Chief Engineer Wallace Reperts to Committee of the House.

OUTLINES DIFFERENT PLANS PROPOSED

Careful and Therengh Survey New Being Jommission. FORMER ESTIME OF COST RELIABLE

Sea Level Ditch = Million More Expen-Hive = Lecks. ALSO REQUIRES E TIME TO DIG

...volved is the Problem Culebra Cut and Disposal of Refuse Taken There-

from.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal commission, has given the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce the benefit of his investigations so far as made regarding the engineering tasks to be performed on the canal. The testimony was taken aboard the army transport Sumner in Colon harbor on the occassion of the recent visit of the committee to the canal zone. It is to be printed for the

use of congress. The Associated Press has been given the benefit of testimony in advance of its publication through the courtesy of Chairman Hepburn and Secretary Cushman of the commission. Before taking up in destall the more distant canal proportions which are being considered by him and on which he is to report to the Canal commission. Mr. Wallace made this explanation of the general problem:

planation of the general problem:

The isthmus is transversed by a mountain range, the summit of which is approximately twelve miles from the Pacific coast and thirty-five miles from the Carribean. Originally a gorge evidently existed from the Carribean near Culon to the vicinity of Gamboa and extended beyond that point in an easterly direction forming the upper basin of the Chagres river. After filling this gorge with an alluvial deposit the Chagres has swung itself from one side of the valley to the other. The result is that the thread of the original gorge cannot be followed or found from surface indications and it is only by drilling in bedrock that exact information in regard to any particular locality can be obtained with the presence of boulders in this alluvial also explains the reason why engineers not taking time of boulders in this alluvial also explains the reason why engineers not taking time to go into the rock far enough to determine its actual character have been misled in thinking they had struck bedrock. To determine the most feasible plan for the construction of the canal will require a most careful and comprehensive examination, not only of surface conditions, but the subsurface must be explored. Bobio Dam Problem.

After following the valley of the Chagres to Gamboa the line of the canal follows a tributary, called the Obispo, up to the summit of Culebra, and thence follows down the valley of the Rio Grande into the bay of Panama. The summit at Culebra was originally 200 feet above the sea level and is the lowest point in the divide along the entire length of the 1sthmus of Panama. The plan of the former commission provided for a dam of practically 100 feet in height above sea level, at Bohio, with a water level of ninety feet above sea level. This place was selected on account of the fact that at selected on account of the fact that at that point the hills on either side of the Chagres come comparatively close together, being about 1,500 feet apart and from the surface indications it seemed a favorable place for the construction of a dam. But the indications are that this locality will be an unfavorable and expensive one for the construction of a high dam.

The instructions to the chief engineer by the present commission were to make ful and thorough examinations of the cana-route, the manner of doing the work and various plans which might suggest neelves and lay before the commission result of this examination with his

ie result of this examination with his nai recommendation.

The first plan to be considered, the one stimated upon by the former commission, the possibility of a high dam, or proper pundation for a high dam at Bohio, upon high depends the advisability of constructing a high level canal with the surface of the water ninety feet above sea level. Sixty Foot Level Canal.

The second plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. Constructing a canal on this plan admits of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Bohio, with two locks of thirty feet, there being two locks on the western slope; second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun, eight miles from Colon, with two thirty-foot locks in the same vicinity. The adoption of a sixty-foot level also will of a gixty-foot level also render it necessary to construct a dam at Gamboa, in order to provide a reservoir to accumulate water enough during the wet season to furnish water for the summit level of the canal. The construction of a dam at Gamboa in this connection would also control the Chagres river, except that it would be necessary to provide a safety spillway by the construction of a tunnel some eighty miles in length through the divide, discharging the surplus water of the Chagres into the headwaters of the Juan Diaz, or the alternative plan of constructing a tunnel four miles long through the divide, separating the Chagres basin from the headwaters of the Catuncillo, a stream which enters into the Chagres valley at Matun. Should this latter course be adopted it would be necessary to construct a channel for the Chagres from Gatun to the sea in order to divert its flood waters into the bay eastward of Colon.

The third pian under consideration would be the construction of a canal with a twenty foot or thirty foot level above the sea with a single lock at Miraflores, and a single lock at Bohlo, or in the immediate vicinity, the construction of the Gambos dam to be required in this instance the same as in the sixty foot level plan.

Sea Level Problem. render it necessary to construct a dam a Gamboa, in order to provide a reservoir t

The fourth plan would be the construction of a sea level with a tidal dock at Mirafores. In this connection it is necessary to explain that while the mean sea level of the Pacific and the Caribbean are the same, high tide in the bay of Panama rises ten fee above mean sea level and falls ten feet below; whereas, the tide of the Caribbean at Colon is less than two feet. The construction of a dam at Gamboa, with the necessary spillways, as noted in the provious plan, would be the same under the sea fevel plan as under the thirty or sixty foot level.

The construction of the Gamboa dam would provide the water supply for the entire line of the canal, including the cities of Panama and Colon. It would also provide a power plant for the generation of electric power sufficient to furnish ample power for the operation of the Panama railway and the operation of any machinery that might be used in the construction Sen Level Problem.

power for the operation of the Panama railway and the operation of any machin-ery that might be used in the construction of the canal. It would require two years to construct this dam and roughly esti

the power plant. Asked by members of the commission for an estimate of the cost of the various plans, Mr. Wallace said the best estimate has suffered so much the last few days that could be made at present would be that he was obliged to sit during audiences. based on the estimate of the former commission of \$200,000,000 for a ninety foot leve canal. Figuring with this as a basis the seventy foot level canal would cost \$225 .-900,000, could be open for traffic in ten Holmes, has arrived at Iquique. The reyears and fully completed in twelve years: the thirty foot level would cost \$250,000,000. open for traffic in twelve years and fully rich, is expected to arrive at Coquimbo completed in fifteen years. The sea level this week. canal would cost \$300,000,000, could be open for traffic in fifteen years and completed

twenty years. Chairman Hephurn's questions developed that the estimate of time to build a canal based on a ten-hour day, and that with the construction of the Gamboa dam

Sentinued on Second Page.)

Witte Submits Draft of New Measure for Approval

of Crar. ST. PETERSBURG. Dec. 18.-M. Witte. president of the ministerial equacil, to NO LONGER REPRESENTS MEMBERS whom as chairman of the special committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the mestion of the besterment of conditions, Department Will Not Receive Him or of rural enterprise and general revision of the peasant laws, was confided the task of stfting the enormous mass of evidence oliected, including the opinions of 11.000 of the best qualified pensants, landlords, merchants and manufacturers, which filled several thousand volumes, has completed the gigantic task. His conclusions, which have just been published, are in line with the most enlightened opinion for amelior- great associations of letter carriers, actating the peasants' conditions. These conclusions, which are understood to have dent, has shown clearly that "pernicious the indorsement of Emperor Nicholas and political activity" will not be tolerated Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky. mission as the basis of new laws. The press Association of Letter Carriers, did not

halls the memorandum, not only as a sig- have time to resign, if that course had nal victory in the direction of real na- ever been his intention after receiving the tional progress, but as marking a definite shelving of the plan developed by the late sistant postmaster general, that he should Minister of the Interior Von Plehve for show cause within three days why he extending the powers of local officials over should not be removed from office for indecreasing the tutilage exercised over them. Von Piehve's purpose was to rush of South Omaha, president of the National through a law before the commission could | Association of Rural carriers, who was recomplete its labors.

from the soil and placing themselves on an creases of pay for their services as such equality with all other classes of the popu- employes. lation and removing the restrictions upon initiative enterprise which have heretofore crushed out all ambition. In order to accomplish this he proposes to abolish practically the whole system of laws applicable to peasants alone. At the same time the backward condition of the vast if placed on a complete equality in the property, they would soon become the orey of the shrewder among them as well laws designed solely for the peasants' pronunal lands and institutions. For the nunes under certain safeguarded condition or delimit lands for individual ownership. There is also in contemplation the organization of a system of land credit and a scheme for the settlement of state lands by peasants, who want larger opportuni-

The press halls the memorandem with he greatest satisfaction, the Russ remarking that like a golden thread through it all runs consideration of the peasant as a citizen of the empire and no longer as a their own creation demand that a repreparlah.

The memorandum is in sharp centrast by the commission. That draft was submitted to the provincial governors with the assurance in advance that it would have the indorsement of the minister of the sistant to the minister of the interior was one of Prince Svintopolk-Mirsky's first acts.

BIRILEFF TO THE NAVAL OFFICERS dvises Them to Quit Writing and

Go to Work. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.-Admiral Birileff, who has gone to Libau to superintend the completion and preparation of war vessels still in the Baltic sea, with a view to their dispatch in case of necessity declaring that beyond question the Japanese ships have suffered severely, as evibattleship Mikasa alone. Nevertheless, he considers it to be absolutely vital to pre-

necessary, to support or replace the second squadron. The admiral says every day's delay is a misdemeanor and every week's a crime. The business of naval officers, therefore he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business. There is no time now to try to locate the blame for the fact that Russia's navy was no better prepared.. "As a matter of fact," Admiral Birileff

says, "we are all guilty. If our heads are still on our shoulders it is due to the forebearance of my long suffering emperor."

BIG CROWD THRONGS ST. PETER'S

Occasion is the Beatification of Gas pare Del Bufalo. ROME, Dec. 18.—St. Peter's was espeially decorated for the formal announcement this morning of the beatification of Gaspare Del Bufalo, of the Congregation of Precious Blood and Canon of San Marco under Plus VII. The function was performed at the altar of the chair, so

called because it contains the sacred wooden episcopal chair of St. Peter. bishops and dignitaries of the church at present in Rome, went to venerate the Years after the close of the war he told the object of a demonstration of loyalty. Over had them and that he would like to restore 30,000 people crowded the basilica. It was them to the relatives of the general. The much remarked that Pope Pius, instead of county clerk took charge of them and forwalking to St. Peter's as had been ar- got all about his trust until a year ago ranged, went in the sedia gentatoria, although that mode of travel invariably tive Dwight of his own district, he men causes him nausea. He was unable today

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 18 .- The American cruiser Marblehead, Commander mainder of the American Pacific squadron. under command of Rear Admiral Good-

Objects to Foreign Officers, CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.-The porte has replied to notes from Austria and Russia that it objects to the suggested increase in the number of foreign officers in the Macedonian gendarmerie on the one goes to the hospital as a patient ground that it would disturb the native

His Dismissal Creates Vacancy in Presidency of Letter Carriers.

Listen to His Complaints-Cunningham's Case a Little

Different.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 1s .- (Special.)-The Postoffice department in dismissing from the postal service the heads of the two ing under the direct orders of the presiamong employes in the service of Uncle re expected to be adopted by the com- Sam. President Keller, of the National ultimatum of Mr. Bristow, the fourth asthe peasants, and increasing rather than subordination. In a large sense this same of 1861, by ending the treatment of peasants any association of such employes attemptas a class apart, giving them a method of ing to influence legislation of any charac enabling them to free themselves forever ter or for any purpose or to solicit in-

Where Keller Loses Standing The Postoffice department has always been ready to receive the heads of the letter carriers association and of rural carriers and listen to any suggestions they might desire to make regarding the interests of the carriers in both these branches. majority of the peasants and the fact that. This courtesy was assumed to be due the carriers and their representatives and matter of the holding and disposition of every facility has been given them for the presentation of their requests to the de partment. Now that Keller is not a memas of merchants who would like to posses ber of the postal service it follows that their lands and keep them in a state of the department cannot receive him as the perpetual debt, is fully realized. M. Witte representative of the carriers. According ecommends the preservation of certain to the constitution of the Letter Carriers association the office of president must be tection, such as the inalienability of com- filled by some person who is in the active employ of the government. The dismissal nanagement of the one and the freedom of of Keller from the service therefore not he other from debt, special laws will be only creates a vacancy in the office of recommended, supplemented by methods president, but minimizes his standing be-whereby peasants may leave their comfore the department. It would therefore appear that the only way out of this difficulty is to elect some one else to the position of president of the Letter Carriers' association who is in good standing with the Postoffice department or else change that clause of the constitution which provides that a president must be in the active service of the Postoffice department as

letter carrier. The department holds that the carriers cannot by any act of any association of sentative be received unless he is an employe of the service. The humblest carwith the draft prepared by Von Piehve's rier would be received at the department assistant, Stiskinsky, which disregarded en- if he went there with a viw to promoting tirely the opinions so laboriously collected the interests of his associates and his call was in accordance with official precedence Cunningham's Case Different.

In the case of Mr. Cunningham conditions are somewhat different. So far as interior. Stiskinsky himself is a member of can be ascertained the constitution of the the commission, but is without influence. National Rural Carriers' association dif-His dismissal from the position of as- fers from the Letter Carriers' association In that it does not provide that the president must be an employe of the government. If this be true, Mr. Cunningham can still serve his association as president, unless the department should decide not to receive the president of the rural carriers' association because he was not a government employe. Whether the department will go to this length is a question. Many congressmen have seen the postoffice au thorities and have laid before the fourth assistant postmaster general letters from to the Far East, in a witty and caustic rural carriers seeking to pledge these same letter to the press has administered a re- congressmen to vote for increased pay for buke to those naval officers who have been the rural carriers, with threats that in the engaged in a controversy in the news- event of their being antagonistic to such papers relative to the question whether increase they would be "marked for the Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron is slaughter." Some of the carriers who have able to cope with the ships of Admiral been called on the carpet for sending out Togo without reinforcements. Admiral Biri- such threatening letters have invariably leff expresses the affirmative on this point, stated that they were directed to do it by the matter. The act is openly approved by superior officers of their association. This particular statement of the carriers in redenced by the fact that the Japanese have gard to the reason for their action is espeordered 108 armor plates, fourteen for the cially offensive to the officers of the Postoffice department, because of the intimation contained therein that the carriers recpare a third squadron should it prove ognize the authority of their association as having greater rights to direct their ac tions than the Postoffice officials, and that they regard an order from their association officers as of more import than an executive order sent out with the president's approval.

General Wadsworth's Tableware. There is a short Christmas story of year ago which has not yet found its way into print. During the civil war General James W. Wadsworth, father of the mem ber of congress of that name, was in com mand of a division of union troops at the battle of the Wilderness. He had carried with him, from his home in Geneseo, camp outfit which contained a silver fork and spoon and a knife. The table implements he used daily and just before the fight in which he was killed he had enten his dinner, using the table necessities. His striker," or body servant, was engaged in 140 pounds. Evidently she had been dead clearing the mess table when the news of General Wadsworth's shooting was received. The "striker" was a New York soldier. who realized that the table appliances La used by General Wadsworth ought to be This afternoon Pope Pius X, accompanied preserved for his relatives. He carefully by the cardinals of the court and all packed them up and carried them back. with him to his home in central New York. Del Bufalo. The ceremony had the added county clerk of his home county that he last summer. Then, meeting Representa tioned the incident and said that the to walk because of gout, with which he Wadsworths ought to have the silverware back again. Dwight took to the idea at once, but decided to wait a short time be fore returning the articles to the rightfu owner. This he did last Christman, and it is doubtful if the congressman received anything on that occasion which he prizes so highly as the fork, knife and spoon which were used by his father at the last meal he took on the battlefield of the Wild.

erness forty years ago. Hospital Patients' Privileges "People without experience have some very queer ideas about hospitals." said a recent patient in an institution of that "One of the commonest ideas, and kind. one very wide of the mark, is that when

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wires Are Reported Down and Empressed for Fears

loping.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The snowstorm and gale which struck the coast yesterday and continued until the early hours of this morning was the most violent that has

occurred for several years. Reports from the New Jersey and New England coast and from incoming steamers tell of furious gales and many disasters. At Vineyard Haven over fifteen schoon ers anchored in the harbor were blown ashore early today and several others wer damaged in collisions. Off the Bayhead. N. J., life saving station the schooner

Lizzie H. Brayton, bound for Providence, R. I., from Baltimore, went ashore, the crew being rescued by the life savers. The Cunarder, Umbria, and the American liner St. Paul, both of which arrived today, reported heavy weather and adverse gales during the whole passage. The anchor line steamer Astoria, bound for Glasgow, went ashore today in the lower bay, but was later floated without

injury and proceeded. Most of the sound steamers were late arriving at their piers. In the river and harbor the traffic was for a while during the worst of the storm almost at a stand-So heavy was the snowfall that condition applied to Frank H. Cunningham lights could not be seen on the river a boat's length ahead, and ferry boats and other craft proceeded at a diminished moved from the service for violation of the headway, blowing whistles and feeling In all points M. Witte's recommendations president's order of January 31, 1902, which their way cautiously through the blinding sim for completion of the emancipation act forbids any employe of the government, or storm. No accidents of any moment were

> In the city the snow, which began yesterday afternoon, feil almost without intermission until early this morning, till eight inches had fallen.

> At the Grand Central station it was said tonight that the train service had not been interrupted by the storm. There had been a slight fall of snow in the northern and western parts of the state. With the exception of the two trains due from St. Louis, one at 1:30 p. m. and the other at 3:30 p. m., which were two hours late, the officials said that the trains were running on regular schedule

Three feet of snow on the level was the record of the storm in the east end of Long Island and as a result trains were delayed. One train bound west from Sag Harbor is still stalled in the Shinnecock

BOSTON, Dec. 18.-The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast. All wires on Cape Cod were prostrated and there has been no communication south of Wareham by land lines since early this morning.

The wind blew a hurricane at Newport, R. I. At 7:30 o'clock tonight the only wreck reported was at Fisher's Island, where the crews of a big tug and three barges were saved.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.-As a result of the worst blizzard that has visited Newport in many years all local traffic is practically at a standstill. The storm began at midnight last night and abated at noon today. On a level the snow is more than two feet in depth, while a strong wind has piled up drifts that block the streets. The train from Boston bearing the Sunday papers, due here at 6:30 a. m., did not arrive until 11:30. The Fall River steamer was caught in the storm and arrived early this morning, five hours late.

WOODSHOLE, Mass., Dec. 18 .- The tug Susie D. arrived from Vineyard Haven this the hospital and was seen there this after afternoon and reported that the storm early today drove fifteen schooners, anchored in the harbor, on shore, while others were damaged through collisions. November gale of 1838. As far as could be learned no lives were lost.

GAS PIPE LINE IS BLOWN UP Supposed to Be Result of Fight Over Running Line Out of the

State. COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 18.-Between Liberty and the Verdigris river more than a mile of the partially completed pipe line of the Kansas Natural Gas company was blown up with dynamit; by masked men some time during the night. The pipe was broken and great holes torn in the rightof-way. The perpetrators are unknown Beside being masked they were otherwise disguised. The officials of the company have as yet taken no steps to investigate many of the residents here. The explosions are the result of a fight that has been waged for some time against the pipe line company, which is a foreign corporation, by the farmers of this section, who resent the piping of the gas to Missouri.

WOMAN EVIDENTLY MURDERED Effort Made to Destroy Features to Prevent Identification of

Victim.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Dec. 18-The nude body of a white woman, who is believed to have been murdered, has been found on Mount Cutler by two surveyors. The body was lying face downward across a log. An attempt to destroy the features and prevent identification by burning had been made. Near the body was found some bair pins and an empty bottle that had contained gasoline. Enough of the hair remained to show that the woman had light brown hair. She was about 30 years of age, about five feet six inches in height and weighed about at work on the case.

TEACHERS GO TO NEW JERSEY Annual Convention is to Be Held at Asbury Park July

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- Announcement was nona, Minn., secretary of the National Edbe held at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. for the convention will be arranged at a meeting in Chicago, December 30 and 21, between William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools in New York, who is presidepartment presidents. A special rate of one fare, plus membership fee, for the round trip, has been granted for the con- meet at the end of the time the appropriavention by all the railroads in the trunk ne association.

Wreck of Steamer Found NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Early this morning the wreck of the ill-fated Gien Island was found with only the smokestack vis-ible, near Hempstead harbor, L. I. The general manager of the Starin Transporta-tion line has sent divers to the wreck and will spare no effort to find the bodies of the seven members of the crew and two passengers who perished in the burning steamer.

REVISION OF PEASANT LAWS KELLER LOSES HIS STANDING BAD STORM IN NEW ENGLAND MURDER IN INSANE ASYLUM NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST PRAISES THE TROOPS

One Patient Strangles Another to Death When Left Tegether.

KEPT QUIET FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

Action Taken at Request of Relaatives-No Blame Attached to Attendants for Unfortunate

Affair.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Dec. 18 .- (Special.)-A tragedy enacted at the Lincoln insane hospital that has been suppressed for some weeks, was the murder of W. F. McCartney, brother of Frank McCartney of Nebraska City, by Dr. Olaf Ancora of Howard county, the two being patients in the hospital at the time. McCartney was supposed to have been strangled to death by Ancora, while the two were alone in one of the violent wards, though the only evidence that the asylum officers have that such was the case is Ancora's statement of the affair and probably the marks on the dead man's neck. Coroner Graham was called at the time, but after securing the statements of Superintendent Greene and the insane nurderer, he decided an inquest was not necessary. The affair was reported to the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings the day before election, but has been suppressed by the members of that body. The first intimation of it came out in the biennial report of Superintendent Greene. In that report Dr. Greene, in asking that a ommendation be made to the legislature for an appropriation for an addition to the pospital, stated that due to the crowded ondition of the building one male patient gation of this part of the report led to the

discovery of the murder. Ancora was suffering from acute paresis and McCartney was afflicted with chronic paresis. One of them had been in the hospital a short time only and an attendant placed them both in one ward or room while he cleaned another room. When he returned to get one of the patients to make the transfer he found McCartney dead. Ancora admitted that he had strangled him to death. Both men, however, had on regtraints, that is bands around each wrist; these were attached together and fastened to a belt so that the hands could not be raised but for a space of a few inches and neither could they be separated but for the space of a very few inches. In view of this, Dr. Greene said he did not know how the tragedy could have happened, though he was sure that Ancora had strangled his victim to death, for he had admitted as much.

McCartney was unmarried and about 3 or 40 years of age. For some time he had been in the sheep business in New Mexico and Arizona and had come back to Nebrasks to engage in farming. His people are among the oldest residents of the state. His parents reside at Nebraska City and are aged.

Dr. Ancora was a physician, practicins medicine in Howard county and is said to have been prominent and to have had large practice until he became afflieted with paresis.

Statement of Superintendent. Superintendent Greene is sick in bed at

noon. He made the following statement: "There is very little to say about the mat ter. We put the two men together while an attendant fixed up another ward for the The damage was the heaviest since the reception of one of them and Dr. Ancora strangled McCartney to death. How he managed to do it I do not know, for both had on restraints like we put on all violent patients and both were about the same size, and apparently of about equal strength. As soon as I heard of the death of McCartney I notified Attorney General Prout and through him the Board of Pubic Lands and Buildings, and telegraphed Frank McCartney. We also called the coroner and invited the closest possible investigation. The coroner took the statement of the murderer and said an inquest was not necessary. Frank McCartney was satisfied and asked that the case be not made public. While I do not know how it could have happened as it did, I do not biame any of the attendants. The attendant in charge had to take his chances when he put the two together because of the crowded condition of the hospital, as we

have frequently had to do. "The affair happened after breakfast, think the day before election. The attend ant left merely to scour the floor of another ward. The reason the affair was not made public was because of the feelings of the relatives of the two men. To publish such an occurrence would also tend to stir up 10,000 relatives of patients and keep them in constant uneasiness. It was for that reason, and no other, that it was not given to the press. I do not blame any one for the tragedy, as it was a result of our crowded condition here."

Dr. Greene has been confined to his bed for two days and this afternoon he had a high fever. However, he stated he felt botter than last night and expected soon to be up and well.

Cost of Keeping Insane. The cost per capita for maintaining the

insane hospital at Lincoln during the last two years, according to the report of Superintendent Greene, filed with Governor Mickey, was \$336.98. In figuring the cost per capita Superintendent Greene included \$17,-000 expended in permanent improvements. Dr. Greene states in his report that the hospital has been crowded during the entire two years and that in order to make a week or ten days. The coroner has it sufficiently large to accommodate the taken charge of the body. Detectives are patients he recommends to the governor the jail, a young woman detained that \$50,000 be appropriated by the next legislature for additional room to accommodate at least 175 more inmates. Should this be allowed, he states, it will give him more men with which to work the farm and make that asset of the state even more paying than it is at present. He also states that at the time the appropriation of \$172.000 was made by the last legislature the estimate was based on a belief that the made tonight by Ireman Shepart of Wi- Norfolk hospital would be completed and be able to care for the patients in its district ucational association, that the forty-fourth for at least ten months of the time. As annual convention of the association would this hospital was not completed Dr. Greene recommends that \$18,000 be transferred from N. J., July 3 to 7 next year. The program the appropriation made for the North Platte institution to the credit of his hospital. Out of an appropriation of \$155 000 for the payment of salary of employes other than the officers and for the maindent of the association, and the eighteen tenance of the institution Dr. Greene has on hand \$9.645.99, consequently he wants that \$18,000 to help him make both ends

> tion runs. The hospital farm, piggery and garden, has been a paying investment, according to the report, having turned into the funds of cospital \$18.287.79 clear profit. The in come was as follows: Farm. \$29.872.49; expenses, \$15,150.68; piggery, income, \$5,293.93; expenses, \$4,239.65; garden, income. \$5,760.52; expenses. \$3.245.42; total income. \$40,996.94; total expenses, \$22,287.79. The hospital owns

> > (Continued on Second Page.)

Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Deg. 1 p. m 5 a. m 30 m 32 TH 3 p. m..... 7 s. m 34 4 p. m 9 a. m..... 40 6 p. m 10 s. m..... 40

8 p. m

BERNARD M'GREEVY ARRESTED President of Failed Bank at O'Nelli

11 a. m..... 40

12 m...... 41

Captured in Phoenix, Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 18 .- (Special Telegram.)-While Bernard McGreevy was examining a huge brass cannon in the city hall plaza at 1 o'clock this afternoon he was placed under arrest. Despite the surprise and shock of this unexpected coup, McGreevy at first denied that he was the fleeing president of the defunct Eikhorn bank of O'Nelll, Neb., which closed its doors this last Thanksgiving eve. It was discovered November 25 that both Me-Greevy and the bank's cashier, Patrick Hagerty, were missing.

McGreevy had been dabbling in Arizona nines and it was expected that he might is as follows: come to Phoenix, enroute to Pinal county, where his interests lay. Mr. McGreevy was absorbed by the gun, which Roosevelt's rough riders had presented to Phoenix as a memento of the Spanish war, when Captain Hi McDonald of the city police force arrested him. He was under the shadow of the city jail.

When a deed to Mrs. Sarah D. McGreevy to some Pinal county mines were taken from McGreevy's pockets, together with and accidentally lost bis life. An investi- a handkerchief marked with his name, he confessed his identity and said that he would return to Nebraska without extradition papers. Further than this he refused to make any statement. Mrs. Mc-Greevy is with her family alone, ill. Mc-Greevy refused to talk about the bank's fallure or the charges that may be filed against him. He insisted that he was not the man until a search of his effects condemned him and he then asked to be returned to Nebraska without any delay for the formality of extradition papers. Evidently he had been in the foothills near Florence for at least two weeks and probably knows nothing about Hagerty's movements. He did not register at any of the Phoenix hotels.

PLANNING TC SEAT PEABODY

Evidence of Election Frauds to Be Submitted to Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Dec. 18.-Alva Adams, demoeratic candidate for governor, has lost 1.182 of his plurality in this county by the action of the supreme court in ordering the election commission to eliminate five precincts from the returns. His plurality in the state still stands at about 10,000.

By the supreme court's orders the democrats lose three senators who were apparently elected in this city, and the republicans gain control of both branches of the legislature with a majority of thirty on joint ballot. They are planning to submit to the legislature evidence of fraud in and ask that body

Governor Peabody elected. The supreme court is to be reorganized April 4 next by consolidation with the appellate court and will consist of seven judges, two of whom are to be appointed . by the governor.

M. M. Hamma, an expert, has examined the ballots of Precinct three, Ward four, The message mentions the same four offisubmitted to him yesterday by the supreme court and will report tomorrow that 240 of the 371 ballots found in the box are apparently fraudulent. Of these 205 are democratic and five republican. William J. Kindel, supreme court watcher, has testified that City Detective William Green, one of the four men on trial for contempt of court, in the precinct instructed repeaters, many of them women but did not in any manner interfere with the watchers or voters in general.

CHADWICK NOT TO TESTIFY Attorney Advises Her Not to Appear in Bankruptey Proceedings.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—The examination of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick on the bankruptcy proceedings against her is set for tomorrow morning before Referee Remington, but it is considered certain she will not testify at the present hearing. Her attorney, J. P. Dawley, said tonight that he would request a continuance tomorrow, saying he has not had time to investigate the bankruptcy order and will decline to allow her to give any testimony.

Mrs. Chadwick was visited by Dr. Hall, the jall physician, today. He said she was still very weak and nervous, but improving. He will call on her again tomorrow to see if she is able to appear before Referee Remington. The only other persons summoned in the bankruptcy hearing to give any information they may have of property owned by Mrs. Chadwick are Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and

Freda Swanstrom, her nurse, Receiver Losser said tonight that he not expect any more witnesses will be called for the present. He has arranged to insure for \$50,000 the Chadwick property

in his possessio Mrs. Chadwick today spent her first Sunday in jail. She now has a companion in amination as to her sanity. The woman seemed much interested in Mrs. Chadwick and the two conversed quite freely.

NEGRO APPEALS FOR LIBERTY Says His Brother is Keeping Him in Slavery and Asks for Release.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 18.—One negro seeks release from a condition of servitude from sians who left Port Arthur in a sail boat one of his own race. In Clark county Robert Christopher, colored, through his attorney, has sworn out a warrant before Com- arrived here December 16, bearing dismissioner Kinnebrew, charging his halfbrother, George Christopher, with compelling him to work for the latter without legal right to do so and he seeks the aid of the federal court in procuring his of the effect of the Japanese bombardments release. The trial of the accused negro is awaited with unusual interest.

PHELAN IS Physicians Say He May Not Live Longer Than a Few

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.-At midnight Bishop Phelan's condition is extremely critical He may not live longer than a

General Stoessel Recounts the Struggles of the Port Arthur Garrison.

DESCRIBES ASSAULTS BY THE JAPANESE

Trenches Change Hands Several Times During the Fighting.

BOTH SIDES DISPLAY GREAT BRAVERY

Assailants Gradually Mastering Positions Around the City.

COMMANDER NOT DISCOURAGED, HOWEVER

Latest Dispatches from the Garrison Are Given Out by the Emperor-Cover Events from Late in November.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18 .- General Stoessel's dispatches to the emperor, which were received Friday night, were given out tonight. The first is dated November 25 and

I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bom-bardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front and leaped with a portion of their forces on the para-pet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and

with a portion of their forces on the parapet. They were annihilated by rife fire and bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel. From November 21 to November 23 the enemy violent, bombarded the fort, and in spite of great losses, effected by their perseverance a passage between two forts on the northeastern front.

At 5.30 in the evening of November 23, after heavy firing the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front and seized a portion of the trenches, but they were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 oclock in the morning all was over and your majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombardment.

From the 20th to the 24th the Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Kondratenko Nikitin, commander of the artillery, and Gorbatowsky, and Liautenant Colonel Naouemenko. (Dozens of other officers in lower grades are also mentioned in the dispatch.)

Bombardment of the town and harbor continues daily. A number of buildings have been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrisons are in excellent spirits.

Bloodiest Days of Assaults.

excellent spirits. Bloodiest Days of Assaults. In another dispatch, dated November 28,

General Stoessel says:

General Stoessel says:

The 36th and 37th were the bloodlest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 26th against our left flank, near Pigeon bay. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Panlung mountain, but were repulsed, as were also their attacks on Visokala (26th Meter hill).

On the 36th the Japanese began to bombard and attack flercely the forts on the northeastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches reseatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of the 36th we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parallels there. At another fort the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them. Toward 10 o'clock in the evening the Japanese attacked a battery on our left in considerable strength and at first obtained possession of a part of the first obtained possession of a part of the first obtained possession of a part of the works, but our heroes brought bayonets into use and the Japanese retired, leaving a heap of their men. Along the whole front the Japanese opened a violent fire significant the interior of the fortress, keeping it up until 5 o'clock of the morning of the 27th. The help which God sent us on the birthday of our mother, the czarina, gave us further victory.

cers as given in the preceding dispatch, together with several others who specially distinguished themselves. A further dispatch from General Stoessel

dated November 30, says: Since November 27 the Japanese have been carrying on a violent bombardment and making incessant assaults in considerable force against Visokaia (203-Meter hill). orce against Visokala (2 Their assaults were repulsed

Twelve Days of Assault. On December 2, General Stoessel reported

as follows: The twelve days' assault, which com-nenced on November 20, was definitely re-bulsed last night. I am happy to say that pulsed last night. I am happy to say that your majesty's heroic troops alone could have been capable of doing this. There has never been such a fierce assault. The following contributed principally to its repulse: Generals Kondratenko, Nikitin and Gorbatowsky, and Colonels Irrmann and Erettakoff, and Lieutenant Colonels Naoumenko and Gandourine. It is thanks to them and their officers and naval sharpshooters and the artillerymen that Port Arthur succeeded again in resisting. The Japanese, according to the prisoners, lost at least 20,000 men. We request your prayers and those of the mother empress, which are manifestly shielding us.

As general aid-de-camp to your majesty, I have expressed your majesty's thanks to the garrison.

On December 5 General Stoessel ported: At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Jap-anese, having concentrated all their forces, began an assault of Visokaia hill, bombard-ing it simultaneously with eleven-inch and sixteen-inch shells. A flerce fight raged all day. We repelled three assaults. day. We repelled three assaults.

Towards evening the Japanese succeeded in obtaining possession of the crest of the fill and immediately got two eleven-inch guns into position there. Among the wounded are General Tserpensky and Lieutenant Colonel Boutonssoft of the Frontier guards. Colonel Irrmann performed prodigies of valor.

General Stoessel's last dispatch is dated December 10, and says:

Since the capture of Vissokala hill our ships in the harbor have been suffering from eleven-inch Jupanese shells. General Tserpensky succumbed to his

The troops are in excellent spirits. Fighting is Desperate.

CHE FOO, Dec. 18 .- For ferocity and sustained desperation on both sides, the struggle for the possession of High Hill probably was the most remarkable in the history of the siege of Port Arthur-a siege noted for slaughter. This statement is based on an interview which the correspondent of the Associated Press had with Commander Mizzeneoff, executive officer of the battleship Poltava, up to the time the vessel was disarmed and who, as already told, headed the party of seven Ruson December 15 and after extreme suffering while crossing in a driving snowstorm, patches which were turned over to the Russian consul for transmission to St Petersburg. These dispatches, it is understood, consist partly of a statistical report and there is nothing in them to indicate that General Stoessel is without hope that the fortress will be able to hold out

Commander Miszeneoff, who was wounded in the leg during the battle of High Hill, said to the Associated Press correspondent: "Since the Japenese, on the 28th (month not mentioned) began their attack on High Hill, which they call Two Hundred and Sixty-three Meter hill, the lighting has been continuous. The steep and slopes of the hill were streaked and dotted with snow when the Japanese began the

battle, which was destined to for