

SCHLEY ENTERS HIS PROTEST

Asks Time to File Objections to Verdict.

REQUEST GRANTED BY MR. LONG.

General Agnus Says if Findings Stand the Victor of Santiago Will be a Factor in Presidential Race.

"If this persecution of Admiral Schley continues and the decision of the majority of the Court of Enquiry is allowed to stand approved, it will make Admiral Schley the leading candidate for the Presidency in 1904. That is my personal opinion."

Rear Admiral Schley held a long conference with his advisers in his apartments at the Richmond this morning. There were present his counsel, Isidor Rayner and M. A. Teague; Gen. Felix Agnus, and Representative Schirm of Maryland. The findings of the Court of Enquiry were discussed at length and this tentative programme was outlined:

To request the Secretary of the Navy to withhold action upon the findings of the court and not to dissolve that body until a statement of objections can be filed.

To file a statement of objections with the Secretary of the Navy setting forth the evidence and the pertinent facts of the case, and request that the majority report be disapproved.

To appeal to the President.

To make an appeal to the President in case the majority report is approved.

To have introduced in Congress a resolution declaring that the estimate and opinion of Admiral Dewey regarding Rear Admiral Schley, as contained in his supplemental report, is the sense and the sentiment of Congress and is approved.

To have introduced in Congress a resolution instituting civil and criminal action against Appleton & Co. and Edgar S. Macley for libel in the publication of "Macley's History of the United States Navy."

Letter to Secretary Long.

The first part of this programme was carried out this morning. The following letter was prepared and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Sir, I have the honor respectfully to request that you withhold approval of the findings of the Court of Enquiry recently held at the Navy Yard, Washington, of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I shall have opportunity to file a statement of objections to such findings; and I further request that the said court be not dissolved until action shall have been taken upon such objections."

Signed by Admiral Schley.

The letter was signed by Admiral Schley and endorsed by Mr. Rayner. It was delivered in person to Secretary Long by Mr. Teague. Secretary Long said he would give the matter immediate consideration and would consult with the Judge Advocate, Captain Lemly. He asked how long a time would be required in order to prepare the statement. Mr. Teague said it would be ready by Thursday or Friday. Secretary Long said the matter would be kept open, that he would withhold action upon the findings, and would not dissolve the court.

Statement of Counsel.

Mr. Teague made the following statement this afternoon: "Nothing definite as to civil or criminal action has been decided upon. The claim of Macley that he and his book have been upheld by the decision of the court is spurious. Even if the court's decision should be included in the book there would still be in it passages which would constitute criminal libel."

"In the statement to be filed with Secretary Long the demand will be made that the majority opinion of the court be disapproved by the Secretary as being contrary to the evidence and pertinent facts in the case."

A Recitation of Facts.

"The statement of Admiral Schley will include a recitation of facts. Under the rules of practice in such affairs Admiral Schley will have the right of appeal to the President from the action of the Secretary of the Navy. Such appeal is admissible in all tribunals except such as are appointed by the President. The Schley Court of Enquiry was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, so much as it has been practically decided not to ask for a Congressional investigation but to offer a resolution approving Admiral Dewey's supplemental report as the sense of Congress. Congress will probably not be asked to take any further action."

A meeting of the Maryland delegation in Congress will be held at the New Willard this evening to draft and discuss such a resolution, which Mr. Schirm will offer in the House.

TO REIMBURSE SCHLEY.

Mr. Bartholdt Wishes the Admiral's Enquiry Expenses to be Paid.

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri says the findings of the Schley Court of Enquiry have only increased his determination to ask Congress to come to the relief of the admiral. He will introduce, he says, a bill appropriating \$20,000 or so much as there may be necessary to reimburse Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for any expense he may have incurred in presenting his reply to the precept of the Navy Department, upon which the Court of Enquiry acted.

Such a bill will have to go to the Committee on Claims for original consideration. Representative Graf of Illinois is a member of that committee. He said today that while he felt friendly toward Admiral Schley he would wait until he saw the bill before committing himself for or against it.

If the bill should go to the Committee on War Claims Mr. Graf would be as well pleased.

Lieutenant Wootton, U. S. A. Dead.

The War Department has been advised of the death of Second Lieut. Bradley J. Wootton, Seventh Cavalry, at post hospital, Columbia Barracks, Cuba, December 11, of infectious pyæmia secondary to recurrent appendicitis.



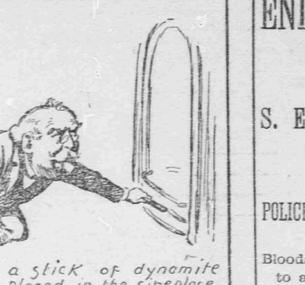
After raising the drawbridge



the doors are carefully secured



the burglar alarms examined



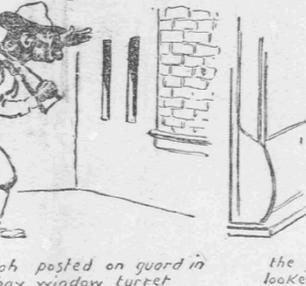
a stick of dynamite placed in the fireplace



the bull dog let loose in the cellar



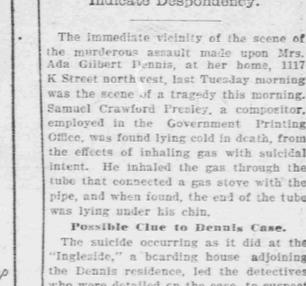
a gatling gun trained on the front door



Elijah posted on guard in the bay window turret



the folding beds looked under



fitting night clothes are donned, then sweet sleep

What the Washingtonian May Have to Do If Present Conditions Continue.

CANAL TREATY DULY RATIFIED.

Isthmian Waterway's Construction Now Assured

ALMOST UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

Opposition Dwindles on Final Passage—Advocates Views Expressed in Debate, But Few Votes Against Measure.

The Senate, in secret session, this afternoon ratified the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty by a nearly unanimous vote. The compact was adopted as it had been prepared by Lord Salisbury and signed by Secretary Hay. It was not changed by a single word of amendment.

The proposed Nicaragua waterway is now an assured fact and a bill for the construction of the huge ditch will be rushed through without delay. Little opposition was made to the adoption of the treaty. The Democrats at the last moment decided not to obstruct the compact, but to let it go through unamended so that the canal might be secured. There was no demonstration and the Republican leaders accepted the victory as a matter of course.

The Democrats hold that in time of war the treaty can be disregarded and the canal fortified and closed to the vessels of an enemy.

Provisions of the Treaty.

The treaty, as ratified, contains the following features: It abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer compact.

It gives the United States the power to construct, regulate and manage the waterway.

It provides that the canal shall at all times be neutral and shall be policed by the United States.

It holds that the canal shall enjoy complete immunity from attack by belligerents both in peace and in war.

It prevents the United States from fortifying the canal and in time of war the vessels of the enemy must be given passage.

It holds that in time of war no naval vessel of the United States shall secure harbor within three miles of either the Atlantic or Pacific entrances to the waterway.

It permits the United States to construct the canal and operate it for the benefit of the entire world.

How Senators Voted.

The vote on the treaty, as reported from the Senate chamber after a caucus taken at 2:30, was as follows: For the treaty—Senators Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Bate, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carmack, Clapp, Clark of Montana, Clark of Wyoming, Clay, Cockerill, Culberson, Cullom, Deboe, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dubois, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Louisiana, Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Keam, Kearns, Kittredge, Lodge, Mason, McComas, McCumber, McHenry, McLaurin of Mississippi, McLaurin of South Carolina, McMillan, Mitchell, Mallory, Martin, Millard, Morgan, Nelson, Patterson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Rawlins, Scott, Simmons, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wetmore, Wellington, and Money.

Against the treaty—Senators Bailey and Culberson.

Not voting—Senators Blackburn, Quay, Depew, Sewell, Hanna, Daniel, and Bacon.

Senator Jones' Speech.

Senator Jones of Arkansas made a long speech against the treaty. He claimed that while he would vote for the compact in order to secure a canal, he was against any treaty with Great Britain. Senators Lodge, Spooner, Platt of Connecticut, Hale, and Foraker, all spoke in favor of the treaty. Senators Money, Bailey, and Culberson argued against the compact.

For a Statue to Bancroft.

Mr. Bull has introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting, on the grounds of the Naval Academy, a bronze statue of the late Hon. George Bancroft, former Secretary of the Navy, under whose administration of the Navy Department the United States Naval School was established, in 1845.

BROUGHT UP IN THE SENATE.

Jones of Arkansas Offers a Resolution Thanking Schley.

The Schley case came officially before the United States Senate today in the form of a resolution offered by the minority leader, Senator Jones of Arkansas, offering the thanks of Congress and the American people to the victor of Santiago. The resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, is as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States should be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, and through him, to the officers and men under his command." It is not believed that the Republicans of the committee, all of whom are Administration men and in close accord with the Navy Department, will take any action on the resolution. If they should be compelled to do so, which is an unlikely thing, they would either report unfavorably or amend it so as to include first the name of Rear Admiral Sampson. Should the committee remain in possession of the resolution for an unreasonable length of time without taking action upon it, it would be possible for Senator Jones to move that the Senate proceed to its consideration. Under these circumstances it is believed that even the Republican friends of Schley would vote against the motion on the ground that it would be a discourtesy to the committee. Such action would make it a party question, which is just what Admiral Schley's friends in and out of Congress desire to avoid if possible.

Representative Wheeler of Kentucky, says he will introduce in the House a resolution similar to that offered by Senator Jones.

FAVORABLE REPORT IN KNOX CASE.

ANTI-TRUST CHARGES IGNORED.

Senate Judiciary Committee Holds the Representations Made Are Too General to Merit Further Consideration.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided to ignore the charges filed against Attorney General Knox by the Anti-Trust League and to allow its former unanimous recommendation for his confirmation to stand as the sense of the committee.

The nomination was today favorably reported to the Senate for the second time by the committee.

Three-Hour Meeting.

This action followed a three-hour meeting this morning, when the great mass of testimony prepared by the Anti-Trust League and submitted on Saturday was carefully gone over and considered.

In the opinion of the committee the evidence submitted carried no weight and could not be used to hold back the nomination.

Unanimous Confirmation Desired.

It was decided not to withdraw the nomination and by a unanimous vote it was agreed to report the matter favorably. This was done so as not to cause a split in the vote in the Senate, when the nomination comes up. It is probable that the nomination will be confirmed today or tomorrow.

Those present at the meeting were Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Clark of Wyoming, Spooner, Fairbanks, and Simon, all Republicans, and Bacon and Pettus, Democrats. Senator Teller was absent.

League's Request Denied.

Representatives of the league were before the committee this morning and after filing some additional papers asked that action on the nomination be deferred four days more in order to gather more evidence. As that was just sufficient time to prevent action by the Senate until after the holidays the committee declined to grant the request.

Report on Committees Postponed.

MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST

Monroeton, Pa., Said to be Under Water.

BLIZZARD REACHES NEW ENGLAND

Number of Rivers Are Reported to be Aflood—The Temperature Higher in Chicago and the West.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The storm which was forecast by the Weather Bureau bulletins has reached New England. It raged furiously all day Sunday and caused great damage. Starting in a drizzle, it ended in a deluge, which, in connection with the melting snow, caused small streams to overflow their banks and the rivers to rise rapidly. Washouts are reported in several sections, and railroad traffic is delayed.

At Clinton the repairs now undergoing there to big dams were easily obliterated, and Boston's water supply from that source is off for the present.

This morning it is close to zero and everything is frozen.

Lives Reported Lost.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 15.—There is no chance of mail or passengers leaving this city for points west, east, or south for the next twenty-four hours. The last trains to arrive were those before midnight Saturday night.

A resident of Monroeton, a small town about ten miles from Towanda, reached Towanda today. He says that most of Monroeton was under water and many lives had been lost when he left. All efforts to reach the town have failed. All wires are down, and no communication with the place can be had.

Connecticut River Up.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Connecticut River and its tributaries are on a rampage, and the residents of New England along the river valleys look to freeze the flood and prevent it from doing great damage.

Fourteen Thousand Men Idle.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 15.—On account of the recent rainstorm 14,000 miners in this region are idle today. Fourteen collieries are flooded to such an extent that many will be idle for a week. The collieries are operated by the Reading and Pennsylvania companies and by individual operators.

Million-Dollar Loss.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—This city and vicinity are slowly recovering from the most disastrous flood ever known in this section. The cold spell which followed the deluge has forced the waters to subside to a considerable extent. The damage to property will not fall short of a million dollars. The Rome, Watertown, and the Ogdensburg and the Mohawk and Malone division of the New York Central are completely tied up and all trains on the main line are running about five hours behind time. But one train was run over the D. & L. and yesterday.

Warmer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Chicago finished its tussle with the record-breaking cold wave yesterday, when the mercury went 12 degrees below zero, the lowest it has been during the first half of December for 25 years. Today the temperature will not go below zero, according to the official weather forecaster. During most of yesterday the temperature was far below zero. Every street car line in the city was running its cars behind time, and all the mail and passenger trains coming into Chicago were late. Several persons were severely frost-bitten, and some had to be taken to the hospital by the police.

BRIGHTER FOR MISS STONE.

SNOWDEN JURY SECURED.

Trial of Accused Murderer of the Marshall Girl Begun.

William Snowden, alias William Johnson, colored, was put on trial this morning before Justice Barnard in Criminal Court No. 2, for the alleged murder of Florence Marshall, colored, on June 30 last. The work of empanelling a jury occupied the whole of the morning session and was completed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following are the names of the jurors: Horace Keech, Edwin C. Doniphon, Fred N. Somerville, John M. McIntosh, Henry W. Tippitt, Henry Kuhn, George O. Miller, William Butler, Frank P. Locraft, John M. Stallings, William C. Botech, and Harry Young.

The Government is represented by Assistant District Attorney Thomas C. Taylor and the prisoner by Attorney Thomas L. Jones.

Snowden claims that the killing of the girl was entirely accidental. The story of the killing as told at the time it was done is brief:

On the afternoon of the date mentioned Snowden was having a war of words with a colored woman named Davis. The latter was looking out the window of the second-story of a small house in the northwest section of the city.

She was defying Snowden to enter the house, from which it was said she had driven him but a few minutes before.

To frighten the Davis woman, Snowden stated after his arrest, he took a pistol from his pocket and flourished it in the air. As he did so, he contends, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the Marshall girl, who was standing immediately behind him, was killed.

The manner in which the girl met her death was investigated by the Coroner and a verdict was returned exonerating Snowden. He was afterward arrested and the matter called to the attention of the grand jury, which on July 12 last returned an indictment for murder against him.

MRS. BONINE ON CIVIL SERVICE LIST

RESTORED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Passed an Excellent Examination Just Prior to the Ayres Tragedy and Action Was Suspended in Her Case.

The Civil Service Commissioners today restored to the civil service register the name of Lois Ida Henry Bonine. Just prior to the famous Kenmore Hotel tragedy in which she was one of the principals, Mrs. Bonine passed an examination for a position as a skilled laborer at the Government Printing Office, which pays about \$2 a day.

Passed a Splendid Examination.

Her examination papers were almost perfect, her percentage being 87.60, and had it not been for her subsequent trouble she would probably long before this have been employed she sought. The shooting of young Ayres, however, led the Commissioners to hold up her name pending her trial on the charge of murder.

Having been acquitted of this accusation the Civil Service Commissioners today met and fully considered the case of Mrs. Bonine. She will receive the benefit of the time that her name was held up owing to the fact that a charge of murder had been lodged against her.

Mrs. Bonine Undecided.

When Mrs. Bonine was seen at her new home this afternoon she said she had not decided positively whether she would accept the place at the Government Printing Office when she is appointed. "I am highly pleased, however," she added, "by the action of the Civil Service Commissioners, although it is only what I have been expecting."

SENATOR SEWELL'S CONDITION.

Passed a Good Night and Is Much Refreshed.

MAY THREATEN VENEZUELA.

German Vessels Make Significant Movements.

TO ENFORCE A \$2,000,000 DEMAND

United States Navy Department Takes No Steps in Advance of Action by Germany—Monroe Doctrine Construed.

The Bureau of Naval Intelligence is aware of movements by German vessels which indicate a rendezvous of a considerable force in or near the Caribbean Sea.

That Germany is preparing to make a demonstration against Venezuela for the purpose of collecting the \$2,000,000 debt German bondholders is possible, if not probable, though, in advance of action by Germany, the Navy Department officials do not desire to discuss the matter, nor has any extraordinary measure been adopted to forestall coming events.

The North Atlantic Squadron is moving southward on its accustomed winter cruise, and eventually will reach La Guayra.

No Hasty Orders Issued.

No orders to hurry thither have been issued to Admiral Francis Higginson, although the itinerary of a squadron in times of peace as well as war, is always subject to change.

The movement of the Iowa from Panama south is entirely without significance in this or any connection. She has been out of dock for a long time and her bottom has consequently become foul. She will go into dock at Callao to be cleaned and this is likely to occupy two months.

The attitude of the State Department has been clearly defined both by indirect statement of officials and by the utterances of the President in his annual message.

In that document the President points out that the Monroe Doctrine is to be invoked only to prevent territorial aggrandizement by any power, foreign or American; it does not, however, afford a shelter to a nation which refuses to pay its honest debts.

Construction of Monroe Doctrine.

The concrete construction generally placed by State Department officials upon this part of President Roosevelt's message is that Germany is at liberty to land forces on American soil for the purpose of protecting her rights, but there must be no permanent seizure.

The United States, say State Department officials, has recently set an example in this respect. Marines were landed on each side of the Isthmus of Panama and practical possession taken of territory, but immediately danger ceased to threaten they were withdrawn and Colombia allowed to resume her authority.

Germany may in like manner land forces in Venezuela and force payment of her claims for railway concessions, but such seizure must not be prolonged unnecessarily.

MR. LOEB CONGRATULATED.

Assistant Secretary to the President Returns From Honeymoon.

Congratulations were showered upon Mr. William J. Loeb, Assistant Secretary to the President, at the White House this morning.

Mr. Loeb returned to his desk after a week's honeymoon. He was married in Albany last week to one of the most prominent young society women of the Empire State.

ENDS LIFE NEAR DENNIS HOME.

S. E. Presley, a Printer, Commits Suicide.

POLICE TRY TO CONNECT THE CASES.

Bloodstains on Garments Lead to a Thorough Investigation. Notes Left By Composer Indicate Despondency.

The immediate vicinity of the scene of the murderous assault made upon Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, at her home, 1117 K Street north west, last Tuesday morning was the scene of a tragedy this morning. Samuel Crawford Presley, a composer, employed in the Government Printing Office, was found lying cold in death, the effects of inhaling gas through suicidal intent. He inhaled the gas through the tube that connected a gas stove with the pipe, and when found, the end of the tube was lying under his chin.

Possible Clue to Dennis Case.

The suicide occurring as it did at the "Inglede," a boarding house adjoining the Dennis residence, led the detectives who were detailed on the case, to suspect that they at last had a possible clue that would lead to a solution of the Dennis case. The boy who reported to the police that he had seen a man coming down the steps from the Dennis home at an early hour last Tuesday morning, was immediately sent for to see if he could identify Presley as the person that he had seen. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook viewed the remains, and after learning the circumstances connected with the case, decided an inquest was not necessary. He issued a certificate giving suicide as the cause of death, and turned the body over to the brother.

Certificate of Death Withdrawn.

Later bloodstains were found on the outside clothing of Mr. Presley, which caused Deputy Coroner Glazebrook to withdraw the certificate of death he had issued, and hold the body, pending a further investigation. The garments were taken to the office of the United States District Attorney, where a thorough examination will be made. The detectives are also at work upon this phase of the case, with a view of ascertaining its significance.

Key That Fitted Mrs. Dennis' Room.

A key was found in Presley's room, this afternoon, that later was discovered to open the front door of Mrs. Dennis' home.

The boy who saw a man standing on the front door steps of the Dennis home, the night of the tragedy, viewed Presley's body this afternoon, and says it bears a strong resemblance to the man he saw.

Left Note to His Brother.

On a table alongside of the bed where Presley was found was the following note addressed to his brother: "Dear Henry: Have my body cremated and send ashes to my family in family graveyard at New Hope."

"Some say I am crazy, but if I am, I am not sane now, I never was. "Alcohol is the child of misery, the mother of crime." The letter was not signed, and was written on a scrap of paper. The words "crazy" and "sane" were heavily underlined to emphasize their meaning.

One Day Nearer Home.

On the table under the letter addressed to his brother, was a large piece of paper, on which Mr. Presley had roughly pencilled the following stanza of the hymn "One Day Nearer Home": "O'er the hills the sun is setting And the eve is drawing on, Slowly drops the gentle twilight For another day has gone. Gone for aye its race is over. Seen the darker shades 'twill come, Still 'tis sweet to gaze on evening, That we're one day nearer home."

Mr. Presley was discovered at 9 o'clock this morning, by his brother, who had been summoned to the "Inglede," after Mr. Presley did not respond to repeated calls at the door of his room to come to his breakfast.

The brother ordered that the door of the room be kicked open, and on entering he found the composer cold in death, with the tube emitting gas near the chin.

"About 4 o'clock this morning I was awakened by Presley making a disturbance in his room. I concluded that he was ill, and went to his door and knocked. I received no response. I knocked several times. Every time I knocked the noise ceased, but was resumed again in a few seconds."

"I finally went down to the second floor and awakened the Porter, Victory. Together we went to Presley's room, but could not gain an entrance. I was afraid to return to my room alone and had Victory turn in for the rest of the night with me. When we arose at 7 o'clock there was still a noise in Presley's room, and we heard it again when we made a last attempt to call him for breakfast at 7:30 o'clock."

Had Von on Stocks.

The brother of Mr. Presley told a Times reporter that he had not seen his brother since last Tuesday. The composer, he said, had won some money on stocks, and was apparently in the best of spirits.

F. T. Razy, a personal friend of Mr. Presley, stated that the printer had told him that he was "long" on Manhattan, and that if he won he would have plenty of money to start in the new year with, but that if he lost he would go to the wall.

Mr. Presley was thirty-nine years of age, and came to Washington from Many, Sabine Parish, Louisiana. Besides the brother referred to, he leaves a mother, Mr. A. E. Presley, five sisters, and three other brothers, all of whom live in the South.

The funeral will be held under the auspices of the Century Lodge, Knights of Pythias, after which the body will be cremated and the ashes sent to Louisiana for interment, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Presley.

TO INCREASE THEIR SALARIES.

To Give Vice President \$25,000 and Cabinet Members \$15,000.

In the opinion of Representative Loudenlager, the Vice President and the members of the Cabinet are not paid enough for their services.