

WIDE WORLD NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF VITAL INTEREST.

A Brief Summary of Events in Which People are Deeply Interested—Short Sentences Conveying a World of Information to Our Readers.

Thursday, April 13. Cuban handits are said to be growing bolder.

The Jamaican government has yielded, and promises strict economy. The threatened revolution was averted.

The Albatross, Great Britain's new torpedo boat destroyer, attained a speed of 33 knots an hour on her trial trip. This is the highest speed reached by any warship.

There are prospects of trouble in the mining districts in the vicinity of Des Moines over the importation of negro miners from Panama, Ill., to take the places of the white miners.

At Avilla, Ind., Walter Goodrich, aged nineteen, fatally shot his brother Wallace, aged thirty-five, and then blew his brains out. The brothers quarrelled over who should hitch up a horse and the shooting was the result.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has affirmed the land office decision in the case of Emily W. Thurston, from the Broken Bow district of Nebraska, holding her homestead entry for cancellation for conflict with the state's school indemnity selection of the same lands.

American and English marines were caught in an ambush on a German plantation in Samoa, and two American and two British sailors were killed by followers of the rebellious king, Maatafa, and were afterwards beheaded. The affair occurred April 1, and the news has created grave apprehension at Washington and London. Only careful moving will prevent a clash.

Friday, April 14. The town of Pomeroy, Ia., was almost wiped out by fire. The property loss will reach nearly \$100,000.

The Samoan commission will sail from San Francisco on April 25, going to Apia on the United States transport Badger.

District Attorney Osborne at New York declares new evidence unearthed gives him a stronger case than ever against Molineux, the poisoner of Mrs. Adams.

In the federal court at Sioux Falls, S. D., Good Shot, a Pine Ridge Indian, was found guilty of having murdered his wife. The jury recommended against hanging.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the British exchequer, says Great Britain's finances are not satisfactory. Expenditures are rolling up, and the country is in need of more revenue.

It is said W. S. Stratton, owner of the famous Independence mine at Cripple Creek, Colo., has sold it to an English company. The price is not stated, but is believed to be not less than \$2,000,000.

The evidence in the Quay trial at Philadelphia, introduced Thursday, makes matters look bad for the senator. In the Mrs. George murder trial at Canton, O., testimony was introduced tending to show that Mrs. George had threatened to kill George D. Saxton.

The Connecticut legislature has a bill before it to prohibit banks of that state from investing in Kansas state bonds. Governor Stanley of Kansas telegraphed that Kansas would resist such discrimination. If Connecticut adopts such a law, every Connecticut insurance company will be prohibited from doing business in that state. There are twelve of these companies and they do a large business.

Saturday, April 15. Rudyard Kipling was out driving yesterday.

Ex-Senator Tabor was buried yesterday with military honors.

The "Greater Chicago" resolution was beaten in the Illinois house.

Volunteers in the Philippines are to be released as soon as it is expedient to let them go.

Traffic on the Colorado Midland has been resumed after being interrupted for seventy days.

President Alonzo of Bolivia fled to Chili after insurgents under Pando defeated him at Oruro.

The Missouri river is gorged with ice above and below Bismarck, N. D., and traffic is impossible.

Kang Yi Wei, a fugitive Chinese statesman, has arrived in Victoria, B. C. He will take refuge in London.

The 41st session of the Illinois assembly has adjourned. The session was the shortest in the past thirty years.

Concurrent resolutions have been introduced in both branches of the Missouri legislature providing for a \$1,000,000 appropriation for a state exhibit at the World's fair.

General Lawton is still advancing northward from Manila. A force of sharpshooters were sent toward Antocena. They ran into an ambush and five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed.

Sunday, April 16. Several Texas towns have been visited by high winds, rain, and hail.

The Mexican government has ordered 33,000 military rifles of a New York firm.

General Lawton has returned from his Laguna de Bay campaign, and will concentrate his energies in the direction of dislodging the Filipinos near Pasig.

A half block of business houses in Cleveland burned, loss a little more than a million dollars. No lives were lost.

Charles Kaiser, corporal company F, First Nebraska, has died from typhoid fever. The following of the First Nebraska have been wounded lately: Company H, Private Deeds Forberg, abdomen; company F, Private Ora Rosl, slight; company C, Private Jesse Baird, slight; company E, Edward Matthews, slight; company K, William L. Gilbert, slight; company L, Sergeant William A. Hecht, slight; company B, Private Herbert Rasmussen, severe; company E, Frank A. Graham, slight.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Timely Mention of the Doings of the National Congress, Departmental and Executive Official Actions, and Movements of Army and Navy.

Thursday, April 13. At Santiago General Wood has captured twenty-two bandits.

The hospital ship Missouri has arrived at Ft. Monroe from Havana, bringing 212 sick soldiers.

The Crook has arrived at Ponce, where she will receive the remainder of the dead soldiers in Porto Rico and bring them to the United States.

Gen. Fred D. Grant has been ordered from Porto Rico to the Philippines. It is possible that General Wheeler will also be ordered to go there.

The Spanish government has directed General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, to cooperate with General Otis for the evacuation of Zamboanga and Zoulan.

The Third Nebraska regiment arrived in the United States yesterday morning from Cuba on the transport Logan. They will land at Savannah. The health of the regiment is said to be good.

The war department has decided to make four departments of the island of Cuba. Heretofore the seven different provinces have been departments. General Brooke is now arranging the consolidation.

President McKinley has written a letter to President Loubet, of France, acknowledging the United States appreciation of the services of France's representatives in the promotion of peace between Spain and America.

The news from Samoa in regard to the marines of England and the United States being ambushed on a German plantation by followers of Maatafa, was received at Washington with a feeling approaching dismay. There was a refusal on the part of the higher officials to discuss the sad event.

The secretary of the German embassy called early in the day upon Secretary Hay. Neither of the officials would disclose anything as to the nature of the exchange that took place. The arrest and detention by the British naval officials of a German subject is one of the most dangerous features of the controversy.

Friday, April 14. The North Atlantic squadron has sailed for Barbadoes.

Many of the states are demanding the return of their volunteers from the Philippines.

The original rolls of the Cuban army have been delivered to General Brooke. General Gomez has been selected to represent the army in the negotiations, and will share the responsibility with a council of Cuban generals.

The German government has appointed Baron Speck von Sternberg as its commissioner on the Samoan commission. Great Britain has agreed to the unanimity rule, and a peaceful solution of the acute trouble is looked for.

Popular disapproval has caused General Ludlow, in command of the department of Havana, to hold up the appointment of Senor Arrago as superintendent of relief for the destitute. Local newspapers are opposed to him.

Saturday, April 15. The arrangements for President McKinley's western trip the coming summer, have been made.

W. W. Buffington, a carrier at Fremont, Neb., has been promoted from \$600 to \$850 per annum.

Frank M. Hultman of Omaha, has been appointed a clerk in the fish commission at \$720 per annum.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico. He is well pleased with the latter island.

Hiram A. Sturgis of Omaha, has been disbarred from practice before the interior department for alleged violation of the pension laws.

The following Nebrascans have been admitted to practice before the interior department: John W. Sparks, Central City; Samuel B. Hiams, Lincoln; Joseph T. Patch, Omaha; Alfred A. McCoy, Trenton; Jacob Vosburg, Stockham.

The promotion of the following named officers to the grade of rear admiral has been announced at the navy department: J. W. Phillip, B. J. Cromwell, H. F. Pickens, S. Casey, F. Roger, J. C. Watson, G. W. Sumner, F. J. Higginson and L. Kompff.

Monday, April 17. Vice President Hobart is holding the slight gain made last week.

The government has contracted with Kansas City packers for 1,500,000 pounds of export dressed beef. It will be shipped to the Philippines.

The United States steamship Badger arrived at San Francisco, fourteen days from Calloa, Peru. The Badger will carry the Samoan commissioners to Apia.

State department officials are quite serene over Samoan developments. They do not look for any conflict with Germany as the result of the situation in those islands.

Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the president to succeed Bellamy Storer as United States minister to Brussels, Belgium, Mr. Storer having been appointed as minister to Spain.

Secretary Alger has cabled to General Wood at Santiago authority to ship to the United States all bodies of American soldiers except those who died of yellow fever. These latter will be shipped next winter.

Officials are becoming convinced that Aguinaldo proposes to keep a guerrilla warfare which will keep up the island of Luzon in a state of constant turmoil, necessitating a large force, although it is stated Otis has said he has now there and on the way a sufficient number of troops for all purposes.

After making some slight changes, the Canadian government has agreed to the proposed modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary line to overcome lawless outbreaks pending a final adjustment. If the British government agrees to Canada's action, the response will be officially submitted to this government.

At Washington, Supervising Architect Taylor opened bids for sites of public buildings at Blair, Hastings, and Norfolk. An employee of the office will shortly be sent out to visit and examine the different sites offered, and report on same.

Tuesday, April 18. Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska is in Washington.

It is rumored that J. Addison Porter, President McKinley's private secretary, may soon resign. His health is given as the cause.

Elections held in Spain show that the government will get 250 out of the 410 seats. Senor Sagasta has been returned by a small majority.

Orders were issued yesterday to General Brooke to discharge men in the regular army in Cuba who had enlisted only for the war with Spain.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Hay yesterday and officially advised him in behalf of Spain that the Duke d'Arcos had been chosen as Spanish minister at Washington.

The payment of 20 per cent extra pay to the American troops in the Philippines has been extended to include all our soldiers now in the service and will continue until hostilities in the Philippines cease. The troops in the Philippines will be given the two months' extra pay when mustered out.

The action of General Otis in recalling General Lawton from Laguna de Bay district, leaving the ground taken to the Filipinos is variously commented on. The consensus of opinion is that troops for holding the Philippines must be enlisted for that special purpose, as foreign possessions cannot successfully be held by volunteers.

Theo. Abald Chartran, the French portrait painter, who is engaged upon a painting representing the signing of the Spanish-American protocol, is in Washington. President McKinley gave him his first sitting. Those who will figure in the painting are the president, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, ex-Secretary Day, Eugene Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, and Messrs. Moore, Cridler and Adee of the state department.

Wednesday, April 19. The army beef court of inquiry has begun framing its report.

The Third Nebraska regiment has left for Augusta, Ga., to be mustered out.

A patent for a fishhook has been granted to Theodore A. Schlatbitz of Lincoln, Neb.

Senator-elect Scott of West Virginia has assured the president that his state would in ten days, if called upon to do so, raise a regiment of volunteers to take the place of those who want to come home.

The Samoan commission which is soon to leave for Apia, is given complete authority to carry on a provisional government for Samoa. In doing this the instructions carefully ascribe the preservation of order and the security of life and property as a first requisite.

Emperor William of Germany has sent to President McKinley a memorial tablet in commemoration of the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem, which took place last October. The memorial is a condensed history of Christianity from the birth of Christ. The president made suitable reply.

John T. McCutcheon, the Chicago Record's special correspondent in the Philippines has cabled that not only all the volunteers, but the men in the regular army who only enlisted for the war, will be discharged in two months. But a very small per cent of the men desire to re-enlist. The service men in the regular army number 4,000.

THE FARRIS BILL SIGNED.

Governor Stevens Makes the Anti-Insurance Trust Act a Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 19.—Governor Stephens signed the Farris bill to-day to place the fire underwriters of Kansas City and St. Louis under the provisions of the anti-trust law. The bill is drawn in strong terms and is intended to abolish the organizations as factors in fixing rates. The governor heard W. J. Fetter and Arthur Lyman of Kansas City and a delegation from St. Louis in opposition to the bill yesterday afternoon, but they failed to convince him that the law would be injurious to the cities.

The bill will not take effect until about the middle of August, ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. When it does become effective a legal battle will begin that will last until the assembling of the next legislature. Representatives of the insurance combination who are here say they have been advised by good lawyers that they can beat the bill in the supreme court and that the combinations propose to try it.

ROSTAND MAY BE INSANE.

An Unverified Rumor that "Cyrano's" Author May be in an Asylum.

PARIS, April 19.—It is rumored that Edmond Rostand, who has created a furore on two continents by his play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," is insane and is at present in a sanitarium on the Mediterranean. The rumor is not credited in full, but it is admitted that there is foundation for it in the undermining of Rostand's health, caused by worry and work, which has brought on a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Extra Pay for All Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The payment of the 20 per cent extra pay to the American troops in the Philippines has been extended to include all our soldiers now in service, and will continue until hostilities in the Philippines cease.

Topeka Is "Dry" Again.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—Mayor C. J. Drew closed up the joints as tight as a drum. There were about 100 running full blast. He says that he proposes to make a dry town of Topeka while he is mayor.

WOULD DIVIDE ALL SAMOA.

Senator Morgan's Plans to End the Continuous Quarrel.

HE MAKES A VERY PLAIN TALK.

No Room for Sentiment in Dealing With Savages—A Pacific Cable Would Leave Little to Interfere With the Civilizing Process.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, a leading member of the foreign relations committee, when asked for an expression on the Samoan problem, said:

"There is only one permanent solution of the Samoan question. That is a partition of the island by the three great powers, which have by common desire just formed a commission to reconcile the differences between themselves and the native Samoans.

The United States, Great Britain and Germany, will, in my judgment, act most wisely, if they immediately proceed to a settlement on the natural theory that little good will result from a temporizing policy toward these warlike and bloodthirsty savages.

"Whatever sentiment we may entertain for the rights of the Samoans, the arbitrary law of nature which prevents an incongruous assimilation of people, will ever be an insurmountable barrier to peace, progress and civilization as long as governmental control is by the weaker class.

"I am thoroughly impressed with the importance of partition, as I believe that the immediate division of the island will bring about the speedy solution of a trouble that may terminate gradually with the practical extermination of the Samoan race.

"The United States should have a coaling station at Pago Pago. And then with the long desired cable in the Pacific, reaching to Honolulu and Sydney, giving communication with the home governments, there will be little to interfere with the spread of civilization on the Samoan islands."

SOCIALISM IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Thomas of the People's Church Surprises His Congregation.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's church, broke down the barriers and declared himself a believer in socialism in his sermon or lecture yesterday.

"This subject has cost me more mental and spiritual struggle during the last three years than any other, but the voice of duty, love of country, of man and God, called me down," he said to his congregation in McKiever's theater. "The one solution that I can see in the future is some form of cooperation—some form of mutualism. It does not hurt me if you call it socialism."

Applause was the answer from the galleries, but there was a silence in the body of the church and in the boxes, broken only here and there with a slight ripple of hand-clapping. During the majority campaign Dr. Thomas was conspicuous on the Auditorium platform the night of Altgeld's meeting, and in the last Presidential campaign he was known as an earnest supporter of the Chicago platform.

CHILD ASKS \$10,000 DAMAGES.

Just a Saloonkeeper for Giving Her Father Drink That Caused Death.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 18.—Ruth Marie Dexter, a girl 4 years of age and living at Milan, has commenced a suit, through a guardian, to recover damages for the death of her father, Thomas F. Dexter, the landlord of the Commercial hotel, who died March 3 last. The defendant is a saloonkeeper named Schmitt. The plaintiff claims that her father became addicted to intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he became a habitual drunkard, and that the fact was in the cognizance of Schmitt, and it was frequently brought to his notice, notwithstanding which he supplied Dexter with intoxicants. It is claimed that excessive drinking brought on Dexter's death, and under a particular statute of Michigan the case is brought against the saloonkeeper and \$10,000 damages is asked of him. It is understood that another suit will be brought for a like amount against another saloonkeeper.

FEW ARE RE-ENLISTING.

Offer of \$500 Bounty Has Tempted but 7 Per Cent of the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The desire of the volunteers to return to this country is evidenced in a report which shows that, of those who have been offered the opportunity to re-enlist with the offer of a bonus in travel pay of over \$500, only about 7 per cent will accept. The volunteers, it is stated, desire to come home by organizations instead of individually. Some discharges of individual soldiers have been brought about by congressional pressure, but as a rule General Otis has been disapproving all applications for discharges, except in the case of the sick or wounded and disabled soldiers.

Towns Near the Coast.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 18.—Several towns were visited by a terrific wind and hail storm yesterday. At Lytle the building on the "X. L." ranch was demolished and a Mexican cowboy killed. At Weimer, the home of City Marshal Insall was blown down and Mrs. Insall and her two children injured.

The schoolhouse at Medina was overturned and the teacher, Miss Minnie Halstead, received internal injuries. Two pupils, Tom Mastin and Henry Willard, were seriously injured.

A WELCOME TO THE RALEIGH.

Thousands in the Helm to Meet the Ship From Dewey's Fleet.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The celebration attending the return of the United States cruiser Raleigh from Manila, which had to be postponed Saturday owing to the warship's late arrival, occurred yesterday. The Raleigh, accompanied by two small war vessels captured from the Spaniards last summer, and a fleet of about twenty-five excursion steamers and tugboats, paraded from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb and from there back to anchorage in the North river off Thirty-fourth street.

It would have been difficult to have selected more inclement or disagreeable weather than that which prevailed all the time that the Raleigh was passing in review before the thousands of enthusiastic people who lined the river banks and gave her their hearty cheers of welcome home. The cruiser did not leave her anchorage off Tompkinsville for the parade off the bay and the Hudson river until shortly before noon. An hour before that time a drizzling rain commenced to fall, and this soon turned into a steady downpour which continued the remainder of the day.

There were very few people along the river front in the lower part of the city, owing partly to the weather and partly to the fact that the entrances to the piers are closed on Sundays, but great crowds assembled in Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson, and men, women and children stood there for hours under umbrellas, watching the vessels on their way up the river and their return. By far the greatest gathering of people was in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute was fired there by the Raleigh and also by the captured Spanish prizes, and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred steam whistles from excursion boats and locomotives from shore and on the vessels in the river.

Captain Coghlan was on the bridge nearly all the way up the river with the executive and navigating officers. All were bundled up in rain coats and received the full force of the storm in their faces. The officers paid little attention to the storm, and waved their caps constantly, not appearing to mind the soaking. As for the sailors, they never thought of shelter at all. A few were clad in oil skins, but most of them stood on the exposed fore-castle with nothing but their blue-jackets covering their shoulders and most of the time with their hats flying in the air.

Officers and men alike expressed the greatest surprise at the demonstration and wondered what they had done to warrant all the enthusiasm which was being displayed. Many of them were heard to make remarks to the effect that the battle of Manila bay was fought so long ago that they had almost forgotten it, but that it seemed the American people remembered it still.

When the Raleigh was finally anchored she was surrounded immediately by a fleet of excursion boats and as fast as they could reach her gangway the people aboard them climbed on the cruiser and extended personal welcome to the officers and men. The crew apparently took great pride in showing visitors over the ship and particularly in pointing out the 5-inch gun on the starboard side of the poop deck that fired the first shot in the battle of Manila bay.

Many relatives and personal friends of the officers and men went aboard as soon as they could reach the side of the vessel, and the day's celebration concluded with these general and individual receptions.

TO BE MADE AN EMBASSY.

Grade of the United States Legation at Madrid Is to Be Raised at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States legation at Madrid is to be raised to an embassy, and Bellamy Storer, who has been selected for the place, will be the first American ambassador at the court of the infant king. Dispatches from Madrid announce the determination to raise the Spanish legation here to the higher rank. Duke d'Arcos will have a rank equal to that of the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Mexico. When a foreign nation desires to increase the importance of its representatives here it takes the initiative, and this government follows the example.

SANTIAGO KICKING AGAIN.

This Time It Is Over an Order Issued by Governor General Brooke.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 18.—Governor General Brooke's order abolishing import duties for municipal benefit and licenses will decrease the municipal revenues, it is estimated, 50 per cent. Its effect will be the closing of the public schools and the stopping of all public improvements.

This, at all events, is a prediction of the local press, which denounces the order as a "return to the Spanish system," and which claims "that the methods of taxation substituted by General Brooke open the way to easy evasion by the wealthy.

Senor Beccardi, the mayor of Santiago de Cuba, started for Havana today to protest against the new arrangement, as it is feared that there will be a renewal of brigandage as the result of stopping work on public improvements.

Was Bishop at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 18.—The Right Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, D. D., bishop of the Catholic diocese of Columbus, died at his home here this morning. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was unexpected. He was a relative of Henry Watterson, the editor.