

DEATHBLOW TO BOERS

Refusal of Kaiser to Give Audience to Kruger Creates Profound Impression.

ANGLOPHOBES ARE WILD WITH ANGER

Imperial Court Has Long Looked for Chance Given by Breach of Etiquette.

NEUTRALITY STILL TO BE MAINTAINED

Inspired Article in Cologne Journal States Position of Emperor William.

POLICE PREVENT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Intimation in Some Quarters that Berlin Government Acted as if Did Out of Fear of Possible French Trap.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The government's inability to receive Mr. Kruger created a profound impression throughout Germany. What may be called the anti-British section of the press does not conceal its annoyance and the moderate Anglophobe organizations with difficulty repress their utterances of disappointment. The inspired journals declare that it was Germany's desire to intimate definitely that Mr. Kruger's visit would not be welcome and therefore the fact that he omitted to comply with the strict etiquette of the German court and deferred asking Emperor William for an audience until he had reached the Belgian frontier was eagerly seized as a reason for denying him such an audience. The semi-official Cologne Gazette puts the matter as follows:

The question as to whether Emperor William would welcome Mr. Kruger's visit must be answered without qualification in the negative. The reason why such a visit just now cannot be welcomed in plain, for Mr. Kruger intends the request as a prelude not only as a mere formality, but as an occasion for receiving expressions of personal sympathy. Furthermore, he is expressing political views, and wishes to influence the states which he visits against the strict neutrality they have maintained. The maintenance of strict neutrality, however, accords with Germany's interests and it would be to her advantage to receive Mr. Kruger's visit with a neutrality should be no longer maintained.

Mr. Kruger's reception at Cologne was enthusiastic as far as the citizens were concerned. They had planned a torchlight procession and sermon, but the police forbade them both. His dispatches to Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and to the heads of the German states, were left unanswered. Emperor Changed His Mind.

There is no doubt that as late as Saturday foreign office officials contemplated that Mr. Kruger would be received in Berlin tomorrow. Emperor William's Count von Buelow must have reconsidered the original plan. It is suggested that as Mr. Kruger's intention to come to Berlin was mooted in France the Kaiser and his advisers may have suspected a trap.

Herr von Tschirch, German minister to Luxembourg, under Emperor William's instructions, thanked Mr. Kruger for the telegram to the Kaiser and Mr. Kruger, when thanking the envoy, said: "I invoke God's blessing upon that august personage."

Diplomatists generally regard Mr. Kruger's mission as frustrated and consider Germany's action of great political importance as denoting a new era in the relations between Germany and Great Britain.

On the other hand the government's attitude is condemned by a large portion of the nation and there can be no question that a vast majority of the representative journals throughout the empire remain pro-Kruger. Yesterday even the court preacher, Dr. Krittiger, in the new cathedral, delivered a discourse in which he expressed sentiments strongly favoring the Boer cause.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"In response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed here," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other dispositions for the next few weeks."

KRUGER WEEPS AT REFUSAL

German Emperor's Refusal is Hard Blow to Boer, but Does Not Destroy Latter's Hope.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from Cologne says Mr. Kruger, after he had received Emperor William's refusal, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "Friends of the Boers":

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstances which prevent my majesty from receiving me today will become more favorable later. I shan't ever cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I will stay some time at The Hague and renew my request, and this time the emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Kruger was very sad and afterwards retired to his apartment in tears. Emperor William's telegram to Mr. Kruger refusing to receive him continues to be the chief subject of comment in the French press. The afternoon newspapers strike a note of sadness. They say they see in his majesty's action the shattering of his reputation for chivalry. The Temps and Journal des Debats, explain Emperor William's message by the Anglo-German understanding on African questions.

The Temps says: "The emperor's wording that he could not receive Mr. Kruger on account of his position already taken is very clear. Every one understands that the emperor is shakily accepting one of the clauses of the recent Anglo-German accord. It is inspired by the spirit thereof in declining to receive Mr. Kruger. Neither the declarations of Count von Buelow nor of others have concealed from the eyes of the world that the emperor has veered his policy in favor of England since he sent his famous dispatch on the Jameson raid. Mr. Kruger's advisers neither saw nor foresaw anything and they excused Mr. Kruger to the total check he has just experienced. This, perhaps, is not the first bad advice they gave him, which explains many things in the past."

Yves Guyot, in the Siecle, compares the attitude of Emperor William with that of France, to the advantage of the former. He says: "Empe or William wished to show the world that he was not surrendering his power to the least enlightened classes and intimated to Mr. Kruger that he was opposed to his coming to Berlin to be acclaimed by hands led by Mr. Leyds and paid agitators. I can affirm to a certainty that if Mr. Kruger approaches the Emperor diplomatically he will meet with an equally categorical refusal."

WINNING NEW PARLIAMENT

Attention of Public Interest—Usual in the Vanities Unhappily.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the initial session of the fifteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal affair and of little public interest. A small crowd assembled to see the attendants, who carried out the usual search for possible conspirators in the vaults beneath the houses of Parliament, with the customary ceremonial, and with the customary result. There was likewise the usual competition of zealous members of Parliament to be first on the scene, and J. C. McDona, conservative member of the division of South-west, easily secured the choice of seats, arriving in the house at midnight.

Although the only business before the house was the election of a speaker, the attendance of members was good, in spite of the absence of the Irish members. Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house and first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock and were cordially welcomed by their supporters. Sir Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader in the house, were similarly greeted from the opposition benches.

General Sir Michael Biddulph, the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the absence of the Irish members. Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house and first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock and were cordially welcomed by their supporters.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be mainly devoted to swearing in members. The real work of the session will begin Thursday with the reading of the queen's speech and the debates on the reply to the address from the throne in both houses. Only a handful of persons attended the opening of the House of Lords, the dusky surroundings of which, however, were brightened by the presence of a number of women. The lord chancellor, the earl of Halsbury, promptly despatched the Black Rod to summon the commons. On their arrival the royal commission was read and the lord chancellor directed the commons to return to the house and elect a speaker. When this brief ceremony was over the House of Lords suspended business.

REMINDER OF DREYFUS CASE

Colonel Henry's Widow Sues Joseph Reinach for Accusing Him of Being the Real Traitor.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Colonel Henry's widow against M. Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in the Siecle accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Reinach was his accomplice, opened today in the assize court. The audience was small. The arrival of former minister of War Cavagnac and Generals Mercier and Roget, who are among the witnesses numbering altogether about 500, did not lead to any incident worthy of note.

It is said that M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness. The trial has been frequently postponed for various reasons. At the outset of the hearing today the public prosecutor submitted the assize court was not competent to try the case and asserted that the correctional court was the proper tribunal. Maitre Labori, for Reinach, explained that the libel was an immediate trial, not a postponement until assizes was enacted, adding that they wanted full light on the subject. The court decided it was competent to try the suit, whereupon the public prosecutor announced he would appear at the court of assizes against its competence.

PRINCE PRAISES CANADIANS

Returning Regiment Passes in Review Before His Highness and is Felicitated by Him.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The returning members of the Royal Canadian regiment and the composite regiment of the Household Cavalry, were inspected this afternoon by the prince of Wales, at the Albany street barracks. The prince of Wales, the duke and duchess of York, the duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant general of the forces and the secretary of the regiment, Sir William St. John Brodrick, were among those present and participating in the inspection. The Canadian officers were introduced to the prince of Wales, who, in a brief speech, heartily welcomed them to England. He said it had been a great pleasure to have them here and lastly they had fought and he mourned with them the loss of so many of their brave comrades. The prince also said he remembered with the greatest pleasure his visit to Canada. The spectators at the function were warmly enthusiastic.

FUNERAL OF OSCAR WILDE

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Funeral services over the remains of Oscar Wilde were held today in the church of St. Germain des Pres, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character and only a few friends, mostly literary persons, attended. The body was removed from the hotel where he had been lying in state, and followed by five carriages, the cortege proceeded to the church, where the casket was placed before the chapel of St. Joseph, behind the main altar. Many flowers covered the coffin. Mass was celebrated and benediction was given. Wilde embraced the Catholic faith three weeks ago.

INTERMENT OF OSCAR WILDE

The interment occurred here in the Cemetery de Bagneux, on the outskirts of Paris. The marquis of Queensberry acted as chief mourner.

AMONG THE LITERATURES

Among the literatures present were De Witt, Ernest La Jeunesse, Paul Faure and Henri Duseroy.

IMMIGRANTS HAVE JEWELS

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Lake Star, which arrived from Liverpool, England, were more than 100 Russians, Austrians and Germans, bound for different parts of the United States. Most of the party claim to be copper-smiths and the other farmers. Many of the men wore necklaces formed of small coins of silver and hammered ornaments and the women are bedecked with gold and silver coins in their hair or about their necks. It is estimated there is \$100,000 in cash and silver and gold ornaments in the party.

ENGLISH IN GERMAN GYMNASIA

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's school regarding reforms in the higher schools has elicited varied comment. The liberal papers generally commend the addition of instruction in the English language to the classical curriculum, but they point out that it will be almost impossible to carry the plan into execution under the existing arrangements.

On the other hand, the conservative and agrarian papers argue against the introduction of English.

CONGRESS AGAIN IN SESSION

House and Senate Convene, Attended by Flowers and Crowded Galleries.

PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO MESSAGE

Senator Dooliver's Resignation from the House is Questioned, Occasioning Delay in Swearing in of His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening session in the house was brilliant, but not exciting. There was the usual throng in the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor, but the proceedings were purely formal, consisting of the rapping to order by the speaker, prayer by the chaplain, the roll call of the members, the appointment of the formal committees to wait on the president and the reception and reading of the president's message. Despite the fact that a great presidential campaign had concluded with a month the best of feeling reigned in the hall between victors and vanquished. The reading of the message, which naturally was the feature of the day, occupied over two hours. It was listened to with respectful interest by both sides. The death of the late representative, Albert D. Morrill, of New Jersey and Hofferker of Delaware, and Senators Davis of Minnesota and Gear of Iowa, were announced and as a further mark of respect to their memories, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

The greater proportion of the members were on the republican side and one could mark the geographical limits of the victorious party in the recent campaign by the flowered area. Here and there, however, an admiring constituent had deposited a bunch of flowers on a desk on the democratic side. They usually marked the seat of one who had won a personal triumph. In the galleries the wealth and beauty of the capital was present, gowned in smart winter frocks.

HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER

A rap with a gavel and a resonant "The house will be in order" from Speaker Henderson commanded the assemblage on floor and gallery to remain quiet, and then the chaplain, in prayer, referred feelingly to the deaths of the late Representatives Daly of New Jersey and Hofferker of Delaware, which occurred during the recess. The speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll. As soon as the clerk began the conversion of the floor and in the galleries was resumed. The confusion became so great that the clerk could not hear the responses and the speaker was obliged several times to call for order.

The speaker announced that 275 members had responded to the roll call, a quorum, and the house was ready for business. The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of allegiance: Albert D. Morrill, who succeeds the late Representative Hofferker of Delaware; Edward D. Morrill, who succeeds the late Representative Harner of Pennsylvania; William Richardson, who succeeds General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama; W. H. Jackson, who succeeds Governor Smith of Maryland; Samuel D. Woods, who succeeds Representative Devries of California.

DOOLIVER'S RESIGNATION QUESTIONED

Mr. Bailey of Texas questioned the form of the resignation of Representative Dooliver. He said he doubted the right of a member to resign at a future fixed date. He said he would not raise the point formally, but merely called the attention to it so that in the future it could not be used as a precedent.

Dooliver's resignation, he said, had been tendered to take effect on December 1, so that Mr. Connor had been elected to fill a vacancy which did not exist at the time of the election. He cited a court decision to show that resignation to take effect at a future date was not a resignation in fact, but simply a notification of a resignation to be made in the future. Mr. Bailey said he did not desire to press the matter, but desired the protest to be filed.

The speaker stated that inasmuch as objection had been made, Mr. Connor would step aside until the protest had been disposed of. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin on the committee on ways and means to succeed Mr. Dooliver.

Messrs. Payne (rep. N. Y.), Grosvenor (rep. Ohio) and Richardson (dem. Tenn.) were appointed to join the committee of the senate to notify the president that congress was in session and to receive the president's message was laid before the house. Its reading was listened to attentively.

The reading occupied two hours and ten minutes. There were no demonstrations during the reading, but as the clerk finished there was a scattering round of applause on the republican side. The deaths of the late Representative Hofferker of Delaware, the late Representative Daly of New Jersey, the late Senator Gear of Iowa and the late Senator Davis of Minnesota were then announced and after the adoption of resolutions of regret the house as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased statesmen at 4:20 p. m. adjourned.

DOOLIVER IS NOT SWORN IN

Successor of Late Senator Gear Present, but Not Sworn in.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the senate today the work of the short session of the fifty-sixth congress was successfully finished. It had been the purpose of the senate to announce the death of Senators Gear of Iowa and Davis of Minnesota immediately after assembling and then to adjourn and receive the president's message tomorrow, but as this has been announced by the leaders of both branches of congress to be a "business session," it was decided to receive the message today and thus gain one day's time that may be of immense importance in this session.

Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of office to William B. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont, who succeeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no business was transacted. The other new member of the body, former Representative John P. Dooliver, who succeeds the late Senator Gear of Iowa, was present throughout the session, but his credentials were not presented and he was not sworn in. These formalities will be complied with tomorrow, now that the senate has been organized.

MOVEMENTS OF GREAT VESSELS

At Liverpool—Arrived—Wagland, from Philadelphia; Bovic, from New York; Umbria, from New York.

At San Francisco—Sailed—Alameda, for San Francisco, via Auckland, Alpa and Honolulu; Mowera, for Vancouver.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Pomerania, from Montreal; State of Nebraska, from New York.

At Tientsin—Arrived, Nov. 30—Verona, from San Francisco.

At New York—Sailed—Mainz, for Bremen.

(Continued on Second Page.)

OPINIONS OF LONDON PRESS

Parts of President's Message Dealing with China Fail to Attract Complimentary Notices.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Comment upon President McKinley's message to congress is chiefly devoted to the references to America's Chinese policy. The Daily Graphic says: "The policy of the United States regarding China is not heroic, but it is certainly practical and there is ample reason to believe that it will prevail."

The Times says: "The message makes it clear that on the vital point of insisting upon punishment for the outrages Mr. McKinley remains firm. We are glad to see that on the subject of guarantees for Christianity converts the president makes a new proposal in advance of any put forward elsewhere. In regard to the indemnity question he is in agreement with some of the best opinions in England. The Times' editorial concludes with the expression of a hope that Mr. McKinley's second term may be marked by a 'satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions between Great Britain and America.'"

The Daily News says: "The message contains nothing new and nothing very illuminating on matters that are old. It will be very closely scanned for its reference to China. It looks as though the American formula were that the powers are to specify the culprits and the Chinese government is to specify the punishment. On such terms a speedy settlement would undoubtedly be possible, but would it be effective or durable?"

The Standard, which agrees with the Times, says: "If all the powers with withdrawn after the lessons were reflected to the same extent as the United States there would not be much chance of obtaining satisfaction. The excessive anxiety to re-establish trade with China is perhaps the real explanation of some of the points in the message. It is in the recent policy of the United States."

In the opinion of the Standard the Washington government "has acted as a drag on European diplomacy."

The Chronicle observes: "Clearly the United States government is able to boast of an aggregate of imports and exports exceeding \$2,000,000,000 and to propose a reduction of revenue tax to the extent of \$300,000,000. The administration has a fair justification, even if there be no other obvious reasons for further encouraging the American mercantile marine."

BURNS TO DEATH IN HIS CHAIR

Texas Constable Drugged and His Clothing Saturated with Turpentine.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 3.—Screams of agony brought policemen to a saloon in East Dallas this morning at 1:30 o'clock. Seated in a chair, unable to move, was a man whose garments were a mass of flames. The officers called for a fireman and J. W. Chapman were standing behind the man smoking cigars and watching the unfortunate man, who was being roasted to death.

"Bring some water quick," shouted an officer. "Get it yourself," the policeman declared one of the men retorted. "Let him die. What's the use of worrying over him?"

One of the officers took off his coat and with it he covered the fire. The man was sent to the city hospital, where he died at 6 a. m. Soon after his arrival at the hospital the two men who were in the barroom were brought before him for identification. Then it was that the discovery was made that the man had been drugged and his clothes saturated with turpentine.

The man was literally roasted. When the heat and pain had partially revived him he called piteously for help and it was then his screams attracted the officers. When news of the outrage became widespread the great indignation was expressed. The two suspects were put in the city jail and guarded by deputies.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight a mob of fifteen or twenty called at the jail and demanded the prisoners of the jailer. The latter swore that they were not in his possession. They had been taken to Fort Worth early in the evening, he declared.

"Well," said the leader of the mob, "if we catch them we'll burn them."

LINE UP FOR TRACT OPENING

Sooners Besiege Land Office to File First Claims in White Earth, Minn.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Dec. 3.—Nearly 100 men lined up before the land office to make first filings when the White Earth tracts are opened tomorrow. The line was formed Saturday night and fifty or more have been standing in the cold ever since. Their meals being brought large accessions of "sooners."

BAGLEY, Minn., Dec. 3.—This little hamlet is overrun by land seekers who desire to file on tracts in the four townships in the White Earth region, which are to be opened tomorrow morning. Many squatters have established themselves on the land and serious collisions are imminent.

OLIVE SCHREINER TO SPEAK

South African Novelist to Address Anti-British Gathering at Worcester.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 3.—The colonial cabinet yesterday, holding the first meeting that had been held on a Sunday within twenty-five years. The ministers met again to discuss the anti-British agitation. It is believed that 10,000 persons will attend the Worcester congress. The principal speaker will be Olive Schreiner, the novelist.

Eleven suspects, arrested at Johannesburg in connection with the plot on the life of Lord Roberts, will be deported, the evidence against them not being sufficient to warrant a formal trial.

HARRISON GOING TO WASHINGTON

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—General Harrison, who is expected to be the next president of the United States, left this afternoon for Washington, D. C., where he will attend a meeting of the committee on the revision of the creed of the Presbyterian church.

(Continued on Second Page.)

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF MESSAGE

The president congratulates the country on the prosperous condition of the people engaged in all industries and the existence of conditions which warrant the belief that the prosperity will continue.

The troubles in China occupy a large portion of the message. The president treats not only of the present troubles, but the causes which have produced them. These are stated to be the antipathy of the Chinese to innovations upon their long-established customs and the centuries-old desire for exclusiveness. The opening up of the ports and the gradual spread of trade with foreigners to the interior, the establishment of industries and innovations all over the empire, has caused a steady growth of the feeling of resentment. This has been assiduously cultivated by designing politicians who surround the court. The efforts of the various powers in years past, through reason and sometimes by means of a display of force, to keep down an uprising are reviewed. The history of the present troubles is detailed and it is pointed out that the United States has kept constantly in view, so far as circumstances would warrant, the traditional desire of this country to maintain peace and good relations with China, and the same idea would dominate the final settlement of the troubles, so far as the United States could control. The punishment of the real culprits who were the instigators of the uprising must be insisted upon, however.

The relations of the United States with other powers are most cordial. The president calls attention to the new laws in Germany which affect the meat trade with this country, but states it is too early to say just what their effect will be.

Concerning the Alaskan boundary, the president states there is a necessity for delimitating the line and that steps have been taken to secure a permanent settlement of the differences. By a special arrangement this question had been separated from other matters and would be settled independently and as rapidly as the difficulties surrounding it could be overcome.

The Nicaragua canal question is reviewed, but no specific recommendations are made. The fact is pointed out that the surplus revenues for the year were \$79,527,000 and that this had enabled the setting aside of \$56,544,550 for the sinking fund. The treasury situation is strong and warrants some reduction in the revenues. Legislation to render certain the parity of the two currency metals is recommended.

The necessity of legislation to restore the merchant marine is called to the attention of congress. Legislation for the effective control of trusts is recommended and the value of uniform legislation on this subject by the various states is pointed out.

Concerning the Philippines the president renews his statement that any definite scheme of government cannot be brought forth consistently so long as the settlement of the difficulties, however, has made material progress and there is promise that order will soon be restored. The appointment of the commission is reviewed, together with the instructions given it.

It is recommended that the government of Porto Rico be turned over to the interior department. The situation in Cuba is gone over and congress is informed that so soon as the constitutional convention shall have completed its labors a copy of that document will be transmitted for such action as congress may deem advisable.

Legislation for the army is reviewed and a recommendation made for an army of 60,000, with authority to recruit and maintain it at 100,000, so long as conditions in the Philippines shall render it necessary.

The president commends to congress the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for an increase in the officers and men in that service.

HUSBAND IN WITNESS BOX

Olin Castle Tells of His Relations with Woman Who Killed His Wife.

EL DORADO, Kan., Dec. 3.—Olin Castle was on the witness stand for five hours today, during which time he detailed his relations with Miss Jessie Morrison before the latter's fatal quarrel with Mrs. Castle. Those who had expected that the cross-examination would reveal sensational testimony were disappointed. It was not disclosed that his relations with Miss Morrison had been any but those of a friend. It was shown that he had taken Miss Morrison riding, had accepted ties from her and received letters from her, the latter having become engaged to Miss Wiley. Castle admitted showing some of the letters to Miss Wiley and that they made her angry with Miss Morrison; he also admitted that Miss Morrison had never threatened his return to her. It was made plain that jealousy over Castle existed between the two women.

Just before Castle was dismissed from the stand this afternoon the attorney for the defense looking to him squarely in the face and speaking slowly, asked: "You have told all that there was in your relations with Jessie Morrison?"

"Witness did not finish when he replied: 'Yes, sir.'"

"There was nothing more intimate than what you have told?"

"No, sir."

Later in the week Miss Morrison will take the stand in her own defense. When Castle took the stand this morning County Attorney Crumback asked: "Did you ever promise Jessie Morrison to marry her?"

"No, sir," said Castle. "Did you ever tell her that you loved her?"

"No, sir."

The spectators, who filled the room almost to suffocation, had leaned forward eagerly to catch every word. When the answers came they settled back in their seats in the satisfaction of a curiosity gratified.

FIRE OF JEALOUSY KEPT ALIVE

Last testimony given by Castle disclosed that witness had kept after the jealousy both of Miss Morrison and of his wife, for whose murder the prisoner is being tried. He admitted that his wife had untied a necktie given him by Miss Morrison and had replaced it by one made by herself.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Westerly Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

LEE LEAVES FOR OMAHA

Late Commander of the Department of Havana Discusses Future of Cuba.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—General Fitzhugh Lee, late commander of the Department of Havana in Cuba, left tonight for Omaha, where he will at once assume command of the Department of the Missouri. Before leaving he said:

"In case the Cubans failed to establish a stable republican government and in case the United States is forced to occupy the country permanently, I do not think that more than 4,000 troops will be needed for the military establishment in Cuba. The island is so situated that troops from the United States could be poured in very easily in case of necessity."

"Whether the Cuban convention now sitting will succeed in establishing a government which can protect life and property and give security to capital I can only guess. No, I cannot express my opinion upon the possibility."

CHILD DEVoured BY PANTHER

Beast Springs on Little School Girl and Carries Her Off in His Jaws.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—A special to the Times from Cartwright, Wis., says: An 8-year-old daughter of C. F. Riley, a farmer living about sixteen miles from here in the Mad Brook settlement, was carried away by a panther and devoured. Only a few fragments of the remains could be found. The girl was walking in the road near the farm when the beast sprang from the woods and taking the girl in his jaws carried her into a swamp, where she met a most horrible death, being torn limb from limb. The few scattered remains were gathered up and buried. The community has organized in a panther hunt and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brutes are exterminated. Since they started on a panther-muzzling campaign, the few scattered remains were gathered up and buried. The community has organized in a panther hunt and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brutes are exterminated. Since they started on a panther-muzzling campaign, the few scattered remains were gathered up and buried. The community has organized in a panther hunt and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brutes are exterminated.

Wanted His Jugular Cut. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Last night he buried Henry G. Moore left EW in his will for the person who would cut his jugular vein immediately after his death and \$50 for the person who would see that his body was properly cremated.

Dewey Arch Abandoned. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—By a vote of 10 to 3 the executive committee of the citizens' committee for preserving the navy or Dewey arch, as it was originally called, today decided to disband and to return to limb. The few scattered remains were gathered up and buried. The community has organized in a panther hunt and the farmers will not lay aside their guns until the brutes are exterminated.

Boxers Alarmingly Aggressive. The sect, commonly styled the Boxers, developed greatly in the provinces north of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Mr. McKinley Makes His Annual Report Concerning Country's Status.

RELATIONS WITH WORLD GIVEN IN DETAIL

Affairs Between United States and Other Nations Minutely Reviewed.

HOME MATTERS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

Interests of American Citizens Given the Closest of Attention.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO SET FORTH FULLY

Participation of the United States in the War Explained Clearly.

REVENUE REDUCTION IS RECOMMENDED

President Suggests Some Changes in the War Tax