BANQUETS HIS ROYAL GUEST

Members of the Italian Cabinet and Legislative Bodies Meet Emperor William.

RAIN MARS THE OUTDOOR PROGRAM

German and Italian Sailors Fraternize While Bands Play the National Airs of the Two Countries.

VENICE, April 12.-The stately ceremonles incident to the visit here of the emperor and empress of Germany continue and the friendly enthusiasm of the people is un-abated. The city is in testival attire and nection with the trochs, are under the direcnothing could exceed the brilliance of the tion of Generals Arola and Pio. The southcolor effects of the decorations of the houses and numberless floating craft. King Humbert and Queen Margharita attended mass this morning in the palace chapel, while Emperor William and Empress Augusta attended a religious service on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Directly after lunch Emperor William and King Humbert had a long conference concerning affairs of state of the allied nations, at which were present the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, and the other Italian ministers, Count Lanza di Busca, Italian ambassador to Berlin, and Baron von Buelow, the German ambassador at Rome. The duke of Sermoneta, the minister of foreign affairs, received a visit from the German ambassader at 5 o'clock.

There was a state dirner at the palace with their wives, made up the rest of the number. A reception followed to the Venetian senators and deputies. King Humbert The column of Major Garrido, in an enpresented a deputation with an address of welcome to the emperor, who expressed his surgents and took their camp and ammuni-Germany. Meantime King Humbert was en-gaged in a conversation with all his guests. During the course of the banquet an immense crowd gathered outside the palace and they gave enthusiastic cheers for all the royal personages, who appeared several times on the balcony and bowed.

The military band played the German and Italian national anthems alternately. A heavy rain marred the intended water serenade and after the reception it was pouring down when the emperor started to return to his yacht, the Hohenzollern, but order. Numerous reformists and many promi-King Humbert nevertheless accompanied him to the landing place. The German and Ital-lan sallors promenaded the streets during the day arm in arm and many of them with caps exchanged in their desire to testify to the amity between them and their respective nations.

At the banquet Emperor William were a insignia of the Italian order of the Annunciata. King Humbert and the prince of Na wore the uniforms of Italian generals and the insignia of the Prussian order of the Black Eagle. There were no toasts.

The Hohenzollern was brilliantly illumi-nated tonight, though the water serenade around it, which had been planned, was

MATABELE REBELLION SPREADING. Natives Who Assailed Captain Brand

Were Well Armed. BULUWAYO, April 12.-Details have been received here of the encounter with the Matabele of Captain Brand, as the result of which he suffered a reverse and was compelled to ask for assistance from Buluwayo. The Matabele surrounded and attacked Captain Brand's column, consisting of 130 men, which had been sent to relieve Gwanda, twenty-eight miles south of here on the Tulo road. Captain Brand formed a laager for the purpose of offering a better defense against the attack. Some desperate fighting ensued. The enemy were found to be well armed with Martini rifies and they directed a strong and well aimed fire against Captain Brand's Maxim gun with such good effect that it became disabled. Captain Brand's ammunition, also, ran short and the fierce attack of the Matabele continuing, the situation of his force began to grow desperate. They were finally obliged to fight their way through the beleaguering enemy's lines. They succeeded in fighting their way out with a loss of five troopers killed and sixteen wounded. It is estimated that 150 of the Matabele were killed.

In response to Captain Brand's message calling for assistance, a relief force of 250 with artillery was dispatched as tickly as possible. This force met Captain Brand's column returning.

The rebellion in Matabeleland seems to be spreading, in spite of the vigorous ef-forts that have been made to suppress it. The enemy's forces come and go within short distances of Buluwayo and the anxlety here is most keen and there are many fears expressed of an attack by the enemy in force. Confidence is felt that Buluwayo will be able to offer a successful defense. The coming of the relief force from Mafeking will, however, be greeted as a welassistance in the possible case of ar

REACTION AGAINST DUELING. Schrader-Von Kotz Affair Arouse

Public Sentiment. LONDON, April 13.-The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The Schrader-Kotze duel engrosses public attention here. It is evident it occurred with the tacit consent of the authorities. The affair tends to provoke a healthy reaction against a sys-

tem as stupid as it is barbarous.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Betlin says: Baron von Schrader was aware that he was dying and he took a heart-rending farewell of his wife and children. He made his son swear he would not accept a challenge from Count von Kotze. Baron von Schrader had dark forebodings from the moment he knew he had to fight Count von Kotze. Emperor William has telegraphed his condolences to Baron von

Schrader's family.
A Standard dispatch from Berlin says Count you Kotze tried to become reconciled with Baron von Schrader after the duel, but Baron von Schrader was in too serious a condition and was for the most part un-conscious. He suffered exeruciating pain, even strong doses of morphine failing to

PRIME MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE. Prince Hohenlohe Saw M. Bourgeols

PARIS, April 12 .- The Figure asserts that an interview between M. Bourgeois, the premier, and Prince Hohenlohe, the German chancellor, who is visiting in Paris, occurred Paris from Monday until Thursday without the fact of his presence becoming known to the public. The news of his visit let loose a flood of surmise as to its heart of the news of his visit let loose has issued from Brussels an appeal to the

MACEO'S MEN ARE DISCOURAGED. Had Been Promised Rich Booty in

Pinnr del Rio. HAVANA, April 12 .- The forces of Antonio suffering from the excessive fat gue and privations they have undergone. Macco, it is said, promised them much booty in the province of Pinar del Rio, including the capital, the city of Pinar del Rio, which they were to capture. But, instead, it is asserted. the insurgents have been compelled to seek

refuge in the mountains.

Attention has recently been directed toward the military line. The situation is now being studied in all its details. The government has taken possession of all points necessary and has fortified all the strategic points from Marial to Artemisa; thence to Majanica the line runs through the woods. The intention is to utilize for the purposes of intrenchment fifteen forts scattered along ern part of the military line is under the di-rect command of General Bernal, the cenlength of the line for the purpose of preventiength of the line for the purpose of preventing troops of cavalry from crossing. The total number of the troops on the line is about 12,000. The cavalry engaged in scouting the surrounding country is commanded by Colonels Maroto and Figeuro. The discipling of the troops of cavalry is said in her pline of the troops of cavalry is said to be

General Suarez Valdez has surprised the insurgents under Bandera at the moment when they were on the point of attacking Guayabo. He routed them, they being dis-persed in the direction of the mountains, losing thirty-seven killed. The troops had

me captain wounded. The insurgents have burned the village of There was a state diruer at the palace tonight, at which sixty-two persons sat down. Emperor William sat at the right and Empress Augusta at the left of King Humbert. Queen Marghetita sat at the emperor's right with the prince of Naples opposite. The ministers red ambassadors of the two governments and the members of the suites of the two sovereigns, together.

The column of Major Garrido, in an engagement with Jose Macco, dislodged the inthanks and then conversed with different tion. The insurgents left seven killed and ones on parliamentary matters in Italy and Germany. Meantime King Humbert was engaged in a conversation with all his guests. were wounded.

In some severe ekirmishing in Saata Clara, the insurgents left fifteen killed, while the troops had seven severely wounded.

Colonel Moncada at La Pastora, on Pass river, in the Sagua district, was under the fire of an insurgent force for three hours when he dislodged them from their position with great loss. The artillery contributed greatly to this success.

nest men are voting with the conserva-tives. The autonomists are withholding their

DISCOURAGING TO ONE INDUSTRY. Proposal to Put an End to Revolu-

tions in Latin America. CITY OF MEXICO, April 12.-The Mexican Herald advocates that the larger and more stable states of Latin America, such as Brazil, Argentine, Chili and Mexico, undertake to assure international peace to the smaller or more backward countries, thus avoiding any pretext for European inter-ference, and says that Mexico is now becoming a maunfacturing nation and rapidly expanding its agricultural interests and has keen interest in Central American affairs and it is its duty to prevent Certral American politicians from jeopardizing their own futures, and the interests of Mexico as well. by futile revolutions and an unprogressive international policy. Latin America must maintain order within itself if it is to avoid the great purpose of European or American interference. The present condition of Peru

is a menace to the peace of South America. The rising of Indians in the town of Zimitlan and Xitlan and other points was caused by their desire to evade payment of state taxes. In some places the Indians sacked houses of well-to-do people, taking away money, ellver plate and portable ar A number of petty officials have been killed and some private individuals. troops in the state appear to be able to cope with the revolt, but the federal government has taken the precaution to send troops from various points to the frontier. The Indians have in several places cut the wires and one group, in attempting to de-stroy communication between Oaxaca and his city, were caught and, it is reported, shot. It is advocated in Oaxaca City that the property of the Indian traders, some of whom are quite rich, shall be confiscated and distributed as an indemnity among the people whose property has been carried off. The Indians have been displaying signal flags from a mountain summit, but this afternoon advices from Zimitlan, in the heart of the revolted district, show an entire calm the Indians having retired to the hills. The matter is not regarded as serious and the majority of Indians in the state are willing to await peacefully the result of the petitions sent to the state government.

SENT HIS COMPLIMENTS TO WEYLER

Antonio Maceo Stops a Stage in the Suburbs of Managua. NEW YORK, April 12 .- A dispatch to the World from Tampa, says: Among the pasothers for a short drive in the country. At Managua, tweleve miles out, the coach was stopped by insurgents and the spokesman asked the driver if he recognized him. Upon receiving an affirmative answer the leader said: "Return to Havana with your passen-gers so that they may be witnesses to having seen me here and tell General Weyler that Antonio Maceo is here waiting for him." The party returned and the news quickly spread in Havana, but Maceo is still at Managua.

There is a persistent rumor here and in Havana that General Campos is to return to ake command in Cuba.

CITY OF DALLAS IS DISABLED.

Machinery Breaks Down and Leaves the Steumship Helpless. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) COLON, Colombia, April 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Some of the crew of the New Orleans steamship. City of Dallas, which was thought to be lost, not having been heard from since it left Becas del Toro for this port, April 5, have arrived here in an open boat. They reported that the ship's machinery broke down about forty miles west of here and that it is drifting helpleasly. It sprang a leak and the pumps are working constantly to keep her affect. The steamship Foxhall has COLON, Colombia, April 12.-(New York keep her affoat. The steamship Foxhall has New Mexico and Arizona statehood bills

LONDON, April 13 .- The Turkish embassy in London has issued a statement to the effect that Christian missionaries and priests peacefully executing their work will not be mittees on commerce, pensions and public to the public. The news of his visit let loose a flood of surmise as to its bearing upon international politics, and it was then explained, first, that he was in France to clare the Dardanelles could be forced and look after an estate which his wife had inherited, and then, that he had visited Paris

SENATE HAS PLENTY TO DO VIOLENT STORM AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Maceo are reported to be discontented and Several Special Orders for the Week in Addition to Appropriation Bills.

DUPONT ELECTION CASE LEADS OFF

General Deficiency and Fortifications the Only Regular Appropriation Before the House-Bankruptey Bill Comes Next.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The Dupont election case will be revived in the senate tomorrow, when Senator Chandler will make a speech in favor of the committee report favorable to seating Mr. Dupont. He probably will be followed by Senator Gray in opposition to the report. This matter will probably tion to the report. This matter will probably caught fire from an overturned stove consume the greater part of the day. If there is any time left the consideration of ing is isolated, which prevented a general the Indian bill will be proceeded with. There will then be an effort to go on with the Inagreement to take up Senator Peffer's resolution for the investigation of the bond issues to a spirited financial debate of uncertain duration. The bill to reduce the cases in which the death penalty may be imposed in the United States courts is a special order for Wednesday. Senators Lodge and Nelson have given notices for speeches on Thurs-day on the immigration bill reported by Mr.

Lodge from the committee on immigration.

No one has any definite idea of the time which will be required to conclude the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The sectarian school question is still undis-posed of and the debate on this may require another day. Either Senator Platt or Senator Jones will propose the amendment agreed to by the committee on Indian affairs looking to a change of the land system and the breaking of the tribal relations of the Indians in the Indian territory. The friends of the amendment believe it will be accepted by the senate, but it probably will not be without elaborate explanation from its authors.

A disagreement of the conferees of the two

A disagreement of the construction of the legislative, executive and judiciary bill probably will be reported Monday on the portions of the bill relating to salaries of United States marshals and district attorneys and of senate employes, and the consideration of the report, if made, will onsume some time.

consume some time.

With these questions out of the way the naval appropriation bill will be taken up.

The general deficiency appropriation bill—the last of the supply bills—is in process of preparation in the appropriations committee, and pending the reporting of that bill to the house a variety of matters, which have been that the appropriations of the supplementary in order that the approprianeld in abeyance in order that the appropriation bill might be pressed, will be brought up for action. The most important of these is the bankruptcy bill, to which it is expected the house will devote several days. There are also several other minor banking bills, including a bill to increase the circula-

ension bills. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day, bu district matters will occupy but a short time, and it is expected the fortifications bill, which is on the calendar, will be passed before adjournment tomorrow night.

EXPECT TO BE THROUGH BY JUNE

two already passed by the house, with one of these remaining reported from the committee and likely to be passed with only a day or two of debate, and with the other in process of preparation, house leaders are placing the limit of this vession at the 1st of June, allowing, as they think, sufficient time for the senate to take care of the impertant bills sent to it fom the house. No other business except the regular appro priations is absolutely necessary to be don and although the house may take up some of the more pressing of the more genera matters before it, such as the settlement of the Pacific railroad debts, the statehood the interest of an early adjournment. It seems probable that the house will have passed the last of the appropriation bills pefore the 15th of May. Of these bills, five the pension, military academy, urgent de ficiency, diplomatic and consular and army bills-have been signed by the president The agricultural bill has been passed by both houses and it is ready for the dent's signature. The postoffice bill has been passed by both houses, but the senate amend ments have not yet been agreed to by the house, and the legislative, executive and judicial bill is also in conference between the two houses. The Indian bill is in the senate and the naval bill is ready for consengers arriving from Cuba last night was sideration. The sundry civil and the river one who left Havana Friday in a coach with and harbor bills have been sent to the senate and referred to the committees. In the house the fortifications bill stands ready for consideration and the last of the list, appropriations committee.

There remain, therefore, but two appro-priation bills to be passed by the house and six for the senate to act upon. The

besides the Monroe dontrine resolution, the recolution for the election of senators by the people, the Dupont election case, the Alabama investigation, the various financial bills and resolutions and the general bills

Grandson of President Tyler Indicted ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—John Tyle Cooper, grandson of ex-President Tyler look after an estate which his wife had inherited, and then, that he had visited Paris to consult a dentist.

Prince Hohenlohe Reaches Vienna.

VIENNA, April 12.—Prince Hohenlohe the German imperial chancellor, and Princes Hohenlohe arrived here tonight from Paris, according to the program heretofore announced.

Consultation deposed without the loss of twenty lives.

Russia Has Not Secured Port Arthur, ST. PETERSEURG, April 12.—An official dental has been igned of the statement published all over the world that Port Arthur has here tonight from Paris, according to the program heretofore announced.

lands.

Fears that Some Prospectors Have Been Lost.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1896.

DENVER, April 12 .- A special to the News from Cripple Creek, Colo., says: The Cripple Creek district was visited by the severest and most destructive blizzard ever known here today. An immense amount of damage has been done and in all probability some lives have been lost in the hills, rumore to that effect being in circulation, and general fear is entertained for the prospectors. A light snow started at 11 o'clock last night and about 3 this morning the last night and about 3 this morning the storm was renewed and the velocity of the wind, which was from the northeast, increased and continued to blow at the rate of sixty miles an he - all day. A score or more of buildings in this city were blown down and tents, signs and loose lumber were scattered over town. All the telephone wires out of the camp are down, and no trains arrived or departed this afterneon. rains arrived or departed this afternoon.

At 1:30 the Cripple Creek Commission company's three-story building on Carr avenue, near the Milland depot, fell, and it

conflagration. Boston cafe building at Carr and dian bill until it shall be disposed of, but there are several orders on the calendar for was blown down about noon and several the week, which may interfere more or less occupants were injured. The city is in darkwith this program. There is a unanimous down. Communication is cut off with all outside points, with the exception of one telegraph wire. Many store fronts have been for the past two years on Tuesday. If not blown in and some of the business houses, set aside the question probably will give rise as well as residences, will need repairing.

Rumors of loss of life in the outlying districts are in general circulation. In the hills hundreds of prospectors live in tents and this scant shelter was blown away. The damage to property throughout the camp will not fall short of \$100,000.

A special to the News from Palmer Lake, Colo., says: One of the worst snow storms that has ever visited this town started here about 7:30 last evening and has been raging furiously ever since. The wind blew at the velocity of seventy miles an hour. The drifts are from six to twelve feet high. Pedestrianism is impossible and the storm shows no signs of abatement. Trains in both directions are delayed between this point and Colored S. point and Colorado Springs.

The 1:20 p. m. train over the Florence & Cripple Creek road was stalled between here and Anaconda. One of the suburban trains from Victor is stuck in the snow at Elkhorn. On the Midland Terminal two passenger trains are blockaded at Gillette. A dozen buildings or more were blown down at Gillette and a number at Altman, Goldfield and Victor. Shaft houses and surface improve-ments all over the district were badly dam-aged. Several buildings were blown down at Colorado City, one of which was occupied by a family named Solomon. Nearly all the members of the family were injured. The wires are still down in that direction and this is the first news received from there.

TUNNEL BLOCKADED WITH SNOW Will Require at Least Two Days to

Start Trains Moving. DENVER, April 12.—A special to the Republican from Raton, N. M., says: The worst snow storm ever known in this vicinity set in about 3 o'clock this morning. It continued until 9 o'clock tonight with the wind blowing at a fearful rate all the time. tion of national banks to the par value of wind blowing at a fearful rate all the time. the bonds deposited, and one or two general All the northbound trains on the Santa Fe are tied up, as the approaches to the Raton tunnel on both sides are drift d full of snow for a distance of several hundred feet. Un-der the most favorable circumstances it will probably be more than twenty-four before any trains can move over the Raton mountain. Soutabound trains are all tied up Congress Not Likely to Pass Much but tain was the hotel-keepers' excursion, at 3 Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An unusually roofed, one building, the Corner saloon, havdicted by the republican leaders in both houses, and every sign points to the ful-fillment of their prophecies. No congress in deep sign points to the fulmany years has made the record for the transaction of routine business which stands grave fears that all have perished, as the to the credit of the present one, so far as the cold has been intense, with the wind blowing the lower house is concerned at least. With the snow in swirls, making it impossible for all the regular appropriation bills, except any one to see more than three or four feet. Word has just been received that the cuts on the Santa Fe on the other side of the tunnel are filled to a depth of sixeen feet, and that it wil Itake two days before trains can

BUILDINGS BLOWN BOWN IN TEXAS

be moved over the hill.

Storm Was General in the Wester Part of the State. DALLAS, Tex., April 12 .- All of that part of the state west, southwest and northwest was visited by a severe wind storm last night. The wind came from the west and in many and bankruptcy bills, it is expected that localities approached the dignity of a tor-many other matters will be passed over in nado. At Fort Worth a sash, door and blind nade. At Fort Worth a sash, door and blind factory and the grand stand at the base ball park were wrecked. At Cession, a small town below Fort Worth, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway depot, the Methodist Epiccopal church and nine business houses and residences were demolished. At Reagan, Falls county, several buildings were almost demolished. At Anneta, Parker county, one store and all of its contents were blown away and a number of residences crushed. A Hates, Denton county, the Methodist Episco-pal church was destroyed and other buildings

moved from their foundations. Along the line of the Texas Central from Cesco to Dublin damage to farm houses and crops is reported. The wind was followed by a driving rain, which added to the damage. No estimate of the amount of the loss has been received, but it will be considerable. The rain was general.

Developed a Cyclone in Texas. COLORADO CITY, Tex., April 12 .- A cyclone of limited dimensions but terrific force and six for the senate to act upon. The senate committee on appropriations is well up with its work on the appropriations is well and the senate is not far behind its committee. It is the general opinion that the appropriations committee can complete its work on the bills still to be considered within three or four weeks' time, and it is possible for the senate to finish them by the middle of May. There are some who setimate that it will require until the list of June to accomplish this result. No one puts it later.

With the appropriation bills out of the way it will be exceedingly difficult to hold the senate in session for any purpose. Consequently the prevailing opinion in the senate is that the final addiournment of the city last night at 1 o'cleck, doing considerable damage to property and resulting in the death of James, the 12-year-old son of J. M. Solomon. The bouse was literally splintered. Mr. Solomon. The house was literally splintered and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldern had retired and i struck a portion of the city last night at

Rain Accompanied by High Wind. ABILENE, Tex., April 12.-A terrible storm, the velocity of the wind being sixty miles an hour, accompanied by an inch of rainfall, swept over this eaction last night rainfail, swept over this section has high-in this place four residences and half a dozen workshops were demolished. Many buildings were also unrocted and telephone poles were blown down. Telegraph and tele-phone communication was cut off till late this evening. A Mrs. McKinney was se-ricusly and Mrs. Johnson painfully injured, their residences being destroyed

Took No Chances with a Jury. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.-A special to the Courier-Journal from Columbus, Ga., to the Courier-Journal from Columbus, Ga., says: "At Seale, Ala., Reddick Adams, who was in jail charged with the murder of R. F. Renfro, a wealthy merchant of that place, was taken from the jail had night by a mob and hanged. The crume for which Adams was lynched was committed last November. The negro waylaid Mr. Renfro, killed him and robbed the body, afterward burning Henfro's house, Adams was tried last week, but his case was continued and the dizens, fearing he would be accuitted, decided to lynch him.

Movements of Geenn Versels, April 12 Baltimore—Arrived—Montana from on. Sai ed—Scotla for Humburg. Hayre—Arr vod—La Eretagne from At Queenstoan-Sa'el-Compania from

CAUSES OF Ballington Booth Issues a Statement Con-

cerning the Split in the Army.

General Booth in Every Way Showed His Distaste for America and Americanizing Influences in

the Army.

ARBITRARILY RULED FROM LONDON

NEW YORK, April 12.-Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth gave out the appended statement tonight:

"Since our statement written in response to the urgings we received to inaugurate a new movement was issued, we avoided making any reply to the inaccurate statements which have from time to time appeared In print from the present leaders of the Salvation army. In this attitude of silence we have been endorsed by our friends and the public. It was our intention to maintain this silence, but during the last few days news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London representatives, who are putting their own interpretations upon our reasons for our present position. Hearing of this our friends and our officers, who wish their position at our side to be understood, urge us to state some of our reasons for deciding not to take another command under international government

"We have appealed to the American pecple for help and support and we cannot for-get. A decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation. It must, however, be conceded that our position has been and is a very delicate one from the fact that there is a personal element which we cannot eliminate from the controversy because of our ramily relationship with the founder of and leader of the Salvation army. It has been frequently asked why we do not make public our letter of January 31, which has been so wrongly quoted as our resignation. That letter being a private communication from son to father and brother, we have not felt that it could honorably be made public. The receivers of the letter are at perfect liberty to do so,

provided they print it intact.
"In justice to our present position, it must be stated with emphasis that no one letter embraces all our reasons for our inability to accept another command, but that letters covering a period of nearly two years past, and also those of later date than the 31st of January, are necessary to the understanding of the situation, es-pecially the letter of April 5, 1896. Upon receipt of orders to leave America we wrote a letter, dated January 10, asking if inter-national headquarters had taken into con-sideration all the consequences of the changes of command at that particular time. The feeling then existing toward England in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of our new building and our own peculiar and unfortunate relations with the general, from whom we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months, made it appear to us a most unfortunate and ill-advised step. This let-ter was followed by others from us stating that we were prepared to fulfill their or-ders and to relinquish our command.

GAVE LONDON THEIR REASONS. "On January 31 we wrote London stating ome cour reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to in-jure the army. To preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were inwilling to obey orders or the prospects f leaving this country dissatisfaction, we wrote the following par agraph in this same letter (January 31) It must not be said at any time that we lave left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, we have made no remonstrance, nor have we refused.

"It should be carefully remembered: "1. That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction and forced us from our position, so preventing our quiet farewell and retirement, made the definite statement that we said we had lost confidence in the general and in the international administration, which reasons alone, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the circumstances. It should be distinctly understood that our feelings regarding the matters of controversy were mown by London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the general after our interview with him in this country, previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased.

"2. The general's visit to us was the primary cause of the misunderstanding between us and himself. First to last he impressed us with his displeasure and dissatisfaction with us personally and with our method of administering affairs. While we lived in and understood this country, he exhibited preju-dices and misconception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag upon our badges and in our halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at nead of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon our crests and constantly and its institutions. Our constant defense and remonstrance in answer to h's attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knewledge of America, this placed us in a most unfortunate position. He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no word in public or private in approval of our toil, zeal or success and in other ways we need not mention made the visit one of the b'tterest experiences of our lives NEITHER WISE OR PRACTICAL.

"3. During our experience in America, we have gradually became convinced that the system of governing the work in this country from a foreign center by laws made by those unaware of the needs and condition of the country is neither wise nor practical. etween us and the international headquar-

ters.
"4. Our judgment has been forced upon points that we do not approve, and we have been made to feel that the government was such that, so far as we were personally con-cerned, we could not accept and command where we should have to administer the affairs when we, ourselves, could not agree with the rules it demanded, and enforced. In many ways our authority was limited; no booke could be published until revised by London; no prominent, no important move, even no change in detail of uniform, etc., could take place under this rule without

correspondence to gain permission,
"5. The rules and regulations governing the army to the minutest detail were being made in England, and the commissioners of foreign commands were obliged to enforce ham, though they had themselves in nowise been consulted on the formulating of the Some time previous to our orders to my farewell, two more volumes came to hand. Portions of these volumes we did not approve, yet such rules and regulations we

should have had to enforce in some other countries, if not in this one. "6. For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the army, although supposed to be two of its prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes involving large sums of money had been formulated and launched by interna-tional headquariers, and our first intimation of the same was through some publication of the same was through some publication, though through their policy of change of com-missioners, we might in the future bove the esponsibility for the vast burden and debt

HIS ADVICE DISREGARDED. "Our judgment was not accepted on mat-ters vitally affecting the welfare of the work in this country. For example, some

ars ago in counsel with our leading offis, it was decided to enforce a rule against use of tobacco by our officers. The evils te use and associations were so evident we so fully shared the opinion of our ninent officers that the law probibiting

druge, was so important that we enembership. Some two years since a of soldiers' rules and regulations was rom England, in which it was distinctly that this was no longer to be the wrote, showing the strong feeling of our people here on the subject, sending copies of prominent staff officers' letters and giving our reasons for the maintenance of the law. We were told in reply that America

must come into line with other countries, and the law be abandoned. We refused and crossed out the paragraph in the books, and told London of the harm such a change would accomplish. They wrote us the fol-lowing ultimatum on the subject: 'You should let it be known immediately what your own view of the matter is (as though our view had not been that of our officers, on the question) privately to the officers who confer with you on the subject, and that you regret very much that you issued the orders that you did, and that they were issued with a misapprehension on the subject, and without the knowledge of inter-national headquarters, and that, of course,

the general has had far wider experience than you have had,' "To this we replied: 'We cannot possibly do this, as with our present feelings it would be incorrect, for instead of wishing we had not issued such a rule, we only wish you would declare this a law to the whole world. "We have since learned that leaders in other countries have had their judgments forced on the same subject. The effect of this issue was not so much the determining of what happened in the case of this particular rule, as in evincing their policy in ignoring the judgment of responsible officers and the varying conditions of various countries and in endeavoring to force us to state that which has been untrue and an outrage on our consciences.

ANNEXATION TO CANADA. "8. During his last interview with us America, the general stated he wished us o assist the otruggling work in Canada by giving up a certain portion of the United States to be annexed to the Dominion. We expressed our willingness to further agaist our comrades in Canada with money (having already beloed them financially), but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite impracticable, and would damage the work. Our arguments carried no weight, and the general considered them unreasonable. When we spoke of the na-tional feeling, he closed the controversy by drawing his finger down the map of North America in four sections declaring that ultimately he intended to cut the countries in three, joining each to a section of Canada, to break down any national feeling that existed. We said such division would ruin the work in this country, where the unbroken union of the states meant so much. After the general returned to England, a lengthy correspondence followed, in

"BALLINGTON BOOTH, "MAY B. BOOTH." BYSTANDERS SAVED HER LIFE.

Jumped from a Window. started at 2 o'clock this morning, in a threestory tenement house, at the corner of Murdaison and Oregon streets, caused a loss of \$10,000, and put the lives of the members of fifteen families in peril for a brief time. The fire started on the second floor of the building, which was a frame structure, and the occupante of the upper suites of rooms all reached the fire escapes in safety with the exception of one young woman, named Mary Vox, who jumped from a third-story window. Charles Wesley and Louis Traves, who were standing below the window, saw the girl preparing to jump, and joining their hands, caught her as she fell. They were thrown to the ground, but succeeded in breaking the force of her fall, and she escaped with a broken arm and a few bruises. Nearly all the people lost their personal effects. The

losses are mostly covered by insurance. LOCAL CATTLEMEN WIN THE CASE.

in Diseased Cattle. TOPEKA, Apr l 12.—Charles Hab r, Charles Lantry, James Farrington and 140 other cattlemen in Lyon, Chase and other counties in that section, who banded together to prosecute the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company, Hosier Bree. and Brogan & Sons, for shipping Texas cattle into their grazing country and spreading disease among their stock, have won their case in the supreme court here. The case was tried in the dis-trict court of Lyon county, where the eattlemen obtained a verdlet for \$50,000 damages, including interest. The defendants appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the state law, under which the cases was brought, was in conflict with the federal statute, and that the proceedings were irreg-

Pleads Self-Defense DENVER, April 12.-Aoki, the Japanese, who is charged with the murder of Mrs who is charged with the murder of Mrs.
Minnie Miller and her nephew, Willie
Truesdell, on Homer's ranch, near Denyer,
was captured at Pueblo this morning and
brought to this city. He admits having
killed the woman, but says he did it in
self-defense. He says they quarreled over
his wages and she attacked him first with
a gun and then with a knife. He took
the weapons from her and finally stabbed
her. He says he has no recollection of
how the boy met his death. The officers
say no gun was found at the place.

The supreme court sustained the de-

Booth-Tucker Denies Some Charges. CHICAGO, April 12.—According to Rev. Homer C. Stuntz of this city, Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation army Tucker, commander of the Salvation army in the United States, imposed a "needless eye regime" on the Salvation officers who went out for the work in India. They were compelled, he says, to go without shoes or stockings in the hot sands, to beg for food, to wear the garb of natives, and to eat their food. Unused to the climate and the hardship, the workers "died like sheep." Booth-Tucker emphatically denies the charges, which he says are old was.

Owner of a Steamer Seeks Damages. NEW YORK, April 12.—James Bell owner of the steamship, Bellarden of Glasgow, Scotland, has, through his solicitor gow, Scotland, has, through his solicitor, filed a thel with Judge Brown of the United States district court against the Belgian steamship, Friesland, for 800,000 damages. The Bellarden, with a valuable cargo on board, bound for South American ports, was run down by the Frigiland off Staten Island on April 7. The Scotch vessel was so badly injured that it had to be beached.

Preferred Death to Capture. PERRY, Okl., April 12.—Harry Rice, a full-blooded Pawnee Indian, killed himself yesterday to keep from being captured by officers. Rice killed Bob Taylor on Thursday during a fight over Rice's squaw. Officers pursued Rice and surrounded him in the woods, where he was hiding, and when he saw he was surrounded, he shot himself dead.

WATER KEEPS COMING DOWN

Twenty-Four Hours' Rain Extends to All Parts of Nebraska.

OVER THREE INCHES IN THE COUNTRY

somewhat Less Than that in Omaha, Where Considerable Damage is Done to Streets that Had Been Neglected.

From 2 p. m. Saturday to 6 p. m. yesterlay morning Omaha and vicinity had 1.88 inches of rain.

In many parts of the state it continued o rain all Saturday night and yesterday, the fall being perhaps g cater than at any one time in the last three years. Over the southern part of Nebraska and the northern part ct Kansas the gauge measured two inches and a half, while Dawson county reports a fall of three inches and a half. Some points report even more precipitation

than this. Reports received by the weather bureau at 9 o'clock last evening showed that the storm was central at Dodge City, Kan., where there had been about three inches of rain. It was snowing at North Platte, there being a slight cold wave in Colorado, western Nebraska and Kansas. The rain was general over Nebraska and Kansas, and extended as far east as Des Moines. The local precipitation vesterday was exactly an inch, and on Saturday it was .86

The Omaha road reports that the rain was heavy all over its Nebraska division yesterday, and about the same statement was given out by the Elkhorn and the Mis-souri Pacific. The Union Pacific and the Burlington have advices that the storm did not cease over their lines until last evening. While Saturday night's generous rainfall gladdened the heart of nearly every Ne-braskan who had a thought for the next corn crop, it was a source of sorrow to those whose cellars were flooded with water and to the city fathers, who thought of the repairs necessary to the streets. Numerous cellars in the low portions of

the city were flooded and many yards were submerged beneath the water. The street crossings were made almost impassable on account of the mud and water. The well paved streets of the city were quickly drained, but the number of those that do not get into this class is legion.

Twentieth street from Douglas north to Cass best evidenced the intensity of the storm, and also the inferior work recently done in renaiting that street. The transhes

filled. The result of the first hard rain that came along was to cave in large secland, a lengthy correspondence followed, in which we gave a number of reasons against this annexation. They forced us to make the annexation, and at the present time the army work in Dakota, north Montana and north Washington is governed from Toronto and we have been told the officers hardly dared to let the citizens of these states know that their money goes to the Canadian head-quarters. It was intended upon our removal from command to divide this country.

"9. Though we repeatedly urged after the resignation of our chief secretary, William Evans, that for the sake of the advance and safety of the work in America, it was absolutely necessary to choose for that position an officer from the ranks in this country, who was an American citizen and familiar with the thought and sentiment of the American people, our request was ignored.

the American people, our request was ignored by international headquarters.

"We wish the army no evil and should not have thus written had they taken our cavity was filled up by dumping several cavity was cartloads of cinders into it

On Twenty-fourth street above Lake there was a small hole. A water main bursted at this point some time ago and whenever nuch rain falls a considerable depression and a puddle of the same dimensions may be observed. At the corner of Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets the street was CLEVELAND, O., April 12.-A fire, which pretty well flooded, but the paving held

NEBRASKA SOIL WELL SOAKED. Rainfall Statewide and Heavy Enough to Wet Everything

Not in five years has the early spring outlook been so favorable in Nebraska as now. Last week's rainfall was general and heavy; so far as known not a county in the state was missed, and the condition of the soil was such that the moleture was readily absorbed. In many parts of the state the fall of rain was the heaviest in years. Surface soil has been thoroughly soaked, a condition most favorable. Much spring work was done in February, a large acreage of wheat and oats being sown. During the last ten days the farmers have been very busy putting in the early spring crops, and in many counties the seeding has been completed. Winter wheat and rye were already in excellent condition, and the late rains will insure an excellent growth for these cereals. Grass has a good start, the range cattle profiting thereby; and the mild winter had already left the range in splendid condition. All in all, the outlook for the farmer and country merchant seems to justify the paeans of praise the following telegrams indicate:

ST. PAUL, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Yesterday commenced as a hot, windy, disagreeable day, but during the after noon dark, ominous looking clouds made their appearance in the west, accompanied by rumbling thunders. About 6:30 the rain began to fall and continued all through the night and this forenoon, until 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was one of the old-time-fashioned soakers that make us forget the trials of drouths. During this time 3.85 inches of rain fell, making it the heaviest rainfall in the same length of time for several

CREIGHTON, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Since 9 o'clock last night nearly our inches of rain has fallen here. It is he best rain for years. MUNROE, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Rain commenced falling here at 8 o'clock last night and continued withou easing for twenty-four hours. The ground is in good shape for epring seeding GRESHAM, Neb., April 12 .- (Special Tele

gram.)—Seven inches of rain fell here last night and today, the heaviest rainfall since 1891. Some wagon bridges were washed NAPER, Neb., April 12.-(Special Telegram.)—The western part of Boyd county is soaked from a heavy rain. It poured for twenty-four hours, with a good prospect of

nore. This will put the ground in excellent HUMPHREY, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Two and one-half inches of water has fallen here since last evening. The for a further downfall are favorable

ELSIE, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)
-Rain began falling here last night about midnight, and continued to fall during the an all night's rain. The ground is thoroughl coaked with water. Small grain is looking

LEXINGTON, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A clow, steady rain commenced falling Saturday night, and continued all day Sunday. Over three and one-half inches had fallen at 4 o'clock. HASTINGS, Neb., April 12.—(Special Tele

gram.)—Adams county has had a good three and a half inch rain since yesterday.

RANDOLPH, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—For twenty-four hours past this section has had almost continuous rainfall, and fully two inches of water has fallen. The sky is still cloudy and looks like more rain ionight.

DRUMMOND, Neb., April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy rain has been falling since evening. It is estimated that from five to six inches of water has fallen in the The Blue river is