

SENATE HAS TREATY

Hay-Panamafo Instrument in Hands of United States Lawmakers.

FULL TEXT OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Approved Entirely by the Famous Clayton-Bulwer Compact.

PRINCIPLE OF ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY

Government May Employ Native Capital, Gift or Loan.

BELLIGERENTS' RIGHTS CLEARLY DEFINED

In Transmitting Treaty to Senate President Directs Attention to Neutrality Clause of Former Document.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The new Hay-Panamafo treaty, providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which was sent to the senate yesterday, is as follows:

The United States of America and his majesty, Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the sea, king and emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutrality established in article 8 of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America, and his majesty, Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefoot, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.—The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforesaid convention of April 19, 1850.

Article 2.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either wholly or in part, or by individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock, or shares, and that the subject of the provisions of the present treaty, the said government shall have the right to acquire the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of such canal.

Article 3.—The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of the canal the following rules, which shall be substantially embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed on October 29, 1888, and the free navigation of the Suez canal, that is to say:

Section 1.—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on equal terms, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or transit. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be uniform and equitable.

Article 4.—The canal shall never be blockaded nor shall any right of hostility be committed to it in such a manner as to prevent its being kept open to the vessels of all nations on equal terms, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or transit. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be uniform and equitable.

Article 5.—The provisions of this article shall apply to the canal, to the canal, within three marine miles of either end, and to the waters of the canal, within twenty-four hours of any one time, except in case of distress, and in such cases as may be so soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

Article 6.—The plant, establishments, buildings and all other immovables necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be neutral, and, in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from seizure, capture, injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Article 7.—It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of any country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization of the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

Article 8.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by his majesty, king and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington on or before the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1901.

President Roosevelt's Letter.

Following is the letter of President Roosevelt transmitting the treaty to the senate:

To the Senate: I transmit for the advice and consent of the senate to this convention, signed November 18, 1901, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end, to remove any objection which may arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal, under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutrality established in article 8 of that convention. I also include a report from the secretary of state submitting the convention for my consideration.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, White House, Washington, Dec. 4, 1901.

The text of Secretary Hay's report upon the treaty as made to the president was also submitted to the senate, but the language was practically the same as that of the president in his letter of transmission.

DIAZ SURRENDERS TO ALBAN

Government Commander Praised for His Attitude Toward Conquered Forces.

COLON, Dec. 5.—(Via Galveston.)—The following message was delayed by the Colombian censor: General Alban, wearing his uniform and accompanied by a bodyguard of soldiers, left Panama yesterday morning to receive the surrender of the liberal general, Domingo Diaz. The two generals, Diaz and Gorgora station on the railroad and returned to Empire station, where the peace papers were signed.

General Diaz with about eighty followers and accompanied by General Alban reached Panama yesterday morning. General Alban conducted the liberal leader, who wore the liberal emblem, a red ribbon and his hat, to a carriage and drove him to his family house in Panama.

All persons here unite in agreeing that Diaz is not only a brave general, but a true patriot as well. That part of the conservative forces under General Alban dispatched to Agua Dulce has not returned. It is surmised this expedition is in pursuit of the liberal general, Victoriano Lorenzo, but there is absolutely no information as to whether these two forces have become engaged.

It is rumored in Panama that 200 liberals from Tumaco have landed in the department of Panama to receive the command of General Belizario Porras. The conservative government is in no way disturbed at this rumor. Since yesterday all trains have been running across the Isthmus without escorts of American marines. Both ends of the Isthmus are quiet. The general training ship Steamer has sailed from here for Kingston, Jamaica.

QUEEN FORGIVES HER HUSBAND

Public and Court Officials Not So Ready to Overlook Recent Occurrences.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—With the view of allaying public indignation and excitement in the Netherlands, the queen has graciously declared to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina has forgiven her husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the suggestion being that the public ought to follow suit. Since Prince Henry returned to Het Loo the queen and he have been dining together and gradually resuming normal relations. Yesterday they walked together and afterward drove in the castle park. The relations between Prince Henry and the members of the court are, however, very strained. The former cordially has been replaced by an attitude of frigid politeness on the part of the prince consort, and apparently the gentlemen of the court are equally indisposed to gloss over recent occurrences.

MANY BOERS CAPTURED

Three Laggers Rounded up with Only a Few Casualties on Either Side.

PRETORIA, Dec. 5.—The largest capture of Boers made in many months occurred today, when three columns secured an aggregate of 250 prisoners. General Bruce Hamilton, near Ermelo; Major Dawkins, in the Waterbury district, and General Mouton, in northwest Transvaal, rounded up three laggers with only a few casualties on either side.

ERNEST REYER TOTAL WRECK

French Bark Driven Ashore Lies Hopelessly Aground, but Crew is Safe.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 5.—At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, while a terrible storm was raging along the coast, the French bark Ernest Reyer went ashore off the mouth of Quinalt river, thirty miles north of Gray's Harbor. It struck heavily on the beach and the full force of the waves pounded it further up the shore, every incoming sea washing clear over it. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see how far away the land lay, but the officers and men cleared away the boats and made for the shore, and all reached land in safety.

The shipwrecked men are being cared for on the beach by the Indians, but they have no hopes of saving their ship, as it now lies aground with the breakers pounding it to pieces. Masts, rigging and sails have gone and the vessel will be a total loss.

Ernest Reyer is a steel-built craft of 3,500 tons, built in France ten months ago. Captain Pulliaty commanding. It carried a crew of twenty-eight men. It cleared the Pacific coast on its maiden voyage, touched at Tasmania for orders and from there proceeded in ballast for Portland.

Mate Rochon came from the scene of the wreck on the tug Ranger this afternoon with news of the disaster.

NELSON IS TOWED TO PORT

British Vessel, Thought to Be Lost, Has Narrow Escape.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 5.—The British ship Nelson, which was reported lost off the Columbia river yesterday, was towed to Puget Sound by the steamer Walla Walla, bound from San Francisco to Seattle. The hull of Nelson is practically intact, but its bulwarks were smashed, lifeboats and fore rigging carried away and catina damaged. There are three inches of water in its hold, but the extent of the damage to its cargo of wheat is not known.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS HURT

While Taking Water Mixed Train is Struck by a Freight.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—A mixed freight and passenger train on the Birmingham Mineral railroad, while taking water near Bessemer, was run into in the rear by a freight train. The following casualties resulted: J. J. Dickson, agent of the Equitable Insurance company, slight head bruises; William W. H. Keith, hurt on head and body, serious; Dr. E. P. Laxer, R. J. Tillman, J. E. Delworth, W. G. Windham and a half dozen negroes slightly injured.

FENCE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

First Carload of Building Material Reaches Exposition Site.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The first carload of building material for the construction of the Louisiana Purchase exposition was brought to the World's fair site today. It consisted of lumber for the fence, the erection of which will commence tomorrow.

LINCOLN POSTOFFICE FIGHT

Burkett's Aggressiveness for Sizer Finds Presidential Favor.

PLACE FOR E. A. TUCKER OF HUMBOLDT Cannot Get Into Consular Service Just Now, but May Find Room in Law Department Under Postmaster General.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Burkett has the degree of his convictions to a pronounced degree, as the developments in the Lincoln postoffice fight show. For several days both Senators Dietrich and Millard and Mr. Burkett have been receiving telegrams protesting against the selection of E. A. Tucker as postmaster at Lincoln and intimating that the business men of the Nebraska capital would carry these protests to the president unless Mr. Burkett were reappointed. Mr. Burkett is nothing if not aggressive, and today, in company with Senator Millard, he called on President Roosevelt, and while he went on other business for his constituency, he incidentally talked with the president about the protests that were coming in from Lincoln. Mr. Roosevelt is an admirer of courage and he gave Mr. Burkett to understand that he (Burkett) was running the policies of the First Nebraska district and that he would be considered when the appointments were going around. Whether Mr. Roosevelt said so in as many words is not known, but it was definitely announced to-night that Mr. Sizer will be appointed by the president in due season.

Seek Place for E. A. Tucker. Senator Millard and Mr. Burkett called on the president today to urge officially the appointment of E. A. Tucker of Humboldt to a consular position.

President Roosevelt was thoroughly frank with the representatives from Nebraska and told them that a consular position for Nebraska at this time was wholly out of the question. He thought Nebraska had been pretty well taken care of, so far as consular positions went. He was, however, of the opinion that Judge Tucker might be given some judicial position. Mr. Burkett, acting on this suggestion, presented Judge Tucker's papers to Postmaster General Sizer with a view to securing him a place in the law department under the postmaster general. While refusing to commit himself, Mr. Sizer said he would read Judge Tucker's papers carefully.

During their conference with the president Senator Millard and Mr. Burkett also presented the claims of F. E. Martin, formerly of Falls City, now a resident of Guthrie, Okla., for the position of a court reporter with one of the new judges appointed for Oklahoma.

Congressman Mercer has recommended the reappointment of Wesley J. Cook, postmaster at Blair. Senator Millard has recommended that Albert Soudeburg, assistant engineer in the new postoffice building, be placed in the roll of the Treasury department, Soudeburg having filled the position for twenty months. He has given satisfaction and his appointment to the permanent roll has been overlooked.

Mercer on the Philippines. Mr. Mercer has some decided views relative to the Philippines and does not hesitate to say that the situation enjoyed by well known citizens of that island should be looked up. He has a detailed statement of the employees in the civil government of the islands and it shows, he says, that we are paying in salaries alone upward of \$4,000,000 annually.

Since the outbreak of the proposed law, "said Mr. Mercer, "and there is a promise that he will put a stop to many of the glaring faults. Chaffee and Humphrey are soldiers. They have no patience with the government employees' living in luxury and I hope matters will be adjusted for the honor of the nation. As for the Philippines, we can well get along without them."

Mr. Mercer's hair has turned gray since he left the United States last June and he has lost considerable in weight.

South Dakota Indian Lands. Representative Burke is preparing two bills affecting the Indian lands in South Dakota, which he will offer in the house next week. One of them provides that in case of condemnation of lands formerly included in the Sioux reservation the price shall be the same as is now fixed in the law opening these lands for settlement. This means that the settlers on the Sioux reservation will not be required to pay more than 50 cents an acre for the land. Under the present rules of the land office settlers are required to pay \$1.25 an acre.

The other bill provides uniformity in the fees and commissions allowed registers and receivers in cases of condemnation. The fees under the proposed law will probably be fixed on a basis of \$1.25 an acre. Under existing regulations the fees and commissions are based upon the price of the lands. This has resulted in diminished receipts at several land offices in the various states, notably in South Dakota. This bill will apply to lands in Minnesota, the Dakotas and other western states.

The names of several South Dakotans were today sent to the senate for confirmation. Herman Ellerman of Yankton, who was appointed collector of internal revenue for the new Dakota district during the recess, was today formally named for the place, and Robert E. Person of Howard was named for the position of auditor of the treasury for the Interior department. Robert Somers was named for the Lower Brule Indian agency and Harry Chamberlain for agent at Crow Creek.

Department Notes. Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Laura Arnold, Adgton, Sheridan county, vice L. Walden, resigned; John Sheff, Grafton, Fillmore county, vice W. B. Bosserman, removed; Clarence R. Greeley, Cumminsville, Wheeler county, vice H. R. Bowler, resigned; Peter E. Brase, Werners, Merrick county, vice P. Moses, resigned.

Iowa—J. A. Crawford, Hayward, Dickinson county; G. A. Holt, Keb, Wakarusa county.

The postoffices at Altona, Neb., Almont, Covington and Royal, Ia., and Lebanon and Selby, S. D., become money order offices January 2.

The Manville National bank of Manville, Ia., has been authorized to begin business with \$25,000 capital.

A postoffice is to be established at Artes, Campbell county, S. D., with Adam J. Hazel postmaster.

The postoffices at Osce, Kearney county, Neb.; Wakpala, Boreman county, S. D., and Glenn, Big Horn county, Wyo., have been discontinued.

The postmaster at Laramie, Wyo., has been allowed one additional carrier.

ALL REPUBLICANS BUT TWO

Official Court of South Dakota's Judicial Election is Completed.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The official tally on judicial election shows these results: First Circuit—Elison F. Smith, 8,901; Jared Runyon, 1,663. Second Circuit—Joseph W. Jones, 8,509; Frederick W. Scanlan, 1,286. Third Circuit—Charles W. Seward, 2,971; Julian Bennett, 3,696. Fourth Circuit—Frank B. Smith, 2,679; Albert E. Chamberlain, 1,528. Fifth Circuit—James H. McCoy, 4,053; Thomas H. Null, 2,387. Sixth Circuit—Loring E. Gaffy, 1,967. Seventh Circuit—Charles W. Brown, 1,178; Levi McGee, 1,312. Eighth Circuit—Frank J. Wushaugh, 2,456; Joseph B. Moore, 1,822. This elects all republicans except in the Third and Seventh circuits.

The returns from Washburn county in the Sixth circuit were not counted as the return board from that county failed to state for whom the votes were cast, only saying "seventy-two votes for circuit judge."

FAVOR PASSING GROUT BILL

South Dakota Dairy and Butter Interests Conclude Their Conviction.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The dairy and buttermakers' convention today adopted resolutions favoring the passage of the Grout bill by congress. The dairy laws of South Dakota and approving work of present commissioner; recommending the appointment of E. Seedorf of Elgin, Ill., for superintendent of the dairy division at the St. Louis exposition; recommending the establishment of a department of work at the State Agricultural college; recommending the election of Leland Griffith of Desmet as president, C. P. Sherwood of Salem as secretary, and L. S. Eyer of Huron as treasurer. The convention adjourned after passing resolutions to place as may be designated by the officers-elect.

GETS ONE YEAR IN PRISON

Judge Jones Sends W. A. Witte to Sioux Falls Penitentiary for Forgery.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—In the circuit court today Judge Jones sentenced W. A. Witte, a young man, to one year in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. Witte pleaded guilty to forgery. During their conference with the president several prominent German farmers to notes which he attempted to disguise to a local attorney. Only a week or two before his arrest he married a young woman for Oklahoma.

CHAFFEE CLOSES THE PORTS

Intends to Shut Off Supplies Where the Insurgents Are Still Active.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—General Chaffee has issued orders for the closing of all ports in the Laguna and Batangas provinces. The quartermasters there will cease paying rents to the Filipino owners of houses for military purposes, as it is known that a large proportion of the money finds its way to the insurgents in the shape of contributions and General Chaffee intends that no more government funds shall find their way into the hands of the enemy. The reason for closing the ports is that too many supplies are found to be getting into the possession of the insurgents. General Chaffee intends giving General Bell, commanding the troops in the Batangas province, every assistance he may require to subdue the insurrection.

Governor Taft is improving rapidly and now expects to return to the United States on the government transport Grant, which sails before Christmas.

GETS FIVE YEARS FOR FORGERY

M. H. Allen, charged with Passing Spurious Checks, Convicted by Kansas City Jury.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.—M. H. Allen, charged with passing forged checks on several local merchants, was convicted today and sentenced for five years in the penitentiary. Allen was arrested in Los Angeles two months ago. He insists that it is a case of mistaken identity and that his name is Truman L. Nye. Allen says he left St. Paul in August last, traveling to Detroit, Buffalo, Omaha and San Francisco. He was arrested while taking a trunk containing considerable jewelry and other articles from the depot. He asserted that the trunk belonged to an uncle named Barrows, who was in San Francisco at the time.

WANTS SPECIAL MANAGER

Horticultural Society Demands Separate Commissioner at St. Louis Exposition.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 5.—The Missouri state Horticultural society today elected officers as follows: President, D. A. Robnett, Columbia; first vice president, E. S. Tiffin, Nochele; second vice president, C. M. Dutcher, Warrensburg; third vice president, C. W. Murrell, St. Louis; treasurer, W. G. Gano, Parkville; secretary, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City. The society went on record with a demand that the St. Louis exposition management appoint a special commissioner to represent horticultural interests instead of having horticulture included in the general agricultural commission as is now proposed. The convention adjourns tonight.

ROCK ISLAND MAKES SURVEY

Line Will Be Built from El Reno Unless Choctaw Will Sell.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 5.—A party of Rock Island surveyors started from El Reno yesterday to run a line parallel to the Choctaw to Oklahoma City and South McAlester. The Rock Island has determined to build this line unless it can purchase the Choctaw, which it is stated upon authority, is not for sale.

Movement of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 5.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Nomade, from New York; Westerland, from Philadelphia; Celtic, from New York. At New York—Arrived: Pretorian, from Glasgow; Deutschland, from Hamburg; Bremen, from Bremen; Salsed, from Glasgow; for Havre.

At St. Louis—Sailed: Amsterdam, for New York. At Queenstown—Sailed: Rheinland, for Philadelphia. At Liverpool—Sailed: La Champagne, for New York, for Havre.

TRUSTS AND THEIR NATURE

E. Rosewater Debates Commercial and Other Combinations.

NATIONAL REGULATION THE REMEDY Danger at Present Lies Chiefly in the Over-Capitalization, Which May Produce a Panic, Causing Much Suffering.

The Economic league, at its session last night, was addressed by E. Rosewater on the subject of "Trusts." H. W. Yates presided and in opening the meeting said that the subject of "Trusts" was one which appealed to every person and that the solution was not an easy one.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Rosewater said that the trusts have forced upon the world a problem never before forced as they have created a revolution in the industrial world. He said in part: "The changes have taken place only in the last fifty years—with the general use of steam as power. So long as people could earn a fair livelihood in employment where skill was the principal factor, such combinations were not desirable, but when inventors made the expense of factories greater, it was found necessary to form associations of capital to control machinery and lessen expense."

"With the increased development still larger aggregations of capital were found desirable. One of the results of this is the high office building and hotel have come as the result of the invention of the elevator for freight and passengers."

On the Side of the Trusts. "I have come to the conclusion that the trusts have come to stay, but I would have them regulated and held in such restraint as would stop them from injuring the people. The friends of the trust claim that free competition is commercial warfare and that every success of one man means the defeat of another; that competition will bring insolvency. The waste due to unrestricted competition would go far to pay expenses. The avowed object of the trust is to reduce expense and increase values. The trust utilizes the most modern machinery and distributes in large quantities—to the advantage of both manufacturer and consumer. With the death of competition there will be less incentive to adulterate goods. Losses from bad credits will be practically eliminated. Another advantage to accrue to the holder of trust stock is to be made in the reduction of expenses of sale and distribution. High wages and steady employment are the results of loss of competition. Great industrial concerns can inaugurate old age pensions and profit-sharing, at the same time giving the consumer better goods at lower wages. The trust will enable the American manufacturer to capture the markets of the world and give a safe investment for capital. While men of great wealth will be large holders, much capital will be held by the middle class. No one need be injured by over-capitalization."

There is no objection to capital as such; no objection to corporations until they stifle free competition. The most serious objection to the modern trust is that it has been organized in the interests of promoters and stock jobbers rather than the reduction of expenses. The dazzling advantages of these corporations have caused a furore in the interest of corporations. The sugar trust was dissolved in New York and later appeared as a single corporation of New Jersey. The success of the sugar trust brought many others into the field.

In opposition to trusts, it has been claimed that there is no objection to capital as such; no objection to corporations until they stifle free competition. The most serious objection to the modern trust is that it has been organized in the interests of promoters and stock jobbers rather than the reduction of expenses. The dazzling advantages of these corporations have caused a furore in the interest of corporations. The sugar trust was dissolved in New York and later appeared as a single corporation of New Jersey. The success of the sugar trust brought many others into the field.

It is this conspiracy on the part of promoters to organize every line of industry into one corporation which appeals most to the people.

The speaker read an advertisement of the Great Steel corporation promising dividends of 12 per cent on stock, and continued: "This is a bait thrown out to people of small means to invest their money in a concern capitalized at \$1,000,000—a sum almost inconceivable. Last week I met Andrew Carnegie and congratulated him upon the good he has been doing, and he said that he had spent only interest so far—had not touched the capital."

"I do not say that Mr. Carnegie has got his wealth dishonestly, but the organization in which his money is invested are over-capitalized. Speaking with a former resident of Omaha, now in a railroad combination, he said that the present condition would continue. The men on the inside may not see it, but to the average mind it appears that all panics have resulted from over-inflation of values. The next panic may come from the trusts."

State Regulation a Failure. "On the subject of state regulation of corporations I have gradually changed my mind. Nationalization of railroads must be the logical result. State regulation of railroads is a failure. Why load the state up with needless expense. If the people should elect three railroad commissioners the railroad will own two of them. There is not so great likelihood that the railroads would own the federal commissioners."

The speaker then, referring to the proceedings of the trust conference in 1899, said: "Publicity was the keynote to the first trust conference held—publicity under the plan of examination of national banks of all trusts engaged in interstate commerce. If corporations engaged in this business could be capitalized only to the amount of actual value there would not be so much danger."

It may be asked, "Why should we furnish a guardian for one intending to buy stocks or bonds?" This is not the intention. These stocks and bonds are used as securities at the bank, and the trustee fails to meet their obligations and there will be an upheaval which will affect every member of the community.

Trusts and Employees. "It is said that the trust materially assists the wage-worker in securing steady employment at fair wages. These large corporations can do this as long as they can fix prices, but the wage-workers have discovered that these corporations can cope with the best organizations of the country and defeat their just demands. Here comes

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday, Saturday, Sunday. High 50 to 55. Low 25 to 30. Snow or Rain in Eastern Portions; South-easterly 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.

SCHLEY FOUND AT FAULT

Five Counts Decided Against the Admiral, Says a Washington Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A special to the Press from Washington says: Rear Admiral Schley has been found at fault on five counts by the court of inquiry. This comes from a person who is in a position to learn the opinion of the three admirals in the different specifications of the present.

It is understood that the court finds against Schley: 1. For the delay of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos. 2. For misrepresentation of the reasons for returning to Key West to coal. 3. For disobedience of orders in making the retrograde movement. 4. For failure to destroy Colon. 5. For conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in the Schley-Holmes controversy.

It is impossible for the Associated Press to confirm the report of the Press' statement in regard to the finding of the Schley court tonight.

DES MOINES FACTORY BURNED

Assistant Chief Taylor and Fireman Joseph Hamilton Hurt at Starch Works Fire.

DES MOINES, Dec. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The largest two buildings of the Des Moines plant of the National Starch company, in the city, were destroyed by the drying and packing rooms, and the milling building, were destroyed by fire last night.

The fire started in the drying room and spread with such rapidity that the employees were unable to escape. The plant was beyond the city water mains and the firemen were confined to the use of the mains of the company's private plant. Access could only be had to these inside the main building and the mains were soon broken by falling walls.

Assistant Chief Taylor and Fireman Joseph Hamilton were caught under a falling wall. Taylor was not seriously injured, but Hamilton was badly hurt.

The loss is \$200,000 on buildings, machinery and stock on hand. Two hundred and twenty-five employees are thrown out of work. The plant was insured for about \$5 per cent of its value, but the records of the insurance are in the company's New York office.

The Des Moines plant, because of the excellence of its water and its location, was considered the best owned by the company, and Manager Work last night expressed the belief that it would be rebuilt.

At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out again at the starch works and it is thought the remainder of the plant will be destroyed, involving an additional loss of \$100,000.

Early this morning the fire broke through the brick wall between the grain room and engine room. The engine room, containing a 75-horsepower boiler, was completely destroyed, including the boiler, and the boiler house, containing a battery of eight 200-horsepower boilers, have been destroyed, and at 2:30 o'clock the minor buildings of the plant seem destined to destruction.

The fire was got under control at 3 a. m., after the boiler house burned.

Big Soda Ash Plant.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—The main building of the Michigan Alkali company's soda ash plant at Wyandotte, twelve miles down the river from this city, was completely destroyed by fire today. J. R. Ford, principal owner of the plant, places the loss at \$500,000. The burned building was 250x800 feet. The plant was being run night and day and there were 100 men at work in the building when the fire was discovered. All of them escaped uninjured. Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of work by the fire. The building will be rebuilt as soon as possible. The cause of the fire is not known.

Dry Goods Store.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Dec. 5.—Drill's Sons' dry goods store was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000.

M'COOK GIRL FOUND DYING

Julia Lehn Quarrels with Denver Lover and Swallows Two Kinds of Poison.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Julia Lehn, who came here one year ago from McCook, Neb., mysteriously disappeared yesterday and was found today in a dying condition in a rooming house on Arapahoe street. A half-empty orange bottle of acetic acid and two boxes of morphine tablets told the story. Since coming to Denver, where she has been a domestic servant, Miss Lehn became engaged to Harry L. Fisher, a barber. Last Sunday they quarreled and since then the girl has appeared half-crazed. A pitiful note that she wrote to Fisher was found in her room.

UTES CALL ON GREAT FATHER

Indians Are Received at White House by President Roosevelt.

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