SHAW WAITS THE LETTER

President Roosevelt's Mailed Message Fails to Arrive.

ONE COMES FROM WILSON INSTEAD

Secretary of Agriculture Extends Congratulations on Accession to Treasury Portifolio - Iowa Claims at Washington.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Dec. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-Governor Shaw's letter from President Roosevelt, which was mentioned in the dispatch from the president, failed to show up today. The governor spent a busy day at his office, at work receiving callers from among the teachers, and this evening at-

college, from which he was graduated. In an interview he said: "I have always been a great admirer of Secretary Gage. I believe that anyone would be condemned by the American people who would announce a deviation from

his policy." The governor said he regarded his speech on the financial question, delivered at Norfolk last April, as the completest presenta-

tion of his views on finance. Fearing that he had been misunderstood or misquoted. Governor Shaw tonight authorized the following concerning his alleged commitment to any definite treasury

administrative policy: "I have spoken in the highest and most complimentary terms of Secretary Gage's not spoken and shall not speak. This statement must be given no other interpretation than that I do not propose to discuss these problems at this time."

Henrs from Wilson.

Governor Shaw this morning received a personal letter from Secretary James Wilon. This letter gave him great pleasure. It was a personal letter and the governor therefore would not divulge any of its contents, except to state that Secretary Wilson expressed joy at the prospect of having the governor in the cabinet and warmly congratulated him on the tender by the president. He wrote also of the cordial relations of the cabinet members among themselves and with the president and of the lovable qualities and worth of the president. Mr. Wilson gave no expression whatever of doubt as to the wisdom of Shaw's going into the cabinet and plainly indicated that he has no fear of trouble to himself because of another lowan's taking a portfolio.

Iowa Cinima at Washington. It is pointed out that the taking of Governor Shaw into the cabinet may have a great influence on the Iowa war claims which are pending before the Treasury department. The auditor of the war claims department of the treasury is a native of Iowa and the assistant was appointed from Morgan syndicate. Iowa. Governor Shaw has recently preclaim for several hundred thousand dollars of back war claims. It is said there

claims examined, audited and paid. Governor Shaw's Wealth

There is much misunderstanding as to the financial affairs of Governor Shaw. When he was elected governor he had already accumulated considerable property vestments at that time. He was interested in a bank or two in his home county and had some land. Since he was elected governor he has invested with others in a big ranch in Woodbury county and in this and associates have invested \$53,000. Some litigation followed in regard to the title, but Shaw and his partners won. Application has been made for a rehearing.

He became an investor with Lang Bros. of this city in rice land in Texas and they have 4,000 acres of land near Beaumont. They were offered \$100,000 for a portion of this oil land, but refused to sell, Oil has been found near the land, but no prospecting has been done on their land. Their investment was \$80,000. Governor Shaw also became interested in a bank in Council Bluffs and is an officer in four banks at present. He has holdings in an insurance company, which he helped to organize here, but these are not large. A business associate of the governor today estimated his wealth at about \$250,000, but not more. It is all in such form that he need not give it his personal attention.

Position on Asset Currency.

Governor Shaw says he positively refuses to be interviewed at present in respect to the asset currency question or in respect to his or Secretary Gage's administration of the Treasury department. He says the nearest he came to an expression of opinion on the seset currency question was in a speech delivered at Norfolk, Neb., last April, and which was published in the Bankers' Journal of July, but he would not say just what his views were.

In an address delivered before the Northeastern Nebraska Bankers' association at Norfolk, Neb., on April 22, 1901, Governor Shaw said in respect to asset currency, or bank circulation based on assets:

I have been asked to say something on the subject of bank circulation based on assets. This is not an issue in politics, nor have we any legal provision therefor, is shall, therefore, not attempt to defend it. I am willing, however, to go on record as in favor of an elastic currency, and if I believed there was no other way to secure an elastic currency, other than asset currency, then I should advocate such an issue.

I am mindful of the fact that it is claimed I am mindful of the fact that it is claimed that an elastic currency places the control of the volume in the hands of the bankers. Who should control the volume? I am willing the ratiroads shall determine the number of cars to be used, for they will build cars as long as there is a demand for them. The cars of the western ratiroads are all employed when the crops are being moved, but literally across of cars stand on sidetracks retired from circulation while the crops are growing. If cars could be constructed as cheaply as currency can be issued they would be burned in the spring and rebuilt in the fall.

Public Prejudice a Danger Element But as I have said, I do not believe it necessary to resort to asset banking in order to provide an elassic currency. I recognize a public prejudice akin to fear against a currency based on assets, and prejudice, so long as it exists, constitutes an element of danger, even when the thing itself, against which the prejudice lies, contains no element of danger. I believe that a graduated tax on currency based on government bonds would result in clasticity. That I may make myself clear permit an illustration, but do not understand me as advocating, or so much as intimating, the correctness of the scale of taxation I suggest. I make it only to bring out an idea. nidea. Suppose banks were permitted to issue clume of circulation equivalent to one

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dis-

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack. What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimoniale, is Hood's Sarsaparilla It corrects the acidity of the blood on which the disease depends, strengthens the stom-ach, liver and hidneys, and builds up the whole system. Try Hood's.

fourth of their capital stock, at a tax of say one-fourth of 1 per cent; then permit an increase of one-haif its capital stock at one-haif of 1 per cent, then to increase again to three-fourths at a relatively increased rate and then to increase again to equal its capital stock, a 10 per cent tax. I believe this would induce the banks to carry a larger volume of government bonds. They are good assets, and especially for banks with large deposits. Then, instead of selling these bonds to increase its cashits circulation in time of stringency—they would be kept on deposit in Washington and on call an increase of circulation would be issued, to be retired when not needed.

To secure Elasticity.

To Secure Elasticity. When a western bank now needs more

When a western bank now needs more circulation, more cash, it rediscounts its commercial paper and is compelled to redeem it at a given date, and pay a much higher rate. Let the banks be permitted to increase their circulation when needed, to be retired as soon as the demand for it ceases and keep ever present the inducement to retire it when not needed, and elasticity is secured.

I repeat, that currency based on assets contains, in my judgment, no element of danger, except popular prejudice. This will vanish as the question is discussed and explained by those who make a study of it. The depositor would be in no worse condition than now. Whenever a bank falls the assignee finds its bankable commercial paper hypothecated. In other words, it has increased its circulation by sending its assets to some other bank and borrowing circulation at a high rate of interest, and it does this even after it ceases to be solvent. It certainly would be no worse to allow a government issue after special examination. tended a reunion of the alumni of Cornell

ANOTHER CABINET Ex-Senator J. M. Carey of Wyoming Mentioned for Interior De-

partment Portfolio.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec., 28 .- (Special Interior department portfolio in case the the treasury. Further than that I have from the east concerning Mr. Carey's whereabouts, in order that he may be communicated with. As he is in New York the exact state of affairs cannot be ascertained, but his friends are agog with interest.

ACTION TO REVOKE CHARTERS Begun Against Railroads Supposed to Be Controlled by Morgan Interests.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.-Suits in quo in the circuit court of Crawford and Logan countles to revoke the charters of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad company, the Buckeye Coal and Railway company and the Sunday Creek Coal company. The suits were brought in the names of the prosecuting attorneys of Crawford and Logan counties. They were prepared by and now attorneys for the Anti-Trust league David Hugh and E. B. Finley.

The charters of the companies are attacked on the ground that they are controlled and ville. Cotton, O'Neill, Captains Lemly and operated as one in violation of the state C. H. Spencor, first vice president of the laws forbidding combinations in restraint of trade and consolidation of the parallel lines of railroad. The properties are all popularly supposed to be controlled by the

For a first cause of action it is claimed of the statute of March 18, 1882, forbidding is nothing to be done but to have these through subscriptions to its capital stock, and prohibiting the least or purchase of one railway by a parallel line. It is charged that the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central are virtually consolidated and that their

stock interests are identical. For a second cause of action the plaintiff es section 4427 of the Ohio anti-trust law and charges that the defendant companies are in combination as shown by gether to limit the production of coal while increasing the price of shipment and the cost to the consumer. It is charged that the railroads named are in a combination in violation of the laws as to freight and passenger rates covering all forms of traffic. The companies are charged with shutting off the supply of coal to manufacturers and fixing a common standard for all

their operations. For a third cause of action evasion of taxation and falsely returned valuations are charged. It is charged that the blanks for filing the taxable property of the Hocking Valley railway mailed to the proper officers by the auditor of state April 1, 1901, were returned with schedules showing property susceptible to taxation aggregating \$4,696,069, whereas the company's taxable property at the time was in reality \$45,-

Mr. Monnett refused to say by whom the suits were instigated. He denied a rumor that Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland was back of them, but said that Johnson was interested in the prosecution of the cases.

YOUNG MAN ADMITS GUILT Harvey Bruce Implicates Himself and Companions in Murder.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- One of the most sensational murder cases ever known in New York state terminated today by a confession by Harvey Bruce, aged 21, in the form of a statement to his mother and aunt. The statement is witnessed by Mayor Charles S. Harvey and County Treasurer George H. Macy, and tells how the murder of Peter A. Hallenbeck, a wealthy farmer of Greenport, was committed on Christmas evo by Bruce and Willis, Burton and Fred Van Wormer, brothers, aged 20, 23 and 26, nephews of the murdered man.

The full purport of the confession will not be made public until Monday at the coroner's inquest, but enough has been told to show that the prisoners, all of whom live in Kinderhook, eighteen miles from the Hallenbeck home, drove to the scene of the crime, tied their horse at Hallenbeck's

was the basis of the ill will held against Hallenbeck.

The mother of the Van Wormers and friends tried hard by testimony before the coroner to establish an alibi for them. The officials had strong circumstantial evidence

Regardless of Cost He Declares Large Marine Necessary.

CLAIMS GROWING COMMERCE DEMANDS IT

Battleship Missouri is Launched Amid Enthusiastic Demonstration-Miss Cockrell Christens the New Vessel.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 28,-The battleship Missouri was launched at the ship yards here today at 11:12 o'clock, Fuil 15,000 people is estimated saw the big defender sail. The launching passed off without a hitch and none prettier or more successful were ever accomplished here. Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missourl, was sponsor for the ship and she performed the duty assigned her with the traditional bottle of champagne, using a bottle of Missouri product for the purpose.

The number of distinguished guests gathered around the sponsor on the christening platform was larger than ever seen here. Among them were Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Rear Admiral Melville, U. N., chief of bureau of steam engineering; Rear Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance; Judge Advocate Lemly, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Governor J. A. Lee of Missouri, acting for Governor Dockery; Governor Tiler of Vir-Telegram.)-A report is current here that | ginia, C. H. Spencer of St. Louis, representex-Senator J. M. Carey will be tendered the ling the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company; Congressman Rixey, representing the rumored retirement of Secretary Hitchcock house committee on naval affairs; Senator administration of the office of secretary of takes place. Inquiries have been received Cockrell and a number of army and navy officers.

> Mrs. Recsevelt, wife of President Roose-States dispatch boat Dolphin, with her as the Louisiana purchase. There is no guests, and viewed the launching from the part of this or any other country that can glided off the ways into the water the ment during the last 100 years, with the and the navy, three for Secretary Long. then three for the ship yard. After inspecting the various departments of the plant the guests repaired to the ship yard wharf, where they boarded the steamer warranto were brought late this afternoon Washington, going to Old Point. At the Chamberlain hotel this afternoon the customary post launching banquet was given. the guests mentioned above being on the program as the principal speakers.

Five hundred guests sat down to the banquet. President C. B. Orcutt of the Newport News Ship Building company acted as teast master. Occupying seats of honor on Frank Monnett, formerly attorney general either side of Tonstmaster Orcutt were Secretaries Long and Hitchcock, Senator Cockrell, Governor Tyler, Lieutenant Governor Lee of Missouri, Rear Admirals Mel-Louisiana Purchase Exposition company. A toast to the president was drunk stand-

It was responded to by Secretary Hitchcock, who bore to the gathering the greetings of President Roosevelt and his regrets sented to the Treasury department lowa's the correcations are operating in violation at not being present. Secretary Hitchcock concluded with an expression of the pride the aid of one corporation by another he, as a Missourian, felt in the new battleship and paid an eloquent tribute to President Roosevelt.

Cheers for Cockrell.

Applause greeted Senator Francis M. Cockrell as he arose to respond to the toast "Missouri." The senator said Missouri's rank in the union entitled the state had taken a prominent part in every contheir having given joint mortgages. It is troversy, civil and foreign, that has taken also charged that they have conspired to- place since its admission into the union. . The sengtor aroused enthusiasm when he said that the state had sent 60,000 men into the union army and nearly as many into the confederate army. In the late war with Spain Missouri furnished its full quota and would have furnished many more had they been accepted, said the speaker, proceeding to pay a compliment to Missouri women, who, he said, were not second to the far-famed F. F. V's. Then the senator thanked Secretary Long

for giving so appropriate a name to a battleship and thanked Mr. Orcutt for the great vessel his yard is turning out. After Governor Tyler of Virginia had spoken Secretary Long responded to the

toast "The Navy." He said in part: I have been interested in the circular signed by many eminent citizens, my beloved friend E. E. Hale at the head, in which they regret the estimate of \$100,-600,000 for the increase of the navy. The size of the navy, if there is to be a navy at all, is a question like the tariff—of adjustment rather than of principle. Of course, it is rather a taking thing to say as a matter of theory, as this circular says, that \$100,000,000 for the navy means a tax of \$6 on every family in the United States. And yet, on the other hand, as a matter of practical fact, if that sum is spent there is probably not a family in the United States whose future income could be shown to be \$6 tess, and there are a good many families whose income would be \$5 more, and still more families whose incomes I have been interested in the circular families whose income would be \$5 more, and still more families whose incomes would be many times \$6 less if it were not spent. It is also rather a taking thing to say that \$100,000,000 could be better spent for education or charity. And yet, on the other hand, \$100,000,000 spent in the employment of labor is the very best purpose to which it could be put.

The greatest question of the day is as to the distribution of wealth. While few world say that the community should be taxed for the sole purpose of distributing

would say that the community should be taxed for the sole purpose of distributing the proceeds of taxation, yet it is some comfort to know of a tax which, when it is isid on the community, all returns again to it. If \$100,000,000 shall be appropriated for the navy by the present congress a small part will go for the purchase of raw material and something for salaries, but the great bulk of it for labor in every part of the union.

Somehow it just now happens that, with larger revenues than we have ever had

Somehow it just now happens that, with larger revenues than we have ever had before in time of peace and therefore with more direct and indirect taxation, there is more prosperity and more money in the pocket of the citizen than ever before. Students may speculate over the economic causes, but this is the "demnition total." Undoubtedly Uncle Sam ought to reduce taxation wherever he can. On the other hand, it is shrewd and wise in him to runthings so as to keep business good, and if crime, tied their horse at Hallenbeck's barn, went to the rear of the house in the moonlight, rapped on the door, and when the old man opened it shot him to death, firing thirteen shots, eleven of which penetrated the body. The crime was witnessed by Hallenbeck's wife and old mother, the other members of the family being at Christmas eve services less than a mile distant.

Until last fall the Van Wormer family lived in a house in Greenport mortgaged to Hallenbeck. Because he thought the boys troublesome Hallenbeck foreclosed the mortgage and the family was evicted. This was the basis of the ill will held against.

Line of the family was evicted. This was the basis of the ill will held against.

Line of the house in the house in the hallenbeck foreclosed the mortgage and the family was evicted. This was the basis of the ill will held against.

Line of the house in the hallenbeck's should receive the country require he should receive his receipts, but, as they are now excessive, the great question seems to be now he shall get the proceeds back among the people. Another year he may not have so much money to spend Juli file year, so much money to spend Juli file year, so much money to spend Juli file year, so much money to spend Juli file year.

Line of the door, and when hall this income is large he confers which pend the country require he should receive his receipts, but, as they are now excessive, the great question seems to be now he shall get the proceeds back among the people. Another year he may not have so much money to spend Juli file year.

Line of the door, and when the hall, this income is large he confers which hall the country require he should receive he country require he should receive his country require he should receive he country require h

Not a Menace to Peace.

Nor is it true, as suggested in the circular, that a great navy necessarily inflames the fighting spirit and leads to war, if my recollection serves me right, while Great Britain has had troubles in Egypt nd Africa, elsewhere it has had no con-let on sea for many years, and yet its avy has been twice as large as that of any CARNEGIE TO ASSIST YALE

Ramor He Will Give it One Million

Dollars for Its Building Fund.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Rumors are in circulation to the effect that Andrew Carnegle is getting ready to give \$1.000,000 to increase Yale's building endowment fund.

President liadley of Yale, according to New Haven, Conn., reports, declines to discussidency or affirm the rumor.

Mr. Carnegie also refuses to make any comment regarding either this rumor or his 'alleged' intentions with regard to a magnificent gift to Columbia university.

Inct on sea for many years, and yet its navy has been twice as large as that of any other power. The recent increase in our navy did not induce the war with Spain, which as things were, seems to have been no war with spain and that country would have come to terms, as it was very near coming, without better that time, however, it was the general impression among foreign powers, and probably in Spain, that its navy would blow us out of the water.

All the foregoing deals with questions of expediency which are the only questions at the instant amended the touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instead of ratsing the question of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch. The signers, it seems to me, instance the navy should be, should have raised the tother and the circular does not touch. The signers is the only questions of how big strangely enough, the circular does not touch the navy should be, shou

further toward the millennium it is hardly worth while to argue it.

In determining the question of what shall be the size of our navy there are a great many things to be considered, some of which I have referred to.

For instance, our world relations have expanded vastly in the last three years in territorial extent and vastly more in international extent. It has not been an extension upon the continent, but upon the ocean itself and the islands of the sea in both hemispheres. Our commerce has greatly increased in volume and area and our merchant marine is likely to follow suit; as oh land, so on ocean, as you extend your comerce so you must expand your police force. If there is to be a navy at all, it should be commensurate with all these extended relations and demands. We are the richest nation of the world, with a larger income than any other. If, then, the size of our navy should correspond to our national and international size, and we have the cash on hand, it would seem the simplest good business sense, the simplest good business care of our own interests, to increase the navy, and, whether this shall cost \$2,000,000 or \$75,000,000 or \$75,000,000 or \$75,000,000 or \$760,000,000, it is not an extravagance to cut our garment according to our cloth, especially as last year there was no appropriation for such an increase. It is like the rich man grading his expenditures to his income and thus making it serve the general welfare as well as his own. It is like having policemen enough instead of having a number so ilmited that the roughs are tempted to riot. There certainly is a heap of comfort in reeling that if millions are now spent for the navy the money is in the till to spend. It is a case where the people can have their cake and eat it,

them.

I will not pursue the topic further, but United States haval vessels carrying our flag into the ports and harbors of the world are something more than fighting machines. It means relations with those ports. It means an awakening and lively respect for our country, it means recognition of the outreach of our civilization, commerce and influence: it means just what would be meant if a fine representative of New York or Boston, carrying its prestige, exploiting its interests, were in every other city of the union.

C. H. Spencer responded to the toast, "1903," saying: "It is my impression that comparatively few people have investigated and fully appreciate the importance of velt, came up from Old Point on the United the acquisition of the vast territory known teamer deck. When the big ship had be compared with its growth and developrowd on the guests' platform gave three possible exception of the states lying beheers for Miss Cockrell, three for the army tween the Alleghenies and the Mississippi." Mr. Spencer was followed by Lieutenant the toast, "The Sponsor."

The speaker said he would like to say for Miss Cockrell what she would like to say for herself, in behalf of her state. He said the people of Missouri believe a great navy is more conducive to peace than provocative of war. They believe the growth of our people and productiveness of our country demand that we have a great merchant marine and great foreign trade

POSTMASTERS IN NEBRASKA Edwin Barnum at Loomis, Maud Taylor at Strang, Herman Schultz at Kilgore.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-Senator Dietrich today recommended the following postmasters: Edwin Barnum, at Loomis, and Miss Maud M. Taylor, at Strang.

Senator Millard has recommended Her man Schultz for postmaster at Kilgore, Cherry county; also the establishment of a postoffice twenty miles northwest of Burwell, Garfield county.

Miss Gertrude Dietrich, who is visiting her father during the holidays, is becoming a favorite in social circles. Miss Dietrich is a guest of Mrs. Hanna tonight, and on January 3 will be one of a party of young people whom Mrs. Roosevelt has invited to White House

These lows rural free delivery routes have been ordered established February 1: Maquoketa, Jackson county; additional Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor service; area, 104 square miles; population, 2,795; E. W. Defraites, J. L. Kingsley. Samuel Russell and Rosein Streets, carriers. Monmouth, Jackson county: fiftyone square miles; population, 1,025; John Heath and Isaac Norton, carriers. Stanton, Montgomery county; sixty square miles population, 1,060; Louis Larson and C. G. Nelson, carriers. The postoffices at Fulton Hurstville and Canton, Jackson county, are to be supplied by rural carrier. Biddick and Walling, Montgomery county, are to nected with the wedding attended the cerebe discontinued.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa-Viola Center, Audubon county, W. Wenver.

South Dakota-Saint Herbert, Edmund

ounty, Ferdinand Bachman. The condition of the Des Moines national banks at the close of business December 10 shows: Loans and discounts, \$6,162,445; gold coin, \$181,347; lawful money reserve, individual deposits, \$2,640,688; verage reserve held, 20.67.

The City National bank of Lincoln was today approved as a reserve agent for the First National of Crete, Neb.

TO PAY MILITARY HONORS War Department Arranges for Its Part in Funeral of Senator Sewell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The War department has made arrangements to pay the usual military honors to the memory of the late Senator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey in recognition of his services as a major general of volunteers during the war of the rebellion and the Spanish war. Instructions were sent today to General Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, to provide an escort at the funeral of the statesman and soldier, which will take place from St. Paul's church in Camden, N. J., next Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, as commander-in-chief of the state National Guard, issued an order today announcing the death of United States Senator William J. Sewell, division commander of the National Guard of New Jersey. By arrangement with Adjutant General Corbin the War department will send four companies of artillery to attend the funeral as part of the military escort. The governor's order details General Sewell's distinguished record in the union

CARNEGIE MODIFIES OFFER Makes Proposition on Which President Roosevelt May Base

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-President Roosevelt has received information from Andrew Carnegie that is expected to enable him to submit to congress a form of gift of \$10,000,000 to the United States for higher education. This offer will not be in bonds of the United States Steel corporation, as formerly proposed, but will be in a form expected to be generally satisfactory. The gift is likely to be in cash or in securities drawing annual interest.

VETERANS ARE EXCEPTED President Amends Civil Service Law to Admit Soldiers as Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The president, at the instance of veteran associations, has amended the civil service rules applicable to the rural free delivery service so as to except from the operation of the age limit veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars who file applications for appointment

OBJECTS TO THE PROTOCOL

Argentine Now Declines to Submit Question to King Edward.

TROUBLE WITH CHILE IS REOPENED

Riotons Demonstrations Occur. Presumably as Result of Signing Peace Measure, Which is So Inpopular.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28,-Official advices received in diplomatic circles here indicate that the Chile-Argentine line controversy is again opened. According to these advices the peace protocol referring the whole subject to arbitration was signed at Santiago three days ago. But the action of the Argentine minister in placing his signature to the document seems to have caused resentment at Buenos Ayres, both among the prominent officials and the peo-

Accordingly the Argentine minister informed the Chilean Foreign office that he was unable to concur in all the terms agreed on heretofore and signed. In particular he specified two points on which the Argentine government refused to subscribe. First, the withdrawal of police from the Ultima Esperanza province, and, second, the submission to King Edward of England. The formal refusal of Argentine to sign has not yet been submitted, but the informal statement of the minister to the Chilean foreign office is regarded as a serious interruption if not a termination of the proposed settlement.

Riot Over Protocol.

The riotous demonsrations which occurred in the streets of Buenos Ayres last night are thought to have resulted from the signing of this protocol and to have been expressive of popular disapproval of the settlement with Chile. The popular sentiment in Argentine is very warlike, and this leads to the belief in well-posted quarters that President Roca will not succeed in Governor Lee of Missouri, who spoke to any policy which contemplates an adjustment with Chile. The Chilean charge d'affaires, Mr. In-

fante, said today: I note that a published statement to the effect that Argentine looked upon the I note that a published statement to the effect that Argentine looked upon the recent protocol as an evidence of her very pacific tendeacies, in that it yielded what she regarded as her unquestionable rights in the Ultima Esperanza district. As a matter of fact, the Ultima Esperanza district has been in undisputed possession of Chile for some time. Our police were there and so when it came to a question of arranging a status quo, pending a final settlement, an understanding was reached that the jurisdiction of Chile should be maintained in Ultima Esperanza territory. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how Argentine has yielded any unquestionable right, for if there has been any yielding in the interests of continued peace it has been through the considerateness of Chile.

TWO CEREMONIES PERFORMED

Marriage of Senator Depew Attended by Large Number of Noted Guests.

NICE, Dec. 28 .- The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Depew to Miss May Palmer was celebrated at the American church here today, following the ceremony of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame.

The wedding party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by Father Crepaux, formerly an officer in the French army.

to the American church, which was crowded to excess and beautifully decorated. Rev. of ten bluejackets from the United States crulser Albany stood at the entrance of the church. After the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Serss. The wedding was quite unostentatious and the service at the American church was very simple. By special request the vocal music consisted of one song, "Oh Fair, Oh Sweet and Holy," rendered by Miss Tucker. There were no bridesmaids. Only those officially conmony at the Catholic church. The party then drove to the American church, where the principal American and English residents had assembled. Outside was an awning decorated with American and English flags. Officers from the United States squadron occupied the second and third pews. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played as the couple walked up the siele. They are almost the same height, The bride, a tall, slender brunette, was attired in a simple gown of ivory satin rimmed with orange blossoms. Senator Depew, who was radiantly happy, were a white flower at his buttonhole.

Among the Americans present in the American church were United States Consul Harold S. VanBuren and Mrs. Van-Buren, Baroness de Robecourt and Major Brevoort. The halls and corridors of the villa of the Countess de Sers, who is Senator Depew's cousin, were gorgeously banked with flowers.

The guests at the wedding breakfast were Senator Depew's two nieces, the Baronese de Bressen and Miss Hegeman, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. McCletlan, widow of General George B. McClellan, Vicomte and Vicomtess de Bresson, Consul VanBuren and Mrs. VanBuren, the Rev. Dr. Adamson and Mrs. Adamson, Captain Joseph E. Craig of the Albany, commanding the American squadon at Villa France, Commander Nathan EA Niles of the gunboat Nashville, several other officers and the witnesses of the mar riage.

Senator and Mrs. Depew will sail for New York on St. Louis January 14. Brilliant sunshine flooded the church in which the ceremony was performed. Senator Depew, accompanied by Mrs. Palmer and Countess de Seers, whose wish it was that the marriage be celebrated at Nice. reached the church first. All the relatives were seated in the front pews. The bride and bridegroom gave the responses in low tone. The groom, when he placed the ring on the bride's finger, affectionately retained the hand for a moment. The service lasted perhaps a quarter of an hour. This was afterward remarked to Senator Depew, who punningly referred to the "happy dispatch."

The bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. MAKES A VIGOROUS DENIAL

Commandant Scheepers Enters Protest Against Murders Charged Against Him.

GRAAFE REINET, Cape Colony, Dec. 28. -Commandant Scheepers, who is probably he mosted hated of all the prisoners now in the hands of the British and whose rial was recently suspended owing to his physical collapse, testified in his own behalf today. He made a vigorous defense and depied six of the seven murders with which he is charged. He declared that in the seventh case the man killed was a native spy who had been regularly tried and convicted. Scheepers admitted having whipped natives who had been found guilty of conveying information to the enemy, so-called unarmed native scouts being, in his opinion, simply spice. He said he had them whipped frequently and he justified their being shot.

He declared that the looting and burn ing of government buildings were repris-

Hospe Prefers to Sell Cheap Rather Than Invoice.

justment. For instance, over 100 planes now on their floors, one-half of which still have the fire sale reduction tags attached to them. This includes the best pianos the world produces, such as Knabes, Kranich & Bachs, Kimballs, Hallet & Davis, McPhails, Melville Clarks, Hospes, Whitneys, Hinzes, Burtons, and many other well known makes. Some in mahogany, oak, burl

walnut, resewood and other fancy woods. Grand planes, upright planes and squage planes. Planes that cost \$1,000.00, \$500.00, \$500.00, \$500.00, \$500.00, \$500.00, \$400.00, \$300.00 and less, at ridiculous prices. Just think of buying a fine, new, up-to-date, fully warranted plane for \$127.00, another for \$148.00, still better one for \$157.00, higher grade for \$187.00, \$198.00, \$208.00. The highest grade planes for \$227.00, \$248.00, \$287.00 to \$327.00 to \$395.00. Just see the new high standard made grand planes for \$390.00. This breaks competition. How can we do it? The fact is the liberal allowance made by the Insurance Underwriters after our recent fire enables us to sell pianes at prices the facories cannot produce them for, and we prepose to close them out cheap rather than inventory them, for we believe a dollar in the bank is beiter than \$2.00 in stock.

We don't ask you to pay all cash. Will accept a small payment down and a little every month. This makes a savings depository for you, and you have he use of it while paying for it. We include a fine stool and scarf, and warrant the instrument for from five to ten years.

The big sale made an awful hole in our organ stock. Still there are a few Kimball organs, a few Imperial organs, some Hospe organs and several others, which are still further reduced, \$18.00, \$27.00, \$26.00, \$42.00, \$53.00, \$63.00; it will surprise you what \$3.00 or \$4.00 down and \$3.00 or so a month

Shop all around, get all the necessary information needed in acquiring plane or organ buying qualifications, and you will conclude by making

Musical Instruments at Hospe's

are slated to be sold before involcing, at discounts which will move them, and you'll have to harry to take advantage of this great offer. We sell guitars for \$4.25 up, violing for \$3.50 up, mandeling for \$5.75 up, banjos for \$6.25 up, accordeous for \$1.75, flutes at one-third off, piccolos from \$2.25 up, clarionets one-third off, hand instruments at 25 to 40 per cent off. Strings for all instruments from 5c up. Music stands, trimmings, drums, bass violins-all cut from 20 to 40 per cent.

Regina music boxes, \$15.00 up. Music boxes as cheap as 25c. Music rolls, 50c up. The great piano player, the Apollo, sold on easy payments. Don't delay. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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You can decorate your walls from this store at one-half regular prices. Over three thousand out of a possible tot of ten thousand pictures have been sold, and if we had not been protected by the smoke loss adjustment conceded by the underwriters we would have recorded a big loss. As it is, the public is the gainer. Every price made is a surprise to the customer. No wonder, when every painting, water color, carbon, photograph, engraving, platinotype, in fact, all the pictures, are sold at less than cost. All the fine gold Florentine frames, the gold photograph frames, the hard wood frames and the metal frames go at astonishingly low prices. Our frames to order are made at great reductions. Over a thousand patterns to select from; then, finest stock found anywhere, east or west, Call before inventory and take advantage of this opportunity.

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Omaha, Nebraska.

als in connection with Dewet's proclama. Office Mours, S a. m. to 0 p. tion. Scheepers alleged that he always fed and treated prisoners as well as he was able

WILL NOT HASTEN THE SALE Denmark Counsels Deliberation i

Transfer of the West Indian

Islands.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28.-The agitation against the sale of the Danish West Indies has placed the government in an embarrassing position. There is considerable difference of opinion as to how far public sentiment against the sale is genuine and how far it is the work of speculators and pronoters. At any rate it has impressed the oreign minister to the extent of his being determined to request Secretary Hay to allow for an arrangement for a plebiscite This matter will be settled through Copenhagen and not through the Danish minster, C. Brun, at Washington.

It is generally declared in well-informed ircles here that the falanders favor the ale. But the chief argument advanced the large majority is that there should a plebiscite like that of 1867. The fact that the Danish government is reopening the negotiations indicates that there is considerable doubt in the minds of the auhorities as to how accurately they have gauged the national sentiment. In the eanwhile those who are opposed to the ale are formulating numerous plans for realizing on the tropical asset so long negcted. A company has just been formed or improving the economic status of the slands in the event that they are not

Ynle Defeats Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 .- The Yale basket oall team defeated the Cincinnati university five at the armory here tonight, 27 to 9. 25c a bottle.

Sundays, from S a. m. to 5 p. m.

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