

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1904.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

PROBLEMS OF CANAL

Chief Engineer Wallace Reports to Committee of the House.

OUTLINES DIFFERENT PLANS PROPOSED

Careful and Thorough Survey Now Being Made.

FORMER ESTIMATE OF COST RELIABLE

Sea Level Ditch Million More Expensive Than Locks.

ALSO REQUIRES MORE TIME TO DIG

Great Problem Involved in the Culverts Cut and Disposal of Refuse Taken Therefrom.

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 Associated Press has given the benefit of testimony in advance of its publication through the courtesy of Chairman Hepburn and Secretary Cushman of the commission.

The isthmus is traversed by a mountain range, the summit of which is approximately twenty miles from the Pacific coast and thirty-five miles from the Caribbean. On the summit of this range is the Chagres river.

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 the mountain.

The first plan to be considered, the one estimated upon by the committee, is the possibility of a high dam, or proper construction of a dam, which would expend the advantage of constructing a high level canal with the surface of the water ninety feet above sea level.

The second plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The third plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The fourth plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The fifth plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The sixth plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The seventh plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

The eighth plan under consideration is a summit level of sixty feet above sea level. This would require the construction of two different methods of treatment: First, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gamboa, and second, the construction of a dam sixty feet above sea level at Gatun.

REVISION OF PEASANT LAWS

M. Witte Submits Draft of New Measure for Approval of Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—M. Witte, president of the ministerial council, to whom as chairman of the special committee assigned to investigate the question of the betterment of conditions of rural enterprise and general revision of the peasant laws, was confided the task of sifting the enormous mass of evidence collected, including the opinions of 11,000 of the best qualified peasants, landed proprietors and manufacturers, which filled several thousand volumes, has completed the gigantic task.

In all points M. Witte's recommendations aim for completion of the emancipation act of 1861, by ending the treatment of peasants as a class apart, giving them a method of enabling them to free themselves forever from the soil and placing themselves on an equality with all other classes of the population and removing the restrictions upon initiative enterprise which have heretofore crushed out all ambition.

The press hails the memorandum with the greatest satisfaction, the Russ remarking that like a golden thread through all runs consideration of the peasant as a citizen of the empire and no longer as a pariah.

The memorandum is in sharp contrast with the draft prepared by Von Plehve's assistant, which was largely a collection of the opinions so laboriously collected by the commission.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

The admiral says every day's delay is a measurably an eye for a crime. The business of naval officers, he remarks with grim humor, is to lay aside their pens until the war is over and attend to business.

KELLER LOSES HIS STANDING

His Dismissal Creates Vacancy in Presidency of Letter Carriers.

NO LONGER REPRESENTS MEMBERS

Department Will Not Receive Him or Listen to His Complaints—Cunningham's Case a Little Different.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—The Postoffice department in dismissing from the postal service the heads of the two great associations of letter carriers, acting under the direct orders of the president, has shown clearly that "pernicious political activity" will not be tolerated among employees in the service of Uncle Sam.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAD STORM IN NEW ENGLAND

Wires Are Reported Down and Fears Expressed for Shipping.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The snowstorm and gale which struck the coast yesterday and continued until the early hours of this morning, the most violent that has occurred for several years.

At Vineyard Haven over fifteen schooners anchored in the harbor, and eleven ashore early today and several others were damaged in collisions.

At Grand Central station it was said tonight that the train service had not been interrupted by the storm.

At Newport, R. I., Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At New York, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At New York, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At New York, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At New York, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At New York, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

MURDER IN INSANE ASYLUM

One Patient Strangles Another to Death When Left Together.

KEPT QUIET FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

Action Taken at Request of Relatives—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. E. McCartney, brother of Frank McCartney of Nebraska City, by Dr. Olaf Ancona of Howard county, the two being patients in the hospital at the time.

The first intimation of it came out in the biennial report of Superintendent Greene. In that report Dr. Greene, in asking that a recommendation be made to the legislature for an appropriation for an addition to the hospital, stated that due to the crowded condition of the building one male patient had died recently.

Ancona 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.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

At Lincoln, Dec. 18.—The storm today was a blizzard of severity along the southern New England coast.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Day, Hour, Day. Shows temperature readings for various times of the day.

BERNARD M'GREEVY ARRESTED

President of Failed Bank at O'Neill Captured in Phoenix, Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—While Bernard M'Greevy was examining a huge brass cannon in the city hall plaza at 1 o'clock this afternoon he was placed under arrest.

When a deed to Mrs. Sarah D. McGreevy was taken from McGreevy's pocket together with a handkerchief marked with his name, he confessed his identity and said that he would return to Nebraska without extradition papers.

PLANNING TO SEAT PEABODY

Evidence of Election Frauds to Be Submitted to Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Dec. 18.—Alva Adams, democratic 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.

At Denver, Dec. 18.—The examination of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick on the bankruptcy proceedings against her is set for tomorrow morning before Referee Remington.

CHADWICK NOT TO TESTIFY

Attorney Advises Her Not to Appear in Bankruptcy 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.

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 one of his own race. In Clark county Robert Christopher, colored, through his attorney, has sworn out a warrant before Commissioner Klinebarger, charging his half-brother, George Christopher, with compelling him to work for the latter without any legal right to do so and he seeks the aid of the federal court in procuring his release.

PRaises THE TROOPS

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

Assaults Gradually Mastering Positions Around the City.

COMMANDER NOT DISCOURAGED, HOWEVER

Latest Despatches from the Garrison Are Given Out by the Emperor—Cover Events from Late in November.

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

I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front, and with a portion of their force on the parapets they were repulsed by rifle and bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel.

On the 20th of the 24th the Japanese lost more than 1,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Konradovitch, and Gorbatsky, and Lieutenant Colonel Gorbatsky. (Dozens of other officers in the trenches also mentioned in the despatch.)

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

In another despatch, dated November 28, General Stoessel says: The 20th and 21st were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 20th against the 20th and 21st. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment of the 20th. They were repulsed, as were also their attacks on Visokaya Hill and the advanced trenches.

On December 2, General Stoessel reported as follows: The twelve days' assault, which commenced on November 20, was definitely repulsed on November 21. There has never been such a fierce assault. It has been followed principally by its repulse. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st.

On December 5 General Stoessel reported: At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese, having concentrated all their forces, began a general assault on the 20th and 21st. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st.

On December 5 General Stoessel reported: At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese, having concentrated all their forces, began a general assault on the 20th and 21st. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st. The Japanese were repulsed on the 20th and 21st.