

ADVERSE TO SCHLEY

Majority of Board of Inquiry Finds Fault with the Admiral's Conduct.

DEWEY, IN HIS REPORT, SUSTAINS HIM

Letter, However, Formally Affixes Signature to Original Statement.

SCHLEY CONDEMNED ON ELEVATED CHARGE

Charged with Insubordination and Failure to Perform Duty.

ALLEGED INDIFFERENCE BEFORE COLON

Attorney Raynor is Keenly Disappointed and Will Urge Admiral Schley to Fight Decision by Every Appeal Possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country came to a close today, having in open and secret session lasted one week short of three months, when Secretary Leno was handed the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced today. The result was a complete surprise and it is probable that no prophecy has approached the truth. Instead of one report, there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, president, and Samuel C. Lemly, as judge advocate. This is the first time a report is in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the majority comprising the court, Admirals Benham and Ramsey, in the first report.

No Further Proceedings. It is said at the Navy department there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Leno and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the finding in any phase.

The secretary received the reports at 5 p. m. and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the word "Approved" to the whole report. The court itself recommends no further proceedings owing to the lapse of time.

There was an air of animation about the building in which the court held its secret sessions and it soon became evident that the end of the case was at hand. When Captain Lemly started for the Navy department he carried the reports with him.

A representative of the Associated Press conferred first information about the findings of the court to Admiral Schley.

Schley Hears Reports. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel, chatting with several friends and evidenced no signs of nervousness over the outcome. When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him Admiral Schley showed his pleasure and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement of Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings and, excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision.

Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the Navy department. The reports are as follows: After a detailed rehearsal of the facts as testified by the witnesses during the inquiry the board submits its findings in the following report:

Opinion of the Majority. Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored, on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to capture the Spanish squadron by commencing with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

He should have endeavored to capture the Spanish squadron by commencing with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the night.

He should not have made the retrograde march to the westward, which the court should have promptly obeyed the Navy department's order of May 23.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 23 and 24.

He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to destroy the Spanish vessels and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

Charge Lack of Enterprise. By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm Commodore Schley exposed the fleet to a position with the Spanish and Colon. This was a tactical error, especially in view of the fact that the Spanish vessels were in a position to attack the flying squadron.

Admiral Schley did not inform to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 3, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, indistinctness and lack of enterprise.

His official reports regarding the coal supply and the condition of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

Report by Dewey. In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective. Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos, was in error. The court is of opinion that the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

DISCUSSES CARNEGIE GIFT

Cabinet Will Not Act Finally on Proposed Donation for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The acceptance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for educational purposes was discussed informally at the cabinet meeting today, but no definite conclusion was reached in regard to it and probably will not be for several days.

The cabinet also discussed a special order subsequently promulgated by Secretary Wilson prohibiting the landing at any port of the United States, Hawaii or any of the dependencies of this government, of any stock of any kind from the Philippine Islands.

It was announced after the meeting that B. H. Colbert had been selected by the president for United States marshal for the southern district of Indiana Territory, vice John S. Hammer, whose term of office expires January 10. Mr. Colbert was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

REVISION NEARLY COMPLETE

New Presbyterian Creed is Expected to Be Ready to Submit Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Considerable work was made by the Presbyterian revision committee today and by the end of tomorrow's session it is hoped to have the work to be submitted to the general assembly at its next meeting tentatively completed.

The conclusions reached by the committee here will be printed for the private consideration of the members under the next meeting of the committee, which is to be held at Philadelphia, at which final action will be taken upon them prior to the report to the general assembly.

The committee has agreed upon a tentative statement of the reformed faith in untechnical terms. It makes sixteen articles. This is intended for popular use in explanation of Presbyterian doctrine and is not intended to take the place of the confession of faith. There is no change in the substance of the theology of the church, but a change only in the forms of expression designed to make the people understand what the church believes.

HAY IS APPOINTED ORATOR

Joint Committee Decides on the Secretary to Deliver Address at McKinley Memorial Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The joint committee of the two houses of congress appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley held a meeting today and decided to invite Secretary of State John Hay to be the orator when ever the proposed services shall be held.

This selection was made upon a motion by Senator Fairbanks, who, in making it, briefly addressed the committee, speaking feelingly of President McKinley, referring to Secretary Hay's fitness for the task and outlining precedents. The date and time for holding the service will be fixed later.

COMPLETE REVISION OF CREED

Presbyterian Committee on Redrafting Articles of Faith Finish Their Labors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision today completed the brief statement of the reformed faith for the information of church members. It consists of sixteen articles. The official statement given out, after saying the statement was tentatively adopted.

The committee is now engaged on the matter of the second instruction from the assembly, the preparation of a declaratory statement to explain certain disputed points in the confession of faith, such as the doctrine of election and of the salvation of all infants.

SCHLEY IS NOT STAGESTRUCK

Refuses Offer of Five Hundred Dollars a Night to Lecture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Admiral Schley's mail has been steadily growing lately, since it became known that the report of the court of inquiry was approaching completion. He has received a number of offers to go on the lecture platform. One proposition was a fixed price of \$500 a night for lectures to last forty nights. Admiral Schley politely declined this and all other offers.

DINE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Senator Hansbrough and Wife Guests at the White House Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner to-night Secretary Root, Senator Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough, Senator and Mrs. Talliferro, Senator Gamble, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Root and Miss Roosevelt.

Captain Bateson Breaks Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Captain Mathew A. Bateson, Fifteenth cavalry, who organized and led the famous organization of native Filipinos, known as "Bateson's Scouts," in the earlier days of the Philippine insurrection, has fallen a victim to the hardships of service in the Philippines and has been ordered to the general hospital at Washington Barracks for examination as to his physical condition and for such treatment as may be necessary.

Banquet for the Greeks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Delta Kappa Upsilon fraternity, which has been in convention here, gave a banquet tonight at the new Willard hotel, at which Secretary Leno, Senator Beveridge, Representatives Taylor of Ohio and D. J. Foster of Vermont, ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Bishop of Brazil and others were present. Interstate Commissioner Prouty presided.

Minister Presents Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Phya Akarat Oradaha, the newly arrived Siamese minister, today presented his credentials to the president.

WARM TIME ON ASSESSMENT

Representatives of Corporations and Citizens Hold Widely Divergent Views.

NO DECISION BEFORE SATURDAY NIGHT

Board of Review Puts in a Day Considering a Mass of Figures, Which Will Require Some Time to Digest.

For over three hours yesterday afternoon the proper means at arriving at the values upon which large corporations should be assessed was discussed before the Board of Review. Nearly 100 members of the Real Estate exchange and other men who are interested in the assessments held in Omaha appeared before the Board of Review and expressed their indignation at the reductions which were made in the assessments of the Omaha Gas company and the Omaha Street Railway company.

Representatives of these companies were also in attendance and presented their side of the case to the board.

The much-mooted question was whether the indebtedness shall be deducted from the value of a corporation's property in computing the sum upon which taxes are levied.

Representatives of the corporations insisted that all their bonded indebtedness should be deducted in arriving at sums upon which to levy assessments and insisted that the actual value of their physical plant, less their indebtedness, should be the basis for taxation.

The Real Estate exchange attacked this position savagely and insisted that the corporation should not be allowed to have its indebtedness free from taxation when other holders of personal and real property are required to pay taxes upon their entire holdings.

Valuation of Water Works. The Omaha Water Works company objected to the assessment of \$1,000,000, and through R. S. Hall presented a protest to the Board of Review. Mr. Hall requested that the assessment be cut to \$450,000, the amount upon which the company paid taxes for the present year. He asserted that the personal property of the company cannot be said to be worth more than \$600,000.

Taking this value as a basis upon which to make an estimate Mr. Hall said that the bonded indebtedness of the company, \$4,400,000, or the sum upon which Mr. Hall said the Omaha Water company should be assessed, would be \$3,800,000.

Mr. Hall insisted that under the general revenue laws of the state a corporation or a company cannot be compelled to pay taxes upon its bonded indebtedness. He also stated that it was his opinion that the franchise of the company cannot be taxed under the Nebraska law.

Mr. Hall also stated that the general revenue laws of the state a corporation or a company cannot be compelled to pay taxes upon its bonded indebtedness. He also stated that it was his opinion that the franchise of the company cannot be taxed under the Nebraska law.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Fairfield, manager of the water company, left the meeting after a brief discussion. Shortly after they left W. S. Poppleton entered the room and announced that the revenue law of the state is in direct opposition to the Omaha charter, which provides that the property of corporations having holdings in this city shall be assessed at a fair cash value.

He insisted that the charter provision holds good and stated that the supreme court of Nebraska handed down a decision in a Lincoln case which holds that the charter provisions of a city, and not the state revenue laws, shall govern the taxation of a charter city.

As soon as this point of law was laid before the board Mr. Fleming expressed his desire to recall Mr. Hall and give him an opportunity to reply to this statement. Mr. Hall was reached by telephone, but said that he was so busy he could not return. Mr. Zabriskie was very uneasy when told that Mr. Hall would not come back and called the water company's attorney up by phone and urged that the water works company failed to make any further showing.

F. D. Weed, chairman of the Real Estate exchange committee, announced that the exchange had made a particular study of the affairs of the gas and street railway companies, but that most of the arguments presented by the committee would apply with equal force to the water works company and other corporations. He read the following report:

Value of Two Corporations. Your committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Board of Review in regard to the tax commissioner's assessment of the Omaha Street Railway company from \$720,000 to \$380,000 would report as follows:

If these figures were allowed to stand the assessment of the Omaha Street Railway company would be about 15 per cent of the true value and the assessment of the Omaha Gas company would be about 25 per cent of the true value.

The Omaha Street Railway company is bonded for and paying a per cent interest on \$2,500,000 of bonds above the amount represented by 50,000 shares of stock, par \$100 each, which is worth \$5,000,000. That price is not obtainable at that price, 50,000 shares at \$80 per share \$4,000,000, making a total of \$2,500,000.

Taking the basis used by the present board of review in assessing value, the assessed value of the amount would be \$2,500,000 or using the assessments of the national banks of Omaha, which is about 25 per cent of the capital stock and surplus the amount would be more than \$2,500,000. Deduct from this amount of their real estate, \$100,000, their assessed value of \$2,400,000, their assets with representatives of the company, learned of no valid reason why this should not be the assessment.

The Omaha Gas company we find according to the records is bonded for \$2,500,000. It is not offered for sale and we were unable to ascertain the price of the stock. It is not worth a dollar.

Allowing this to be true their assessment at same rate as banks on valuation of bonds alone would be more than \$2,500,000, less their real estate assessed at \$200,000, making their total assessment \$2,300,000.

A. L. Reed was the next speaker. He expressed the opinion that the capital stock and the bonded indebtedness of a corporation should be considered in ascertaining the valuation upon which they shall be compelled to pay taxes. He said that he was unable a short time ago to secure street railway stock at 80 cents on the dollar and suggested that this was a dollar and suggested that this was a dollar and suggested that this was a dollar.

Mr. Reed told of a number of pieces of property he had sold recently which were taxed at nearly 100 per cent of the price they brought and expressed the opinion that all the large corporations of

Presenting Child's Reply.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 13.—Senator Yanez, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, had an interview at Santiago this afternoon with the Argentine minister, Senor Portia, and handed him the Chilean reply for transmission to the Argentine government.

Reports of Yellow Fever.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 13.—Mail advices received here from St. Lucia, British West Indies, report the existence of yellow fever at that place. A case of that fever has appeared at Barbados.

SITUATION IS VERY CRITICAL

General Uprising is Expected in Venezuela at an Early Date.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Dec. 13.—(Via Haytian Cable).—There has been a halt in the exchange of communications between Germany and Venezuela owing to the publication in the newspapers of Caracas of cable dispatches from the United States setting forth that the government at Washington will not oppose a proposal which Germany may make to enforce its rights in Venezuela, with the exception of preventing the annexation of Venezuelan territory.

As a result the newspaper attacks on Germany have ceased, but the semi-official papers are now attacking the United States, saying that Washington, in authorizing Germany to take action in its dispute with Venezuela, looks upon the latter country as being part of the territory of the United States.

It is believed here that Germany, at the end of the present month, will attempt to obtain a due acknowledgment of its claims for \$2,000,000 arising from losses sustained by German citizens during the last revolution here and disallowed by Venezuela, who answered last year that Germany should present its claims before the special Venezuelan courts appointed to pass upon such matters.

Germany, the United States, Great Britain and France refused to appeal to these courts. Italy, being bound by a former treaty, was obliged to accept the claims of the Venezuelan courts. The claim of the Disconto Bank of Berlin will probably be included in the claims presented by Germany. The situation in Venezuela is critical and fears are expressed of a general uprising there in January.

The report that anyone has spoken to me in favor of any candidate is a mistake. There is no vacancy on the district bench at this time, but I have made up my mind as to what I will do in case a vacancy occurs. If Judge Baker's resignation is sent in, I will invite the Bar association of Douglas county to unite upon a man for the position and I promise you right now that the man the association selects will be appointed.

ESSENCE OF MERIT SYSTEM

Richard Olney Addresses the Civil Service Reform League Convention.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Former Secretary Richard Olney, addressing the Civil Service Reform league here tonight, said: "It is difficult rivalries between the citizens of different nationalities are of the real cause of wars between the nations themselves. Yet the American republic must always stand for peace among the greatest of blessings and against war as the direst of calamities. It is plain, therefore, that to secure the Nebraska law, the best possible competition in all the arts and professions abroad cannot be too able, too skillful nor too well fitted by special training for the special work they have to do."

"It ought not to be possible for a representative of the United States abroad, whether an ambassador or minister or consul, to be nothing but a political hack or to have no other qualifications for his post than the size of his purse or his contributions in talk or money to a political campaign. The essence of the merit system is that the best man for the job shall have the job."

Daniel C. Gillman of Baltimore was today re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform league. The report of the committee on resolutions congratulated the War department and the Navy department on the president's first appointments to the Civil Service commission and recommended that the appointments to the entire labor service of the United States be regulated by the rules of registration similar to those which are in effect in the War and Navy departments, and that competitive methods be applied to the consular service.

JUDGE SLAPS LAWYER'S FACE

Ohio Courtroom is the Scene of a Ruling Not Written in Blackstone.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—A sensational scene occurred in Judge Bigger's court this afternoon, when Judge D. O. Badger pulled the nose and slapped the face of former Congressman J. K. Lentz. The episode was the outcome of the appointment of a receiver for the Wolfram Gutta company, a receiver of the action of the receiver of Wolfram, had filed an affidavit in Judge Bigger's court alleging prejudice on the part of Judge Badger and asking Judge Bigger to hear a motion to vacate the receivership.

Judge Badger happened in the courtroom while the matter was being laid before Judge Bigger and he accused Lentz of having misstated the facts. Lentz entered a denial and Judge Badger replied that he (Lentz) was a liar and coward, and pulled his nose and slapped his face. Lentz made no attempt to retaliate and told Badger that as he was a judge he would not strike him. Judge Badger said that he was not on the bench then and was acting as a citizen.

TO RESCUE THE SHIPWRECKED

Sailors Go in Search of Stranded Crew of the Collier Mattewan.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 13.—The Light-house Manzanita has left for Destruction island, forty-three miles below Cape Flattery, and three miles off the Washington coast, where some shipwrecked people are awaiting rescue. They are supposed to be the crew of the missing collier Mattewan, which is out twelve days from Nainano for San Francisco. On Thursday night Captain Gregory was attracted to the islands by signals of distress. Owing to heavy fog no landing could be effected and the vessel returned for fuel. It is hoped to establish communication with the people on the island today.

STONE RETURNS THE WARRANT

Governor of Pennsylvania Rejects Prize Money for Spanish-American Claims.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—Governor Stone has returned to the War department the warrant for \$102,000 received by him in part payment of Spanish-American claims of the state of Pennsylvania against the general government. The reason is stated to be that the government intends to pay only portions of the claims, whereas the state insists that every claim is just. It is contended that if the \$102,000 is accepted now, it will be regarded as a tacit consent of the state that the refusal to recognize some of the claims was warranted.

SAVAGE ASKS FOR ADVICE

Requests Supreme Court to Tell Him What Recent Decision Means.

UNCERTAIN ON POLICE BOARD MATTER

In Case Judge Baker Resigns Will Leave Naming of His Successor to Douglas County Bar Association.

Governor Savage, who came up from Lincoln last night to attend the ceremonial session of the Mystic Shrine and the smoker of the Elks, when asked in regard to the status of the Fire and Police commission matter, said:

"There is nothing definite in regard to the appointment of another commission and nothing will be done until I have determined the force of the recent decision of the supreme court. Some time ago I asked the attorney general's office for an opinion on the subject and today I submitted the question to the supreme court itself. I asked the judges to tell me if that decision was mandatory, so far as it related to the appointment of a commission by the governor, or if it was a dictum, simply announcing the opinion of the court upon the law point involved, with no intention of instructing the governor in his duty. When I have received an answer to this question I will know what to do."

Asked in regard to the talk that he had already been solicited to name a successor to Judge Baker in the event of the appointment of that officer to the territorial bench of New Mexico, Governor Savage said: "The report that anyone has spoken to me in favor of any candidate is a mistake. There is no vacancy on the district bench at this time, but I have made up my mind as to what I will do in case a vacancy occurs. If Judge Baker's resignation is sent in, I will invite the Bar association of Douglas county to unite upon a man for the position and I promise you right now that the man the association selects will be appointed."

NEBRASKA THERMOMETERS SHOOT WELL BELOW THE ZERO MARK

Other Points in the State Sink as Low as Twenty-Four.

CLEAR SKIES WHERE AIR IS FROTIEST

Where Heavy Snows Fall the Mercury is Far Higher.

FIERCE BLIZZARD RAGES IN WYOMING

Damage to Stock is Feared and Cold Brings Much Suffering to Desperate Fatture Point in the City.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday; Warmer Sunday; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 15 1 p. m. -2 6 a. m. 12 2 p. m. -3 7 a. m. 9 3 p. m. -4 8 a. m. 4 4 p. m. -5 9 a. m. 0 5 p. m. -4 10 a. m. -2 6 p. m. -7 11 a. m. -2 7 p. m. -8 12 m. -2 8 p. m. -9 9 p. m. -9

Indicates Below Zero.

Colder than any previous day this winter; colder than any previous day this year; colder than any day in 1900; that is the record for Friday, December 13, 1901, in Omaha. At 10:40 last night the government thermometer at the local weather bureau registered 11 degrees below zero. At midnight reliable thermometers showed 12 below.

The coldest day recorded since the local bureau was established, in 1870, was January 8, 1884, when the mercury fell to 32 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature in 1899 was 26 degrees below, recorded February 11.

Taking the years in detail, the books of the bureau show that in 1899 the coldest days of the winter months were: January 15, 15 degrees below; February 13, 26 degrees below; March 6, 2 below; November 2, 21 above; December 30, zero. In 1900: January 23, 8 below; February 15, 9 below; March 16, 6 below; November 21, 12 above; December 31, 2 below. In 1901: January 15, 15 degrees below; February 9, zero; March 5, 6 above; November 21, 11 above; December 11, 11 above on the 11th day. Since 1899 the coldest December day was the 26th of that month in 1892, when the mercury went to 14 below, and the indications at the midnight hour last night were that this record would be equaled about 4 a. m., which is ordinarily the coldest hour of the twenty-four.

Wind Cuts Way for Frost.

The cold wave swept Omaha early yesterday morning and the mercury fell from 15 degrees above at 5 a. m. to 6 below at 5 p. m., standing at 2 below at noon. With the cold came a lousy wind that rolled hairs about the streets like foot balls and drove men to tears and even to drink. No one went any farther than he had to, but stayed just as long as he dared after he got there. Old and young scampered along main streets, indifferent to the preservation of their dignity, and coddled their noses even closer than on those stormy evenings when the zephyrs had no wind, where bloom the sweet magnolias and the packing houses. Evening shopping was hurried through with and at 8 o'clock sixteenth street was practically deserted, except by the saleswomen going to their homes and the salesmen going to other people's homes.

Even Colder Elsewhere.

Omaha did not monopolize the cold, however, for at 7 p. m. local time, Valentine reported 13 degrees below; North Platte, 10 below; Huron, 16 below; Rapid City, 8 below; Cheyenne, 4 below; Bismarck, 20 below; and St. Paul, 14 below. All these places had fair weather, while at Chicago it was 20 degrees above with more than five inches of snow and at St. Louis it was 20 degrees above with 1.36 inches of what was probably more like rain than snow when it fell. In Kansas City the thermometer showed 4 above, with partly cloudy weather, and 02 inch of snow melted. There was practically no snow in Omaha, and the month's total seems likely to be small. The heaviest fall here for any month since the station was established was 18.8 inches in January, 1896.

Blizzard in Wyoming.

Out in Wyoming a blizzard was reported in the forenoon to be raging with such fury as to delay trains and result in what may prove a heavy loss of stock, the sheepmen in the Red Desert section and southern Utah county reporting great distress. Early in the day the mercury in some North Dakota thermometers registered 26 below zero, which was within six degrees of the record at Winnipeg, the coldest point in Canada, by the local bureau. The southwest had its first snow with winter weather of the stern variety and the wave swept even as far south as Texas and Louisiana, where it will be of such severity by noon today as to cause actual suffering.

Beings Suffering to the Poor.

As for Omaha, the suffering will be confined to the destitute classes, but among these it has already begun, according to the report of Miss Nellie Magee, city missionary. At 6 o'clock last evening she said:

"This sudden arrival of severe weather finds many of the poor people of Omaha wholly unprepared. Today four children have limped to the Omaha door and asked for shoes; others have come for coats and others for food. Saturday, when the regular boys' class and later the girls' class assemble, I fear I shall hear many a plaintive tale that I will know to be only too true. There are, to my certain knowledge, several families in the Omaha door who are not cool enough to last another twenty-four hours if this weather continues, and I wish most devoutly that I had \$100 right now for emergency use. I could spend it all without risking one penny on any doubtful case."

The county provides when shown that the applicant is deserving, but there frequently elapses three or four days between the time the order is filed and the time the applicant receives succor. In that interval it is possible for people to perish from hunger and cold. Indeed, I know of an instance which recently came to light near Eleventh and Capitol avenue, where a baby

SEVERE COLD WAVE

Nebraska Thermometers Shoot Well Below the Zero Mark

Other Points in the State Sink as Low as Twenty-Four.

CLEAR SKIES WHERE AIR IS FROTIEST

Where Heavy Snows Fall the Mercury is Far Higher.

FIERCE BLIZZARD RAGES IN WYOMING

Damage to Stock is Feared and Cold Brings Much Suffering to Desperate Fatture Point in the City.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday; Warmer Sunday; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 15 1 p. m. -2 6 a. m. 12 2 p. m. -3 7 a. m. 9 3 p. m. -4 8 a. m. 4 4 p. m. -5 9 a. m. 0 5 p. m. -4 10 a. m. -2 6 p. m. -7 11 a. m. -2 7 p. m. -8 12 m. -2 8 p. m. -9 9 p. m. -9

Indicates Below Zero.

Colder than any previous day this winter; colder than any previous day this year; colder than any day in 19