LOOKING UP INDEMNITIES

Washington Officials Prepare for a Call on Spain.

MAY NOT RESORT TO FORCE OF ARMS

Money Recompense for the Maine Disaster Might Be Decided Upon to Avert the Possibility of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There is reason to believe that some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities, so as to lay the foundation of a case, in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement for the Maine explosion.

There are a large number of precedents which will aid the authorities in shaping their action in this direction when the facts are fully established. While none of the cases show the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States had adopted energetic measures to secure redress for the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding the war ships of the offending nation from our harbors, display of force, nonintercourse, withdrawal of our minister, reprisal and blockade. Some of these steps border very closely on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities, and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

CASE LIKE THE MAINE.

The case of the Waterwich is considered to be the most analogous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the Maine disaster was not the result of accident. The Waterwich was a United States ship engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to one of the rivers of Paraguay. Without warning, and by orders of President Lopez of Paraguay, a force of troops opened fire on the Waterwich, killing the man at the helm and wounding others.

Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the facts became known. The president reported the facts to congress and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would ensure suitable redress. In response to this congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation. Accordingly, an armed fleet was hastily assembled on a scale which was regarded as remarkable for those days. The expedition included nineteen armed ships, twenty-five heavy guns and 2,500 sailors and marines. Accompanying this formidable outfit were civilian plenipotentiaries prepared to make the demands of the government and then enforce them by calling on the armed ships.

The expedition made a formidable showing in South American waters and President Lopez's government was awed into complete subjection by its presence. The American commissioners and naval officers were received at Ascension with much honor and every reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included an abject apology, a sweeping disavowal and $10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. As the republic was willing to grant full reparation the naval expedition did not exert the force it was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered. When the facts of the expedition were reported to the American congress the president stated that the dispatch of this formidable naval fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The case of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a precedent as to the government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when it was hailed by the commander of the Leopard with a demand that British deserters, said to be in the hold of the Chesapeake, be surrendered. The American commander refused to comply, whereupon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright and many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander hauled down his colors and surrendered.

CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over the outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding from American ports all British war ships. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly disavowed the action, recalled the admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated, and without request tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of all those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case the American ship Prometheus was fired upon in the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the king of the Mosquito country, then controlling the country under a British protectorate. The king called on the British war ship Express to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British government gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1853 against Japan, and in 1858 against Java. In the case of Japan, American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese ports, and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology, and also an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan.

In the case of Java the secretary of the navy sent a large naval force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to Americans. The expedition was successful in its purpose and all the assurances desired were given.

In 1815 seven Americans were killed and about sixty were wounded while they were being detained in the British prison at Dartmoor. This was brought on by a clamor for rations, which was resisted by the prison guard. The United States demanded an explanation and suitable reparation and the British government complied by an indemnity for the support of the families of those killed and wounded.

There are quite a number of recent cases, the latest being that of the German occupation of Kiao Chau for the outrages committed by Chinese on German missionaries. In that case the German government acquired as indemnity a large portion of Chinese territory, as well as one of the most valuable strategic ports of China.

PAY MONEY TO ITALIANS.

The principle of money indemnity for the killing of foreigners has been recognized in several recent cases in the United States. One of these was the killing of Italians at New Orleans by a mob. In that case, while the United States did not admit the responsibility of the federal government for the act of a mob, yet indemnity was paid out of the federal treasury as a matter of international comity and equity. Similar action was taken in indemnifying China for its subjects killed at Rock Spring.

In the case of the Virginius a large money indemnity was paid. Demands by the United States are now pending against Turkey for the burning of American missionaries' property in Turkey during the Armenian outbreak. There are many individual claims against Spain, including the Ruiz case and that of Dr. Delgado, now pending.

President Buchanan adopted the procedure of reprisal in 1859. This is a measure just short of war. Mexico was charged at that time with assenting to spoliation along the United States border. President Buchanan asked congress for authority to send a military force to secure indemnity, as diplomatic negotiations had failed to bring redress from Mexico. This course was adopted by congress, and the preparations for the military reprisal soon brought about a satisfactory adjustment.

Nonintercourse with Great Britain was one of the measures adopted in 1809, by what is known as the nonintercourse act, as a means of stopping associations which up to that time had involved many complications and harassments. Embargos have also been resorted to as a measure of offense against foreign nations, short of war, the purpose being to prevent the shipping of supplies needed by the offending nation.

RESTOCK THE COALING STATIONS.

It Is Said the Government Has Contracted for Large Quantities.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25.—The Post tomorrow will say that it was learned today in Pittsburg through an officer of one of the largest coal corporations doing business in this district that the Navy department had closed contracts with the incorporated firm of Gautner, Curoan & Bullitt of Philadelphia for the delivery at Key West, Sand Keys, Dry Tortugas, Savannah, Charleston and Fortress Monroe of 250,000 tons of Pocahontas coal and with the Rhodes & Beidler Coal company of Cleveland for the delivery of 50,000 tons of the Goshen coal of that company.

The stipulations of the contracts just placed are that the coal so ordered shall be delivered at the designated coaling stations as soon as it is possible to do so, and that the utmost secrecy be observed about the matter.

In carrying out these contracts the railroads play a most prominent part, and for the purpose of moving everything as expeditiously as possible, President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Receiver Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and General Manager L. F. Loree of the Pennsylvania railroad went to Washington last week and consulted with Secretary Long of the Navy and Assistant Secretary George D. Meiklejohn of the War departments on the matter. Contracts and all arrangements for the rapid handling and shipping of the coal were made, and the government, it is understood, is to pay a bonus to both the coal miners and the railroads if the 300,000 tons were delivered within a specified time.

DENIES THE EXISTENCE OF MINES.

Senor du Bosc Considers This Charge an Insult to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In view of the report that the harbor of Havana contained a system of submarine mines, a statement around which has centered the chief public interest in connection with the battleship Maine, Senor du Bosc, Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, makes this statement, which, coming from such authority, may be considered as an official denial:

I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana harbor, nor is there any submarine defense of any kind. The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the minds of those persons anxious to excite the angry passions of both nations for their own miserable ends. I consider the consideration of such a thing an insult to Spain.

BODIES CANNOT NOW BE EXHUMED.

Those Buried in Cuba Must Remain There Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The friends of the victims of the Maine disaster have discovered that they cannot have their bodies brought to this country in cases where they have already been interred. This is due to the fact that the Spanish laws forbid the exhumation of corpses until the expiration of the period of five years after burial. The prohibition had its origin in the fear of infection from contagious diseases. Some applications have already been made to have bodies brought to the United States by private individuals and they have encountered this obstacle. Whether an effort will be made to have it removed is not apparent.

Great Excitement in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25.—Intense excitement prevails here over the probability of a rupture between the United States and Spain. In case of a war the police would have their hands full in preventing collisions, as there are many Spanish and American residents here, some of whom are likely to pick a quarrel.

Tug Leaves for Havana.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The wrecking tug Underwriter left for New York and Havana tonight. Diver Michael Sullivan left on the tug. The tug also took out two powerful wrecking pumps and two boilers.

FIGHT OVER SOME FREE TICKETS

Alba Haywood Shoots the Manager of an Opera House.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—A special to the Republic from Longview, Tex., says: A desperate shooting occurred last night between Alba Heywood, the manager of the Heywood Opera company, and P. T. Pegues, the opera house manager at this place. Both are seriously if not fatally wounded.

The difficulty occurred over free tickets for Mr. Pegues' family. Heywood was struck twice by Pegues. Heywood shot Pegues four times. Pegues says he received the four wounds before he shot at Heywood. He emptied his pistol, after following Heywood into the street, one shot passing through Heywood's right lung.

Pegues walked several yards before assistance came. It was found that his clothes were on fire. Heywood walked two blocks before he fell and then talked in a jesting manner to those who supported him.

Levy on the Hayes Homestead.

FREMONT, O., Feb. 25.—The homestead of the late ex-President R. B. Hayes, known as Spiegel Grove, was levied upon by the county sheriff to satisfy a judgment obtained in common pleas court for $5,000 damages awarded Mrs. Addie M. Smith of this city. Mrs. Smith was given a judgment for injuries received in a runaway caused by a dog owned by the Hayes estate. The costs amount to $1,019.

Warned Away from Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The captain of the steamer Strathay, which is lying in the lower bay awaiting orders, left his vessel in a small boat this forenoon, to go to the telegraph office at Sandy Hook, but was not allowed to land, under orders of Colonel Ludlow, commandant there, prohibiting anyone landing at Sandy Hook without his written permission.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 25.

At Moville—Sailed—Ethiopia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Britannic, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Bremerhaven, from Antwerp.

At Naples—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Palatia, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Mississippi, from New York.

Spring

Is the season for new life in nature, new vigor in our physical systems. As the fresh sap carries life into the trees, so our blood should give us renewed strength and vigor. In its impure state it cannot do this, and the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed.

It will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and with this solid, correct foundation, it will build up good health, create a good appetite, tone your stomach and digestive organs, strengthen your nerves and overcome or prevent that tired feeling. This has been the experience of thousands. It will be yours if you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

GIVES MONEY FOR HARBORS

Sundry Civil Bill Comes in for Several Bitter Attacks.

COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH FAVORITISM

Course of the Debate Leaves the Impression that There Will Be No River and Harbor Bill at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long and somewhat exciting debate over the question of river and harbor appropriations was precipitated in the house today during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. It was practically agreed by all those who participated that there would be no river and harbor bill at this session of congress, and this led Mr. Moody (rep., Mass.) to attack the contract items carried in the sundry civil bill. He selected an appropriation of $15,000 for Rockland, Me., and his remarks in denunciation of what he termed favoritism approached the sensational.

Mr. Dingley denied that he ever suggested the appropriation to the committee on appropriations, or to any member of the committee.

It was intimated that there was a plan to defeat all the provisions of the bill, so as to force the river and harbor bill, but this was not borne out by the vote on the amendment on which the debate rested.

Mr. Berry (dem., Ky.) succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Kentucky river from $150,000 to $350,000.

Only four pages of the bill were disposed of today.

The senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were agreed to without debate.

Quite a debate developed on a motion to strike out the appropriation of $133,000 for work at Oakland, Cal., its opponents alleging that no contract had yet been made for the work and asserting that a river and harbor bill was to be suppressed and a favored few given appropriations in the sundry civil bill.

ATTACKS MR. DINGLEY.

Mr. Moore (rep., Mass.) made a sensational attack upon a provision in the sundry bill of $160,000 for Rockland, Me., harbor, which is in Mr. Dingley's district. He said he was willing to submit to economy and to high leadership, but for one he rebelled against the leadership that gave an appropriation to Rockland, Me., an insignificant port that could be buried in Boston harbor.

Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.), attacked the appropriation and declared if the house allowed these river and harbor items to go into the sundry civil bill there would be no river and harbor bill. He was amazed, he said, at the action of the appropriations committee, and insisted that all the members should be on an equality.

Mr. Cannon replied to the attack, declaring that some of the most vicious river and harbor items ever reported came from the committee when he (Grosvenor) was a member of it. He said that from 25 to 33 per cent of the money appropriated by a bill he helped to report had been worse than thrown away.

Mr. Dingley answered the personal attack made upon him. The Rockland improvement he said was not simply an improvement. It included provision for a breakwater and a harbor of refuge—just such another as was being built at Sandy Bay in Mr. Moody's district, and on which $50,000 had been spent. He indignantly repudiated the intimation that he had ever suggested or intimated that this appropriation should be made in this bill. He presumed it had been made on the recommendations of the corps of engineers, in the public interest.

Mr. Catchings (dem., Miss.), defended the action of the appropriations committee.

The Oakland harbor appropriation remained in the bill by a vote of 118 to 16.

When the item appropriating $400,000 for San Pedro, Cal., was reached there was some debate, in the course of which Mr. Cooper (rep., Wis.) reviewed the whole history of the protracted contest between San Pedro and Santa Monica, characterizing it as the most astounding chapter in our legislative history. If there was anything in the bill that ought to pass, he said, it was this. The item passed without amendment.

An unsuccessful effort was made to secure consideration of the bill passed by the senate for two additional regiments of artillery, but on objection of Mr. Cox (dem., Tex.) it went over.

An amendment appropriating $150,000 for Yaquina Bay, Ore., was pending when the house, at 5 o'clock, recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to private pension bills.

COMPLETE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Vice Presidents General of Daughters of American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was a feeling of satisfaction and relief among the Daughters of the American Revolution today that the exciting scenes of election were over. Mrs. Rose Brackett, the first vice president general, presided, the audience sang "America," Mrs. Stokley, the chaplain general, offered prayer and Mrs. C. W. Kress of Lockhaven, Pa. rendered the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Mary V. Cabell was elected honorary vice president general and Mrs. Stevenson, the retiring president general, was elected honorary president general.

The result of the counting of the ballots cast for vice presidents general, which was not completed until 3 o'clock this morning, shows the following to have been elected to that office: Mrs. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Toplin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mark Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. Frye, Maine; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Dr. Anita McGee, District of Columbia; Mrs. Colton, California; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Forsythe, New York; Mrs. Abner Hooper, District of Columbia; Mrs. O'Neill, District of Columbia; Miss Boening, District of Columbia; Mrs. Goodloe, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Angus Cameron, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Walworth read the report of the committee on the National university, the proposed founding of which was suggested by George Washington, and considerable time was consumed in a discussion of its recommendations.

DISCUSS MR. CORBETT'S RIGHTS.

Opponents to His Admission to the Senate Have an Inning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Hon. Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat from Oregon was under discussion in the senate four hours of today. Senator Spooner concluded the speech which he began yesterday in favor of Mr. Corbett, and was followed by Mr. Teller.

Mr. Teller spoke in support of the resolution presented by a majority of the committee, and declared his intention to stand in this case by the decision reached by the senate in the Mantle case in 1893.

Mr. Allen maintained that in view of precedents, which he cited, the fact was established that after the legislature had been in session and had failed to elect the governor had no right to appoint.

Mr. Turney of Washington followed in an extended and carefully prepared speech in favor of seating Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Turley of Tennessee, a member of the committee on privileges and elections, said the views he held would compel him to support the majority against seating Mr. Corbett.

A bill permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of Minneapolis across the Mississippi river was passed.

Early in the session an attempt was made to get up the Alaskan bill, but it failed.

At 5:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 adjourned.

Suspends Long and Short Haul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Interstate Commerce commission today issued an order relieving the United States lines by suspending the long and short haul clause of the act upon passenger traffic between all points on their lines where they are in competition with the Canadian Pacific railroad and its connections, but prohibited the United States lines from charging lower rates than from time to time are made by the Canadian Pacific railway, separately or with its connections.

FAVOR INCREASE OF ARTILLERY.

All but One of House Committee Support the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was only one vote in the house committee on military affairs today against favorably reporting the senate bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery. It was delivered by Mr. Cox (dem., Tenn.). There was an informal discussion of the necessity of these two additional regiments to man the coast defenses of the country, and some general opposition was expressed by Mr. Cox to increasing the army. He contended that in the event of war the volunteers could man these guns. He also expressed the opinion that reporting this bill, which has been before congress for several years, at this particular time might be misunderstood by the country. He thought it might be construed as a direct action by congress in preparation for war. On the other hand it was contended by those who declared that they did not believe that war was imminent that refusal to report the bill might also be misconstrued. The sentiment in the committee, however, was overwhelmingly for the two additional regiments to properly man guns which are being erected along the coast.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president today sent the followng nominations to the senate:

Charles J. Haubert, to be marshal of the United States for eastern district of New York; John Grant, marshal eastern district of Texas.

War—Colonel Henry C. Corbin, to be adjutant general with rank of brigadier general.

Treasury—To be collectors of customs: Moses Dillon, for the district of Paso del Norte, Tex.; James J. Haynes, district of Corpus Christi, Tex.

John A. Cotter of Texas, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Tenth district; Webster Flanagan, collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Texas.

State—James B. Milner of Indiana, consul at Calais, France.

Interior—Isaac W. Garrett, receiver of public moneys, Boise, Idaho.

Postmasters—Illinois, W. E. Hull, Peoria; Texas, William M. O'Leary, Dallas; Robert F. Campbell, El Paso; George G. Clifford, San Antonio.

Receipts from Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has sent to Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who is interested in the free homestead amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, a letter giving some statistics concerning the receipts from the sale of public lands during the ten years ended June 30 last. It shows that the cash sales of such lands for the period referred to amounted to $40,987,782. In addition to the above $3,458,745 was received in trust for the Indians from the sale of lands ceded by them. The receipts from fees and commissions paid on entries and filings and from fees for reducing testimony to writing were $10,123,538. The expense incidental to the disposal of public lands during the same period amounted to $6,910,136.

Complete the Dock at Colon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consular Clerk Murphy reports to the State department, under date of Colon, February 8, the completion of La Boca dock, the Pacific terminus of the Panama canal. He says that as the tides run twenty-five feet there the value of the work is yet to be demonstrated. At low tide the shore is exposed for a mile out to sea, and as to whether or not vessels will use the dock time will alone prove. The officer says that if the work of constructing the canal were in American hands it could be completed in the course of a few years at a moderate cost.

General Corbin Is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The senate today confirmed these nominations:

Colonel H. C. Corbin, to be adjutant general, with rank of brigadier general.

Postmasters: Iowa—J. W. Willard, Marion; J. H. McVay, Lake City; J. H. Cunningham, Washington; D. T. Bower, Traer; W. B. Arbuckle, Villisca; J. R. Smull, jr., Stuart; W. D. Lee, Toledo; J. B. Blake, Avoca.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—J. A. McEachron was today appointed postmaster at Berlin, Otoe county, Neb., vice C. H. Eusch, resigned; also Stephen T. Carrolan at Bluffton, Winneshiek county, Ia.

Taken Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The argument of the Joint Traffic association case was concluded in the United States supreme court today, and the case was taken under advisement.

Call for a Bank Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business February 18.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $225,461,989; gold reserve, $167,590,779.

FIRE DESTROYS TOBACCO PLANT.

Three Persons Are Injured in Escaping from the Building.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The mammoth plant of the Louisville branch of the American Tobacco company at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, was destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of over $350,000, fully covered by insurance. It was the most disastrous conflagration that has visited the Falls City in years. The plant occupied half a square, and at the time the fire broke out contained an army of employes, who rushed frantically from the building. Many made their way to the ground by the fire escapes, but several on the upper floors, who had no means of escape, in their excitement leaped from the windows, two sustaining probably fatal injuries.

The injured are:

George Tissendorf, back injured and severe injuries about head and chest; will probably die.

William Semple, skull fractured; will probably die.

John Packham, both legs broken.

The flames gained rapid headway, and the fire department was hindered to a great degree by the lack of water. Falling walls added to the danger of the work, and the escape of one of the firemen was all but miraculous. After a hard fight, lasting four hours, the flames were finally conquered.

Reports to the effect that many persons had been killed and injured spread rapidly throughout the city, and great excitement prevailed. First estimates of the loss overshot the mark, ranging from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

W. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, witnessed the destruction of his property. He said that it would be at once rebuilt. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fourteen hundred men, women and children are thrown out of employment.

Barn and Stock Burned.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 25.—(Special.)—A barn on the premises of J. Rexroth, three miles southeast of this city, was burned about midnight last night and its entire contents destroyed. Thirteen head of cows, six calves, eighteen head of other cattle and twelve horses were burned, also a large amount of farm implements. A corn crib adjoining the barn was saved with considerable difficulty. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will be upward of $5,000; partially insured.

Farm House Burns.

WINSIDE, Neb., Feb. 25.—(Special.)—The home of J. W. Overman, three-quarters of a mile north of here, burned with all the contents this afternoon.

Approve Plans for a New Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The plans and location for the third bridge over the Mississippi were approved by the committee of government engineers, who made a report to the War department at Washington to this effect today. The location will touch the foot of Mullanphy street on the west side, and the eastern approach will be close to the East St. Louis water works.

MONEY FOR THE MISSIONS

Problem of Raising it Discussed by Student Volunteers.

CHRISTIANS CONTROL WORLD'S WEALTH

Much of the Means for Carrying On the Work Does Not Come from Men of Wealth, However.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—"The Money Problem in Christian Missions" was discussed at the morning session of the Student Volunteer convention today. Chairman Mott presided and devotional exercises were conducted by Bishop Hargreave of Nashville, Tenn., and president of the Epworth league board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The first speaker was Bishop Ninde of Detroit. He said the present tendency was to decry the money making spirit in men. Instead he would have such a talent encouraged and, rightly guided, it may prove a great power to reclaim the world. Bishop Ninde said if the statistics of the wealth in the hands of professed Christians were known they would startle the world. Most of the wealth of the world is in the hands of Christians. Referring to the small gifts of the self-sacrificing people, the speaker said: "Many of the charitable works of this country are carried on by associated poverty."

Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., vice president of the New York City Missionary Tract society, was the next speaker.

The wise man says "Money answereth all things." This is true. Money is a wondrous thing. In a true sense money is yourself stored up for future use. A boy earns $10 per week; when he is paid and puts the money in his pocket he pockets a week's worth of himself. Where he shall lose this stored self is a serious question.

One man loses himself in pictures and pays $40,000 for one canvass. Another man loses himself, as represented in his money, and lo, a hospital rises to bless mankind. Another lets his stored power go abroad, and the missionary church is the result. Still another sets his power loose in riotous living, and lo, he uses himself to commit suicide. All this shows what a mysterious and mighty force money is. It is simply a device for storing your own energy and losing it again anywhere in the world.

"The Value of Prayer in Raising Money" was the subject of Rev. C. H. Mabie's address. He is home secretary of the American Baptist Missionary union. Mr. Mabie said: "The problem is now to produce spontaneity of giving; the transition of the power in the pocket to spiritual ends."

Donald M. Thornton, the fraternal delegate from England, spoke on the church missionary unions of Great Britain. He believed in the faith policy. Miss Mable L. Leach, a missionary to Ceylon, thought all people able to pay their way should not ask the mission for support in foreign fields. Mr. Robert Wilder of the advisory board spoke on the "Student Securing his Own Support." The financial conditions now confronting the missionary boards make it utterly impossible to send out all the capable workers ready to go. Mr. F. S. Brockman, a young college student volunteer who has done much active work, especially in the south, made a remarkably eloquent appeal to the students to raise money by individual effort.

Three meetings were held in the afternoon, large audiences being present at each. At the Gray's armory "Evangelistic Missions" was one subject under discussion. Robert E. Spear presided, and addresses were delivered by S. M. Playford, a student evangelist; S. M. Slemmer of Arabia, S. M. McIlvain of Japan, Rev. A. D. Halle of Japan, and Rev. A. D. Bunker of Burmah.

At Association hall A. H. Hall presided, and educational missions were discussed by the following speakers: Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, president of the Forman Christian college, Lahore, India; Prof. M. N. Wyckoff of Japan; Miss Abbie B. Child, secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Congregational church; Rev. Mr. Lawson, missionary of the American board to India; Rev. William Wallace of Mexico, Miss Milton of Afghanistan, Rev. William Reid of China, Miss Emily Wheeler of Turkey, Dr. J. H. Oldham of Singapore, India, and Robert E. Wilder of India.

At the Euclid Avenue Baptist church the following speakers made addresses: Rev. Luca, Rev. Malcom of China, Dr. H. D. Campbell of the Lower Congo, Rev. Dr. George Doncet of New York, and Dr. Grace Kimball of Vassar.

This evening the Gray's armory was not large enough to accommodate the crowd and an overflow meeting was held in the Young Men's Christian association building. The first speaker of the evening at the armory was Robert E. Speer. His address was on the line of the effect the volunteer movement had on those who participated in it and on foreign mission work.

At the meeting in the Young Men's Christian association building speeches were made by F. S. Brockman and Robert Wilder, traveling secretaries of the Student volunteers.

After Mr. Speer's address in the armory the question of providing money to support the movement for the next four years was taken up. Mr. Mott spoke eloquently on the glorious opportunity of giving to the Lord, and written pledges were asked for. These were forthcoming at once to the extent of $7,203 per year. More will be pledged before the convention closes. The officials of the volunteers say they ought to have $16,000 a year.

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky made the closing address of the evening, urging the importance of foreign missionary work.

FRENCH LINER SIGHTED AT SEA.

Dutch Steamer Reports Having Passed the La Champagne.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Dutch tank steamer Bremerhaven, which arrived here this afternoon from Antwerp, reports that on February 19, in latitude 43, longitude 44, it passed a steamer apparently a Frenchman. It was almost stopped and was heading northeast. It had four masts and two funnels. Regulation lights were burning, but no signals were displayed.

Mr. Bocande, the New York agent of the French line, said the description of the steamer sighted by Captain Ninnes fitted that of the La Champagne precisely. He was of the opinion from the fact that no signal for assistance was shown, that whatever breakdown was sustained by it, was not of a serious character, possibly one of the cylinders had broken, necessitating slow speed. Mr. Bocande explained that the engines of La Champagne, which is a single screw steamer, were triple expansion, with three cylinders working on the same shaft, so if even two cylinders gave out there would still be one to drive the vessel along. He believed the steamer would be in port in a couple of days.

STATE PRESENTS A WEAK CASE.

Produces Little Evidence in the Prosecution of the Lynchers.

CROSS PLAINS, Ind., Feb. 25.—Court was delayed this morning on account of witnesses coming in slowly in the Hughes lynching case. Several witnesses have been examined but no new evidence has been secured. The state is very slow in getting in its evidence. The indications are that the state has about finished its case. In all probability the examination will continue over Sunday without stopping to give the attorneys a chance to attend church. The little village is crowded with witnesses and spectators anxiously awaiting the result. Opinions are almost unanimous that the state has failed in its effort, and the prisoner should be acquitted.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Page of Indianapolis and an officer from the Plainfield reform school for boys started back to Indianapolis with Charles Kelly, whose testimony has caused a sensation.

Railroad Will Protect Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—The delegates attending the state convention of miners are very much exercised over statements made to the joint conference of miners and operators by Operator Fred Lukin of the Chicago-Virden Coal company at Virden. Mr. Lukin is fighting hard against a joint scale and in the heat of passion said that the Chicago & Alton road had assured him a rate to Chicago that would be low enough for him to sell his coal there, no matter what the price he had to pay for mining. The joint conference of miners and operators are working diligently on a scale. They have agreed on one more price, Pana at 40 cents, 3 cents higher than adopted by the miners' convention on Thursday.

AT THE HOTELS.

"The Virginia legislature has ust passed a bill," said Louis T. Harvey of Richmond at the Millard last night, "chartering the town of Rosslyn, opposite Georgetown, long known as a gambling place. As the bill was about to pass into the hands of the governor Alexandria men discovered that it made Rosslyn a sort of free state, and now all Alexandria is up in arms against the measure. It seems to have been a long-yearned-for opportunity of the defunct race track and other gamblers to open there for Washington a great American Monte Carlo. The bill names the officers for the first four years, including the town council, and makes the mayor supreme in issuing liquor licenses, issuing warrants and the like, and removes from the sheriff the power to make arrests in the corporation limits. The men who are protesting against the bill claim that every one of these officers are noted gamblers save one, and that they have received a letter from him in which he states that the use of his name was without his consent."

"It has been the dream of the citizens of Helena for years," said John D. McGuire of Butte, Mont., last evening, "to have the Missouri river near that city dammed, that the immense capability of such a large body of water, something over 2,000,000 cubic feet daily, might be harnessed and put to use, principally in generating electricity and furnishing water to numerous establishments. This dream has now been realized. About a year ago a syndicate of capitalists secured permission from congress to dam the river at Canyon Ferry, and work was begun at once. Last Saturday the dam was flooded and next week will be installed what is said by experts to be, with the single exception of the Niagara Falls plant, the most complete as well as the largest electrical plant in the country. Power will be furnished for two of Montana's largest concentrators, the East Helena smelter and the local street car and lighting plants, and that will take only one-fourth of the power. While the dam was being flooded it necessarily left the river bottom below dry, and several miners got out their gold pans and began active operations in the river bed. In the thirty-six hours that it was dry some of them panned out as high as $100. There is now a movement on foot to dredge the river bottom for gold."

"Earle Cliff, on Washington Heights in New York City, the headquarters of General Washington during a part of his campaign on Manhattan island during the war of the revolution, is to be moved from its original foundation to a point 200 feet nearer the Harlem river bluffs," said Milo T. Cleggar of Brooklyn last night. "The bluff overlooks the valley of the Harlem. The mansion stands on the original foundation laid in 1758. In the center of a plot of thirty-five building lots facing One Hundred and Sixtieth street, and extending to the edges of the bluff. The extension of an avenue will divide the property which is the cause for the removal of the house which the present owner, General Earle, intends to preserve on account of its great historic interest and associations."

"The British navy estimates are duly planned for presentation to Parliament in March at this time of the year," said Herbert R. Wilcox of New York, agent in the United States for a Liverpool company, last night. "The English Naval league has already published its views as to the shipbuilding program for the coming fiscal year, and urges the laying down of six battleships and a large number of cruisers. This question as to the number of naval cruisers required for the protection of British commerce in war has never been thrashed out to the satisfaction of the public. The number of vessels of all types below the class of battleship and above that of torpedo boat destroyer is 194, and it may be assumed that most of these might be utilized for commerce protection. In this total I include the cruisers building and projected, and also a large number which are deficient in speed and protection on account of their age. If war came tomorrow England might be able to send afloat 160 cruisers, of which some would be the best in Europe, and others of slight value and very limited coal capacity. From these a certain number would have to be deducted to act with the battle squadrons, and it is possible that others would be required for the purpose of convoy. It seems doubtful, therefore, if England would have a hundred cruisers to spare for the trade routes."

"Two gaunt and headless forms, wrapped in shawls of shimmering white, are stalking about the premises of a farmer near the village of Cochran, Ind.," said W. M. Little of Indianapolis yesterday afternoon, "and in consequence the people in that vicinity are very much perturbed. The most conservative of them are willing to take oath that they have viewed the nocturnal parade and seen genuine ghosts.

"That there is 'something' in the cellar of the humble farm house there is no doubt, and it is a very curious 'something.' It comes from the outer cellar and moves toward the house in a circle. Here it is joined by another 'something.' The house where these manifestations are seen nightly is surrounded by cleared land and the stalking of these uncanny objects begins every night exactly at 10 o'clock. While they are abroad the sound of a flute, playing a sweetly pathetic air, is heard. The sound is not close to hand, but seems to be dulled by the intervening walls, as though the music was proceeding from an adjoining room. The air can easily be distinguished and continues for several hours. It is the same throughout.

"A curious feature is that the music proceeds to a certain point and then a false note seems to be sounded; the ghostly musician hesitates and attempts to strike the note two or three times, and, failing, goes back to the beginning and plays the few bars over again, stumbling at the same point and repeating the air as before. After the musical demonstration subsides to the ordinary nightly noises the house becomes perfectly quiet, and then without warning there is a bombardment that seems at times as if the house would fall about the listeners' ears. There is not much variation in the program except that on certain evenings there is a steady sound like water falling into a dipper. After this there is a sputter and a crackling, then the walls appear to part and ghostly fingers slide up and down the plastering. This is followed by the appearance on these occasions of the gaunt figures in white. Nobody has thus far been able to explain the phenomena and the popular theory is in the face of the evidence that the house is haunted by the ghosts of persons who had been foully murdered in the dwelling at some previous time."

"Considering the short supply of wheat in Europe and the small quantity available in this country," said A. R. Curtis of Minneapolis last evening, "prices remain quite moderate. This is more especially noticeable as to wheat for shipment in view of the fact that the surplus is said to be tied up in the hands of a combination to control it for the highest figure to be obtained. Of course the low prices at which other grains may be substituted remove any fears of serious results, for rye, corn and other cereals are plentiful and cheap the world over. Europe does not hesitate to face the situation even at most with a few weeks' supply in store. Still the situation is less sensational than the holders of the supply in this country would like to have believe. There is the new crop in the Argentine now to come into the market and the new crop in India soon to follow, with more or less for sale in various quarters of the globe. The old crop is not yet disposed of with us, as there are both winter and spring back in the hands of the farmers, as well as considerable in store. Compared with late years the quantity is small, but compared with early years the situation is not alarming."

Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) arrived in Omaha last night from his ranch at North Platte and today he will meet a colony of settlers from Kewanee, Ill., which will pass through this city on its way to the Big Horn basin in Wyoming, where it will take possession of land along the Cody irrigation ditch forty miles east of the Yellowstone park. The colony comprises twenty families and it will be followed until March 7 by other families who have acquired farms in the same locality.

"These colonists have purchased at $10 per acre farms of 160 acres each along my ditch," said Colonel Cody last night, "and this is the cheapest land in the world, because a perpetual water right goes with every farm sold. I have 26,000 acres of land under irrigation, the water for which comes from the Shoshone river. Of course the land is uncultiv