

Another Ship Wrecked. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 18.—The steamship Monowai, which arrived yesterday from Sydney and Honolulu brings intelligence that the British ship St. Catherine was wrecked off the Caroline islands and ninety persons drowned. The Hawaiian superintendent of the census states that the preliminary summary of the depopulation of the kingdom gives a total of 90,000 persons. Native Hawaiians, either of pure or mixed blood, are in the minority, their numbers having decreased 8 per cent, while the number of Hawaiian born foreigners has increased 36 per cent.

Subsidiary Coin. NEW YORK, April 18.—Before leaving for Washington Secretary Foster said that the treasury department was already beginning the issue of subsidiary coin. The idea was to have it take the place of silver dollars. Where silver dollars were used to any extent in making exchange and application was made for a quantity of them, the department would issue subsidiary coin in amounts of \$200 or \$3.00, or even less. In this manner a great deal of small coin now in the vaults of the department would be distributed.

On the American-Italian Correspondence. LONDON, April 18.—The Times, commenting on the American-Italian correspondence, says: "The American union was nearly rent asunder a generation ago on the question of states' rights. Now that old sectional feuds are almost forgotten it would be the extremity of folly to revive the conflict. Italy appears to have acted without careful consideration. The Marquis Imperiali's admissions give Blaine an easy logical victory, and he has naturally made the most of Italy's mistake in recalling Baron Fava on the assumption that Justice would not be done the lynchers."

The Standard says: "Blaine's reply is a very able paper. We shall look forward with curiosity to the Marquis di Rudini's reply. It is difficult to see how the supporters of the Mafia society can slip through the meshes of the net thus carefully spread for them."

In the Chamber of Deputies. ROME, April 18.—The reply of Secretary Blaine received attention in the chamber of deputies yesterday. Questions in regard to it were raised by various members. Premier Rudini, replying said the Italian government had not yet received Blaine's note. He was not prepared to make a definite statement to the chamber of the views and purposes of the cabinet until the note was officially received and carefully read and considered. However, he would say that Italy could not admit the diplomatic incident closed until the United States acknowledged its duty of delivering the guilty parties over to justice and acknowledged the further duty of indemnifying the families of the victims who were Italian subjects. Italy could not admit that the United States government had no responsibility for acts committed within the jurisdiction of individual states. He felt confident, however, that the matter would be settled without creating political difficulties between Italy and America. In conclusion Rudini gave expression to the hope that notwithstanding the occurrence of some incidents which were greatly to be regretted in the controversy between Italy and America, means of conciliation honorable to both countries would be found.

After the adjournment of the chamber of deputies an Associated press correspondent called upon the Marquis di Rudini and asked him if it was possible for him to give an opinion for publication in regard to the reply of the United States secretary of state, Mr. Blaine to his (Marquis di Rudini's) last note on the subject of the New Orleans lynching. In reply the Marquis di Rudini said, in substance, that the cabinet members of Blaine's reply which had been sent to Rome and which he had seen in the public press of this city were too brief and otherwise inadequate to enable him to form definite opinions, much less give an opinion for publication, even if he felt justified in adopting the latter course of action. The marquis added that he preferred not to say anything further while waiting the receipt of the full text of Blaine's reply, except that he was now and had always been sincerely desirous of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the Italian government and the government of the United States. Though the full correspondence given out in Washington yesterday was telegraphed to London by Reuters telegraph company and was published in the English papers, only a summary was telegraphed from London for the full correspondence this explains the above remarks of the Marquis di Rudini.

New York Herald: Chicago.—What do you remember of the dog? It was in the yard, the beautiful dog down at the hotel last evening.

Died in the Storm. LOUP CITY, NEB., April 18.—About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a girl nine years of age and a boy of six, children of N. J. Carlson, a farmer who lives ten miles southeast of Loup City, started out from home to drive in their cattle from the range, their father being at the town of Ashton trading. Soon after they left the house a heavy rain fell began and darkness set in. The family being newcomers in the vicinity and the children not being acquainted with the surrounding country they became lost and wandered around in the hills all night. Yesterday the entire neighborhood turned out to search for them, and about 11 o'clock J. J. Angier found the girl in a draw in a very exhausted condition, nearly four miles away from home. The search was continued until about 1 o'clock, when the boy was found dead on a hill.

The girl stated that she and the boy were together all night, but could not explain how they separated. The children were very poorly and thinly clad, having been without hats, shoes or stockings, and it is a wonder that the girl did not also die from the exposure.

The Winner Investment Co. Assignment. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—The Winner investment company, through its president, W. E. Winner, made an assignment late this afternoon. No schedule of the liabilities and assets were filed. The company was capitalized for \$7,000 originally, but about a year ago the capital was increased by a new issue of \$500,000 of stock. The company has been dealing in bonds and mortgages and other securities were disposed of. The company two years ago purchased a large tract of land in the eastern part of this city, sub-divided it and built eighty houses upon it. The property was mortgaged to buy the land and construct houses and the mortgages were disposed of east. Some of the houses were sold on long time payments while others are still on the market.

Mr. Winner, when seen by a representative of the Associated press this evening, said the assignment was not a failure at all. The company simply decided to go out of business. The Boston office, he said, had been run at a loss for some time and the New York office had not been paying. The company surrendered its charter in each state some ten days ago. Beyond this Winner declined to say anything.

Willard Winner was a meteor in the financial sky of the west. Ten years ago he was actively engaged in cancelling stamps in the postoffice here. Today, besides being the head of the Winner investment company, he is president of the Winner bridge company with a capital of \$1,200,000; president of the Winner building company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000; president of the Winner depot company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 president of the Chicago, Kansas City & Texas road, which has built twenty miles of road from Kansas City in the direction of Chicago, and president of Belt Line railroad company in this city, both of the latter being heavily capitalized. The bonds of these companies have been placed by the Winner investment company, which assigned today. Winner says the assignment will not affect any of the companies outside of the investment company.

At Gold Hill. SARATOGA, WYO., April 18.—A six horse Concord coach, with ten passengers, arrived from Rawlins yesterday over the Rawlins and Saratoga road to Gold Hill, making the trip in a little more than five hours. The passengers report the road in good condition. There are two outfits now at work on this road, grading and bridging, and it will be put in first class shape before they quit. The coach left for Rawlins again today with about the same number of passengers. It will be run every other day until May 1, when a daily coach each way will be put on. The equipment is complete, and the trip is quickly and comfortably made. The rig driven in here is conceded by old stage men to be the finest; turn out they ever saw. V. C. Ferguson & Co., will have charge of the stage line, from here to Gold Hill and the accommodations will be fully up to requirements in every way. The Rawlins stage line gives Saratoga two good routes from the railroad. It is conceded by the old timers, familiar with the topography of the country, that Saratoga has the only practicable road to the mines. It reported here that the freight now lying at Carbon, some fifty thousand pounds, awaiting transportation to Gold Hill, will be shipped to Rawlins or Fort Steele and be taken in over the Saratoga road.

Chicago Tribune: Algonon (making a call)—What are these noise I hear, Miss Mand (whose mother is vindictively making a wholly unnecessary racket in washing dishes)—It's our mamma. She dandy loves to sort over the hie-a-lap.

Not Kansas Man—has that a name? Not Kansas Man—has that a name? Not Kansas Man—has that a name?

Not Kansas Man—has that a name? Not Kansas Man—has that a name? Not Kansas Man—has that a name?

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Politz Confessed his Innocence. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 15.—The grand jury is expected to report the coming week, and among other things it is said, the confession of Politz will be used in the report. Politz confessed his own innocence and said he joined the Mafia under the impression that it was a benevolent society. He was present at the meeting when Hennessy's death was decided upon and was ordered to carry guns in a sack to Monasterio's shanty, but refused. He did not know of the killing until the Sunday following, but afterwards learned the details from Monasterio, and they were substantially as claimed by the state upon the trial, implicating Tomfisch, Marchesi, Bagetto and Monasterio, as Hennessy's slayers. The state did not use the confession because it had such direct proof of Politz's presence at the killing, which his story denied. Politz is said to have a brother who closely resembles him and who has not been heard of since the killing, and is presumably in Italy. Had he been found the identification might have been transferred to him and Politz's confession would have formed an important link in the chain of evidence.

Will go to South Dakota. WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is announced that Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., is about to take up her residence in South Dakota and remain there long enough to secure a divorce from her husband the youngest son of Secretary Blaine. Mrs. Blaine has contemplated this step for some time, but it has been carefully kept secret. Young Blaine's sudden and secret departure for Spain a couple of weeks ago under the wing of John W. Foster was, it is believed, a piece of diplomacy, not so much in the interest of reciprocity with Spain as to avoid the service of divorce papers. The history of the romantic marriage of Marie Nevins of Columbus, a daughter of Dick Nevins at one time state printer of Ohio to young Mr. Blaine, the unhappy married life, the separation, Mrs. Blaine's elaborate preparations to go on the stage, and her subsequent long and painful illness, is well known. It is understood that Mrs. Blaine's divorce is to be followed by her marriage to Dr. William Tillinghast Ball, to whose skill her recovery is attributed.

Ex-Governor Waterman Dead. SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 15.—Ex-Governor Waterman died of pneumonia, after a brief illness. R. W. Waterman was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1825, moved to Sycamore, Ill., at an early age and grew up engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came to California in 1859, pursued for two years and returned to Illinois, but came back to California in 1873, settling at San Bernardino. He was part owner in the richest mines in San Diego county, engaged in farming on a large scale and owned a vast amount of land. In 1886 he was elected lieutenant governor on the republican ticket, the only republican elected. The democratic governor, Washington Bartlett, died in a short time and Waterman filled out the term.

Report of the Italian Cabinet. ROME, April 15.—Up to noon it had been impossible to learn anything further concerning the report that the Italian cabinet would request United States Minister Porter to leave Rome in case no reply to Premier Rudini's last note was received from Secretary Blaine soon. The officials are reticent and journalists are unable to secure a definite confirmation or denial. At the American legation nothing could be learned. Minister Porter has heard nothing except what he has read in the papers. In well informed circles the prevailing opinion is nearly as one can gather is that the premier will not proceed to extremities at this juncture.

Count Lewenhaupt Dead. WILMINGTON, DEL., April 15.—Count Lewenhaupt, the member of the noble family of Sweden who married Miss Ellen, the youngest daughter of ex-Secretary of State Bayard, died of this month is dead. The count died suddenly at his home in this city Monday morning. His illness was short and none outside of his immediate family knew that his life was in peril until the news of his death was announced. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death.

An Important Move Expected. NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 15.—An important move in a political contest is expected before Judge Prentice in the superior court in the shape of quo warranto proceedings by the democratic governor against the republican incumbent.

U. S. State Treasurer Huston Has No Signed. WASHINGTON, April 15.—The letter of United States Treasurer Huston resigning his position and the acceptance of the same, dated April 13, was made public today. The resignation takes effect upon the appointment and qualification of Huston's successor.

On Being Chastised by His Milkman—Johnny, did you put water in the milk this morning? New Assistant—Yes, sir. "Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?" "But you told me to mix water with the milk." "Yes, but I told you to put the water in first and pour the milk into it. Then, you see, we can tell the people we now put water in our milk.—Texas Siftings.

BLAINE'S REPLY.

The Government Will Stand by Its Treaty.

The Claims of the Italian Government Discussed and Answered by the Secretary of State.

AN IMPORTANT STATE DOCUMENT.

Mr. Blaine says: Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might be "wronged by violation of the treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assertion leaves unsettled the important question of whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the president, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations in the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian government. As a precedent of great value in the case under discussion the president recalls the conclusion maintained by Webster when secretary of state in 1851. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which in aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the mob was intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition. In consequence of these depredations of the mob upon the property of the Spanish consul as well as against Spanish subjects, Don Calderon de Separa, demanded indemnification for all losses both official and personal. Webster admitted that the Spanish consul was entitled to indemnity and assured the Spanish minister that "if the injured consul, Mr. Laborde, shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans be appointed by her Catholic majesty's government, the officers of this government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy and with the national salute to the flag of his ship if he shall arrive, in a Spanish vessel as a demonstration of respect such as may signify to him and to his government, the sense entertained by the government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as indemnity for the insult offered by it to a foreign state with which the United States are and wish ever to remain on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse." But when pressed by the Spanish minister to afford indemnity to the Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens, Webster declined to accede to the demands, and gave his reasons as follows: "This government supposes that the rights of the Spanish consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States government, are quite different from those of Spanish subjects, who have come into our country to mingle with our own citizens and are here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. While, therefore, losses to individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause, and those private individuals, subjects of her Catholic majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause to complain if they are protected by the same laws and the administration of the law as the native born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over a citizen of the state in which they happen to be inasmuch as they are enabled under it to become citizens themselves, to persecute for any injuries done their persons or property in the courts of the United States or state courts at their election." Two years after Webster wrote the foregoing note congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the queen of Spain in pardons bestowed upon Americans who had unjustifiably invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution indemnifying the Spanish consul and other Spanish subjects for the losses sustained in the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was passed were such as to contravert the original position of Webster, shaded also by president Fillmore. The right to judicial remedy which Webster assured to Spanish subjects is likewise assured to Italian subjects. The right is equally guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the constitution. And, as Webster points out, a resident alien has a privilege which is denied to a citizen. The widows and children of citizens who lose their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the state of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have a right to sue each member of the mob, not only in the state courts, but also before the federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana. Provision is made in the revised civil code of Louisiana for the redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may stand. [Blaine here quotes from the

status of Louisiana, and continues.] The government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Webster if the mob of March 16, 1851, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to candor, due to the government and due to the government of Italy to point out certain differences of which the government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice. In the case of the mob of 1851 Webster asserts that no personal injury was offered to any one; that the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters; that the mob acted in the heat of blood, and not in pursuance of any premeditated plan or purpose of injury or insult; that the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of some of whom are known to the government of the United States nor, so far as the government is informed, to its officers in New Orleans." As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the president directed the attorney general to cause, through his department, a full inquiry to be made into all the facts in connection therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie against the federal laws in federal courts against persons charged with killing the Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the status of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the president can in this direction do no more than urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the governor of Louisiana, of March 15. If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the state courts of Louisiana and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked. It is understood that the state grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments the United States cannot assume that such will be the case. The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of the Italian subjects resident within our territory. No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. A foreign resident must be content in such cases to assure the same redress of his injuries. The treaty in the first, second third and notably, in the twenty-third articles, clearly limits the right guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction to her duty under the treaty. Where injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the government or of its officers but of an individual or of a mob, it is not believed that a claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at this unlawful act, or, having a timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking necessary precautions as to amount to connivance. If therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in the city agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for proper protection and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the president would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of families of the Italian subjects who have lost their lives by lawless violence. Accept, sir, the reassured assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WABASH

Grand Island... Fred DeWolf... Work has been... A young son... It cost John... The residents... No one could... A son of Mr... injured by being... The municipal... G. W. Curry... Last week a cow... ten a couple of... Mr. Had was... and a dog which... Allen Samuel... Robertson, and... one night last... Joseph Elrod... near Thayer... gun while out... his foot, necessitating... Emerson Blown... Etta Pickett... load of fodder... H. Swiller. They... and was fined \$5... Mr. J. L. Atkins... driving out, when... entangled on the... out of the vehicle... hub of the wheel, and... throwing him to the... caught in the... distance dislocating... Th. heaviest wind... Beatrice prevailed... The wind came... began about five... hoars. Unfinished... mottled in all... Chimneys were... and shade trees... A portion of the... store was blown... followed at a later... stock to the extent... damage throughout... midnight. Telephone... lines were badly... in the country district... A traveling man... Hostwick hotel in... wife, attempted... phine. Prompt... saved him. The Hastings... has been organized... 000. A man by the... ing in the north... dead in his bed. He... with dropsy for... probably the cause... of the family were... room and did not... all they went to... parently as well as... to bed. The home of R. O... north of Hastings... explosion of a lamp... totally destroyed... of Mrs. Cooper, had... night in a bed room... before the... she had expired... taken from the... done its work. The... ed from the trunk... sight. The coroner's jury... Emily Mathers, late... verdict that the... death by eating... testimony showed... wild parsnips, but... the testimony of... Nobis, decided that... another room also. Not Water... A towel folded... slipped in hot water... and applied over the... rain will generally... hot. This treatment... like magic. There is... promptly cuts short... hung, sore throat... hot water, when applied... thoroughly.—Kathryn