be expected.

Welling G. Slick, mayor of Trenton, N. J., said today that his state would make a fine exhibit at Omaha. "We have two very fine parties in Trenton, besides rubber factories, wire works, lamp manufacturers," said Mr. Russell, "and want exhibits from these various institutions as assembled it will make a most novel and interesting show. Trenton is the Staffordshire of America, making more pottery than any other section of the country, and we are all enthusiastically pulling for Omaha in 1898."

VIENNA. The prospects for the new ministry are ominous. The assignments of portfolios has been received on all sides with frigid reserve, and although the dismissal of Count Badeni has allayed the spirit of rebellion in Vienna and the German towns, anarchy has broken out in the Slav and the Czech towns and provinces.

It looks as though Baron Gausch would have a great difficulty to face in the matter of the Czechs and the socialists as Count Badeni had. Seeing the success that mob influence has had in Vienna in bringing about the downfall of Count Badeni the Czechs are trying by the same influence to bring pressure to bear upon the new cabinet. The parliamentary situation is unchanged and hopeless.

Baron Gausch has conferred with the leaders of the majority and the leaders of the minority, but so far both parties appear irreconcilable.

Talks of American Municipalities. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 1.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A recent editorial in a New York paper on municipal government in the United States, pointing out the number which owned or operated public utilities in made the text of an article by the Daily Chronicle.

"The average municipality in America is in such bad odor and supposed to be so far behind the average European municipality in regard to collective enterprise," says the Chronicle, "that it will come as almost a revelation to a great many people here. This statement must be taken with a good many grains of salt. The New York World, however, gives some important statistics with reference to municipal ownership of monopolies in the United States which are most consideration by the voters of London, who, having put clericalism under their feet at the recent school board election, will be called upon next March to determine on the question of a proper revolution of the municipal life of London. We ought, if we cannot emulate Germany, at least keep up with the chief American cities in the matter of ownership of great monopolies by public authorities."

Dr. Evans' Will. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, Dec. 1.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. John Evans expressed the will of his late uncle will be opened next Monday. It is not known, even by Vallois, Evans' lawyer, whether the will is signed or not. Batches of claimants are arriving here weekly from America. The late doctor, it seems, fell into bad hands lately, who hoisted a banner to obtain the inheritance. Dr. John Evans has as yet been notified officially of his uncle's death.

Death Penalty for Colonies. BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The colonial council today approved the proposition to extend the death penalty to natives of the German colonies for crimes in the cases for which there is milder punishment in Germany. This is deemed necessary to insure the safety of white settlers and to uphold German domination.

Exit to Buenos Ayres. MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 1.—Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes has been ordered to exile by Senator Cuevas, the president-elect here. He will be accompanied by Colonel Latorre, Dr. Azurruar and Senator Bria, the chief of the municipality of Montevideo, who have also been exiled by the acting president.

Loved an American Widow. LONDON, Dec. 2.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna, Baron Passelli shot himself outside the residence of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Snow Flurries; North Winds.

1. Clark Declines Union Pacific Presidency.

2. Railroads Plead for More Time.

3. Shortage at the Industrial Home.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Notes for a Teachers' Congress.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Big Receipts at the Denver Mint.

8. Bids for Douglas County Bonds.

9. Reports Made by Indian Agents.

10. Former Live Stock Raisers to Stand.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. Kindergarten for Girls.

13. Angels of the Battlefield.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg. 6 a. m. 3 2 p. m. 4 7 a. m. 2 3 p. m. 7 8 a. m. 0 4 p. m. 7 9 a. m. 0 5 p. m. 7 10 a. m. 3 6 p. m. 7 11 a. m. 4 7 p. m. 6 12 m. 4 8 p. m. 6

The minimum temperature of the day was touched between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, 1 below. The cold wave is very extensive and severe in the northwest, some points in Montana reporting 30 below zero last night. Snow is falling in Wyoming and Utah.

SPALDING MUST GO TO PRISON.

Ex-Bank President is Sentenced to Do Time. CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Charles Warren Spalding, ex-president of the Globe Savings bank, was today sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. He was charged with embezzling funds of the University of Illinois of which he was treasurer. The proceedings in court were highly dramatic. Judge Horton reviewed the case in an elaborate opinion and one assertion seemed to unnerve Spalding. This was when the court said that Spalding admitted his guilt.

"I wish," cried Spalding, "to deny that I or my counsel ever admitted my guilt." Judge Horton had asked Spalding if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

"Yes!" exclaimed the banker, standing up. "In a few rapid words he made denial of ever having admitted guilt and then said: 'Judge Horton I received from the university funds to the amount of \$25,000. I refused to give up this money because I felt that an appeal would be taken to the supreme court, pending which he will be kept in the county jail, where he has been confined since last spring.

The charge on which Spalding was convicted was the embezzlement of \$25,000 of Macoupin county bonds the property of the university. Banker Spalding made a fine attempt to elude the law. He has been in justice courts and before magistrates in-chancery several times, he twice stood trial on the charge of illegally diverting funds entrusted to his care. The first time the verdict was not guilty, but on the second trial, which was on a different count, the jury brought in an adverse decision. The indictment and subsequent conviction, the romantic love story underlying the dry details of his alleged offense and his self-possession under the most trying circumstances, all combined to make his case an unusually interesting one.

THORN PREPARED FOR THE WORST. Has Little Hope of Evading the Death Penalty. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Martin Thorn, who last evening heard the verdict of the jury which will send him to the electric chair to expiate the murder of William Guldenespe, passed a quiet night in his cell at the Queens county jail. When Sheriff Doht went in to see Thorn this morning the prisoner said he had no appetite for breakfast, but he felt that a big load was off his mind. Thorn did not talk as if he had any hope of getting a new trial. He supposed, he said, he would have to make up his mind to meet the worst.

Mrs. Nask spent a restless night, being evidently much affected by the conviction of Thorn. When she heard of the verdict she wept and expressed sorrow for her former lover, although she says her conscience is relieved. Mrs. Nask is in a highly nervous condition and is now very anxious about her own case. District Attorney Youngs has not announced just what he proposes doing in the case of Mrs. Nask, but says he will take no action until after Thorn is sentenced. It is understood Mrs. Nask will be arraigned in court next week when her counsel, Emanuel Friend, will, in her behalf, enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and that the district attorney will accept the plea. In doing this, Mr. Youngs would be recognizing Mrs. Nask's action in turning state's evidence at the first trial. Mrs. Nask may be sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

Lawyer Howe today denied in strong terms the statement that Thorn after his conviction yesterday confessed to the killing and dismemberment of Guldenespe. Mr. Howe reiterated his belief that the court of appeals would reverse the conviction.

Police Captain Methron of Long Island City said: "There are some discrepancies in the published report of Thorn's confession, but the main facts remain unchanged. Thorn made part of the confession to me and part to Sheriff Doht. From what Sheriff Doht has told me I can truthfully say that Thorn confessed that he killed Guldenespe."

Meeting of the Prison Congress. AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 1.—The national congress of the United States will convene in this city tomorrow and will be in session for the next four days. President Roosevelt Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, O., is expected in the morning. The local committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of the visitors and the meeting promises much success.

Gold Output Over a Million. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 1.—The gold output of the Cripple Creek district in November was \$1,255,650, the largest for one month in the history of the camp.

ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Special Committee Appointed to Estimate Cost Reports Results.

MANY QUESTIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED

Uncertainty of Government Needs Important Factor at Issue.

PLANT MUST BE OPERATED CONTINUOUSLY

Skilled Workmen Are Required and Must Be Kept Employed.

COMMITTEE MAKES NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Report Covers the Field Thoroughly, and Figures Are Given Covering First Cost of Proposed Plant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The naval board appointed by authority of congress to ascertain the cost of an armor plant made its report through Commodore Howell to Secretary Long today. The report makes a voluminous document treating in every detail of the process of armor making essential to a correct apprehension of the cost of the plant and of the product.

It is also accompanied by elaborate plans for the plant which have been verified by Expert Fritz. The cost of a plant suitable for the making of naval armor at the rate of about 6,000 tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both of the existing private plants, is estimated at about \$3,750,000. No recommendation is made as to the location of the plant, but the board has accumulated much information as to the merits of various eligible locations which may be had by congress if called for by it.

Secretary Long will proceed immediately to take the next step necessary to carry out the wish of congress, namely, invite proposals by advertisement for building such a plant as that designed for the use of the government. It was at first the intention of the secretary to withhold the report from congress until he should be able to include this information in it, but he has now determined to send in the report as soon as congress assembles and meanwhile put out the advertisements and notify congress of the results later.

If it is expected congress will be advised also of the offers made by both the existing armor making concerns to sell out to the government and also of other large interests to turn over plants which, while not at all like the specifications of the board, will permit of alterations in defective parts. All of this data it is expected will be very valuable to congress in treating the whole armor question, but the report of the board, which may be strengthened by an endorsement from Secretary Long, will make it quite evident that the government cannot undertake to make its own armor at the cost named as the limit of the price to be paid to private firms in the last naval armament act.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD. The armor board consists of Commodore Howell, Chief Engineer Perry and Lieutenant Clecher. Summing up the practicability, necessities, advantages and disadvantages of the proposed factory, it says: "An armor making plant essentially a collection of special furnaces, heavy machine tools and appliances that are not needed in any other class of work, and a class of labor specially skilled in the business."

A government armor factory not connected with an establishment engaged in other branches of the steel industry would depend for its success almost entirely on an output nearly approaching its full capacity. If the government should establish an armor making plant, the cost of the maintenance or working of that factory would necessarily depend upon a constant yearly appropriation for ships to be produced at the rate of one or two per cent of the cost of the armament. The armor produced at any time must be specially designed and fitted to those ships. Any failure to appropriate for these ships in any one year would require the cessation of work and the retraining of the skilled experts and laborers that had been trained in this industry. A resumption of work at a later period would require the retraining of a considerable expense, of a new set of men, the maintenance of the progress of the art would perhaps have been such that difficult and radical changes would be required which, under continuous working, might have been gradually and easily made.

BASED AN ESTIMATE. The following estimate of the cost, exclusive of land, is based on four acres ready for the installation on board a ship of 6,000 tons per year of nickel steel, face hardened, re-rolled armor. As the size of the largest single armor plate to be produced under the present law is 12 feet by 12 feet, the size and number of melting furnaces required and the size of the forging and hardening processes, which are the most expensive part of the plant, and as the melting furnaces and presses, thus determined, are capable of producing a much greater quantity of armor than heretofore required, it follows that the cost of a plant of increased or diminished capacity will not be in direct proportion to the greater or less output, but will be in proportion to the greater or less number of cementing furnaces and machine tools supplied.

These estimates are made without exact knowledge of the local conditions of the site that may be selected. No freight is included and the foundations for buildings are of sufficient depth to secure stability and permanence on good hardpan or gravel. Nothing has been included for excavating or for excavating except so far as necessary for the proper construction of the plant. Should the site selected be of such a character as to require the construction of foundations than heretofore contemplated, the cost may be increased. Five per cent has been allowed, however, for erecting and engineering expenses and it is thought that 5 per cent additional allowance would cover all contingencies under the worst conditions that may be encountered.

COST OF THE PLANT. The estimated cost is as follows: Name of Dept. Estimates. Open hearth and rolling mill \$ 541,918 Forging and cementing shop 1,528,237 Heating and casting shop 46,028 Machine shop 600,631 Erecting shop 144,424 Boiler shop 129,574 Power plant 124,668 Blacksmith shop, cutting, planing and dressing 7,219 Locomotive shop 7,219 Carpenter shop 8,563 Office building 15,000 Chemical laboratory 25,000 Physical laboratory 25,000 Railroad tracks and equipment 46,842 Water supply, sewerage, etc. 22,296

Total \$3,747,913 After a careful review of the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a steel