

## SCHLEY TO FIGHT CLIQUE.

Will Not Sue the Publishers of Historian Maclay's Book.

Have About Decided to Take Matter Before Congress and Fight Crowninshield.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Rear Admiral Schley will neither appeal to President Roosevelt for vindication nor bring a libel suit against the publishers of Maclay's history, but his side of the famous controversy is not yet closed.

This is the statement made by one of the admiral's attorneys, who was in consultation with him at the Richmond.

Several points are under consideration to blot out the technical stain with which the majority report of the court sought to mar Schley's official record, but counsel declined to repeat them, fearing thereby to inform the opposition of their nature.

If the case is not carried into the civil courts with a suit against Maclay's publishers or presented at the White house, the inference is drawn that Schley's justification will be brought up in congress. Resolutions are before both house and senate to give Schley public recognition and vote him the thanks of congress.

### WILL TAKE OFFENSIVE.

Another move will be toward preventing the confirmation of Captain Crowninshield, who is to be appointed rear admiral and assigned to the European station in charge of a fleet.

Secretary Long announced several months ago that this promotion was in store for Crowninshield, who, as chief of the bureau of navigation, is accused of being the head of the clique which has bitterly pursued Schley. The latter's friends are bent on giving Crowninshield a dose of the medicine he prescribed for Schley and declared the appointment would not be confirmed.

If a hearing of the matter is demanded by Crowninshield it is likely the whole Schley case will be threshed over by a senate committee. Regard for the president's appointing power might cause some senators to hesitate about beginning such a fight, but the Schley faction takes the ground that as President Roosevelt has dealt so harshly with General Miles when he said a kind word for the admiral it is not to be expected that the Schley supporters will sit idly and allow Crowninshield's promotion to go through simply because his name is sent in from the White house.

### THINK THEY HAVE A CASE.

Admiral Schley's attorneys are certain that he could recover damages from the publishers of the history which stigmatized him as a coward and a traitor, but he believes that such proceedings do not offer the best way to secure a vindication.

There was a disposition to go directly to the president and appeal to him to review the case, but the Miles incident was sufficient make that course seem impracticable. President Roosevelt wishes the Schley case dropped now, and forever, and a request to take it up undoubtedly would elicit from him a positive refusal, which would make the Miles reprimand seem as mild and gentle as a psalm. The Schley men do not lack courage, but they do not care to receive a rebuke from the vigorous, outspoken tenant of the White house.

### FIND A NEW POINT.

According to a dispatch from Philadelphia, a man named Doyle, who was an orderly during the war with Spain, is said to have been the bearer of a message to Schley from Theodore Roosevelt, in which the latter called the admiral the "hero of Santiago" and thanked him for the battle he won.

Roosevelt was then not only a colonel in the army, but was assistant secretary of the navy, immediately before, and had been instrumental in preparing for the naval movements off Cuba. Schley partisans have seized upon this as proof that at the time the president considered Schley the commander-in-chief.

## TERRIBLE CHARGE AGAINST OLD MAN.

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 30.—Aaron B. McMahon, an old man 70 years of age, an express driver, was arrested here, charged with assault on Nellie Smith, an 11-year-old girl. The girl's mother, Mrs. Kate Smith, swore out the complaint. Several days ago neighbors noticed suspicious actions on the part of the old man and the little girl and watched them. Their suspicions were confirmed. They then notified her mother, and when she questioned the girl she told the whole story.

Public indignation runs high in South Beatrice, where the parties live.

The indignant neighbors wanted to lynch McMahon just previous to his arrest, but he was brought up town and is now in jail, where he is thought to be safe. His hearing will be held before Judge Inman.

### Courts May Come to Clash.

Washburn, Wis., Dec. 30.—A clash is imminent between the state and federal court over the order of the United States Court to Receiver Frost to destroy the Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River railroad. Deputy sheriffs are now guarding the property by order of Judge Parish of the circuit court. It is rumored that Receiver Frost will shortly attempt to carry out the order of the United States court to destroy the property. Deputy Sheriffs are patrolling the road.

## RAISE WILD BEASTS FOR BOUNTY.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 30.—Raising of wolves and coyotes for bounty is an industry that is thriving in several sections of the state. Cases are known where persons have maintained families of sometimes as many as sixty wolves and then presented their scalps to the state and county for the bounties, which combined amount to \$4 for each scalp. Instances have also been brought to the attention of the authorities where scalps have been recovered after bounty was paid and presented again under a separate and new claim.

The state law authorizes the auditor of public accounts to issue a warrant for \$1 for each wolf's scalp and the counties are authorized to pay an additional bounty of \$3. The last legislature appropriated \$15,000 for the payment of wolf bounties for the ensuing biennium, but there were at that time approximately \$17,000 of unpaid claims, which had accumulated since the appropriation of 1899 became exhausted. Governor Dietrich vetoed the appropriation because no provision was made for the payment of the old claims. It is estimated that the claims against the state for wolf bounties now amount to fully \$25,000, and at their present rate of accumulation will reach \$40,000 by the end of next year.

The legislature of 1899 appropriated \$60,000 for the payment of bounties on wolves, \$45,000 of which was for old claims and \$15,000 for those of the ensuing two years. The latter amount was soon exhausted, as was also the former, but the claims kept accumulating as rapidly as ever.

## HILL MAY GRANT THE DEMANDS.

St. Paul, Dec. 30.—President J. J. Hill of the great Northern gave audience to the trainmen of his road, who have a grievance. They want a readjustment of the wage schedule, for which they have been contending for two years, and which has reached a point where the employees could no longer deal with petty officials. It meant a strike unless Mr. Hill would hear their complaint and take notice of it.

The firemen on the big locomotives ask additional pay over those employed on the lighter engines, the conductors and brakemen ask a time allowance for switching at way stations instead of a distance allowance, and the other trainmen demand better pay. President Hill heard the committee and said he would make answer in a day or two.

The trainmen along the road have recently taken a secret ballot and the result is said to have been in favor of a strike unless the demands are granted. A Great Northern official said tonight there would be no strike, which is interpreted to mean that Hill has ordered an increase of pay.

## BATTLESHIP MISSOURI IS LAUNCHED.

Newport News, a., Dec. 30.—The battleship Missouri was successfully sent into the water here in the presence of fully 15,000 people. The launching passed off without a hitch and none prettier or more successful were ever accomplished here. Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, was sponsor for the ship and she performed the duty assigned her with the traditional bottle of champagne, using a bottle of Missouri product for the purpose.

The number of distinguished guests gathered around the sponsor on the christening platform was larger than ever seen here.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, came up from Old Point on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with her guests, and viewed the launching from the steamer deck. When the big ship had glided off the ways into the water the crowd on the guests' platform gave three cheers for Miss Cockrell, three for the army and three for the navy, three for Secretary Long, then three for the shipyard. After inspecting the various departments of the plant the guests repaired to the ship yard wharf, where they boarded the steamer Washington, going to Old Point. At the Chamberlain hotel this afternoon the customary post launching banquet was given, the guests being on the program as the principal speakers.

## BOERS TO MAKE ANOTHER APPEAL.

London, Jan. 1.—The Boers in Holland, it is said, are laughing at the report that Kitchener has completed a chain of block houses across the Orange Free State, in order to prevent raids into Cape Colony. The block house chain is compared to Weyler's trocha, in Cuba, which was unavailing to keep the Cubans from going where they pleased, and the erection of the barrier is pointed to as proof that the Boers are still unconquered, and can not be halted on their expeditions by the ordinary use of armed forces.

The Boers are preparing to make another appeal for intervention by the European powers and they will base their claim to such action on the fact that at the time of the last Polish revolution, England, Austria and other powers addressed remonstrances to Russia regarding the Russian method of carrying on the war.

### To Appeal to Roosevelt.

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—As a result of a conference between Rev. C. F. Broe-hausen and the Boer leaders here, it has been decided to send C. M. Wessells to the United States in January bearing a letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt. C. H. Wessells is the former chairman of the Orange Free State Raad or legislative assembly. He visited the United States in May, 1900, with Abram Fischer (leader of the party) and A. D. W. Wolmarans, and returned to Europe in June

## VENEZUELA IS IN TROUBLE.

Germans Gather in Force To Seize Ports To Collect Debt.

United States Will Remain Neutral as Long as Monroe Doctrine is Not Violated.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 1.—The gathering of German warships in the vicinity of Venezuela and the presence in the same locality of many American, British, French and other foreign ships is directing attention to the imminence of the naval demonstration Germany is about to make against Venezuela.

Germany's official communications to the United States have been confined to an inquiry as to the attitude of this government on the question of a demonstration, in view of the purpose on the part of Germany not to acquire any permanent foothold in Venezuela.

The answer of this government was entirely satisfactory to the German authorities, who since have proceeded with the execution of their plans for coercing Venezuela.

It is said to be probable that the first move by Germany will be the establishment of a blockade of Venezuelan ports, so as to prevent the introduction of food products into Venezuela and thus starve the besieged into submission.

### NOT AFTER COALING STATION.

The Germans are expected to occupy one or more of the main ports of Venezuela, probably La Guayra and Maracaibo, and stay until the debt to the Germans is paid.

In this connection, most positive assurances have been given to the United States government that the occupation is to be temporary, thus disposing of the report that there is any ulterior purpose to establish a German coaling station on Venezuelan soil.

On the part of Venezuela, it is semi-officially understood that President Castro has made known that he is prepared for any eventuality. There is complete silence, however, as to the defensive measures Venezuela is adopting. La Guayra and Maracaibo are such open ports that they are practically defenseless against such powerful armament as the Germans bring to bear.

There appears also to be much reliance on the part of Venezuela upon the sentiment which can be aroused within the United States when an European invader is actually operating on American soil and Venezuela issues a declaration of war.

Venezuela, it is understood, relies largely on the fact that foreign capital is invested in the large Venezuelan ports.

There are a few hopeful signs on both sides that at the last moment a crash may be averted. The German minister to Venezuela is still at his post, and there is some hope that he may still bring about a settlement. The presence of the North Atlantic squadron and many other American warships in West Indian waters is the source of much speculation in Germany and Venezuela.

The Berlin officials are assured the presence of American ships has nothing to do with Germany's plans against Venezuela, but at Caracas, the presence of American ships in the neighborhood is looked upon with satisfaction and is construed as distinctly significant.

## STOCK RECORDS BROKEN AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1.—The first year of the new century has been a record year in Chicago's live stock industry in every respect in the way of larger receipts, greater slaughtering, improved plants, and, finally, the greatest live stock exposition ever held.

Three hundred and one million dollars worth of live stock was brought to the Union Stock yards and sold during the year of 1901.

The total number of animals received during the year, 16,000,000, is 1,000,000 more than the combined receipts of 1900, and nearly 1,000,000 more than the combined receipts for the largest year heretofore in the history of the yards.

Three hundred and four thousand carloads of animals have been received, 18,500 more than a year ago and 27,000 more than in 1898.

In sheep Chicago has had a record breaking year, and for the first time in the history of the market, the receipts of sheep and lambs have exceeded 4,000,000.

Of cattle over 3,000,000 were received, being the largest record since 1893.

Of hogs, more than 2,000,000 have arrived, over 300,000 more than in 1900, and 3,000,000 more than in 1898. The best former records for the maximum number of sheep and lambs, weekly, monthly and yearly, have been broken, and the best previous record for a single day's receipts of cattle, 32,600 animals, has been broken, several times

### Goldman Delivers a Lecture.

New York, Dec. 30.—Emma Goldman appeared on the lecture platform here Monday evening, and in a speech that was characteristic, said that the principles of anarchy had now changed. She said that in speaking of the subject the word "I" might bring others into the responsibility. Her remarks were addressed against a tirade delivered by a young man, R. Grossman, who inveighed in broken English against the general order of things.

## PUTTING A PRICE ON THE CANAL.

Paris, Jan. 1.—M. Lampre, secretary general of the Panama Canal company called for New York on the French steamer l'Aquitaine, from Havre. He will confer on his arrival in the United States with a number of the Panama company's American representatives, and overtures for the sale of the canal property to the United States will be renewed.

In view of the doubt existing in the United States regarding the price the Panama Canal company's representatives intend to ask for the property, the correspondent made inquiries from the best source of information on that subject and is enabled to say that the price will be approximately \$40,000,000. This figure cannot yet be given as the exact one, because the company has not yet come to a definite conclusion, but it will not be appreciably higher. The Isthmian commission's full report is now in possession of the Panama company and its valuations will be studied in detail. The report of the directors of the Panama company, dated December 21, said: "We offer to accept as the basis and principle of renewal of fresh negotiations the figures and declarations maintained in the Isthmian commission's definitive report."

The estimates come to by such eminent men are not thought to be open to question, though, possibly, a few items are susceptible to reconsideration and a few matters may remain to be decided, such as a valuation of the company's stock of supplies, but none of these is calculated to modify the gross figure to any extent. The company does not intend to give the slightest ground for any further misunderstanding, and believes the definitive price put forward will now be acceptable. With M. Lampre in America it will not be necessary for the official who is empowered to submit the definitive price to depart from France until later, when the negotiations are under way.

## BABY HAS A MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1.—A baby not over a day or two old, was found partially buried alive under the rear steps of a boarding house.

A hole had been scraped and the infant placed in it. The child was covered nearly out of sight with mud, but one arm protruded. Its lusty lungs saved its life. Mrs. Sugler, the keeper of the boarding house, upon going into her yard, heard the wails of the cast-off baby, and looked under the steps. That the baby had survived the treatment to which it was subjected seemed beyond belief.

The police were called and took the infant to St. Vincent's infant asylum, where it was washed and found to be in excellent health.

Captain Revere put a number of detectives at work on the case, and if the perpetrators of the brutal deed are arrested they will be charged with attempted murder. That the baby's death was intended there seems to be no doubt.

## CONGRESS NOT TO HEED WU TING FANG.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—There is no doubt that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, had the right to ask Secretary Hay to request congress to investigate the question before re-enacting the Chinese exclusion law, but it is considered unlikely that congress will take the trouble.

Sentiment is so great in favor of the extension of the act that the bill for that purpose will pass almost unanimously and it is considered certain that investigation would not make the slightest difference in the matter. Mr. Wu, acting under the treaty of 1880 between China and the United States, asks congress to appoint a commission to visit the places in this country where the Chinese congregate and ascertain if their presence is harmful to society.

Leaders in congress say, with reason, that public opinion demands the re-enactment of the exclusion law and that an investigation would simply delay a foreordained result.

## DATE FOR GOV. SHAW'S SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Governor Shaw probably will not enter upon his duties as secretary of the treasury earlier than the middle of February or the first of March. The president is under the impression that Secretary Gage desires to retire about that time and he has undoubtedly communicated to Governor Shaw the fact that he will be needed in Washington between those two dates.

Notwithstanding the official announcement from the White house that Secretary James Wilson will remain in the cabinet, there continue to appear announcements of other men to succeed Wilson, the latest name to be mentioned being that of F. D. C. Co-burn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Secretary Wilson has said he expected to stay in the cabinet and the president has indicated that he desires him to continue in his official family.

"Historian" Maclay says he will let the whole matter drop. The third volume of the history has been revised, and so far as he is concerned the Schley incident is closed.

### Northwestern Buys Road.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—An Iowa Falls, Ia., special to the Dispatch says: Chicago & Northwestern officials in this city today officially announced that the company had purchased the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota road and would operate the line after January 1. The acquired line has been operated for year as a feeder for the Northwestern, with a coast traffic arrangement. It is believed that the road will be extended to Eagle Grove in the spring.

## BRITISH LOSS WAS HEAVY.

War Office Issues a Long List of Casualties at Zeefontein.

Boer Force Rushes the British Position on the Kopje and Capture the Men and Guns.

London, Jan. 1.—The War office has issued a list of the British casualties at Zeefontein, December 24, when Colonel Firmans' camp, consisting of three companies of yeomanry and two guns, was successfully rushed by a Boer force under the command of General Dewet. The length of the list demonstrates the entire success of Dewet's attack. Six officers and fifty men are reported killed, eight officers wounded and four are missing. It is presumed that the missing officers were taken along with the captured guns.

The numbers of the non-commissioned officers and men wounded and missing have not yet been received, but the aggregate promises to make the Zeefontein affair a memorable disaster to the British. Simultaneously with the above the war office gave out a dispatch from Lord Kitchener chronicling a minor success of the South Africa constabulary who raided Bothaville and captured thirty-six Boers.

In a subsequent message Lord Kitchener sent a stirring account of the affair at Zeefontein, showing that the wounded and prisoners must number about 160. He says that in the absence of Colonel Firmans, Major Williams, who was killed, was in command. The column was encamped on the slope of a kopje, the southern side of which was perilous. The northern slope, on which the camp was pitched, was gentle. The outposts were well pushed out and the position, naturally strong, had been entrenched. It was a moonlight night. The Boers appeared to have climbed the precipice and, mustering near the top, suddenly attacked the picket on the summit. Before the men could get clear of their tents the Boers swooped down on them, shooting the soldiers down as they came out.

Most of the British officers were shot while trying to stem the rush. Lieutenant Harw himself opened fire with the pom poms and was shot through the heart while leading a charge. There was no panic and all engaged did their best. But, once the picket was overwhelmed, the superior force of the Boers had all the advantage. Including the killed and wounded, about half the column is now at the Elands river bridge. The remainder are prisoners. A fifteen-pounder after two rounds became jammed. The men composing the detachment stood by the gun and were shot down around it. Lieutenant Scarlett, who was wounded, was overlooked by the Boers and left behind. He saw two wagonloads of dead and wounded Boers carried. They were mostly hit during the first attack on the picket.

The Boers, who apparently numbered 1,200, under General Dewet, behaved well, leaving men to look after the wounded. The Imperial Light Horse were fourteen miles distant. They heard of the fight at 4:30 and arrived on the scene at 6:30. After breathing their horses they galloped after the Boers, who succeeded in reaching the broken country, where the Light Horse were useless against superior numbers.

### GROVER CLEVELAND WILL SERVE.

New York, Dec. 30.—Former President Grover Cleveland has accepted appointment to the industrial department of the National Civic Federation created at the recent peace conference of labor and capitalistic leaders. His letter of acceptance, in which he approved of the plan of industrial peace, was delivered to Oscar Strauss, who was chairman of the conference. It reads as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Strauss: Your letter of the 18th inst. is at hand. Illness has confined me to my room for almost five weeks, and I am now hardly able to sit up and write this.

"My desire for the quiet and comfort of absolute retirement from public or semi-public service is very strong, and grows stronger as the days pass. I should without hesitation yield to this and decline your request that I accept a place among those who are to seek the promotion of industrial peace by friendly intervention in troubles between employers and the employed if I were not afraid that I should thereby disregard and importantly clear to me that I should accept the place assigned to me, and I do with an earnest wish that those selected to actively represent the purposes and motives of your conference may not labor in vain."

Mr. Strauss said, in giving the letter to the public, that every man named on the general committee had signified acceptance of the trust and work.

### American Farming Ways.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The German government has decided to attach agricultural experts to the more important German consulates. The first of these experts will be sent to the United States.

This action is understood to be one of the results of the increasing use of American farm machinery in Germany and the belief that the American system of farming on a large scale might be adapted to the princely estates of Germany.

## IRRIGATION BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1.—The warring factions of irrigation supporters have been brought together in harmony. Such is the word brought back from Washington by Representative David Mercer.

"About fifty of the western senators and representatives took dinner with Representative Newlands of Nevada the other evening," he says, "and agreed on the measure which we think is the best for everyone concerned and which meets with the least objection. It provides that the government shall set aside a sum drawn from the sales of public lands every year to be used in the construction of reservoirs and dams, and that the states in which the lands to be irrigated are situated shall have control of the distribution of the water."

"Mr. Maxwell of the National Irrigation association was at the dinner and agreed to the measure that was drawn up."

"You see," the representative continued, "we have to draft a measure that will suit the western congressmen, the agricultural department, the geological survey and any number of other departments and interests, and everyone has had to make some concessions."

"I believe that the irrigation bill will pass congress at this session since the eastern men are coming into line for it. Last year it would have gone through but for the fact that the western members of congress could not agree on a measure. Accordingly the east would not support it."

"The only objection to the present bill is that there may be some constitutional objection to congress delegating the control to the states through the interstate laws."

"As it is now if there are no objections of this kind found I think the bill agreed upon is sure of passage."

## TO ENFORCE IOWA PURE FOOD LAW.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 30.—The Iowa Academy of Sciences has taken the initiative in a general movement to have created for the state of Iowa a food commissioner to enforce a pure food law and make war perpetually on all adulterations in foods and all substitutes and mixtures. The academy last year appointed a committee to work along this line. The committee reported recommending the passage of a bill which was before the legislature two years ago, but which did not receive the consideration to which it was entitled. This bill provides for a pure food commissioner who will have full charge of the subject, and will make rules and regulations for enforcing the laws against adulterants. It also provides for a board of chemists to make analyses of foods submitted. The committee report said:

"The attention of the legislature should be called to the necessity and value of the pure food laws of the state. Iowa as a state should not be surpassed by other states in the enactment of pure food laws. The state should not remain an open field for imposing adulterated products on our citizens to the detriment of both their health and pocketbooks. Neighboring states are in advance of Iowa on this subject, and the time is ripe for our state to take the position which rightly belongs to it in order that its citizens may be protected."

## WAR OFFICE WARNS KITCHENER.

London, Eng., Dec. 30.—Representations on the alarmed relatives of officers in the field in South Africa and some of them known to be held prisoners by the Boers, have led the war office to admonish Lord Kitchener to be careful in his treatment of Boer prisoners, and not to punish any of them for treason unless the proof is positive.

The threat of General Dewet to execute British officers now in his hands should Kitchener go to extremes with Boer captives, has had a wholesome effect in England, for everybody believes that Dewet will keep his word. Consequently families who have relatives holding commissions in South Africa, are pleading for leniency to the Boers, in order to save their own dear ones from death.

Dewet's Christmas eve victory over the three companies of British yeomanry proves that the great Boer is still too formidable for any warning he may give to be ignored.

## ST. PAUL COW BREAKS RECORD.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1.—The world's record for a seven day's milk and butter production has been broken by a Ramsey county cow. The new world's champion is Mercedes Julps Pieterstja, a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cow, owned by the Southside farm, near White Bear station. The official test which broke the world's record was made under the supervision of the Minnesota experiment station and extended from December 17 to 23. The yield for the seven days was 589 pounds of milk, which, according to the test, contained 24.47 pounds of butter fat, beating the former world's record by more than a pound. The former record was made by Brown Bessie, the famous Jersey.

### Carnegie Sells.

New York, Jan. 1.—It is believed that Andrew Carnegie is endeavoring to convert \$10,000,000 5 per cent bonds of the Carnegie Steel company into cash. It is reported that at an auction sale the bonds sold at 113 7/8.

These are the bonds Carnegie offered to the government for the Washington Memorial university, and which were declined. At today's price the increase in the amount to be turned over to the fund would be \$1,357,500.