The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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TREATY IS RATIFIED

Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian Canal Treaty Confirmed

BY VOTE OF 72 TO 6

Senate Takes Up Five Hours in Discussion.

TELLER IS DISSATISFIED

Colorado Senator Makes Roar for Conscience's Sake.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The senate today ratified the Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was reached a few minutes before 5 o'clock after an almost five hours discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during this entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement and the policy of its providions.

The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller, in opposition to the treaty and he was followed in rapid succession by twelve or fifteen other senators, who spoke briefly, either for or against the motion to ratify.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, expressed confidence that the resolution would be adopted and said that while he had no purpose to attempt to prevent the result, he was convinced that there were very few senators who were really satisfied with the treaty. With Great Britain in her present mood, he believed, he said, that it would have been possible to secure a treaty which would give entire satisfaction, and he sharply criticised the state department for failing to do so.

He took the position that it would have been sufficient to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and said that England knew well enough that with the result accomplished she could very well trust the United States to maintain neutrality of the canal as this country had been prepared to do so for many years.

Among the other speakers of the day were Senators Clay, Fairbanks, McCumber, McLaurin, of Mississippi, Culberson, Mallory, Mason, Tillman, Bacon and Bate. Senator Clay was one of the southern senators who spoke in advocacy of the treaty. He contended that the treaty should be ratified because it secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator Mason made a strong plea for the treaty, expressing his gratification that the American diplomacy had succeeded in securing such a triumph as was this treaty over the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

Senator Bacon's speech was made in connection with a motion to amend the treaty. In presenting this amendment he said that he was in favor of a canal and would vote for the treaty with the Davis amendment. He opposed the treaty because he did not believe it would give the United States full control of the canal. He said that Great Britain rejected the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but sent us another treaty identical with the former treaty as amended. He considered that fact the most important feature of the whole controversy.

There was an exceptionally full senate when the time arrived for a vote, but the certainty of ratification had become so apparent that there was comparatively little interest in the proceeding. The votes on the amendments succeeded each other quickly.

Senator Culberson offered an amendment to insert the Davis fortification amendment of the last session. This was defeated, 11 to 42, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Dubois, Heitfeld, McLaurin (Miss.), Mallory, Money, Simons, Taliaferro, Tillman, Vest—15.

Nays—Aldrich, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockerell, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (La.), Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin (S. C.), McMillan, Martin, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Morgan, Nelson, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Turner, Wellington, Wetmore—42.

The treaty then was ratified by a vote of 72 to 6. The vote on the ratification of the treaty was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Bate, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Carmack, Clapp, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dubois, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (La.), Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin (S. C.), McMillan, Martin, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Morgan, Nelson, Pettus, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simons, Spooner, Stewart, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—62.

Senator Bacon then offered an amendment striking out the preamble in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the words "without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII of that convention," also the following words in article II, relating to the provision of stocks "subject to the provisions of the present treaty," also all of article III, relating to the neutralization of the canal, also all of article IV, declaring against cession of territorial sovereignty. All this was embodied in one amendment, and was defeated, 18 to 42, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Culberson, Dubois, Harris, Heitfeld, McLaurin (Miss.), Mallory, Money, Simmons, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman—18.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clapp, Clark (Mont.), Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (La.), Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin (S. C.), McMillan, Martin, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Morgan, Nelson, Pettus, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—62.

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Nays — Bacon, Blackburn, Culberson, Mallory, Teller, Tillman—6.

Bailey paired with Depew and Elkins; Rawlins paired with Hanna and Sewell.

JUST ESCAPED PUNISHMENT

Attorney-General and 14 Others Adjudged for Contempt of Court

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16.—Attorney General C. C. Post, Secretary A. B. Gray of the state board of assessors and ten of the thirteen members of the board were today adjudged in contempt of the supreme court of Colorado. No punishment was inflicted and they were all discharged.

The court ordered that the work of the state board of thirteen assessors in sending out the schedules of corporate assessment to the various counties be declared null and void, and that all the acts of the state board performed after the order of the court restraining them was issued be set aside. The court held that as it had power to undo the work, it should not in this instance inflict other punishment.

No sooner had the court announced its opinion than the attorney general, the secretary and other members of the board were served with a writ of injunction by Judge Hallett, restraining them from again sending out schedules of assessment. This will transfer the fight from the supreme court to the United States court. The effect of this action on the part of the two courts will be to tie up the assessments of the state so far as corporations are concerned for some time. It will not affect the other assessments.

LABOR AND CAPITAL MEET

Leaders of Two Great Factions Hold Convention at New York City

New York, Dec. 16.—Brought together through the good offices of the National Civic Federation, leading representatives of labor and capital met here today to discuss plans to minimize wage and industrial disputes. Aiding them with counsel were several prominent students of economics and leading figures in the religious world, and the opening session notable for a number of striking expressions and comments upon the problem faced by the conferees. The storm in eastern Pennsylvania prevented Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Theodore Shaffer and other leading members of the American Federation from reaching New York in time for the meeting today, but they will participate in the session tomorrow. Oscar Strauss, former minister to Turkey, who acted as chairman, announced that it was planned to form a general executive committee, with representation divided among labor, capital and the general public and that it was hoped that it would become a tribunal of peace, where the conflicting interests might meet on equal footing and settle their differences in a spirit of conciliation and mutual toleration.

FROM OMAHA TO EMPORIA

Railroad Will Be Incorporated in a Few Days at Omaha

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16.—Articles of incorporation are being prepared, and will be filed within a few days for the incorporation of a railroad from Omaha to Emporia, Kan. The line will form a part of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system, but that part running through Nebraska will be incorporated under a different organization. It is stated the line will be completed within eighteen months, and will be a direct line from Omaha to Emporia.

MILES FOR SCHLEY

General Makes Long Talk in Endorsing Admiral Dewey.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—General Nelson A. Miles, speaking today of the findings of the Schley court of inquiry, said: "I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in the matter. He has been a commander of a fleet and as such knows the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on a man under these circumstances. He was instrumental in the destruction of one Spanish fleet, and knows and realizes the feelings that encompass an officer under such conditions. I think Dewey has summed up the matter in a clear and concise manner, and I believe his conclusions will be endorsed by the patriotic people of the United States. I have no sympathy with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer under such circumstances."

LITTLE HOPE FOR MRS. M'KINLEY

Relatives of President's Wife Say She Has Never Got Better.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have little hope of her living long, according to a statement made by Lieutenant James McKinley, U. S. A., a nephew of the late president. Lieutenant McKinley passed through Chicago tonight in company with General S. B. M. Young, the successor of General Shafter in command at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Continuing, the Lieutenant said: "My aunt in Canton remains in about the same condition that she was immediately after the funeral of the president. There has been no improvement, and there seems no hope of any."

KNOX IS CONFIRMED

Senate Takes Action on Nomination of Attorney General.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Just before adjournment tonight the senate confirmed the nomination of Philip C. Knox to be attorney general of the United States. The nomination of Mr. Knox was taken up when the senate first went into executive session a few minutes after 3 o'clock, but the point was made that their first should be action on the Hay-Pauncefote under the agreement reached last Thursday. The crisis of this plea was conceded and a tentative agreement was made that further consideration of the nomination should be postponed somerow. When, however, the senate had disposed of the treaty, the attorney general's nomination was called up.

EXPLOSION ON SANTA FE

Smoker, Chair Car and Sleeper Are Burned Near Garden City.

Garden City, Kan., Dec. 16.—An explosion of gas occurred on eastbound Santa Fe passenger train No. 1 near here this evening. The smoker, chair car and one sleeper were entirely burned, and the passengers, some of whom were injured, were brought here. Conductor John O'Day and Porter Robert Pennington were badly cut and burned about the head and face.

FLOOD RIVALS THE STORM

Receding Waters in the East Uncover Awful Destruction.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST

Increasing in Fury Adds More Victims to Its List.

ENGLAND IS SNOWBOUND

Great Britain Records Death and Great Destruction.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—Advices from all sections of the eastern half of Pennsylvania, of which area Saturday night's storm raged furiously, are to the effect that the waters covering the flooded districts are receding, and that railroad and telegraphic communication are slowly being restored. From Towanda tonight comes the announcement of three deaths caused by the flood near that town and the additional statement that two others will die from the effects of exposure. The damage to property and the pecuniary loss by enforced suspension of many industries will reach many thousands of dollars. Dozens of coal mines are flooded, along with hundreds of industrial concerns located along waterways, thus throwing idle thousands of men. It is estimated that more than 40,000 persons have been rendered idle. The railroad situation is gradually becoming better.

Tales of narrow escapes from drowning come from all the flooded districts. Hundreds of families in little hamlets have been deprived of their homes for the time being, swollen streams and the extremely cold weather that has set in, adding much to the suffering. At Newport, a small village near Allentown, 500 Italians were surrounded by water and were prisoners in their homes for thirty-six hours. At Jersey Shore Italians working on the railroad there were driven from their shanties by the overflowing of Pine creek.

IN STORM'S PATH

Severe Blizzard in Wyoming Uncovers Terrible Destruction.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 16.—The severe snow and wind storm, which set in last Tuesday night and which has been accompanied by the coldest weather seen in this state for many years, is still raging in some sections. Conditions are becoming more favorable for the stock interests, as cattle and sheep will now be able to secure feed on the ranges where the snow has blown off. From the best information at hand, it is safe to say that the losses among stock to date, except in railroad accidents, will probably not exceed a few hundred sheep. There have been no losses among cattle. The loss of life in Wyoming due to the blizzard is probably in excess of ten persons. Five persons are known to have lost their lives. Of these, three were herders, one a railroad man and the other a woman. Five herders were reported lost near Point of Rocks, and as this dogs came to town the men undoubtedly perished.

A civil engineer, named Hemingway, who left Casper several days before to visit a ranch, got lost and searching parties are scouring the prairies for him. His friends believe he is dead.

NEW COUNTRY SUFFERS

Northern Born Stock Suffers Greatly in Recent Storm.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 16.—The settlers in the new country are losing their northern born stock as a result of the pastures being infected with Texas fever and ticks. One Kansas lost 100 head recently while smaller herds have been wiped out entirely. Northern cattle die as soon as infected. For this reason the quarantine officers are making so many arests of violators of the law.

DROWNED IN FLOOD

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 16.—At Monroeton Mrs. Hattie Fessenden, 45 years old, was drowned while being carried from her house. At Greenwood a house was occupied by William S. Reynolds and wife, both over 70 years old, and their grandson, a lad of 16 years, was tipped over. The man was drowned, but the boy succeeded in getting himself and the woman into a street, where they tied themselves fast with strips of clothing. Both were terribly frozen, and the woman will die. Charles Merritt, 18 years old, while returning from a neighbor's, was overtaken by the flood. He was frozen to death.

COLORADO SUFFERING AGAIN

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16.—The railroads are keeping their lines open to traffic with much difficulty and a blockade is threatened.

Reports received from the ranges in southern Wyoming tell of the demoralization of the sheep business, flocks being scattered in all directions and the herders dead and missing. Many conflicting reports of the loss of life are being received. But certain it is that no one could live long out of doors in such a storm as is now raging throughout the state, and when the fury of the blizzard finally subsides it is expected that bodies of dead herders will be found at numerous points in the red desert

where a number of flock tenders are now reported missing. Reports from the ranges say that the present storm is the worst that ever visited this section of the country, and that if it continues for another twenty-four hours, the losses will be heavy.

STORM GETTING WORSE

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16.—Another severe storm struck northern and western Nebraska this afternoon and in some parts of the state it is the worst experienced since the great blizzard of 1888. The most serious reports come from along the line of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad, which traverses the length of the state along the northern border. From along the line of that road and as far west as Casper, Wyo., come reports of a heavy fall of snow accompanied by a blinding wind.

Several trains are tied up in the western part of the state. At Lyons, twenty-five miles northwest of this city, John Gunderson was caught out and was frozen to death.

In this city the weather began to moderate last night and continued mild until noon today, when the temperature began to fall again and tonight it is ten degrees below zero.

LABOR DELEGATES FREE AGAIN

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—Communication with the outside world is being gradually opened. At 1:40 p. m. a train started for Philadelphia and New York over the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania roads, via Sunbury and Harrisburg, carrying some of the delegates who had attended the American Federation of Labor convention. The others left tonight. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western got a road clear from Binghamton to New York at daybreak, with the exception of a stretch at Delaware Water Gap, where the Delaware river had flooded the tracks to a depth of five feet. The waters had receded from the tracks at 3 p. m. and a train was started for New York at 5:30 o'clock. There is still two feet of water on the Lackawanna tracks at Avondale. The Lackawanna river is now confined within its banks.

ENGLAND SNOWBOUND

London, Dec. 16.—The fall of snow in Scotland is heavier than at any time in fifty years. Several game keepers and shepherds are missing, and the destruction of sheep in the snow drifts, which range from ten to twenty feet deep, is unprecedented. The roads are impassable. Parts of England are suffering almost equally from the heavy fall of snow. A train which was snowed up near Hartington on Thursday was only released today.

The frost today is so severe that outside work has been suspended at many points.

14,000 PERSONS WITHOUT WORK

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 16.—Fourteen thousand men and boys have been rendered idle because of yesterday's flood in this district. There are fourteen collieries in this region and all of them were flooded by the heavy downpour. The property loss in these works is estimated at $200,000.

SNOW ABUNDANT IN KANSAS

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—Snow is reported from all points on the Rock Island and the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads in Kansas, and higher temperatures. Snow is urgently needed by the wheat.

BLOODY

COLOMBIAN FORCES HAVE A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT WITH REBELS.

Eighteen Ben Are Killed and Forty Wounded.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 16.—(Via Galveston.)—A schooner which has just arrived here from a town on the Caribbean coast called Nombre de Dios brings news that Colombian government troops to the number of seventy, who left Colon a fortnight ago for Vlento Frieto, had an engagement with the liberal forces at Nombre de Dios last Friday. The liberals numbered 250 men, chiefly recruits from along the coast. They were badly armed, the majority carrying nothing but machetes. They were well intrenched, however, at Nombre de Dios. A bloody engagement ensued, in which the casualties on both sides amounted to eighteen men killed and forty wounded. The government troops succeeded in carrying the intrenchments and driving the liberals out of the town back on the hills behind it. The liberal leaders, Porras and Lorenza, are supposed to be retreating in the direction of La Negrita.

The gunboat General Pinzon, with 100 troops on board, left here this morning for Coole, where the liberal forces are fairly numerous. She will fairly rid this part of the coast of liberal bands, and will also be on the lookout to intercept General Porras and Lorenzo, should they attempt to reach any Atlantic port, from which it is believed they would probably sail to Costa Rica in quest of reinforcements, ammunition, etc.

The conservative soldiers landed here by the General Pinzon now garrison all the stations along the railroad between Colon and Panama, in detachments of from 25 to 100 men.

The probability of war between Argentina and Chili is the engrossing topic of conversation at Panama. In the event of such a war Colombian sympathy would be on the side of Chili.

KNOCKING ON MARCONI

Telegraph Company Notifies Him He Will Have to Move.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 16.—Owing to the fog and rain, Marconi was unable to swing his kites in mihair today. He, therefore, went to Cape Spear to determine on the fitness of that promontory for the wireless telegraph station which he proposed to erect. Marconi will inaugurate the new year by sending a special message over the Atlantic if the steamer on which he is to sail from New York reaches England in time. He will go direct to Cornwall and take charge of matters there.

By midsummer Marconi will have a fully equipped station here for sending and receiving messages between America and England and another station on the Massachusetts coast.

Marconi has just returned here from Cape Spear, where he experienced poor luck. The weather was rendered extremely unpleasant by fog, wind and a rain storm, and the inventor was unable to decide upon a sight for his proposed station. He could not see the surrounding region, and a general view of the physical features in the country is necessary before fixing upon a sight. Mr. Marconi wishes to avoid the presence of a high hill behind the station. Hills in the background are detrimental to the system of their line of transmission, as they weaken the signals by causing a rebound. On returning here from Cape Spear, Marconi was served with legal documents from the solicitors of the Anglo-American Telegraph company. These notify him that the said company possesses an exclusive monopoly of the telegraph business within Newfoundland and its dependencies and demand that he cease his experiments and remove his apparatus forthwith; otherwise the company will apply for an injunction restraining him from further trials.

Marconi has not yet decided what course of action he will take in the matter. But he regards this action of the Anglo-American Telegraph company as the best proof of the importance of his new discovery.

HE RIDICULES GOVERNMENT

Lord Roseberry Roasts English for Conduct of War

IN SOUTH AFRICA STRUGGLE

Former Addresses Multitude of Subjects of Great Britain

IS FRIEND OF THE BOERS

Declares They Should Be Treated as Human Beings.

Chesterfield, England, Dec. 16.—Lord Roseberry's long expected and much heralded speech delivered from a crowded platform here tonight was received with marked enthusiasm by an immense crowd. It can hardly be said to have thrown much light on the pathway of the Liberal party. He said that he had come by invitation and did not wish to indulge in phraseology, but to speak his mind and offer the Liberals some dispassionate advice. That the speech was a finished oratorical effort was amply testified by the frequent applause with which the speaker was interrupted. But it is doubtful if when he had finished his most admiring listener could have given any justification for his enthusiasm, save that it was Lord Roseberry.

The Liberal party, he said, had passed through a long and trying illness, but was now approaching convalescence, one of the signs of which was that it had gotten rid of the Irish alliance. Resolved into its elements the speech merely said: "Get together."

The speaker himself confessed that he did not intend to say how this cohesion should be accomplished. In urging his fellow Liberals to reorganize, Lord Roseberry quoted the following words from the message of President Roosevelt:

"We hope to keep going by slow steps, not by bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but we must also remember that our feet are upon the ground."

The following was the tenor of the former premier's speech:

"The ministry was wrong, but the Liberals should be very careful how they try to set it right."

Turning from the immediate outbreak of the war Lord Roseberry touched upon education, in which, he said, Great Britain was woefully behind her sister nations. Her commercial developments was also sadly astrophied, and the time would soon come when Great Britain would be forced to fight for her trade supremacy. She would then be as helpless as though armed with bows and arrows.

Lord Roseberry maintained a discreet vagueness on the question of his personal inclinations concerning the leadership of the Liberal party. He said that he could not imagine himself in the position of a minister. But in the next breath he told how he would reorganize the war office if it fell to his lot. He said this reorganization should be postponed until after the war.

The speaker's recipe for the proposed reorganization of his office was characteristically an American one; namely, the appointment of a commission.

Concerning the government's conduct of the war, Lord Roseberry was severe and scornful. The complaint of the government that the Boers had not made war according to the recognized rules reminded him that the same thing had been said by the old Austrian generals of the young Napoleon, when the latter was beating them. He was particularly sarcastic at the expense of the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, that only a sort of warfare was now going on, and he strongly condemned what he termed the scandalous misrepresentations by which the government has precipitated the last general election. Lord Roseberry heavily blamed the government for its lactlessness, which he declared had produced unparalleled ill will toward Great Britain in every European population and which he attributed largely to what he called the provocative argument of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary.

While he was emphatic on the necessity of vigorously prosecuting the war and expressing the fullest confidence in Lord Kitchener, Lord Roseberry said that he thought the government should be prepared to listen to peace overtures, and he contended there was nothing degrading or abasing in recognizing the exiled Boer government for the purpose of making peace. The three greatest civilians who had waged war in the past century, the speaker said, Pitt, Bismarck, and Lincoln, had not disdained such efforts to secure peace, and Lord Roseberry counted the occasions of 1806, 1870 and 1865. No case Boer now hoped for anything but annexation, he said, and for many reasons it was urgent that the war should be ended. The Boers should not be unnecessarily humiliated. The former premier protested emphatically against treating the Boers in the field as bandits. To Boers swearing allegiance, he said, he would give the largest possible amnesty, and the fullest civil rights.

The 8,000 prisoners must be resettled in South Africa and harsh treatment of the Boers would be like applying sparks to gunpowder. Scornfully rejecting the idea that such an empire as Great Britain could not provide an alternative government to the existing ministry, Lord Roseberry said that in all his life, from all the bitterest foes of Great Britain he had never heard such disparagement of her as that doctrine implied. If that were true, he continued, the nation was more fitted to control a cabbage garden than an empire.

In conclusion, and amid loud cheers, Lord Roseberry declared that his services were at the disposal of the country to anything he could do to further the policy he had just expounded. He said it was set to party that he appealed; party in this matter could avail but little or nothing. He appealed into Cæsar from the parliament, with its half-hearted, but overwhelming, government majorities, and from distracted and disorganized opposition to that silent but supreme tribunal, which in the long run shaped and controlled the destiny of the British people, namely, the tribunal of public opinion and common sense.

Lord Roseberry spoke for almost two hours, and was received throughout with the greatest enthusiasm. He afterwards addressed an overflow meeting of 2,000 people in another hall. Here he spoke but briefly, as he was very hoarse.

DID HE KILL MRS. DENNIS?

Man Suicides in Room Very Near to Assaulted Woman's.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Samuel C. Presley, a printer, 29 years old, was found dead in bed this morning in his room at 1119 K street, the house adjoining that of Mrs. Gilbert Dennis, the mediate who was mysteriously assaulted a week ago in her apartments. Death was attributed to suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

Presley left letters directing his burial at Many, La. The police found in his room a key fitting the vestibule door of Mrs. Dennis' house. A boy named Loudale, who saw a man emerging from the Dennis house late on the night of the attempted murder, was taken to see the body of Presley, and said he was quite sure he was the man, and a slouch hat, the kind worn by the man he saw, was found in the room. Stains, thought to be blood, also were found on Presley's garments.

This afternoon a man who had met Presley in a cigar store Saturday afternoon told the police of some talk which he said the latter had indulged in at that time. Presley spoke of the Boulne case and the assault on Mrs. Dennis, and added:

"The police are after me. They suspect me, but I did not do it. I know who did do it. The man is in my house."

Upon reading of Presley's death the man immediately notified the police officials of the incident. The two small blood spots were found on the overcoat taken from Presley's room, but the stains on the other articles taken at the same time have not yet been examined. The police do not attach much importance to the alleged connection between Presley and the assault of Mrs. Dennis.

ROOSEVELT MORE CAREFUL

President Will Not Expose His Life to Assassin's Bullet.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Every step taken toward throwing more efficient safeguard about the presidential office receives tokens of approval from the solid citizenship of the country. With three assassinations among the last seven elected presidents, no arguments are needed in behalf of some White House extinctiveness even where violence is not thought of.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, is holding its annual convention here, with delegates from all parts of the country, numbering perhaps 150. Mr. Roosevelt is said to be the first president upon whom this pronunciation has any claim, for he was a "Deke" at Harvard, and yet he is the first who has declined to see the delegates. Secretary Long, also a Harvard "Deke" has accepted an invitation to the banquet which will take place Friday evening. Now, no one supposes for a moment that this action of the president was designed to be discourteous; and the "Dekes," although personally disappointed, cannot question its wisdom or do else than admire its courage.

The old pump-handle reception has been abandoned; and, although this is accounted "bad politics" the common sense of the country will be gratified. Mr. Roosevelt has thus far drawn the line sharply. He did not receive the recipients conventions, although conferring with one of its committees, he will not receive the delegates to the American Economic Association or the American Historical Association, both of which are to meet here during the holidays, and a considerable list of other organizations will have the same experience. Every president hitherto has received all reputable organizations which have met in this city, and in many instances those which have met in Baltimore. The president's wife has in the same way received D. A. R. societies, Mothers' Congress, and the like. The whole practice is senseless; it looks well in convention announcements to mention a reception at the White House, but it is safe to say that no occupant of that mansion ever enjoyed his duty, and it is one of the first maxims of politeness not to call upon those who do not enjoy seeing you.

President Roosevelt has also closed the gates to the grounds on the south of the White House, so that they can no longer be used as a thoroughfare by people walking to or from the state, war and navy department building. He considers that, with the entire north front of the White House open to the public all the time, for seven days in the week, and with the east room and its approaches open from ten till two each day, and with one-third of the second floor occupied by official business and callers, the president's family is entitled to the little privacy afforded by the grounds on the southern slope, toward the monument and the Potomac.

Tribal Tax Must be Paid.

Ardmore, I. T., Dec. 16.—Judge Townsend, in the United States court today, decided that the intermarriage laws passed by congress in 1897 were in force in Indian territory. The decision means that persons doing business in the territory must pay tribal taxes and penalty of exposition.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, December 17, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

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2. Sol Temple Again in Jail
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   Review of the Grain Markets
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6. Indian Fight Probable Feature
   Confessions Probably a Fake
8. Hazen Upholds Liquor Men

DEWEY'S ACT NOT ENOUGH

Friends of Schley Will Bring Matter Into Congress.

SCHLEY TAKING ACTIGN

His Council Will File a Bill of Objections.

LONG WITHOLDS APPROVAL

Schley Is Given Untill Friday to File Bill.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Maryland friends in congress of Rear Admiral Schley have determined to bring his case to the attention of congress and seek there the vindication they say is due him. This action was determined upon tonight at a dinner given by General Felix Agnus and attended by Senator McComas, the Maryland members of the house and a few other friends. A resolution will be prepared extending the admiral the thanks of congress for his service in the battle of Santiago and conferring on him the rank, pay and emoluments of a rear admiral on the active list of the navy. A preamble to the resolution will recite Admiral Dewey's conclusion of the court of inquiry giving Admiral Schley the credit for the victory of the battle of Santiago. Senator McComas will introduce the resolution in the senate and probably Mr. Mudd a similar one in the house.

If deemed expedient, an effort will be made to give Admiral Schley the rank of vice-admiral. The resolution will be prepared promptly and introduced in both houses and an attempt will be made to have early action on them.

Mr. A. Teague, one of Admiral Schley's counsel before the court of inquiry and who was also a guest at the dinner, said tonight that the admiral would not seek a retrial of the case under any circumstances. His desire, and that of his friends, was to be relieved of the censure imposed upon him by the report of the majority of the court of inquiry. Nor, he added, would there be any suit instituted having in view the obtaining of money for libellous publications affecting him.

Mr. Teague says that a vigorous bill of exceptions to the conclusions of the court will be filed with the secretary of the navy.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Admiral Schley was in consultation all this forenoon with his counsel, Hon. Isador Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague; also General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, Congressman Schirm, of Maryland. After the conference Admiral Schley authorized Mr. Teague to make the following statement:

"We have been in consultation as to what further proceedings shall be taken. Nothing definite has been determined so far as civil and criminal action of any kind against McClay and his sponsors is concerned. McClay's claim that the findings of the court are a vindication for himself and his book is absolutely unfounded. There are no less than half a dozen instances in the book in which even if he were to correct the findings of the court and incorporate them in the volume and change it to suit the findings, the book would still be criminal libel."

Mr. Teague, during the forenoon presented the following to Secretary Long:

"Washington, Dec. 16, 1901.

"Sir: I have the honor to most respectfully request that you withhold your approval from the findings of the court of inquiry recently held at the navy yard in the city of Washington of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I may have an opportunity to file a statement of objections thereto and therefore request that you do not dissolve the court until action shall have been taken on such objection. Very respectfully,

W. R. SCHLEY,

"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

"Isador Rayner, Counsel for the Applicant before said Court of Inquiry."

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

He asked the secretary to indicate his probable action in the premises. The secretary replied that the request would be granted and his action on the findings and the dissolution of the court withheld until the objections were received and he had an opportunity to consider them. He stated that he would communicate with Admiral Schley in writing, and asked how long a time counsel desired to present their objections. Mr. Teague replied that they would be ready for presentation by Thursday or Friday of this week. "We will except to the findings of the court," said Mr. Teague," and make a demand that the majority opinion be disapproved by the secretary as contrary to the evidence and the pertinent facts in the case which the court has not considered nor acted upon."

While Mr. Teague would not say that such action would be taken, he pointed out the fact that they could appeal from the secretary's action to the president of the United States.

Late in the day Secretary Long acknowledged in a formal letter the receipt of a request from Admiral Schley for permission to file a bill of objections. The secretary's response was brief and purely formal. It granted the request, and allowed until Friday next in which to submit the bill.

LIKE JENKINS CASE

Roosevelt Says Otero of New Mexico Must Capitulate

Washington, Dec. 16.—A delegation consisting of Colonel Llewellyn, Judge A. H. Fall, Captain Dame, Charles Ilfeld, Delmas Luna, national committeemen, and Frank Hubbell of New Mexico, tried called on the president in the interest of the reappointment of Governor Otero. The president told the delegation that he would appoint Governor Otero if a certain charge of a most character was answered. This charge one of the members of the delegation was able to explain, and when the delegation departed it was with the practical assurance that Governor Otero would be reappointed.