

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SHIP CROATAN LOST

Vessel Catches Fire and Sinks Off Cape Charles Tuesday Afternoon.

FIVE PERSONS GO DOWN IN THE WRECK

Twenty-Two Out of Twenty-Seven Passengers and Crew Escape.

EXPLOSIONS FOLLOW FIRE IN THE CARGO

Clyde Line Steamer Bound from New York for Wilmington.

ALL HANDS HAD TO JUMP OVERBOARD

Survivors Are Picked Up in an Exhausted Condition by the Fishing Schooner Clark, Whose Captain Saves Twelve Lives.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 4.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life—five people in all—was made known today by the landing here of twenty-two people who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C. The fire occurred on November 1 about eighteen miles north of Cape Charles and about 120 miles from New York, from which the steamer sailed Monday with a general cargo and eight passengers.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the burning hull of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. Of the twenty-seven people on the boat twenty-two have survived. These passengers were landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice Clark of Portland, Me., which was in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time it was burning. The Croatan's list of drowned is as follows:

—M. C. MATHY, second assistant engineer, of Nova Scotia.
—JAMES CURTIS, steward, of Jersey City.
—FRANK —, officer, last name unknown.
—Passengers:
—MRS. JAMES CURTIS, wife of steward.
—JENNIE WILLARD, colored, of Wilmington.

The Croatan was but twenty hours from New York on its way to Wilmington, and going at a good rate of speed, with a smooth sea and calm weather, when at 3 p. m. a fireman came hurrying on deck and reported that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was immediately given and an effort was made to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing because of the flames. In less than ten minutes after the fire was reported the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern. Shortly after the fire was discovered an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after hatch.

All Hands Jump Overboard.

A second explosion followed a few minutes later and the ship was then a mass of flames. It was at this time that Captain Lane, seeing that to remain on the vessel meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with his first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames and the vessel had commenced to sink.

There seemed to be no panic on board and men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, knowing that their chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the sea. The captain and first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat, which had been damaged in lowering, and by hard work rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four-masted schooner Alice Clark of Portland, Captain Clark, from Norfolk for Portland, which lay about six miles off, and its captain sent a boat and crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in rescuing twelve persons, many of whom had been nearly or more in the water and had become nearly exhausted.

No explosives were known to be among the Croatan's cargo and the origin of the fire is a mystery to officers and crew.

THOUSAND MEN ARE SICK

Bulletin on Health Conditions at Santiago Gives Death of Private Seymour Steele of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following bulletin of the health conditions of the troops at Santiago was received tonight by the War department from General Wood:

Total sick, 1,119; fever cases, all kinds, 619. Deaths—Private Seymour Steele, Company F, Twenty-third Kansas, November 3, pernicious malarial fever; Private Daniel O'Connell, Company D, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, November 2, typhoid fever; Private Joseph G. Alexander, Company I, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, November 3, choleraic dysentery; Michael Sullivan, civilian, November 3, acute alcoholism.

PREPARING THE CAMPS AT HAVANA.

Large Number of Laborers Are Employed on the Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Chief Quartermaster Williams does not expect any troops until December 1. The organization for work on the site selected at Guanabara is nearly completed. It is expected that 200 carpenters will be obtained locally. Four hundred altogether will be employed on the works. The landing at Playa Mariano is being hurriedly pushed forward. Sixty-nine Cubans are employed, mostly from Menocal's camp in the vicinity. They are paid \$1.50 in Spanish silver daily. On the first day only three of the number were given their names. The American officials complain of their uselessness in work. They say that one American laborer is worth five Cubans. They fear the delay of the work and the heavy expense of this class of labor. Engineer von Leer, in charge of the construction of the camps and waterworks, will inspect the proposed site of the army cantonment. The progress of the general

THROU THE STREETS WAS A CONTINUOUS OVA-TION.

From the car he made a short address. The purpose of the address was the future of Alabama and southern states in commercial relation with the territory which the United States has acquired "by force of circumstance." The general holds a public reception tonight and will be tendered a banquet.

TROOPS TO OCCUPY CUBA

Late Advances from Puerto Principe Say It Will Be Desirable to Have Soldiers by November 15.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Advices from the Cuban military commission today are to the effect that the Spanish evacuation of Puerto Principe will take place earlier than the 23d, and that it will be desirable to send the troops, designated in the order issued today, as early as the 15th. The transport Chester, which will carry a regiment, probably will sail from Savannah on the 8th, with the Fifteenth Infantry, which is to go to the town of Puerto Principe. The 8th, and the cavalry and the Third Georgia will follow soon afterward.

A general order was issued today designating the troops for occupation in Cuba. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

Nov. 4.—The secretary of war directs that the following troops be held in readiness to proceed to the island of Cuba and to occupy the stations herein designated, the movement to take place from time to time under instructions to be communicated hereafter:

First Army corps, headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First division, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Santa Clara.

Two regiments of infantry and the Seventh United States cavalry at Cienfuegos.

Second brigade, headquarters and two regiments of infantry at Trinidad.

One regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus.

Third brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sagua la Grande.

One regiment of infantry at Pinar del Rio.

One regiment of infantry at Remedios and Calbarien.

Second division, headquarters at Matanzas.

First and second brigades and the Tenth United States cavalry at Matanzas.

Second brigade at Cardenas.

Third Army corps, headquarters at Havana.

First and second divisions at Havana.

Third division, headquarters at Mariel.

First brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Mariel.

One regiment of infantry at Rio.

One regiment of infantry at Guanajay.

Second brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus.

One regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Nuevitas.

Seventh Army corps, headquarters at Havana.

First and second divisions at Havana.

Second and Sixth United States cavalry at Havana.

The second regiment of United States artillery will be assigned to the Seventh corps prior to departure from the United States. The batteries will retain their present stations until notified to prepare for embarkation for Havana. Four light batteries to be hereafter designated, will be assigned as follows:

Two to the garrison of Havana and two to Matanzas.

The Second, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry will remain with the Fourth Army corps until detached for embarkation.

Corps commanders are charged with the preparation of their commands for these contingencies, and are to make timely arrangements for the transportation, not only of the commands but the necessary impediments. Hospitals will, as far as possible, be provided in advance of the arrival of troops. Subsistence to meet the needs of the above service will be fully provided. By command of Major General Miles. (Signed.) Adjutant General.

No provision is made regarding the Fourth corps now at Huntville under command of General Wheeler, although in time it may be sent to Cuba. The First corps is under command of Major General James H. Wilson, and the Seventh under General Fitzhugh Lee. The Second corps is under the temporary command of General Young, but there is a possibility that when it reaches Havana, General Wade, now on the Cuban commission, will be assigned to command it.

Receiver for the Nellig Bank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Miles D. Hocum has been appointed postmaster at Twin Brooks, Grant county, S. D.

Postoffice discontinued South Dakota: Gordon, Jerome county, March 1, Big Horn county, May 1, Cody.

Miss Carrie M. Hamlin, an Indian of Seneca, Mo., has been appointed teacher in the Pierre, S. D., school at \$600 per annum.

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SPAIN REFUSES TO GIVE UP

Reply to American Demand Based on Its Interpretation of Protocol.

ONLY ANOTHER PLAY TO GAIN TIME

American Commissioners Confident of Being Able to Demolish Spanish Contentions—No Hint of Breaking Off Negotiations.

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PARIS, Nov. 4.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish commissioners presented at today's session a lengthy reply to the American proposal respecting the Philippines, which only touches incidentally on questions of debt, but is an elaborate legal argument in support of the Spanish contention that the protocol states no claim for a demand of the cession of the islands. The Spanish commissioners rely also on the alleged fact that the United States, in the absence of a demand upon the evacuation of Manila and its occupation until the signature of a peace treaty, to which Don Almodovar assented in a dispatch to Cambo, stating Spain agreed to these conditions, reserving entirely its rights to sovereignty over the archipelago, thereby showing it did not understand the word "disposition" in article 3 of the protocol to imply the possibility of the United States asking for the cession of Spain's sovereignty.

The introduction of these dispatches by the Spanish created surprise among the American commissioners as not only being contrary to usage, but proving how closely the French government is identifying itself with the Spanish cause, for the consent of the French foreign office must have been obtained before the Spanish dispatches were allowed to utilize those dispatches. The Spanish reply also set forth the United States is bound to adhere to the letter of the protocol as closely in relation to Manila as in Cuba, where the lines of the protocol were rigidly observed.

Spain finally demands indemnity from the United States for having disposed of money in the public treasury at Manila, for having seized customs receipts and detained the Spanish garrison, so preventing it from overcoming the insurgents, all of which it is asserted took place after the execution of hostilities.

On the Philippine debt proposal submitted by the American commission at the last meeting Spain replied: "It is quite impossible to permit any foreign state to enter into such investigation of the private financial transactions of Spain as would be involved by complying with the American demand to differentiate between projects for which the debt was expended."

The ingenuity and audacity of the Spanish reply is fully appreciated by the American commissioners, but it can be disposed of with little difficulty. The prolixity with which the Spanish dispatches are couched is apparent when it is stated its perusal occupied ninety-five minutes in reply to the United States proposal, which only took three minutes to read. I can state the opinion of the American commission is that the Spanish reply means nothing more than the characteristic Spanish inclination to come to terms until driven into a corner.

On the Cuban debt question, there is nothing whatever in the action of the Spanish commissioners to indicate any desire to terminate the negotiations and though these may be more prolonged than at first anticipated, there is no prospect of a possible rupture. The commission adjourned until Tuesday, when the American reply will be delivered.

ON THE FASHODA QUESTION

Premier Salisbury Says France Is Wise in Deciding to Get Out of Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The banquet given to General Kitchener at the Mansion house tonight was an exceptionally brilliant affair.

A trophy of the Egyptian campaign, a sword which had been captured above the lord mayor's seat. The guests included the duke of Cambridge, the marquis of Salisbury and other cabinet ministers, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief of the British forces, Lord Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the newly appointed viceroy of India, Sir Joseph Lister, the lord of the royal seal, the duke of Marlborough, Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, Baron Rothschild, Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States minister to Russia, and others of the highest rank in the British empire. In all there were about 350 guests present.

The lord mayor received his guests in the grand salon. General Kitchener was seated in the uniform of a major general of the British army, with the ribbon of the Omani order. He was greeted with tremendous cheering from the assembled guests.

After the loving cup had been circulated the lord mayor toasted the queen, the prince and princess of Wales and the royal family, to which the duke of Cambridge responded. Lord Rosebery toasted the army and navy, paying a glowing tribute to Lord Kitchener and his gallant comrades and to Lord Cromer and the Egyptians and Soudanese forces.

Admiral Sir Nelson Saml, first and principal aide-de-camp to the queen, responded for the navy and the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, for the army.

The assembly greeted the rising of the marquis of Salisbury to toast the sirdar with nervous silence, as it had been whispered that he had an important and grave statement to make. His statement was important, but it was pacific, as he announced a settlement of the chief difficulty with France. The premier said in part:

No one can wonder at the vast enthusiasm with which the career of this great soldier has been followed, especially when he is seen in the strange dramatic interest of the circumstances and conditions amid which his laurels were won by the sirdar. Besides being a splendid soldier he is also a splendid diplomatist.

The sirdar has recently expressed the hope that the difficulties arising from the presence of Major Marchand may be within the power of diplomacy to adjust. I am glad to say that up to a certain point he has proved a true prophet.

This afternoon I received from the French ambassador the information that the French government has come to the conclusion that the occupation of Fashoda is of no sort of value—prolonged laughter and cheers—and that they thought, in the circumstances, that to persist in an occupation which would only cost them money and do harm—merely was not worth the wisdom with which, as I think, the French republic has been uniformly guided.

They have done what I believe every government would have done in the same position—resolved that the occupation should cease. (Cheers.) I must not be understood as saying that all causes of controversy are removed. Doubtless there will be many discussions between us, but a somewhat acute and somewhat dangerous cause of differences has been removed.

General Kitchener, whose reply was med-

HOT SHOTS AT FUSIONISTS

Secretary McKeljohn Demoralizes the Ranks of the Political Enemy.

ADDRESSES A BIG CROWD AT PLATTSMOUTH

Discusses the Issues of the Day and Shows Up the Fallacies of Popocratic Claims Set Forth in the Campaign.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—If the state central committee of the fusion party could have stepped into White's opera house in this city tonight they would have been frightened into hysterics at the great outpouring of Cass outcasts.

They came from all walks of life and manifested the deepest interest in the assistant secretary of war, George D. McKeljohn, and his masterly address. The audience was composed of members of all parties and they had no hesitancy in showing their approval of the patriotic utterances of the distinguished speaker. Old soldiers who had attended political meetings here for years say the attendance was the largest they ever saw.

Early in the evening the Bohemian band, an excellent musical organization, called at the Hotel Riley and accompanied the secretary, who was busy meeting old acquaintances who had not seen for years. When he had seen them he returned to the opera house where he found and many persons who were unable to secure seats or comfortable standing room were going away. Mayor F. M. Ritchey acted as chairman. He introduced Ernest Pollard, candidate for representative, who made a brief but strong plea for the support of Judge Hayward for governor.

When Mr. McKeljohn was introduced the audience gave him a royal welcome. He entered immediately into the discussion of those subjects which are demanding the attention of the voters of today. He said he believed that the man who misrepresents facts should be punished. So should the organization which is a party to this misrepresentation. The fusionists of two years ago had prophesied dire evils if the republican party were placed in power. They attacked the supreme court of this country because it declared the income tax law unconstitutional. They said the law of injunction was an instrument of the devil, manufactured for the purpose of depressing American citizenship. They went out before the people with a cavalcade headed by sixteen white horses and one yellow. They looked angry for the cavalcade, but it has yet not come in sight.

Mr. McKeljohn said every city in the days of 1896 illustrated the hard times. First skilled labor suffered and then unskilled labor felt the iron grip of the stringent laws. Those great arteries of traffic, the railroads, did not prosper. They were forced to cut down expenses. When the income does not equal the expenditures an employer sets about to lessen the expenditures, so the machinist was called from his bench, the engineer and fireman from their cabs. Throughout this country 60 per cent of the railroad men were thrown out of employment. On July 22, when the Dingley bill went into effect, the machinist was summoned back to his lathe, the engineer and conductor to their train. Six million men were given employment, where only 3,000,000 had been working before. He thought this was abundant evidence that it is time to rise above partisan influence and cast a ballot on business principles.

McKELJOHN'S BOND SALE.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McKeljohn made a comparison of the sale of bonds under the two administrations. When the Cleveland leaders had \$262,000,000 worth of bonds to dispose of, they sent to New York for bids. A syndicate of ten men went to Washington and purchased them, making a clean \$1,000,000. How different it was under William McKeljohn. While the treasury was depleted under his predecessor's reign, the people, too, were in hard straits. When it was found necessary to raise \$200,000,000 in bonds, Mr. McKeljohn sent for Secretary of the Treasury George and said: "When the bids are made for these bonds see that the denominations shall not exceed \$500 and none be less than \$20. They should be the American people how many of these bonds have been sold? Less than two years before capital was frightened and those who were so fortunate as to have money were afraid to invest it. How was it now? Bids were received directly from the people for seven times the amount to be raised. The large bondholders were not. No purchaser was allowed no more than \$1,400 worth of bonds. So these securities were issued to 325,000 people. A few days later they were quoted at \$1.05 in New York. This money found its way into the pockets of the people, instead of the coffers of the money changers.

Another act of the president's was referred to in the collection of the Union Pacific debt. The fusionists have argued for years that the \$500,000 loaned to the Union Pacific was lost. When the treasury committee met in New York City it was decided to offer less than \$7,000,000 of the aggregate principal and interest. President McKeljohn most emphatically refused to accept it and a few days later every dollar of the entire indebtedness had been paid.

Mr. McKeljohn congratulated the people of Plattsmouth upon having such a strong company of soldiers in the Third regiment. They had responded nobly to the call and shown their patriotism and love of their common country. They were doing their duty as good soldiers.

WEYLER LOOTS THE TREASURY

Subordinates Sent to Prison as Scoundrels—Butcher's Career in Philippines Opened Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A special to the Chronicle from Manila of September 26 says: Direct evidence connecting General Weyler of Cuban fame with the wholesale looting of the Philippine treasury has been unearthed in Bilbil prison. Maximiano Rosales and Julian Reyes, sent to prison as scoundrels for official thieves, have been liberated by order of Major General Otis, but delinquency came too late for a third prisoner convicted of the same crime, for he died in Bilbil eight days before the American army entered the city. Captain Moffatt, superintendent of the prisons, began his investigation of the cases of the prisoners confined in Bilbil—Rosales and Reyes. They declared that they were unjustly suffering for the crimes and begged that their cases be reopened. They averred that Weyler and his associates had looted the treasury of \$1,300,000 in Mexican silver and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail. Moffatt made a report of the matter to General MacArthur, and an examination of the books at the treasury was ordered. The latter showed that during the Weyler regime several immense sums of money had been withdrawn and there was an insatiable showing as to the disposition of it. Rosales was one of the cashiers at the treasury and goes so far as to declare that Weyler himself came to the

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Cloudy; Colder; Northwest Winds.

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. 55 1 p. m. 64

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 64

9 a. m. 54 4 p. m. 62

11 a. m. 54 5 p. m. 61

1 p. m. 63 6 p. m. 59

3 p. m. 60 7 p. m. 57

5 p. m. 60 9 p. m. 55

7 p. m. 55 11 p. m. 55

9 p. m. 55 12 m. 55

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