

WAR ON IN SAMOA.

American and British Ships Shell Native Towns.

SAILORS ARE KILLED.

Attack by Rebels Under Mataafa Brings About the Clash.

Several Villages Are Destroyed and a Large Number of Natives Killed and Injured—Three British Sailors and an American Sentry Killed by the Rebels During a Fierce Attack—German Consul Refuses to Aid the Other Powers.

The startling news from Samoa, cabled to this country from Auckland, whether the intelligence had been sent by the usual mail advices, indicates that a serious clash has taken place between the official representatives of Great Britain and the United States and the native adherents of Mataafa. The followers of Mataafa, after having refused to disperse in accordance with the demands of the English and American officials, attempted to make a demonstration against the British and American consulates. From the fact that the commanders of the British and the American warships, the Porpoise and the Philadelphia, felt justified in shelling the natives who engaged in the demonstration, it is to be assumed that the provocation offered by Mataafa's followers was extreme.

According to the Auckland dispatches, the chiefs supporting King Mataafa having refused to abide by the terms of the ripartite treaty, and continuing to defy them despite the representations of the agents of the United States and Great Britain, Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander, convened a meeting of

ed the German warship Falke. The rebels made an attack on the town at night and killed three British sailors. A British marine was shot through the legs accidentally by a British sentry. Another was shot in the feet. An American sentry was killed at his post by the natives. The bombardment continued slowly for eight days.

Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu were the rival candidates for king. After the election Chief Justice Chambers decided that Malietoa was legally elected. Under the treaty agreements the decision of the Chief Justice was to be final in such cases. Supported by the German consul, Mataafa revolted against this decision and attacked Malietoa's men.

The outbreak was suppressed, and it was announced that the three consuls had agreed to recognize Mataafa as king. This was afterward denied. Mataafa established a provisional government and at-

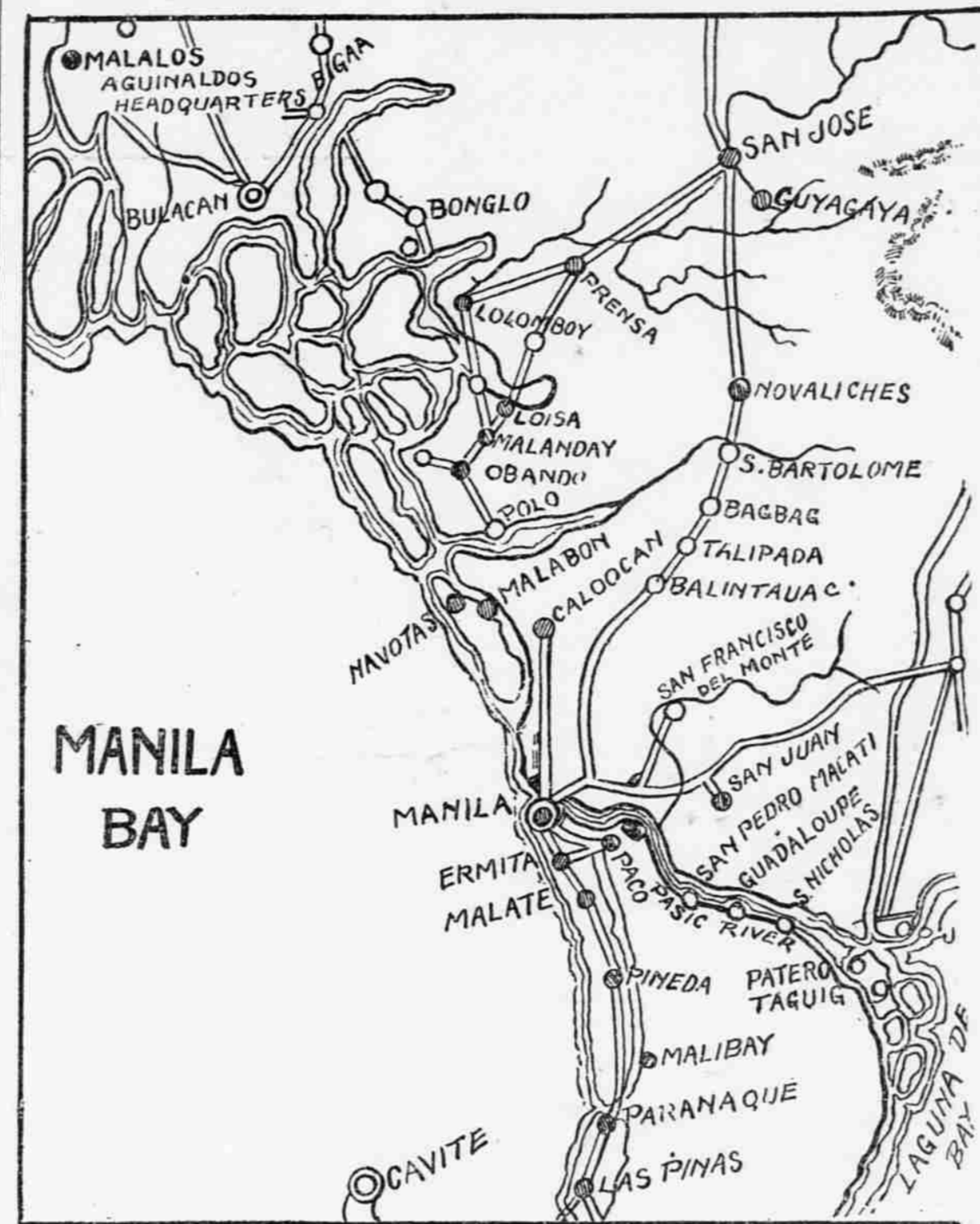


STREET SCENE AT APIA.

tempted, with the aid of the German consul and Dr. Paffel, the German president of the council, to oust Chief Justice Chambers from office. This attempt failed through the activity of the American and British consuls and Commander Sturde of the British cruiser Porpoise. Affairs continued in an unsettled state, the government of Mataafa being tyrannical.

The gravest aspect of the matter, of course, is involved in the possibility of further complications in the relations of the three powers which hold the joint protectorate of Samoa. It has been known from the first that Germany's representatives in the islands are favorable to Mataafa, while the British and American representatives have stood together in declaring Mataafa ineligible for the kingship. It was because the American who holds the position of chief justice had decided that Mataafa was ineligible, while

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS AROUND MANILA.

MALOS IS CAPTURED.

Insurgent Capital Taken by American Troops—Aguinaldo Escapes.

Malolos, the Filipino capital, was captured and destroyed Friday, but Aguinaldo managed to elude the Americans and escaped in safety. After three hours of desperate fighting the natives, realizing that further effort was hopeless, set fire to the city and fled in disorder. A large portion of Aguinaldo's army managed to break through the lines and the men scattered in every direction, leaving guns and swords behind. The American loss was comparatively small, considering the severe nature of the combat. Rapid-fire guns had been trained upon the city and spread consternation among the native troops.

MacArthur began the attack at 7 o'clock in the morning, having the city practically surrounded by his forces. Line after line of intrenchments was stormed, the defenders falling back into the town. At last the natives found that they could do no more, so they applied the torch to buildings in every direction and began the retreat.

Aguinaldo and his cabinet sought safety in flight, escaping capture. Filipinos taken by the Americans say that the native leader left Malolos Wednesday, and, with his chief supporters, headed for the north. Although by this move Aguinaldo may claim that he saved his capital from falling into the hands of the United States forces, it is doubtful if he can retain his influence over the native forces. Many Filipino officers consider the flight an uncalculated-for retreat in the face of the opposition, and they declare that the chief

Throughout the whole advance upon Malolos the American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against successive lines of trenches, through woods and jungles, and suffering from frightful heat. In addition, the American volunteers were handicapped in fighting by the fact that their Springfield rifles are of shorter range than the Mauser rifles in the hands of the rebels. Under those circumstances the steady advance of our troops is a really remarkable achievement. But the most noteworthy feature of this onward sweep of the Americans has been the patience and endurance of the private soldiers. They have never hesitated to plunge across any kind of difficult country against any number of the enemy and in the face of positions of entirely unknown strength. After entering Malolos the victorious American army feasted on coconuts and bananas and enjoyed a well-earned rest.

The country between Marilao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former home and beg passers-by for any kind of assistance. The majority of them are living on the generosity of the American soldiers, who give them portions of their rations.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the river or are resting in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that on tables the American soldiers found money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value. They were not molested by the soldiers, but the Chinese who slip in between the armies looted whenever they could and took possession of several horses, over which they raised the Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR OTIS.

Gen. Corbin Makes No Mention of Mustering in 35,000.

It is said at the War Department that the subject of mustering in 35,000 volunteers under the army reorganization bill has not been mentioned to the President, either by Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn or Adj. Gen. Corbin. There is no intention to bring forward this question at present, as, with the troops already ordered to Manila and which it will take some months to transport thither, Gen. Otis has all the forces necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos. A colored woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauayan, dead, apparently from fright. The men of the First Nebraska swam the river under fire and did much to disconcert the enemy. Bigaa was taken without one shot being fired, the enemy fleeing at the approach of the Americans. The prisoners who have been taken by the Americans say the leaders alone prevent the Filipinos from surrendering. Insurgents have been found with their throats cut. This is taken to indicate that they were thus punished for refusing to fight. Official reports show that the casualties in the fighting about Manila from Feb. 4 to March 28 were 189 killed and 896 wounded. The Filipinos tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The soldiers or sailors of the war with Spain who think themselves entitled to any extra pay should present their claims to the Auditors of the Treasury for the War or Navy Departments. Admiral Dewey is said to have spent nearly \$1,500,000 on his squadron since the battle of May day. Much of this was for the recovery and repair of the Spanish vessels added to his squadron.

SNOWFALL OUT OF SEASON.

Precipitation Extends All the Way from Santa Fe to Detroit.

A snowstorm extending from Santa Fe to Detroit, accompanied at many points in its course by high wind, swept up from the southwest at midnight Wednesday and continued until dark Thursday evening. Reports from points in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois indicated that the storm was severe for this time of year, and in many cases a record-breaker. In Chicago the fall was three inches. In some cities the storm was accompanied by such high wind as to resemble a blizzard, and the fall of snow was so great as to effectually blockade street car traffic for hours. From Galesburg came the news that all traffic and business was stopped by the blizzard. Peoria reported the first real snowstorm of the season. Good sleigh riding was reported from Monmouth, a foot of snow having fallen within twelve hours.

Outside of Illinois the greatest storm seemed to be in Kansas and Nebraska. Chillicothe, Mo., reported the worst storm in many years, with snow a foot deep and the storm still raging. Between Atchison and Omaha a heavy snow fell, drifted by a strong wind. The Missouri Pacific, expecting blockades, had equipped engines at different points with snow plows. From six to twelve inches fell between Atchison and Grafton, and two feet at Blue Rapids and Waterville, Kan. Street car traffic in Leavenworth was impeded.

Iowa told much the same story as Illinois. Muscatine, Burlington and Ottumwa correspondents all told of "the worst storm this time of year for many years," and of impeded street car traffic and railroad blockades and abandoned trains. At St. Joseph, Mo., the temperature was 22 degrees, and the storm was so severe that street cars were unable to run. But in St. Louis there was only two-hundredths of an inch precipitation. Kansas City reported that rain, snow and hail fell successively, accompanied by strong wind and falling temperature. In South Bend, Ind., snow fell to a depth of eleven inches, and the thermometer dropped fourteen degrees in three hours.

Down in New Orleans, Memphis and Chattanooga and other Southern cities the blizzard was transformed into a thunderstorm, and at New Orleans a precipitation of 1.7 inches of rain fell in twelve hours. In Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Nashville also rain fell.

MADE FAMOUS BY M'KINLEY.

Georgia House Where the President Has Been Staying.

President McKinley has brought fame to the winter home of Mark Hanna, at Thomasville, Ga. It was here that Mr. McKinley's first presidential boom began, and here his campaign managers laid their plans. Now that the President has again been there, the political writers have been telling all sorts of tales about arrangements for McKinley's second campaign.

The Hanna residence at Thomasville is far from being a splendid mansion. It is a large cottage, with a small flower garden around on one side, but is very cozily fitted up within. Mr. Hanna has been interested in the town for a number of

MR. HANNA'S HOUSE IN THOMASVILLE.



MR. HANNA'S HOUSE IN THOMASVILLE.

years, and has induced his brother, Mel Hanna, and his brother-in-law, J. Wyman Jones, to build winter homes there. They have spent many thousands of dollars beautifying the surroundings of the little Georgia town, one of his ventures being the establishment of a beautiful park of many acres, with a country club house in the center. To the Hannas much is due in heralding to the world the advantages of the climate of the Georgia pine forests in winter time, and it is largely to this that Thomasville has become so favored as a wintering place.

NEARLY 100 PERSONS DROWN.

English Excursion Steamer Stella Sinks in the Casquets.

The steamer Stella, with tourists for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, struck on the Casquets, a few miles off the French coast, and sank in eight minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down. There were 170 passengers on board, only eighty of whom are reported saved. Captain Ricks went down with the ship. The Stella was crowded with Easter holiday excursionists from London and Southampton.

A thick fog prevailed and the Stella got out of her course. When the vessel struck the Casquets the people on board became greatly excited. The officers of the vessel, aided by a few cool heads, made their way among the frightened excursionists and checked a threatened panic. The people were crowded into small boats as fast as possible, the women and children taking precedence.

The steamers Lynx and Vera, which happened to be in the vicinity, rescued several boat loads of the shipwrecked people. All available boats at Guernsey, the nearest point, went to the scene of the wreck. Despite the efforts of the ship's officers the incredibly short time in which the steamer settled caused great confusion, and there was not time to distribute life preservers to all the passengers. Some of those did not wait for the boats, but jumped into the water. Several of them were picked up clinging to pieces of wreckage. The rescued passengers are unanimous in their praise of the conduct of the crew.

Otis' Shrewd Scheme.

An odd game of cross purposes between the army and the navy at Manila has come to light. It was reported some time ago that the navy was trying to buy the uncaptured Spanish galleons in the Philippines, but it was explained that Admiral Dewey failed because Spain had refused to sell them to the United States, and disposed of them to a foreigner at Hong Kong. It turns out that the Hong Kong buyer was an agent of Gen. Otis, who shrewdly resorted to this scheme to outwit the Spaniards. Consequently Dewey and Otis were fighting against each other.

ROADS TO SPEND CASH.

Railroad Building in Iowa This Year to Break All Former Records.

Somebody has been to the trouble to figure it up, squeeze out the wind and water, and compute that the railroad building in Iowa this year will aggregate the largest mileage ever laid in one year in the State. A couple of years more of this kind of activity and Iowa will be restored to its old position as the leader among all the States in railroad mileage.

It has often been said in the past that Iowa's great railroad mileage was to be credited, not to the State's ability to furnish business for so much road, but to its advantageous location on the great highways between east and west. It may be true that in the past railroads have been built across Iowa in order to get somewhere else; but it is certain that practically all the building this year is being done to open up new Iowa territory.

Judge Hubbard of Cedar Rapids said a day or two ago that the Northwestern would spend \$2,000,000 this year on its Iowa lines, and as much more next year. The line is to be double tracked entirely across the State, and the Moingona cut-off will be put in, at immense expense. "We will be able to haul forty cars of twenty tons load each, from the Missouri river to Chicago with a single engine," said Judge Hubbard. "Our grades will be reduced to such a point that we will be able to haul freight from the river to Chicago for 10 cents per hundred, and make a profit out of it."

The Milwaukee is getting ready for considerable extensions in the north and northwest parts of the State. It will build from Rockwell City to Sac City, Storm Lake, and north to Spencer. This is certain. In addition, a line from Boone to Lehigh is planned and likely to be built. It would connect at Lehigh with the Missouri City and Fort Dodge, now understood to be controlled by the Milwaukee, and give a Des Moines connection with the north part of the State and with the twin cities. The Minneapolis and St. Louis is building from New Ulm, Minn., via Jackson, Spirit Lake and Storm Lake, to Omaha. The Illinois Central is building from Fort Dodge southwesterly to Omaha, taking in, so nearly as can be learned, Rockwell City and Denison on the route. The Wabash has just closed its deals to buy the old Des Moines and St. Louis lines, and will build from Moulton to Albia, about thirty miles, giving it a complete Des Moines-St. Louis line of its own without leasing any tracks. This assures that the Wabash will for all time be an Iowa road.

Aside from its double tracking, the Northwestern promises considerable building of other lines in the west part of the State, designed to further occupy the territory controlled by that system. It looks as if the State would see 1,000 miles of new road built this year.

State Items of Interest.

Jackson Junction will have a new school house. The Crescent bridge at Davenport is completed. Dubuque is to have a pearl button factory in the near future.

A new school house to cost about \$3,000 will be erected at Unionville. A new school house will be erected at Republic the coming summer.

George Curtis of Hamburg was drowned in the Missouri river while hunting. The big steel bridge across the Iowa river at New Galena was destroyed by ice gorging above it.

It is expected that the Illinois Central will expend about \$10,000 on their new depot at Mason City.

Charles Herberich of Council Bluffs has pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing a postoffice box in that city.

The Crescent Coal Company at What Cheer hoisted about 825 tons of coal from their new mine one day last week.

J. W. Freeman has brought suit against Dubuque for \$2,000 damages sustained through falling on an icy sidewalk.

Seven hundred and twenty dollars was expended last year on street lights in Lisbon and \$300 for water for fire purposes.

Farmers in the vicinity of Harlan are of the opinion that the cold weather of the winter has killed about all the clover.

The three sons of John Early of Des Moines were examined at the recruiting station there, passed examination and enlisted.

The taxpayers of DeWitt want a refunding of the excessive tax levy made by the town council which exceeded the legal amount.

T. J. Mathis of Des Moines took a drink of atrophy by mistake and for some time his life was despaired of, but he is now out of danger.

While Jens Anderson of Clinton was crossing the track there a B. C. R. & N. train struck his wagon, but he escaped without injury.

Gilbert Breedon, alias G. Graft, has been sentenced at Fort Dodge to four years in the penitentiary for stealing a team and buggy.

Walter S. Baker of Marshalltown has brought suit against the glue company for \$1,500 damages, for injuries received in their employ.

The recent case of smallpox in Council Bluffs cost that city nearly \$1,000 for medical attendance, nursing, watchmen, food, clothing, etc.

The Iowa conference of charities and correction held its second annual session at Burlington. Judge Kinne of the Iowa State board of control delivered an address on the organization and purposes of the board. Mrs. J. W. Roberts of Keokuk read a paper on "Friendly Visits," showing the value of personal attention to important cases. Joseph Downing of Keokuk read a paper on "Co-operation in Charity Organization Work." Officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Shaver, Cedar Rapids; first vice-president, I. A. Loos, Iowa City; second vice-president, C. P. Birge, Keokuk; treasurer, H. S. Hollingsworth, Des Moines; general secretary, Mrs. Charlotta Goff, Des Moines.

The Iowa Mercantile Company of Newton has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000.

Buchanan County during 1898 saved \$4,000 by having its bridge work done under the supervision of the Board of Supervisors instead of by contract.

The United States fish commissioner at Manchester is asking for bids for furnishing and constructing a steam heating plant in the hatchery building there. Mrs. Hadley of New York, who brought suit in Clinton against Mrs. Forrest to recover possession of her child, has obtained the little one by order of the court.



MEN PROMINENT IN THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

the consuls and the senior naval officers on board his flagship, the cruiser Philadelphia. After discussing the question in all its bearings it was resolved to dismiss the provisional government. Admiral Kautz therefore issued a proclamation ordering the adherents of Mataafa to return to their homes. When the proclamation was published Mataafa evacuated Mulinuu and went inland. Herr Rose, the German consul, then issued a proclamation upholding the provisional government, whereupon the Matafaans assembled and surrounded the town.

The British cruiser Royalist had meanwhile brought a number of Malietoa prisoners from the other islands, where they had been confined by the Matafaans. The Americans fortified Mulinuu, and 2,000 of the Malietoaans took refuge there. The Matafaans barricaded the roads within

the German representative at Samoa refused to abide by the decision, that the disagreeable international complications arose.

PERISH IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Steamer Rowena Lee Sinks and Three People Drown.

The managers of the Lee line of steamers announced Thursday morning that only three lives were lost by the sinking of the Rowena Lee, near Tyler, Mo., Wednesday afternoon. The first report of the disaster which was received said that all on board had perished save the captain and an under officer of the steamer. It was estimated that between fifty and sixty persons went down. Telephone connection was secured to Caruthersville, Mo., by the officials at Memphis, and a few minutes later the announcement was made that the Rowena Lee had sunk in thirty feet of water off the landing at Tyler, and three persons were drowned.

Putting out from the Tyler landing the steamer hit a hidden obstruction, knocking in the hull, but succeeded in landing all the passengers and crew except the three missing. From the best information obtainable the disaster was caused in this way: The river at Tyler is over the banks, and the boat in landing ran up almost to the street of the little town. In backing to the landing it thought the boat ran on to a stump, and broke in two. She floated down the river some distance and sank, and will prove a total loss.

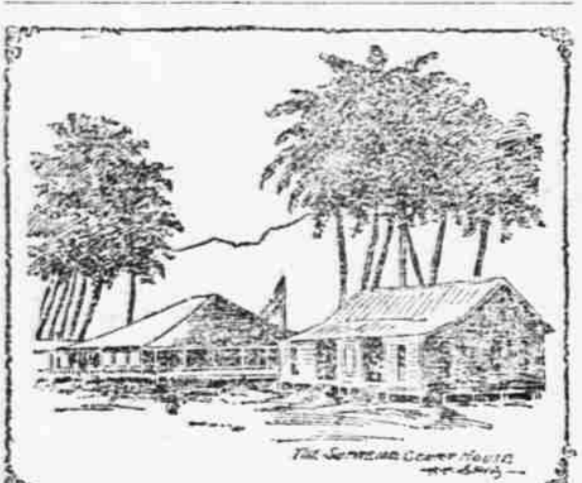
WHAT THE LATE CONGRESS DID.

Statement Prepared Giving in Figures Result of the Work Done.

B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the Senate, has prepared a statement giving in figures the results of the work of the last Congress. The statement shows that 1,457 bills and joint resolutions became laws out of a total of 18,443 introduced in both houses. Of the measures introduced 12,698 were presented in the House and 5,855 in the Senate. Of those which became laws 942 originated in the House and 515 in the Senate.

There were only two direct votes during the Congress, one of these applying to a Senate bill and the other to a House measure. There were in addition to these four pocket vetoes—bills which failed to become laws because they were not approved by the President. The record shows that the Senate passed 1,173 of its own bills and that the House acted favorably upon only 517, or fewer than half of them, while of the 1,081 House bills passed by the House the Senate acted favorably upon 946. A large number of bills were introduced than in any previous Congress.

Wisconsin exports cattle to Japan.



COURT HOUSE AT APIA.

the municipality and seized a number of houses belonging to British subjects. An ultimatum was sent to their leaders, warning them if they did not evacuate the municipality by 1 o'clock, March 15, the place would be bombarded by the American and British warships. To this ultimatum the Matafaans paid not the slightest attention, but, on the contrary, began an attack on the Malietoaans.

Bombardment Is Begun.

American Consul Osborn and British Consul Maxse consulted, and at their instance, a half hour before the ultimatum expired, the Philadelphia and the British warships Royalist and Porpoise opened fire on some distant villages. The Yankee and British gunners had great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forests in which they were concealed. The fire from the warships, however, soon set fire to some of the shore villages and caused much damage.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate, and the marines who were standing guard outside had a very narrow escape. A piece of the shell went through the German consulate, causing great destruction. The Germans became alarmed and board-