THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1900—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IN HARMONY AT LAST

Foreign Ministers at Pekin Reach Agreement Satisfactory to All.

CONGER CABLES TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Brief Details Show Diplomatic Victory ... the United States.

CHIEF AMERICAN CONTENTION ACCEPTED

Punishment for Offenders to Be the Greatest Under Chinese Law.

CHINA TO ADMIT LIABILITY FOR INDEMNITY

Amount to Be Paid to Several Allied Powers Will Be Decided Upon at Some Time in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The State department has been informed that the foreign ministers at Pekin yesterday reached an agreement, which was submitted to the home offices.

Secretary Hay today received Minister Conger's signature on the part of the United States government. It is difficult to gather details of the understanding at this time. However, it is known that in the two important issues, namely, those relating to punishment and indemnity, the view of the United States government has prevailed. As to punishments, they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese government. As to the indemnity the Chinese government is formally to admit its liability and then the matter is to be left for future negotiation. It was understood that on the other points the French proposition has formed the basis of the agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times, in the course of a skeptical editorial concerning the chances of an agreement at Pekin, says:

"Are the Chinese to be the judges of what is the severest punishment they can inflict or the European powers? If the latter is the case, the acceptance of the American view will not take us much nearer a solution and the same thing may be said of the indemnity question. It seems, in fact, that there is no settlement, but simply an adjournment."

"It is believed here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, "that the Yang Tse viceroys are gaining power over the court and substituting their troops for General Tung Fu Hsiang's. The new governor of the province of Che Kiang has been instructed to arrange forthwith the question arising out of the Chu Chou massacre."

"It is the general beliefe here," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Tuesday, "that China will accept the demands of the joint note, which all the powers approve, within a fortnight or three weeks and that then the second stage of the proceedings—the examination of proposal after proposal in detail—will begin."

Has Executed Eighty.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Chinese minister here has handed the foreign officials a telegram from Li Hung Chang to the effect that Sih Liang, the new governor of Shan Si, has publicly executed upward of eighty rebel leaders and asserting that he is otherwise acting with the greatest severity in the suppression of the Boxers and energetically protecting the missionaries.

CHANNEL STEAMER FOUNDERS

Reports Vary as to Loss of Life, but Certain that Several People Perish.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Storms have been sweeping over the British coasts and the ships in the channel have had rough experiences. Several minor wrecks have been reported. The steamer Rossgull of Plymouth foundered off the island of Jersey. Its passengers were saved, but a boat containing nine of its crew is missing.

ST. BRIEUC, France, Dec. 5.—The English steamer Rossgull, which has been lost off the coast of Jersey, was engaged in the service between England and the channel islands and St. Brieuc. It foundered in a gale at 11 last night. According to the report which has reached here, only eleven persons out of the forty passengers on board have been saved.

TURKS ADMIRE THE KENTUCKY

Naval Officers Visit the Big Battleship—Telegrams from Smyrna Are Held Up.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Captain Colby H. Chester, Lieutenants William P. Scott and William A. Moffett and Ensign Leigh C. Palmer of the United States battleship Kentucky will remain here until after the Selamlik, Friday. The other officers of the Kentucky are expected to visit Constantinople. While at Smyrna Captain Chester exchanged visits with the Vali (governor) and the naval authorities. The latter greatly admired the super-imposed turret system of the Kentucky.

The government has stopped all telegrams from Smyrna in regard to the Kentucky.

RUSSIANS COME FOR CRUISERS

Blue Jackets Sail from London to Man the Warships Built for Czar by Cramps.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Two hundred and twenty Russian blue jackets sailed today on the steamship Rhylander for Philadelphia to man the Russian cruiser Varyag, built by the Cramps. A like detachment will sail in a fortnight to man the second cruiser.

Czar's Court is Sanguine.

LIVADIA, Dec. 5.—His majesty experiences no ill effects from sitting up in his arm chair at meal times and is so much better that the court is discussing the probable time of its return to St. Petersburg, which, however, is still undecided.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—In all the churches today special services of thanksgiving were held for the convalescence of the czar and in connection with the birthday of the czarvitch, Grand Duke Michael, who was born December 4, 1878.

Castellanes Going to London.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—"Count and Countess Boni de Castellane are negotiating for a house in London," says Vanity Fair, "where, in future, they will spend a portion of the year, as Count Boni is deeply hurt at the want of sympathy shown him by his friends and compatriots in his recent financial troubles.

GERMANY THINKS IT ICY

Berlin Papers Complain of the Alleged Lack of Cordiality Expressed in President's Message.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The German Foreign office and a section of the press will reserve a final expression of opinion upon President McKinley's message to congress until the full text is at hand. A Foreign office official said tonight: "The cabled [illegible] of the message is too meager to [illegible] impression as to the whole, but we [illegible] satisfaction from the emphasis [illegible] McKinley lays upon the good [illegible] between the United States and Germany. We are ready to meet America half way."

Many of the papers believe they detect a cooler tone toward Germany than toward England and France. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The tone in which President McKinley speaks of the relations of the United States and Germany is strikingly cool. It is not to be ignored that America's relations with France and Great Britain are expressly declared to be friendly, while in speaking of its relations with Germany the president only says that good will prevails. Such a difference cannot be without design. Possibly an explanation is to be found in the allusion in the message to the meat inspection bill. As a high protectionist Mr. McKinley is least justified in complaining of the hindrances to foreign importations into Germany."

Change in Tone Remarked.

The Berlin Neuste Nachrichten finds the tone of the message toward Germany "in marked contrast with that of the previous message, which said that the relations between the two powers continued most cordial, while yesterday's message confines itself, with intentional reserve, to the statement that good will prevails.

"This moderating language," the paper continues, "is especially striking since various questions have been settled within the year. The remarks about American meat importations into Germany are not sufficient to explain such cool treatment of America's relations with Germany, which the previous message and the speeches of the United States ambassador have mentioned so warmly. Therefore we reserve final judgment."

The Boersen Zeitung, which also calls attention to the difference in the language used with reference to France and Great Britain and that used regarding Germany, resents the imputation that the meat inspection bill is to be carried out with discrimination against the United States.

The Lokal Anzeiger, which complains of the "singularly cool tone of the message toward Germany," says: "President McKinley tries to place at the front the question in which the political and the business interests of the two nations clash. His discussion of the commercial treaties goes to the length of suggesting reprisals."

The Freisinnige interprets the "reprisal passage" as directed against Germany.

Discuss Chinese Expressions.

The press generally points out that President McKinley's discussion of the Chinese question presents no new matter and no surprises. "The message," says the Kreuze Zeitung, "shows that the purpose of the United States is to act in harmony with the powers."

On the other hand, the Boersen Courier complains that "President McKinley not only wants an open door, but claims a free hand for the State department and for himself."

This paper admits that the "president's policy is in substantial agreement with that of Germany."

The Neuste Nachrichten, which makes the same admission, says: "Germany's attitude with reference to the punishment of the guilty officials is covered by Mr. McKinley's language in announcing the policy of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung points out that "the United States, like Russia, is determined to spare the Chinese treasury."

The Boersen Zeitung condemns the president's utterances on China as "incapable of being reconciled with the policy of the United States regarding the punishment of the officials," but it calls his suggestion regarding a reference of the controversies to The Hague court of arbitration "a thoroughly sound idea, well worth consideration."

Austrians Do Not Like It.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The papers here generally criticise the United States' policy, as outlined in President McKinley's message to congress, with respect to China. While admitting the great influence Washington has exercised with European powers, the official Fremdenblatt complains that the United States appears unable to compensate individual foreigners for infringement of their rights, while the Neues-Weiner Tageblatt, touching on the same subject, asks if President McKinley showed the same solicitude for the Austro-Hungarians who lost their money, health and positions in the United States, as he now shows with reference to Austro-Hungarians arrested for evading military service.

FINANCIAL SHOWING IS FINE

German Financiers Speak in Highest Terms of Secretary Gage's Report.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Secretary Gage's report has made an excellent impression in financial circles here. A financier to whom the correspondent of the Associated Press showed the figures exclaimed:

"It is magnificent and confirms the condition of the American money market as indicated by the various loans of Europe during the year."

Ma's Men Hold Mountain Passes.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Field Marshal von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Tuesday, December 4, says strong detachments of Chinese regulars under General Ma are reported from Shan Si to be holding the mountain passes on the frontier of Chi Li.

An explosion at Pao Ting Fu during the clearing out of a powder magazine killed one man and wounded Lieutenant Wolfgramm and four others.

Seal Arbitration Delayed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—H. H. D. Pierce, secretary of the United States embassy, has secured thirty days' extension of the period within which evidence may be submitted in the Russian-American seal arbitration case before Arbitrator Asser, at The Hague, to permit the arrival of evidence from San Francisco. Mr. Pierce expects to submit the American case before January 8.

Victoria Wastes No Words.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The queen's speech tomorrow will be the shortest on record. It will consist of a single sentence announcing that parliament has been summoned to provide supplies for the army.

Disabled Steamer in Port.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5.—The Allan line steamer Parisian, from Liverpool, November 21, reported last night off the harbor with machinery disabled, steamed up to its pier in a heavy snow storm this morning.

Cannot Get Along Together.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 5.—The cabinet has resigned, owing to ministerial differences.

SHEDS HER FIRST TEARS

Miss Morrison at Last Breaks Down and Weeps in Court.

PROSECUTION WINS IMPORTANT POINT

After Prolonged Argument, the State Secures Admission of Mrs. Castle's Deathbed Accusation as Part of the Evidence.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 5.—Jessie Morrison, charged with murder in the first degree, today for the first time since her trial began two weeks ago gave vent to her pentup feelings of anguish and sobbed in court. It was the first sign of emotion that the defendant had displayed. It came when Judge Redden, one of her attorneys, pleading that the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Castle should not be admitted as evidence, declared that the words of accusation against the prisoner were "the concoction of men who sought only to convict an innocent girl."

Later Judge Shinn ruled that Mrs. Castle's statement could be placed before the jury as evidence, but sustained the objections of the defense to certain sentences therein, among them the words "By my God, it is true," the only part of the statement that the dying woman wrote herself. However, Judge Shinn decided that the jury should hear the evidence given yesterday as to the manner in which the statement was made. It was, he said, alone in the province of the court to decide on the mental condition of the declarant, but the jury should decide whether it was Mrs. Castle's own statement, or whether it might have been influenced by others.

This made it necessary to have the testimony given yesterday repeated and the jury was called in. Miss Morrison appeared more cheerful at the afternoon session, but watched the proceedings with evident impatience. The case now is not likely to go to the jury before the first of next week because of this delay.

Criticises the Prosecution.

Judge Redden said that Captain Waters, for the state, in depicting the horror of the wounding of the bride had painted the scene of sorrow at the deathbed, "and now," said the attorney, "I understand the purpose of this thing. It was an attack upon this defendant here to intimidate and cow her and, if possible, to break her down, and then point to it when this case goes before the jury as evidence of her guilt, or, if she could brace herself against it and by her will power not break down, they would point to that as evidence of a guilty conscience."

As Judge Redden talked he looked at the prisoner, whose eyes were wet with tears. She gulped down a sob and hid her eyes with her handkerchief. Miss Morrison has steadfastly maintained complete control of herself as she sat through the tedious examination of the state's witnesses and this was her first show of a break-down. Once released, the tears flowed freely. He charged that the dying declaration made by Mrs. Castle was a concoction of men who sought to convict an innocent girl. She was a frail girl, against whom vindictive men had conspired. All the evidence on which the attorneys for the state depended for conviction, he declared, was circumstantial, excepting the dying statement of Clara Castle.

Nothwithstanding Judge Shinn at the morning session held that Mrs. Castle's statement, practically in full, should be accepted as evidence, he announced at the opening of the afternoon session that the jury must hear the evidence connected with the making of the statement. They must, he said, decide themselves whether or not the statements introduced by the prosecution are the actual expressions of Mrs. Castle. So it became necessary that all the witnesses who testified yesterday while the jury were excused from the room should be examined again. This will prolong the trial at least a day or more and makes it improbable that the case will go to the jury this week.

Dr. Ambrose was the first witness recalled.

Popular Subscription.

All the afternoon was given to the reexamination of the witnesses who testified yesterday. Dr. Ambrose and Rev. Wharton testified that a fund had been raised by subscription by persons in Eldorado to assist in the prosecution of Jessie Morrison. Dr. Ambrose testified that he signed the subscription list.

Mrs. G. F. Ambrose testified that her husband, Dr. F. Ambrose, secured another section of Mrs. Castle's statement and that it was made supplementary to the statement already published. Mrs. Ambrose identified the following statement, which is dated July 6, and properly signed, as the supplementary statement:

"I never knew of any razors being about the place on June 22, except the one Olin used. I never at any time had a razor in my hand. I never on that day saw any razor except the one with which Jessie Morrison cut my throat. I make the above statement supplementary to what I have already made, fully believing that I will not get well."

When court adjourned the examination of witnesses who testified yesterday was not finished.

PLAN MEETING AT SALT LAKE

Executive Committee of National Live Stock Association Arranges for Annual Gathering Next Month.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The attendance at the International Live Stock exhibition was the largest of any day this week. Morning trains brought in thousands of farmers and their families from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and from states farther away, Texas and California contributing a number.

Judging of the various grades of blooded stock on exhibition was continued today and will be practically concluded tomorrow, when the slaughtering tests will be held. The tests to determine what feed is best for stock will also be watched closely. The blooded cattle sale of the Hereford Breeders' association was contiued today and a number of pure bred Berkshire hogs were also put on the market. Some high prices were realized.

The executive committee of the National Live Stock association held a meeting today and completed the program for its annual meeting, to be held at Salt Lake City, January 15 to 18. Among the subjects for discussion will be "Live Stock Importing and its Relation to Foreign Embargoes." Recommendations will be made to congress that a bill be passed applying the retaliatory principle in necessary cases.

Boer Colony on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A real estate firm announced today that a colony of Boer farmers is to be established on Long Island between Hicksville and Syosset in Nassau county. According to the firm they have signed a contract for 1,113 acres of land with the "Boer refugee aid committee" and expect twenty-three families of Boers here on December 28. Seventy families in all are to live on the tract, according to the promoters, and each is to have from five to twenty-five acres.

LIQUOR LAW FOR MANILA

Prevalence of Wet Goods Emporiums Creates Discussion of General Interest to the Citizens.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—The hall occupied by the United States commission was crowded today, the occasion being the public discussion of the Manila license bill. The section providing for banishing intoxicants from the escolta and down town plazas was strongly criticised. Judge Taft explained that the United States courts settled the right of the police and the power to limit the sale of liquors and yet the places where they were sold were unlimited. He declared that the condition of the escolta, owing to the presence of saloons, was disgraceful. The judge admitted that it was a hardship to some, but he denied that injustice was being done. The licenses expire in January and the section of the bill requiring removals will take effect in April.

The bill provides for a license of 600 pesos semi-annually, for a regular saloon; 800 for a theater and 500 for a hotel, besides a bar license. None of these will be allowed to sell a native intoxicants. Places are licensed separately for the latter. They are prohibited from selling to soldiers and Sunday closing is required. But hotels can serve liquors with meals. Licenses are imposed on distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers. The commission has passed an act requiring wholesome food supplies for animals used in transportation and imposing penalties for cruelty to animals.

DESPERATE CONVICTS ESCAPE

Eight Men Break Away from the Transport Grant at Hong Kong.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

HONG KONG, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Eight desperate convicts, who were being taken from Manila to San Francisco, escaped last night from the United States army transport Grant, which touched here to get the body of Paymaster Barber and convey it home to America. The convicts were destined to prisons in the United States. They got loose somehow, snatched life belts and jumped into the sea. After floating about for awhile they were picked up by a steam launch and brought to this city.

Among them was a soldier who had deserted from the American army and had joined the insurgent Filipinos, but had been captured. Three of the party have been found and taken back aboard the transport Grant and put in irons.

NELSON'S ELECTION IS SURE

Situation Regarding Minnesota's Second Senatorship Still Badly Mixed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—So far as any appointment is concerned there was nothing new in the senatorial situation today. Governor Lind has not yet succeeded in finding a republican to whom he could present the position—in fact it was asserted positively by one of his closest advisers today that the appointment had not yet been positively offered to anybody. Several men have been sounded as to what they would do if it were offered, but thus far no formal tender of the place has been made.

It has been suggested that in the event of a lively contest for the short term to succeed the late Senator Davis so much of a fight might develop that Senator Nelson would suffer. Present indications do not carry out any such suggestion, as the opinion is generally held that the long term must be filled before any votes are taken on the vacancy. This makes sure the reelection of Nelson. The latest development in the contest is the announcement of National Committeeman Shevlin that he would not be a candidate against Thomas Lowry or former Governor Pillsbury, and that he would abide by the decision of the Hennepin county delegation. Former Senator Washburn is also quoted as saying he would not enter any contest for the place. This reduces the number of candidates materially, and other statements indicate that Minneapolis will settle on some one candidate when the proper time comes and support him unanimously.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.—The Pioneer Press tomorrow will say that it learns from a source which it believes to be authoritative that Hon. Charles A. Towne of Duluth has been offered and accepted the appointment as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Davis. The paper says Governor Lind refused to confirm or deny the statement, but that its source of information is such that it cannot doubt that it is reliable. Mr. Towne was the candidate selected by the democrats for senator in the election of four years ago, when Senator Davis was reelected.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—Charles A. Towne tonight confirms the report that Governor Lind had tendered him the United States senatorship to succeed the late Senator C. K. Davis and said that he had decided to accept the appointment. He has telegraphed the governor to that effect. Mr. Towne refused to discuss the matter farther, but said that he would leave for Washington via St. Paul tomorrow morning.

TWO TRAMPS' TRAGIC ENDING

One Murdered and Dragged Onto Track, the Other Stabs Himself When Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from De Soto, Mo., says: Two unknown men lie dead at Blackwell, Mo., a small town seven miles south of here, the result of murder and suicide.

Last night the men, supposed to be tramps, asked permission to sleep in the boiler room of C. V. Segar's sawmill. One of the men was about 50 years of age and the other about 20. Early this morning the young man was found dead on the railroad track with his skull crushed and part of his clothing missing. It was evident that he had been murdered in the sawmill and dragged to the railroad track and laid across the rails. A posse of citizens started in search of his companion, who was caught about five miles out and brought back to the scene of the murder. When accused of the murder the old man drew a knife and stabbed himself in the heart, death resulting instantly.

OMAHA MAN FOR PRESIDENT

M. Donnelly Honored by Amalgamated Association of Meatcutters.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—The Amalgamated Association of Meatcutters and Butchers' Workmen spent nearly all of today in revising its constitution. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. Donnelly, Omaha; first vice president, J. F. Hart, Utica, N. Y.; second vice president, William Jameson, Kansas City; third vice president, Philip Saar, Buffalo, N. Y.; fourth vice president, Joseph Shehan, St. Louis; fifth vice president, Cass Schmidt, Springfield, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, H. D. Call, Syracuse, N. Y.

Beckham's Plurality.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.—Governor Beckham's plurality, as officially reported, is 3,689. The vote is as follows: Beckham, 233,052; Yerkes, 229,363.

AGAIN OPPOSES HIS PARTY

Congressman McCall of Massachusetts Speaks Against the Army Bill.

DEMOCRATS RAISE CRY OF IMPERIALISM

Old Clamor of Dangers of Giving President Discretionary Powers in Matter of Increasing Military Force Bandied About.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The house devoted the day to the army reorganization bill, which was brought up under a special order adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side. Lieutenant General Miles and a number of army officers were interested spectators throughout the day. Chairman Hull and Mr. Parker of New Jersey of the military committee, republicans, supported the bill and Messrs. Richardson of Tennessee, Cochran of Missouri, Kleburg of Texas, McClellan of New York and Cox of Tennessee spoke briefly against it.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, republican, then aroused the only enthusiasm of the day against the measure. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican tariff bill, he refused to follow his party. Today he attacked the whole Philippine policy of the administration. Although temperate in language, he was plain spoken in his warnings of the dangers which lay ahead of the government if a colonial policy was persisted in. He also criticised technically several features of the bill, especially that lodging in the president the discretion to expand or reduce the size of the army at will. In concluding he likened the unconquerable spirit which opposed our army in the Philippines to that of Washington at Valley Forge. Love of independence, he said, was the "noblest heritage of the human heart." He declared that the United States would immediately give the Filipino people honorable assurance that they should have a government of their own.

In replying to Mr. McCall, Mr. Hull declared that until congress acted to the contrary we must assert and enforce our sovereignty over the Philippines or disgrace ourselves before the world and it was the duty of congress to provide an army adequate to put down the rebellion. Eleven of the twenty-six pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

Tomorrow the Grout oleomargine bill, under a special order made at the last session, will displace the army bill, which will go over until Friday.

Debate on Army Bill.

When the house met the speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle of Maine resigning his position as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, then presented a special order for the immediate consideration of the army bill, the rule not to interfere with other special orders.

Mr. Dalzell said that legislation of some character was imperative, as it would take time to recruit and organize the new army, which must replace the old on July 1, 1901.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee said that his side of the house recognized the necessity for some legislation, but did not agree that this bill, establishing a permanent standing army, should become a law. If an emergency exists an emergency should be provided for. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 58,000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be, he was not willing to see one man given such power. It was in his opinion abdicating the functions of congress.

Mr. Richardson said he was ready at all times to vote to put down rebellion anywhere and everywhere that it existed, but under the stress of an emergency he was not willing to establish permanently a large standing army.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama also inveighed against clothing the president with discretionary power to expand or contract the army at will.

Grover Cleveland Eulogized.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in support of the bill, said that personally he was in favor of a standing army of 100,000 men. The people, he said, were not frightened when a demagogue said that the purpose in increasing the army was to station large regiments near large cities to oppress labor. They were not alarmed by the cries that their liberty was to be subverted. As for the opposition to the "sliding scale" the president always had been practically supreme in the use of the army; why should he not in the use of his discretion have the power in time of necessity to expand the army? It was a glorious tribute to our system that never had the president of the United States attempted to abuse his power over the army. One of the magnificent acts of Grover Cleveland had been his assumption of his duty to keep the peace in a great commonwealth by means of the United States army when the governor of that state did not want him to interfere. It was then arranged that general debate should run for two hours on a side and that then the bill should be considered under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Hull suggested that the oleomargarine bill, which was special order for tomorrow, be postponed until the army bill was disposed of, but neither friends nor opponents of the oleo bill were willing lest some parliamentary advantage be lost. Mr. Hull then opened the debate. He said the main objection he had heard to the organization proposed by the bill was to the alleged preponderating influence of the cavalry. This, he said, was necessary because of the effectiveness of cavalry in operations in the Philippines. In concluding his statement Mr. Hull ridiculed the charges made during the recent campaign by the opposition to the effect that the republican party desired to foist upon the country a great standing army.

Transfer of Volunteer Officers.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa asked what provision the bill made for the transfer of volunteer officers to the regular army.

Mr. Hull replied that on the staff volunteer officers could be appointed to the regular army without regard to age or grade, but in the line volunteer officers could not be appointed above the grade of first lieutenant, and then only when below the age of 30.

Mr. Hepburn asked if Mr. Hull would object to an amendment providing that vacancies below the grade of colonel could be filled from the list of volunteer officers and declaring it to be the purpose of the act to place volunteer officers commissioned since April 19, 1898, upon the same footing with officers of the regular army.

"I should say," responded Mr. Hull, "that to appoint volunteer officers to the grade of major would do a great injustice to regular army officers who have served twenty or twenty-five years in the army."

Mr. Cochran of Missouri, who followed Mr. Hull, charged that the avowed purpose of the administration to use an army of

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	30	1 p. m.	40
6 a. m.	29	2 p. m.	40
7 a. m.	28	3 p. m.	41
8 a. m.	28	4 p. m.	42
9 a. m.	29	5 p. m.	41
10 a. m.	30	6 p. m.	40
11 a. m.	33	7 p. m.	40
12 m.	35	8 p. m.	38
		9 p. m.	37

READS LIKE REAL ROMANCE

Party of Thirty-Two Miners Have Almost Miraculous Escape from Cave-in of Two Acres of Earth.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 5.—Thirty-two men employed at the Nayaug colliery in Dunmore were entombed by a cave-in this morning, but, thanks to a simple fortunate circumstance, a terrible disaster was avoided.

The men were at work about 1,000 feet from the bottom of the slope and 400 feet below the surface when two acres of the roof between them and the slope came down with a terrific crash, crushing the pillars beneath it and causing a rush of air that almost blew the men from their feet and hurled the roof off the fan house.

Their lamps were extinguished but, finding that the air was still pure, they relighted them and began to cast about for a way to escape. Some counselled remaining where they were until help should reach them from the outside, but the cracking of the pillars in their vicinity told them that the cave-in was extending and that they must soon find a way out or be caught like rats in a trap. Foreman John Gibbons, who chanced to be with the men at the time, bade them keep cool and quiet and he would try to find a way out. Crawling on his hands and knees over the fallen roof and squirming through crevices he made his way to within fifteen feet of the airway which led to the second opening and which it was presumed was not affected by the fall, as it is a narrow passage out through solid rock. Returning for the men he had them take their tools and follow him. After a difficult and dangerous journey they reached the point where the fall blocked their way. This was attacked with bars, picks and shovels and after an hour's work a passage was cleared to the airway which, as they had counted upon, was open. As fast as they could run they made their way to the second opening and to the surface, where they were greeted with wild hurrahs from the thousands who had gathered expecting to see them brought out crushed and mangled corpses, if they were brought out at all.

During the two hours and fifteen minutes intervening between the time of the cave-in and the time they emerged from the second opening the most intense excitement prevailed. Scores of volunteers, urged on by the piteous appeals of the wives and children of the entombed men, descended the slope and in the face of the fact that the roof was continually working and that tons of rock were liable to drop at any moment, they proceeded to attack the fall and dig a passageway through it.

The surface over the cave-in dropped in some places fully a yard and huge fissures zigzagged in every direction. The Nayaug colliery is an old working that was opened thirty years ago. It was pretty well worked out and only a comparatively few men were employed in it.

PASTOR TESNOW'S DOWNFALL

Denver Minister Seeks Vice and is Overwhelmed in the City's Pitfalls.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Rev. Henry Tesnow, late pastor of the Reformed church, left hurriedly for the east November 22 to escape the odium of unavoidable exposures. He fell from grace while probing for vice. He has resigned his pastorate by request. Dissipation, mismanagement of the church finances and general conduct intolerable in a clergyman caused his virtual dismissal from the church.

Rev. A. S. Dechant, superintendent of western missions for the First Reformed church, came to Denver November 16 to conduct an investigation of the local mission's financial condition. A plain talk between Rev. Mr. Dechant and Rev. Tesnow resulted. Rev. Tesnow armed himself with a revolver, threatened his wife's life and frightened her terribly. The horror of exposure made him almost insane. At length he fled the town by a night train.

From Chicago he went to Delonco, N. J., his old home, where his mother and sister still live. He still writes beseeching letters urging forgiveness. Rev. Mr. Tesnow has always declared himself in favor of knowing the city's evils that he might the better preach against them. Upon this pretense he has continually absented himself from his home, leaving his young wife at home at night. It is said that the so-called extravagance of Pastor Tesnow will not fall short of $3,000.

HOLD UP AN IOWA STOCKMAN

Detectives Arrest the Robbers After a Fight and Recover the Property.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Fred T. Gilmore of Baxter, Ia., was knocked senseless late last night near Michigan avenue and Harmon Court and robbed of $11,229 in negotiable paper, $23 in money and a watch. The robbers, William Cummings and George Hayes, after a desperate battle with detectives, were captured and all of the booty save the watch and money was recovered.

Gilmore came to Chicago to exhibit cattle at the live stock show. The detectives saw Gilmore with Cummings and Hayes, whom they followed to the scene of the robbery. When the officers approached the robbers sprung behind a garbage box and began shooting at the detectives. The latter lined up behind a telegraph pole and returned the fire. Twenty shots were exchanged at a range of not more than fifty feet, but no one was wounded.

Having emptied their revolvers the detectives made a rush upon the bandits and caught them as they were trying to reload their weapons.

CIVIL SERVICE IN KANSAS

Governor Stanley Proposes Law That Shall Make Merit and Not Politics the Arbiter.

TOPEKA, Kan. Dec. 5.—Governor Stanley has undertaken to establish a system of civil service among the officers and employes of the various state institutions. The proposed law will be similar to the Illinois law providing for civil service in municipal governments. It will provide that politics shall not be considered in selecting officers for state institutions. The State Board of Charities will comprise the examining board and will act as the civil service commission. Fitness, efficiency and length of term of service recorded shall be considered in distributing the best positions.

TREATY IS TAKEN UP

Hay-Pauncefote Agreement Laid Before the Senate at Washington.

IT IS DEBATED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator Lodge Urges the Necessity of Its Speedy Approval.

UNITED STATES GAINS AND LOSES NOTHING

Its Rights on the Nicaragua Canal Are Thoroughly Protected.

DEMOCRATS MAKE SHOW OF OPPOSITION

Regular Session is Devoted to the Conclusion of Senator Frye's Speech in Support of Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—On motion of Mr. Platt of Connecticut the senate this afternoon held a brief executive session. It was devoted to the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The treaty and the amendment suggested to it by the committe on foreign relations were read, at the instance of Senator Lodge, who took charge of the treaty on behalf of the committee. He then made a speech in explanation of the treaty and urged its speedy ratification as a necessary preliminary to the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Senator Lodge was subjected to many questions during the presentation of his explanation of the treaty. Senator Beveridge asked whether it was not true that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided for in the pending treaty, would have the effect of permitting Great Britain to acquire property in the area affected.

Senator Lodge replied in the negative, saying it was well known to all that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, while abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so far as it applies to the United States and binds this country, still leaves England bound by its terms. For this reason he was sure there need be no apprehension on that score.

Senator Lodge discussed the amendment suggested at the last session by the committee on foreign relations providing that none of the provisions of the first five sections of the treaty could be construed as applying to "measures the United States find it necessary for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States."

The senator urged that this amendment had the effect of giving greater assurance to our own people and was a necessary safeguard.

Lindsay Raises Objections.

At this point Senator Lindsay of Kentucky interjected a question and in doing so made quite a statement as to what he said he considered a peculiar misapprehension as to the effect of the amendment. "I find," he said, "that most people appear to think that this amendment provides for the fortification of the Nicaragua canal, whereas it does nothing of the kind."

He then quoted from the amendment, showing that it applied specifically to only sections one, two, three, four and five of the treaty. He claimed that it only provides in the most general way for the protection of the rights of the United States. He called attention to the fact that while the treaty of Constantinople applying to the Suez canal had been used as the basis of the pending treaty, only the first seven articles of it had been incorporated in the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, leaving out article 10 of that agreement, which gives to the sultan of Egypt the right to defend the interests of that country in connection with the Suez canal.

Right of Fortification Not Given.

Replying, Senator Lodge said he had not contended and did not contend that the amendment provided the power to fortify the canal. The great benefit of the amendment was found, he said, in the fact that it applies to the first section copied from the Constantinople agreement, providing that the canal shall be "free and open in time of war as in time of peace to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations."

The amendment, he further said, was substantially in the language of article x o the Constantinople treaty and therefore might be expected to serve the same purposes intended to be subserved by that article with reference to the Suez canal.

In conclusion he urged early action upon the treaty as of great importance, because of the general desire to go on with the Nicaragua canal legislation. He did not, however, indicate any time for taking a vote upon either the treaty or the committee amendment.

Senator Money of Mississippi made a brief speech in general opposition to the treaty, but indicating that he might vote for it if the amendment was retained, though not satisfied, he said, that the amendment would make the document entirely satisfactory. Upon the whole he thought the United States would best promote its interests by proceeding to construct the canal without asking the aid or consent of any other country.

Regular Session of Senate.

At the regular session of the senate preceding the executive session today Senator Frye concluded his speech upon the ship subsidy bill. He devoted his attention principally to a technical explanation of the various provisions of the measure, explaining with especial care that provision which would admit to American registry foreign-built ships. From several sources his attention was directed to this provision and it is evidently one upon which much of the forthcoming debate will rest.

Aside from the speech of Mr. Frye no business of importance was transacted in legislative session. When the session opened the credentials of Samuel D. McEnery and Murphy J. Foster as senators from Louisiana and George P. Wetmore from Rhode Island were received. Bills were passed permitting Captain B. H. McCalla and Commander W. C. Wise of the United States navy to accept decorations from the emperor of Germany.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew calling for information as to the postal frauds in Cuba was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

The house bill for the celebration of the establishment of the seat of national government in the city of Washington was passed without discussion.

Ship Subsidy Bill Taken Up.

Consideration of the ship subsidy bill was then resumed, Mr. Frye of Maine concluding his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Frye said the amount of subsidy would be no more than $9,000,000 a year. That limit, he said, was fixed definitely in the bill.

"So far as the cost to the government is concerned," he added, "it will be really no