

GERMANY GETS OUT

Kaiser's Government Withdraws Its Naval Force from the Philippines.

SHOWS ITS GOOD WILL TO UNITED STATES

Leaves Protection of Its Subjects in Uncle Sam's Care.

ACTION A MASTER STROKE OF DIPLOMACY

Announcement is Received with Pleased by Government Officials.

SOLUTION OF A VERY VEXING PROBLEM

Puts a Quietness on Sensational Rumors That Admiral Dewey Had Fired On and Sunk German Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The German government has set at rest effectually the rumors of a purpose on its part, directly or indirectly, to embarrass the United States in the Philippine islands and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from Philippine waters and placing the lives and property of its subjects under the protection of the United States government.

Quiet Sensational Rumors.

The announcement of this act of the German government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila.

These rumors spread despite the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the outer world is in the control of the United States government, so that it might be reasonably expected that any such news of any disaster or collision at Manila, and that at the White House, War department and Navy department positive denials were made of the receipt of any such news.

Finally at the close of the day it was announced that the German government had ordered its ships away from Manila, probably its new naval station on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were being ordered to leave.

The German government called its announcement the State department of its intention to remove its vessels from Manila with a formal application to the United States government to undertake the protection of all the Germans in Manila, in property, lives and honor.

It appears that the move originated in Berlin, without suggestion from here.

Reasoning News.

The fact that General Otis finds it possible to spare men to go to the Philippines as he reports in his cablegram received at the War department today, is taken by the officials as the most reassuring indication that has come to the department lately.

It is said at the Navy department that there is no probability that additional ships will be ordered to reinforce Dewey's fleet in the near future.

The commission appointed by McKinley to study the conditions in the islands are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

ARMS FOR THE FILIPINOS

Cannon and Ammunition Alleged to Have Been Landed From Japan.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Reforma asserts it has received letters from reliable sources at Manila saying that thirty crates, 30,000 rifles and several million cartridges from Japan have been landed at Sual, on the Gulf of Linau, on the west coast of the island of Luzon, and about 100 miles from Manila, and have been taken thence to Malolos, the seat of the rebel government.

The Reforma also mentions evidently intends to act toward the Americans in the Philippines as the Americans acted toward the Spaniards in Cuba.

GARRISONS FOR THE ISLANDS

Otis Reports Sending Troops to Negros and Cebu—For Three Days at Manila.

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MANILA, Feb. 28.—Adjutant General, Washington, dated: Twenty-third infantry sailed Cebu 26th inst; battalion California volunteers sailed Negros tomorrow; everything quiet here the last three days.

OREGON ON ITS WAY TO MANILA

Sails From Honolulu February 29, Accompanied on Its Journey by the Collier Iris.

HONOLULU, Feb. 21.—(Via San Francisco, Feb. 28.)—The battleship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed from Manila February 20.

Iron Workers' Wages Increased.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Superintendent of the Bayview works of the Federal steel company today posted a notice to the effect that beginning March 1 laborers will receive an increase in wages of 9 per cent and that a general increase of other wages, except those of scale men, will follow. Several hundred men will be affected.

MANY PLUMS FOR NEBRASKA

Dave Mercer Picks Them in Profusion in the Floor of Buildings.

HE BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN THAT LINE

Hastening Congressman from the Second District Gets Money for Omaha, Hastings, Norfolk, and Blair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—In the distribution of "perk," as public building bills have come to be called in conjunction with river and harbor appropriations, Nebraska today stands amongst the top notches so far as the result of this day's legislative work goes.

After a futile attempt on the part of one or two southern members to filibuster against public building bills which had been made a special order for today, Chairman Mercer at last got his bill to grinding and the way provisions for the purchase of sites for public buildings and completion of buildings already in process of erection fell from the legislative snow almost took the breath away from old timers.

But the bill to increase the cost of the Omaha public building to \$1,800,000 was in the second relay of the day's work, Mercer holding Nebraska bills back to insure their safe passage and at the same time free them of the charge of favoritism which was made relative to the bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Blair.

OTIS SENDS LIST OF WOUNDED

All of the Casualties Among Western Men, but No Nebraskans in the List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following report has been received at the War department:

MANILA, Feb. 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: Additional wounded, February 26, entrenchments before Calocan: Twenty-two Kansans.

Company F, Private Howard A. Olds, abdomen, severe.

Thirteenth Minnesota.

Company H, Private Andrew J. Meikle, arm, severe.

First Montana.

Company G, Private Edward F. Moore, abdomen, severe.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

Company C, Private Gilbert Cuite, elbow, severe.

J. A. Hennessy, foot, severe. Additional in Tonda and Biondo district, Manila, February 22 and 23.

Thirteenth Minnesota.

Company C, Private Ira D. Smith, sperm, slight.

Company D, Private John D. Hartford, side, slight.

Second Oregon.

Company E, Private Martin Hildebrand, finger, slight.

Additional near San Pedro Macath, February 18 and 20.

First Idaho.

Company D, Private William H. Lillie, foot, slight.

First California.

Company B, Private Charles F. Bushman, shoulder, severe.

OTIS.

SHARPSHOOTERS WOUND KANSANS.

Two Volunteers Are Hit by Insurgents in Freer's Camp.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—4:25 p. m.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties today are Captain David S. Elliott of Company G, Twentieth Kansas volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. They are both severely wounded. They were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters near Calocan.

A battalion of the Twenty-third United States infantry relieved the battalion of the California volunteers at San Pedro Macath today. The latter will be ordered to embark on the transport St. Paul tomorrow.

MANILA, Feb. 28.—10:10 a. m.—The rebels at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Callao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monadock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into Malabon Church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they are collecting empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over 2,000 of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Malabon.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports.

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POPE IN PRECARIOUS STATE

Has Prolonged Fainting Fit and Suffers from the Cold Weather—Has Slight Fever.

ROME, Feb. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The pope has had a prolonged fainting fit.

The pope had a fainting fit yesterday, receiving congratulations on the approaching anniversary of his coronation. His condition of the day, which has been intense for two days. Dr. Lappini found some fever and ordered the patient to remain in bed and take a complete rest.

The physician almost certain that the pontiff's reception and ceremonies fixed for March 2 and March 3 will be countermanded.

Dr. Lappini will sleep at the Vatican tonight. He declines to give any information. Dr. Marconi has also visited the pope professionally during the day. Callers at the Vatican have found everything in the usual condition there and all inquiries were met with the denial that the pope's indisposition is serious.

His condition this morning at 11 o'clock, but Dr. Lappini insisted upon his returning to bed, as he was suffering from fever, following a general chill, with pains in the lumbar region.

Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, paid several visits to the pope in the course of the day. The receptions for March 2 and the service in the papal chapel fixed for the following day have been countermanded, but the diplomatic dinner arranged for Thursday, the invitation to which has been issued by Cardinal Rampolla, will be given.

Tomorrow the Osservatore Romano will publish an official bulletin regarding the pope's illness. In the meantime the clerical papers report that the subject.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is feared the pope has pneumonia but will not recover. Cardinal O'Reilly of the Sacred College has been in the constant of his holiness the entire evening."

QUESTION OF PAPAL SUCCESSION.

Several Candidates Stand Ready in Case Leo Does Not Survive.

LONDON, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "Intelligence have already begun to circulate that several candidates for the papacy are getting in position. Indications are that a conclave would be held in two or three days. First is the simply religious faction, supporting Padre Gotti, a Carmelite monk, who has been in Rome for some time, and is a native of the province of Perugia. The second faction, which favors an extension of the political power of the pope, has three candidates: Cardinal Bishop Luigi Bommarito, head of the Sacred College; Cardinal Bishop Serafino Vannutelli, bishop of Frascati and prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; and Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, head of the Sacred College and grand prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. These are intransigent and there is no possibility of a foreigner being elected pope."

Thought Cornell Jealous.

He thought Cornell was jealous because the governor was taking an interest in the management of the insurance department.

Cornell and Lichty had disagreed over some insurance companies which Lichty objected to on account of their character or insolvency. One of the latter class was the Fraternal Tribune of Rock Island. Influential had visited the auditor in his private office and induced him to admit that the companies were not sound. Lichty could not tell to a certainty that money had been used to influence the auditor.

"When you gave reasons why these companies should not be admitted what did the auditor say?"

"He seldom made any reply."

Lichty then told the committee of the failure of the examiners to keep a record of their work. He also told how Nephew Simpson, who was bond clerk, was sent out to examine the insurance companies, the auditor's wife being put on the state pay roll in his place.

About the first of 1888 Lichty said there was a change in the way of running the office. The business relating to examining companies was then in constant consultation with Pool and Price on insurance matters. This was when Palm was sent east on his extended trip. Palm's instructions were given in the private room with the witness was not allowed to be present. The talk in the office was that Palm was to carry out the arrangements that had been talked over in the meeting with the governor. The intention was to examine the great companies of the east. The agreement was that the examiners should only charge \$10 per day. Palm soon wrote back that he trembled in the presence of these big companies and hesitated to examine them, but said he needed some money and wanted to know if he could not be written back to Palm not to take money unless he made examinations and if he needed money to draw on him (Lichty) for \$100.

Lichty instructs Palm.

As to the instructions given Palm by Lichty, a letter written by him to the examiner was found in the copy book. It was dated December 4, 1887, and was addressed to Palm at New York City. An extract from the letter was as follows:

"I have wired you this day not to receive any money from any company unless there is a thorough examination, and I hereby confirm that message, asking that you do not take any fees of any kind from any company until you have had a thorough examination of the reports for the examiners by another state, or anything else from a thorough examination of your own, do not take any fees for any such work, as it would reflect upon this office to do so. If the Mutual will not be reimbursed for your expenses in any other way, I will pay you from funds at my disposal in this department."

Continuing in his testimony, Lichty told of his many protests about keeping Palm because of his illegality and because of his holdup practices. He had often seen Palm engaged in insurance work here. Palm had said that his business here was bringing sending Archard and Simpson out to examine in the hopes that Palm could be displaced by a man who would act fairly. But Simpson at once commenced holding up companies worse than Palm ever did. Cornell usually asked for papers for these men when they made trips. Lichty told how the Montpelier company had been held up, how it had refused to be examined, how the auditor telegraphed the company to the effect, "No examination, no business in Nebraska." The company wired back it would quit the state. An attempt had later been made to collect \$300 from the agents of the company. The company later has been reinstated, but Lichty could not tell whether the money demanded by Palm was paid or not.

Simpson Rode on Passes.

Lichty said he instructed Archard to follow the law, charging \$5 per day for transcripts and \$10 per day for old line companies. Archard examined only fraternally or mutual benefit companies. When Archard returned Cornell instructed him not to return any of the overcharge. J. A. Simpson made a trip to Lawrence and Topeka a year ago, where he wanted to visit relatives, and at the same time check over companies. This time he obeyed the law in charges except in mileage. Simpson rode on a pass. He always carried a "phone and asked for trip passes.

Political Crisis in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (via New York), Feb. 28.—This colony is on the verge of a political crisis which may involve bloodshed. Owing to the withdrawal of the colony by the imperial government, particularly in the matter of marketing its products, Jamaica, in common with the other British possessions in the West Indies, is virtually bankrupt.

LICHTY GOES ON THE STAND

Former Insurance Deputy Appears Before the Investigating Committee.

THROWS LIGHT ON CORNELL'S METHODS

When Nephew Simpson is Sent Out to Examine Insurance Companies the Auditor's Wife is Put on the Pay Roll.

LINCOLN, Feb. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—When the legislative committee met today, Examiner J. A. Simpson, the much-wanted witness, was still absent and Samuel Lichty, former insurance deputy, was put on the stand. The record of Lichty's testimony given several days ago was read. It related to the hold-up practices of the office of the auditor, and to the manner in which Lichty obtained possession of the celebrated Palm letter. Continuing his testimony, Lichty said he took the place as laudance deputy on the 7th day of January, 1891, and held it until the 16th day of February, 1893. Lichty had selected to take the place. Before coming to Lincoln Lichty was farming and had since 1887 been an officer of the Richardson County Mutual Insurance company and was also president of a Nebraska cyclone insurance company.

"Soon after we entered the office Governor Holcomb came over to see me and urged a thorough examination of the eastern companies. We agreed that the companies had gained possession of properties here at a large figure which were being listed in their property statement at what they cost. The companies also held considerable of Spanish bonds. We concluded, too, that they were using part of their money for political purposes and felt that complete examination was in the interest of the state."

"Later the governor and I had another conference on the subject and I told Cornell of our talks. At a meeting between us then it was agreed that I should go to Kansas and make an investigation of other states, there to form a combination for the purpose of examination."

Mr. Lichty said the states of Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota made an agreement, while Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa were ready to go in. An agreement was made that the charge for examinations should be \$10 per day for a full day's work. A few days later Cornell notified Lichty that he would have nothing to do with the combination scheme and that Lichty could not go under his sanction. Lichty could not tell what had happened to make the auditor change his mind.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Warmer; Winds Shifting to Southerly.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

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