

GERMANY ENTERS A PROTEST

Coghlan's Speech Brings Action From Kaiser's Ambassador.

MADE TO SECRETARY HAY.

The German Government Offended by the Language Used by the Raleigh's Commander—State Department May Be Unable to Take Official Cognizance.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh at the Union League banquet in New York last Friday night.

The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben.

Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club, and so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the state department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require. With this statement the ambassador was content, for the time at least, and will doubtless wait upon the navy department a reasonable length of time.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the action of Captain Coghlan as with the course of the United States in dealing with Coghlan.

The German ambassador stated that the "Hoeh der Kaiser" verses recited by Captain Coghlan were "too nasty to be noticed."

The German ambassador appeared at the state department to-day for the purpose of making further representations to Secretary Hay touching the conduct of Captain Coghlan, so that the utterances of Captain Coghlan at the Army and Navy club Saturday night, as published in yesterday morning's papers, should be regarded as an additional offense. An effort was made to ascertain whether the United States government intended to do anything officially in view of subsequent developments in the case.

It is said that Captain Coghlan's case is not similar to that of the Spanish captain, Conchas, whose utterances in Madrid in severe criticism of the United States just before the war caused the state department to lodge a formal protest through United States Minister Hannis Taylor. Captain Conchas' utterances were embodied in a lecture delivered before the Spanish Geographical society and were published in the full sense of the term. Secretary Hay, in his reply to the German ambassador, has undoubtedly taken note of the difference between the cases on this particular point and it may be a very important difference for Captain Coghlan. The state department's position is that a club is simply the home of a number of men, and so anything done there cannot be considered a public affair.

So far no response has been received from Captain Coghlan at the Navy department. It is expected that the officer will proceed with deliberation in making any statement to the department. Meanwhile unpleasant suggestions are arising to the embarrassment that may follow the execution of the round of receptions already planned for the Raleigh.

As a result of his allusion to the conduct of the German fleet at Manila during the war with Spain, Coghlan will in all probability be relieved of the command of the Raleigh.

Secretary Long is more provoked than ever with Captain Coghlan. The reiteration of his criticisms on the course of the Germans at Manila has greatly magnified the offense. The Secretary is at a loss to understand why Captain Coghlan should have made this subject so prominent. There has been no failure in any direction to give Admiral Dewey full credit for his course in every emergency. It is assumed that the captain has been entertained so well he is disposed to forget that some of his remarks, while interesting to Americans, may be exceedingly embarrassing to his government and annoying to a friendly power.

There is some wonder expressed that the Union League club and the Army and Navy club should have permitted their guest, remarks to be reported and put into print.

Aside from this question of ethics, there is no denying the fact that the government regrets what Captain Coghlan has done, and the secretary is particularly chagrined by the recital of the "Hoeh der Kaiser" verses Saturday night at the Army and Navy club.

BERLIN, April 25.—It is announced in a semi-official note that the United States Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, has expressed to the German ambassador, Baron von Holleben, his strong disapproval of the conduct of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan of the United States cruiser Raleigh.

James West's Success as an Editor. TOLEDO, Ohio, April 25.—Mayor Jones and his friends have decided not to go into the newspaper business. Soon after the election the mayor became interested in a project to start a morning newspaper in this city to further the municipal ownership idea, but the deal has fallen through.

Still in the Dark. WASHINGTON, April 25.—From a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey it is evident the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the Yorktown.

ON TO CALUMPIT!

All the American Troops March North From Malolos, the Old Capital.

MANILA, April 25.—General Hale had crossed the Tibabag river at 4 o'clock this afternoon and had reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumpit, five miles north of Malolos, thus commanding the ford. Prisoners captured by General Hale's troops say Aguinaldo, General Luna and the Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment under Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Kuinchua, where the Tibabag is fordable, but commanded by the Filipino trenches. The last named troops were in the engagement yesterday. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river.

Generals MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad, and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train, with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatling and Colt rapid fire guns and the 6 pounder which did such execution at the capture of Malolos.

The insurgents attempted to destroy the railroad bridge outside of Calumpit, and succeeded in badly warping the iron framework.

As soon as the soldiers left Malolos, the old Filipino capital, the natives began flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last boat of General Lawton's expedition had sailed.

Our army is compelled to abandon all towns when an onward movement is commenced, because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a framework upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen daily, of whom there are some 200 or 300. Nearly all of them remained during the occupation, but they followed the American army out of the place, or took trains going in the direction of Manila, fearing the rebels would kill them. These refugees included some of the wealthiest citizens of that place.

THREE LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

A Mob Burns One Negro and Later Kills Two Others.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 25.—Sam Hose, a negro, who confessed the murder of Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, and was accused of an assault on the farmer's wife, was burned at the stake by a mob of 1,500 persons a mile and a half from town yesterday afternoon. Ex-Governor Atkinson made a speech to the mob, urging that law take its course, but no attention was paid to him.

Hose declared that a negro minister, Lige Strick and, had given him \$12 to do the murder. A mob found Strickland late yesterday afternoon and held a kind of trial in the public square of Palmetto later adjourning to the woods. Strickland's body was found hanging from a tree this morning. Newnan is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, forty miles southwest of Atlanta, at the junction of the Atlanta & West Point and the Central of Georgia railroads.

A telephone message from Palmetto at 10 o'clock to-day says that the mob which lynched Strickland captured Albert Sewell, a negro who had said that the death of every negro should be avenged, and have put him to death. The mob is said to be still upon the hunt for negroes and it is probable two more will be lynched.

BANNER YEAR IN TRADE.

Remarkable Increase of Exports to Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of section of foreign markets of the agricultural department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,310. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1883, their value being \$616,049,654, a decline of \$148,680,758 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise brought into the United States two dollars' worth of our products found a market abroad. Our domestic exports, as compared with our imports, showed an excess of \$594,242,259, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously reported.

Accuses His Wife.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—Dr. R. E. Patton, a physician who is known throughout three states as a specialist in the cure of cancer, and who is the proprietor of a large sanitarium in this city, is lying at the point of death from the effects of arsenic and chloroform poison, which he claims was administered by his wife.

McKinley's Toothache.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President McKinley was unable to see callers to-day and remained in his private apartments. At intervals during the last several days he has been in the hands of his dentist and is now suffering somewhat from neuralgia of the face.

Sugar Plantations in Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 25.—A crovasse is reported on Bayou LaFourche, between Lakeport and Raceland. It is said to be 200 feet wide. Some of the finest sugar plantations in Southern Louisiana are located in the vicinity.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

CONDENSATION OF IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS.

Short and Pithy Paragraphs Which Tell of What Has Happened or Will Happen in Our Commonwealth—The News Briefly Summarized.

Thursday, April 20.

Adjutant General Barry rolled up a big batch of parchment commissions yesterday to send to the officers of the First Nebraska regiment at Manila, recently promoted.

Land Commissioner Wolfe will hold an auction in Boyd county May 8 for the purpose of leasing state lands in the Fort Randall military reservation which were recently acquired by the state.

State Superintendent Jackson has approved seventy out of 100 high schools that have applied for certificates under the free high school attendance law. The certificates are good only for the rest of the year. Under the old law that was declared unconstitutional there were about 300 accredited high schools, but owing to the provisions of the law passed by the last legislature there will not be so many.

The river at Omaha has risen about ten inches since yesterday and is still coming up slowly. It is now above the June rise of last year and only eighteen inches below the high water mark of two years ago. A great quantity of drift is coming down which is taken as an indication that the limit has not been reached, and the large number of cornstalks in the water would seem to indicate that chunks of farm lands are falling into the stream.

John W. Argabright, who has had three trials for having murdered his father-in-law, and who was recently convicted and sent up for life, is making a game fight for liberty. He has pleaded for a new trial, alleging many errors. Judge Letton refused to grant it, stating that while he was more than ever convinced that the evidence did not justify the verdict, it was the verdict of twelve men, and he would not disturb it. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

Saturday, April 22.

Rear Admiral Schley and wife are soon to visit General and Mrs. Manderson at Omaha, after which a trip to Utah and Colorado points will be made in a private car.

George Corcoran of the attorney general's office has found the title of the property at Milford that is to be purchased as a soldiers' home is good. It will be transferred to the state next week.

Captain Hollingsworth of Company C, Beatrice, has been sent from Manila to J. F. Macy of Beatrice that his son, Bruce Macy, died of the wound he received in the shoulder in the battle on March 29.

Auditor Cornell has ordered the arrest of representatives of the Realty Revenue Guarantee company by the York county authorities. They are said to be doing an insurance business without having complied with the state law.

The abstract of the condition of the state banks, just completed by Secretary Hall, shows the number reporting to be 395; loans and discounts, increase since last report, \$756,420.94; deposits, increase, \$1,027,870.60; legal reserve, 37 1/2 per cent.

Miss Viola Horlocker, who was arrested at Sheldon, Ia., returned to Hastings yesterday morning. After breakfasting, together with her attorneys she went before County Judge Bowen and asked for a thirty days' continuance of her preliminary hearing. It was granted and she furnished bond in the sum of \$5,000.

Chess players of Nebraska had a tussle in the senate chamber of the state capitol last evening and this evening with Harry N. Pillsbury, the champion chess player of the United States. Friday night, thirty-three games of chess and five games of checkers were played against him at once. He lost several of the games, but the local players found it a rather difficult task.

Monday, April 24.

Gus Buehler, a compositor on the Nebraska City Daily Press, was held up by a long and short man and relieved of \$1.

Ira D. Coryell, was arrested at Gordon on a charge of attempting to kill his wife by chloroforming her. The case has aroused the whole community. Captain Chester L. Tallmadge's election at the head of the Willber company in the national guard has been disapproved by the governor because of his failure to qualify.

Alexander S. Skinner, of Cleveland, O., who was enroute to Denver, fell off a passenger train between Gibbon and Kearney, and received injuries which may result in his death.

Tuesday, April 25.

State Treasurer Meserve has issued a call for state warrants amounting to \$41,000. The call is to become effective May 2.

The postoffice at Yeiger, eight miles south of Beaver City, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$1,800.

William Kerr, of Hastings, who was a signer of Miss Horlocker's bond, has withdrawn his name therefrom in deference to his wife's wishes, she having objected thereto.

The board of educational lands and funds has closed negotiations for \$32,000 worth of 4 per cent refunding bonds of Valley county. This is the first purchase of the kind in a long time as such bonds are scarce. They were secured at par.

The tin roof over the state library was torn off yesterday and will be replaced by a new one. It was the worst part of the old roof and was thought to be beyond repair. Other parts of the roof on the state house will be patched up.

The appointment of John G. Sprecher as deputy oil inspector for the Third district has been announced by Governor Poynter. Mr. Sprecher was recently appointed superintendent of the Kearney industrial school, but C. W. Hoxie refused to give up that place and Mr. Sprecher declined to wait for the plum.

Short services were held at chapel time at the university Monday in memory of Col. John M. Stotsenberg. They were in charge of Chancellor McLean. He told of the connection that Mr. Stotsenberg had with the institution and of the great amount of interest that he had taken in all student affairs. The last talk he had ever made to the students was recalled and the noble sentiments that he expressed upon the occasion were told. Several appropriate pieces of music were also given.

At Omaha, Fred Smith, a bartender, shot and fatally wounded A. J. Robinson, a friend. Smith had taken a .38-caliber revolver, removed the cartridges, and handed it to another man who wanted to look at it. After looking at it, the man reloading it and gave it back to Smith, who was not aware that it had been reloaded. Just at this moment Robinson came up to the bar and Smith ordered him to throw up his hands, at the same time pulling the trigger. The bullet entered Robinson's abdomen and he died later. The shooting was entirely accidental. Smith made no attempt to escape, but is almost prostrated.

Wednesday, April 26.

L. N. Wente, a Lincoln dentist, has been appointed secretary of the state dental board.

The flood at Omaha is receding, but a great deal of damage was done and 600 people are homeless.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has sent word to Nebraska parties that it is probable the First Nebraska will be sent home about May 5.

The force of thirty microscopists which was recently laid off at South Omaha has received orders to again take up their duties, but for a time at least will only put in half time.

The statement is made that Omaha is to have a new road. General Manager Day of the Minneapolis & St. Louis has announced that the Omaha extension has been finally decided upon.

August Philippe, a German farmer living nine miles south of Creighton, had his hand badly crushed in a feed mill, while grinding corn on his farm. The physicians think the hand may be saved, however, by careful treatment.

General Manderson of Omaha has received word from Admiral Schley that he and his wife cannot at this time make the general visit contemplated owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Schley, who was unfortunate in sustaining a sprained ankle.

Several new collections of plants have been received by the botanical department of the state university. One is of seaweeds from the Atlantic coast, the other of 500 or 600 flowering plants from the Gulf coast. This latter is of value as it comes from a region little known botanically.

Fred Smith, the bartender who shot and killed A. J. Robertson at Omaha will be held until the inquest is over. It is generally thought that the shooting was entirely accidental but the brother of the dead man insists that an inquest be held that all the facts may be brought out.

Judging from brief reports of the engagement Sunday in which Colonel Stotsenberg lost his life it is believed that companies A, C, E, G and L were not engaged. It is supposed that one battalion was not ordered to the front and that one company must have been absent on some other duty.

COGHLAN IS SILENT.

Raleigh's Captain Has Not Replied to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Navy department officials say that no word has been received from Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, in response to a request made of him by Secretary Long for a statement as to whether he was correctly reported in his recent speech in New York respecting the relations between the Germans and Americans during the blockade of Manila bay last year.

The officials were somewhat surprised to read in the morning papers the additional observations made by Captain Coghlan in his speech before the Army and Navy club in New York as they had hoped he had taken warning by the unfavorable comments which his former remarks had caused.

DURANGO, Col., April 26.—Many home-seekers have already landed in Durango on the way to the Ute reservation which is to be thrown open for settlement on May 4. The reservation presents excellent opportunities for securing water. Already parties have had surveys for irrigation enterprises and it is claimed that plenty of water will be furnished those who take up lands.

Tanner Vetoes a Sugar Bounty Bill. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—Governor Tanner to-day vetoed the sugar bounty bill passed by the legislature just before adjournment.

BIG FIRE AT OMAHA.

KINGMAN IMPLEMENT COMPANY LOSES \$400,000.

Big Six-Story Brick Completely Gutted and the Loss a Heavy One—Department Powerless to Check the Raging Furnace—A Hot Fire.

Fire broke out Sunday night shortly after 8 o'clock in the six-story brick building at Ninth and Pacific streets, Omaha, occupied by the Kingman Implement company. It was discovered by an employe, who saw the flames coming out of the elevator shaft and bursting through the roof. A general alarm was sounded, and the entire department turned out but was powerless to check the fire which was soon bursting through doors and windows. Intense heat drove the firemen back and they gave attention to nearby buildings and prevented the spread of the fire. The Burlington station just across the street north was uninjured. Within an hour the building was completely gutted, and parts of the north and east walls had fallen in. The building was erected fifteen years ago at a cost of \$50,000 and the stock of farm implements, twine, etc., was valued at \$350,000. The principal officers of the company are at Peoria, Ill., and the amount of insurance is not known, but will partly cover the loss. The local manager estimates the total loss to be \$400,000. It was the hottest fire seen in Omaha in several years and was witnessed by a crowd of ten thousand people. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be due to crossed electric wires.

GOVERNOR POYNTER CONDOLES

Sends Telegram to Father of Late Colonel Stotsenberg

Governor Poynter, Adjutant General Barry and Congressman Stark sent the following message of condolence to Colonel Stotsenberg's father:

LINCOLN, Neb., April 24.—Judge John M. Stotsenberg, New Albany, Ind.: In this hour of your bereavement we extend to you our heartfelt sympathy. Your son has added honors to Nebraska and died like a hero.

W. A. POYNTER, Governor.
P. H. BARRY, Adj. Gen.
W. L. STARK, M. C.

The governor and adjutant general and all the newspapers in the city were besieged all day Monday with requests from all parts of the state for names of the killed and wounded. Anxious parents were persistent in their inquiries. No further information in regard to casualties was received during the day and the requests of the list could not be complied with. Adjutant General Barry telegraphed once or twice to the war department, but received no reply. It was expected that the list of casualties would be received Monday night.

INJURIES MAY PROVE FATAL

Aged Man Falls From a Passenger Train Near Gibbon.

The west bound freight on the Union Pacific picked up a man three miles west of Gibbon, lying near the track in an unconscious condition. He was taken on to Kearney and placed in a hospital. An examination showed he was injured on the head, temple, on the knee, right hand and spine. He is rational at times. His name is Alexander S. Skinner, and he was traveling from Cleveland, O., to Denver. He says he was dragged at Grand Island, and fell off passenger train No. 5, that arrives in Kearney at 5 a. m. He is eighty-two years old. His injuries may prove fatal.

Worst Thought to be Over.

The Missouri river has continued to rise steadily, though slowly at Omaha, but there are indications that the worst will be over soon. The worst sufferers have been poor people who live in the bottoms. In addition to those who live in North Omaha, who were driven from their homes previously, about fifty families were flooded out at the foot of California street by the pressure of back water.

Ira D. Coryell was arrested at Gordon the other day, charged with burglariously and feloniously entering the home of his former wife, Dora C. Coryell, at 3 o'clock in the night and attempting to kill her by placing a chloroformed handkerchief on her mouth and nostrils. He waived examination and was bound over. The case has stirred the whole community.

John Ward, the hobo arrested at Fremont some days since and incarcerated in the city bastille as a vag, and who fell asleep and could not be aroused, has finally awakened and left town. He slept from Friday night, April 14, to Saturday morning, April 22. He disappointed the police and city hall idlers by not disclosing to them his history or troubles.

Prince Kenoye, president of the Japanese chamber of peers, and party passed through Omaha over the Union Pacific, enroute to attend the peace congress called by the czar of Russia, and to be held in Paris sometime this summer.

His Wife Objected. William Kerr withdrew from the bond of Miss Viola Horlocker, and A. L. Clark took his place as surety for her appearance in court May 17. Mr. Kerr explained his action by saying that his wife objected to his being on the bond and his withdrawal was in deference to her wishes.

Yeager Postoffice Burns. The postoffice at Yeager, eight miles south of Beaver City, was burned with its entire contents. The loss was \$1,800, insured in the Central Mutual of Hastings for \$1,100.

RECORD OF DEAD COLONEL.

Stotsenberg Was a Strict Disciplinarian, but a Valuable Man.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Colonel John Miller Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska infantry, who held the rank of captain in the regular army, killed in the reconnaissance at Quangua, was born in Indiana November 24, 1858, and appointed a cadet at the military academy July, 1877, and graduated number 41 in his class. He was appointed second lieutenant of the sixth cavalry in 1881 and became a captain December 14, 1898. He served with his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1899, at the close of the latter year participating in the Sioux campaign in the action at Wounded Knee, S. D. He was at Fort Niobrara from 1891 to 1894, and then served for a few months at Fort Myer, near Washington, going thence to the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he graduated with distinguished honors. Colonel Stotsenberg then served with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth until December, 1897, and from that time to the following April was professor of military science and tactics at the university of Nebraska. He was mustered in as major of the First Nebraska infantry May 9 last, and as colonel of the same regiment November 10, 1898. He sailed with his regiment for Manila June 15.

In appearance he was short and slight, and had rather an ascetic countenance, partly, perhaps, due to the fact that he was always a very studious man. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the recruits he had to break in during the early months of his command of the First Nebraska resented his methods so bitterly that they procured the passage of a resolution of censure against him through the Nebraska legislature. Once they became engaged in actual warfare, however, the merits of his course became so apparent that in response to a very strong demand from the people of the state and the soldiers themselves, the resolution of censure, by a formal vote, was expunged from the legislative records.

GOVERNOR CANDLER TALKS.

Discusses the Burning and Mutilation of the Negro, Sam Hose.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Governor Candler gave the following statement on the burning of Sam Hose near Newman:

"The whole thing is deplorable and Hose's crime, the horrid details of which have been published, and are too horrible for publication, is the most diabolical in the annals of crime. The negroes of that community lost the best opportunity they will ever have to elevate themselves in the estimation of their white neighbors. The diabolical nature of the double crime was well known to every one of them; the perpetrator was well known and they owed it to their race to exhaust every means of bringing Hose to justice. This course would have done more to protect their race against the mob than all the rewards and proclamations of all the governors for the next fifty years. But they lost the opportunity, and it is a deplorable fact that while scores of intelligent negroes, leaders of their race, have talked to me about the Palmetto lynching, not one of them has ever in the remotest way alluded to either the burning of Palmetto, which provoked the lynching, nor to the diabolical crime of Hose.

"I do not believe these men sympathized with Hose or the Palmetto incendiaries, but they are blinded by race prejudice and can see but one side of the question. This is unfortunate. They must learn to look at both sides. I want to protect them in every legal right and against mob violence, and I stand ready to employ every resource of the state in doing so, but they must realize that in order to merit and receive the protection of the community they must show a willingness to at least aid in protecting the community against the lawless element of their own race. The good and law-abiding negroes must separate themselves from the lawless and criminal element. They must denounce crime and aid in bringing criminals to justice, whether they be black or white. In this way they can do more to protect themselves than all the courts and juries in the state can do for them. To secure protection against lawless whites they must show a disposition to protect the white people against lawless blacks."

Had Ghastly Reminders.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—One special and two regular trains carried nearly 4,000 people to Newman to witness the burning of Sam Hose or to visit the scene of the horrible affair. The excursionists returning were loaded down with ghastly reminders of the affair in the shape of bones, pieces of flesh and parts of the wood that was placed at the negro's feet.

A Peer's Wife Missing.

LONDON, April 25.—Lady Scott, who was Lady Sophie Beatrix Mary Cadogan, daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has disappeared.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Prof. Jerome J. Green continued his experiments in wireless telegraphy in Chicago yesterday with uniform success. He sent signals from the life saving station to a moving tug on the lake for a distance of a mile and a half. At every intervening point between that and the shore the dots came distinctly and regularly in response to signals whistled from the boat to his assistant at the sending station. As the crowning feat of the day, the relay on the tug gave out in succession the letters which form the name of the great discoverer, "Marconi."