The Courier.

VOLUME XIX, NUMBER 13. LINCOLN, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903. ESTABLISHED IN 1886.

LAW OF OUR LAND

PRESIDENT A FIRM ADVOCATE OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

SAYS IT IS HERE TO STAY

BULWARK OF SMALL REPUBLICS OF THE WEST.

HAS MADE CANAL POSSIBLE

EUROPE BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE ITS POWER.

Cardinal Feature of Foreign Policy Destined to Remain—First of Notable Speeches of the Western Tour.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Six thousand people in a hall, the seating capacity of which is but five thousand, gave enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium tonight. The great building has held many a throng, but never one that was more hearty and unstinted in its applause for any man than the crowd that filled it tonight. From the first floor to the roof it was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied, and although the aisles were kept clear, all the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor, were jammed with hundreds of men who were utterly unable to hear a word of the president's address.

All that came to them was the roar of applause from within and what such loyal lungs did they accept their cue that several times they were giving vent to cheers when those on the inside died away, and the president had resume his address. Twice during the evening Chief of Police O'Neill was compelled to send word to the patriots at the door that they must cheer in better time, or he would be compelled to clear the stairway.

In the street outside for more than an hour before the time set for the opening of the preskient's address a small army of policemen was kept busy. Thousands of people filled Wabash avenue in the rear of the Auditorium, jammed Michigan avenue in front of it, and blockaded, to the best of its ability, Congress street which runs at the side of it.

The officers were stretched in double line along all the walks immediately adjoining building, and no person who could not exhibit credentials entitled him to admission to the hall was permitted upon the walk. The jam at the doors of the hall for thirty minutes proceedings the time at which the president was to open his address, was of a character to test to the utmost the patience of the police without, and of the ushers within.

When the president, escorted by the members of the local committee, appeared on the platform he was met with great enthusiasm the vast crowd rising to its feet, and supplementing its hearty cheers with waving programs and fluttering handkerchiefs.

The president acknowledged his reception by repeated bows, and at once took his seat by Franklin MacVeagh, the chairman of the committee, and Mayor Harrison, who was to deliver the formal address of welcome.

Welcomd by the Mayor.

As soon as his voice could be heard Mr. MacVeagh in a few words announced that the nation's chief executive would be made welcome to the city by Mayor Harrison, who then spoke briefly, extending to the president a hearty welcome and expressing the pleasure felt by the people of Chicago at his visit, and offering to him their best wishes for a happy and pleasant trip during his two months of vacation.

The president bowed his thanks to Mayor Harrison, and to Mr. MacVeagh who introduced him to his audience, and expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception extended to him upon the first stop of his long trip, and then turning directly to the audience in front of him, proceeded in his peculiarly energetic manner to deliver his address.

He had some difficulty in commencing for the reason that the cheers that had greeted his first appearance in the hall burst forth with renewed vigor and it was several minutes before he was able to proceed. The address throughout was received in the most cordial manner and with much approval for the manner in which it was delivered as for the matter which it contained.

The President's Address.

The address was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you, not merely about the Monroe doctrine, but about our entire position in the western hemisphere—a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

"Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the gulf, since the time when the old Spanish and Portuguese colonies of the south of us asserted their independence, our nation has insisted that because of its primacy in strength among the nations of the western hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which oblige it to take a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover.

Americans Must Build Canal.

"This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great Isthmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation but ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least, but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we being the sole guarantor. Our intention was steadfast; we desired action taken so that the canal could always be used by us in time of peace and war alike, and in time of war could never be used to our detriment by any nation which was hostile to us. Such action, by the circumstances surrounding it, was necessarily for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics.

Half a Century Getting Ready.

"After considerably more than half of a centruy these objects have been exactly fulfilled by the legislation and treaties of the last two years. Two years ago we were no further advanced toward the construction of the Isthmian canal on our terms than we had been during the preceding eighty years.

By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified in December, 1901, an old treaty with Great Britain, which had been held to stand in the way, was abrogated and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutrality.

"It was expressly stipulated, furtheremore, that this guaranty of neutrality should not prevent the United States from taking any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty congress passed a law under which the president was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring the right to finish the construction of, and to operate, the Panama canal, which had already been begun in the territory of Colombia by a French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the republic of Colombia. Tihs treaty has just been ratified by the senate. It reserves all of Colombia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and specifically permits us to take any measures for the defense of the canal, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, these two treaties, and the legislation to carry them out, have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the terms we desired the rights and privileges which we had so long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important that we have ever negotiated in their effects upon the future welfare of this country, and mark a memorable triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, moreover, which rebounds to the benefit of the entire world.

The Venezuela Troubles.

"About the same time trouble arose in connection with the republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed, and debts overdue, by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was of course, not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor, and not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion any power unless we were willing to espouse the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine—no acquirement of territorial rights of an European power at the expense of a weak sister republic—whether this acquisition might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in the two following published memoranda, the first being the letter addressed by the secretary of state to the German ambassador, the second the conversation with the secretary of state reported by the British ambassador:

"'Department of State, Washington, December 16, 1901—His Excellency, Dr. von Hollenben, etc.:—Dear excellency: I inclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am, as ever, faithfully, yours,

"'JOHN HAY.

"'Memorandum: The president in his message of the 3d of December, 1901, used the following language:

"'The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world.'

"The president further said:

"'This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. * * * We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.'

Germany's Assurance.

"'His excellency the German ambassador, on his recent return from Berlin, conveyed personally to the president the assurance of the German emperor that his majestys government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American contitent or the islands adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterwards repeated to the secretary of state, and was received by the president and the people of the United States in the frank and cordial spirit in which it was offered. In the memorandum of the 11th of December, his excellency the German ambassador repeats these assurances as follows: 'We declare especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory.'

"'In the said memorandum of the 11th of Dacember, the German government informs that of the United States that it has just claims for money and for damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the government of Venezuela, and that it proposes to take certain coercive measures described in the memorandum to enforce the payment of these just claims.

"'The president of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German government which are not in accordance with the well known purpose, above set forth, of his majesty the German emperor.'

"Sir Michael Herbert to the Marquis of Lansdowne:

"'WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1902. — I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of your lordship's telegram of the 11th inst.

"'His excellency stated in reply that the United States government, although they regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American countries, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redress for injuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated.'

No Thought of Violation.

"Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which merits acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities of good contained in The Hague tribunal, a question at issue between ourselves and the republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

"The terms which we have secured as those under which the isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the ever growing influence of the United States in the western hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm but to the benefit of our sister republics whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

Must Remain Cardinal Doctrine.

"The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the majority of our fellow countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength, which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

"Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causelessly to insult another, worse; yet worse than all is to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly and build and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it into force.

Building of the Navy.

"Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the navy department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvers so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A war ship is a huge bit of mechanism, well-nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes years to build it. It takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship, and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

"To lay up a battleship and only send it afloat at the outset of a war, with a raw crew and untried officers, would be not merely a folly but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace. The navy which so quickly decided in our favor the war in 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding fifteen years. The ships that triumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights, and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1898 we had craft so good, guns so excellent, and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turrets, and in the engine rooms. It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace.

"If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation, and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine."

Holds Impromptu Reception.

At the conclusion of the address there was renewed and continued applause and while the greater part of the audience was leaving the hall the president was holding an impromptu reception on the platform as all the members of the committee that had been seated with him on the platform, and many men men from the audience pressed around him to offer their congratulations on the address. Scant time was allowed for this, however, and the secret service men closed about him during the short handshaking and quickly escorted him back to his apartments in the hotel.

SITUATION IN JOLO BETTER.

Most Powerful Datto in Province to Be Peaceful.

MANILA, April 2.—The situation in Jolo is more promising. Datto Pagilman Hassan, the most powerful native leader, visited Colonel Wallace and accepted the colonel's explanation of American policy. He promised to be peaceful. There has been considerable inter-tribal strife but no demonstrations have occurred lately in Jolo against Americans.

General Davis has planned to locate a strong military post in the center of Jolo island. The general, as representative of the Philippine government, will go to Jolo shortly and have a conference with the sultan. The government is desirous of abrogating the Bates treaty with the sultan, which has proved unworkable and which conflicts with the American laws. The government also wishes to establish a government for the Moros and formulate a definite Moro policy. At present the military authorities exercise general control over the dattos. The military prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves and punish flagrant crimes, but they do not interfere with slavery, polygamy, or tribal customs. The general conditions are unsatisfactory and reform is imperative. The government has heretofore refrained from taking action, as it did not desire to cause trouble.

SOCIALISTS START A REVOLT.

Protest at Milan Against Arrest of a Russian.

ROME, April 2.—A dispatch to the Popolo Ramono from Milan says a demonstration occurred there yesterday evening, following a socialist meeting called to protest against the arrest of Michael Goetz, a Russian, at Naples, March 26, on the charge of being implicated in a plot to kill the czar during his approaching visit to Rome. A mob of about a hundred socialists proceeded to the Russian consulate at Milan, singing the socialist hymn, and shouting "Down with czarism." The police attempted to disperse the socialists and during the fighting which followed a stone was hurled at the escutcheon on the consulate, the flagstaff was broken, a police officer was injured and four men were arrested.

SORT OUT STOLEN LETTERS

Contents of Rifled Mail Pouches Disposed Of.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—Postoffice Inspector T. B. McLaughlin today concluded the work of sorting out the letters and envelopes contained in the two mail pouches which were stolen on the night of March 13, from the station platform at Springfield Junction and rifled of their contents.

One-third of the mail matter was so mutilated as to be ineligible. The entire amount of postal money orders, drafts, checks and express checks found footed up to $148,151.92. Of this amount the largest single item was a draft for $21,000.

Letters were sent to the parties to whom they were addressed to the number of 328, and letters returned to the writers numbered 1,293. The money found in the envelopes amounted to but $2, so the robbers evidently made a very thorough search through the mail. The inspector estimates they got about $100 for their pains.

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS

Collapse of Louisville Tenement Catches Sleeping Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—Two negroes were killed, two seriously hurt and nine slightly injured by falling walls in a brik tenement house at 312 Lafayette street today. Killed:

FANNIE TAYLOR, aged thirty.
BETTIE HOOPER, aged thirty-three.

Seriously injured:

Henry Williams.
Charles Williams.

The collapse caught the inmates asleep in their beds. John Vaughn, colored was the first to reach the scene. Fannie Taylor, one of the dead women, was found moaning for help. She begged piteously that her mother be helped first. Mandy Taylor, the mother, was found lying in bed and only slightly injured. As the old woman was lifted through a window the daughter raised herself sufficiently to say a word of thanks to the resuers and fell back dead.

CHANGE CHANNEL OF RIVER

Part of Minnesota Thrown Into Wisconsin and Vice Versa.

DULUTH, Minn., April 2.—A commission composed of Minnesota and Wisconsin men will be appointed to fix up an apparent invasion of both states on each other's territory. The government, in improving the St. Louis river for the purposes of navigation, has materially shortened the route by dredging new straight channels from one point on the channel to another point, thus throwing riparian rights in some instances from Minnesota side to the Wisconsin side, and vice versa. As the war department has no purisdiction the states and cities interested must effect a compromise.

CAPTURE A DIAMOND THIEF

Extradition Papers for Man Accused of Many Robberies.

NEW YORK, April 2.—William White, alias Devlin, is held to await extradition papers from Rhode Island on a charge of diamond robbery in Providence. Police Inspector McCluskey says that White has committed many diamond robberies; that it is alleged that in 1895 he stole array of diamonds valued at $6,000 in Washington for which he has never apprehended; that he served three years in Pennsylvania for theft of $6,000 worth of diamonds and that he is wanted in Pittsburg and Chicago for diamond robberies to the value of $8,000.

EVIDENCE OF SEA DISASTER

Quality of Wreckage Sighted Southwest of Cape Flattery.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2.—Further evidence of disaster having befallen one of the lumber carriers from Puget sound was received from the ships Rahane and Invermark, which arrived yesterday, the former from Liverpool and the from Callao. A quantity of wreckage was sighted drifting southwest of Cape Flattery. No clue could be obtained what vessel the wreckage is from, but it is generally supposed that the ship Anconia is the one which has been in trouble.

SHOT DEAD BY A CONSTABLE

Man Who Threatened to Blow Up Bank Killed in Kansas.

SEDAN, Kan., April 2.—Alonzo Hamon, aged twenty-five years, was shot and killed here early today by Constable Robison. Hamon, imagining a fancied wrong against the cashier of the Sedan Savings band, had threatened to wreck the bank with dynamite.

He approached the bank building and When Constable Robison ordered him to halt reached for his revolver. The officer fired first, the bullet from his rifle striking Hamon over the heart and killing him instantly.

Grand Island Shooting Tourney.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 2.—(Special.)—The Omaha-All Nebraska team contest, ten men to a side, and fifty targets to a man, to have been started in the Buffalo Bill, North Platte and Grand Island gun club combination tournament, did not take place, Omaha failing to put in an appearance with a team, much to the disappointment of the forty or fifty marksmen present.

Today's shooting was much slower owing to the cold and high wind. Crosby of Illinois led in yesterday's shoot and ranked high today, with Waddington, Morril, Lindermann, Townsend, Riehl, Carter, Cox, Bacon, Harney and Lillian also making fine scores.

In the absence of the team contest a provisional program will be held tomorrow, the last day of the shoot.

The bi-centenary of the founding of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great in 1703 will be celebrated this year.

SLASHES SALARIES

REDUCTION OF $43,575 PROPOSED BY THE SENATE.

TELEPHONE BILL DIES HARD

FUTILE EFFORT TO BRING IT OUT OF OBSCURITY.

Ex-State Treasurer Stuefer Exonerated by the House—Senate Discusses Pay of Employes.

The senate received a report from the finance committee yesterday showing a reduction of $43,575 in salaries as passed upon by the house. The bill will be disposed of today in committee of the whole. A report of the committee on accounts and expenditures opposing the payment of employes from the first day of the session instead of from the date of appointment was received and an effort to override it failed. Howell of Douglas endeavored to lift the Omaha telephone bill over the head of the sifting committee and failed, his motion being tabled by a vote of 21 to 6.

A report of the special committee appointed by the house to investigate the acts of ex-State Treasurer Stuefer was adopted.

The report exonerates Mr. Stuefer, immediately the bill to reimburse him for the amount paid out for his official bond was advanced.

Salary Bill Presented.

Chairman Anderson of the finance, ways and means committee presented a report on the salary appropriation bill yesterday. The net decrease is $43,575 below the total as determined by the house. Warner of Dakota, chairman of the sifting committee, moved that the bill be placed at the head of the sifting committee's list. This was agreed to and the measure will be considered today in committee of the whole. As the report was not reached until late in the day, the senate thought best to defer consideration until today.

Some of the items reduced are not in the nature of changes caused by the committee. For instance the decrease of $15,000 in the salary of supreme court commissioners is following out the action of the senate in passing a law cutting down the number of commissioners. This bill is now pending in the house and is certain to pass in some form. Instead of taking a conditional appropriation for the services of officers of the Norfolk asylum which is to be constructed, the senate committee desires to pay the superintendent for one year's work and to provide nothing for a physician, pathologist, bookkeeper and steward. The deputies in the office of land commissioner, secretary of state and state superintendent are reduced below the figure set by the house, one clerk is taken from the land commissioner's office, the clerk and storekeeper of the adjutant general is abolished and the salary given to a stenographer, the bank examiners and deputy game wardens suffer a reduction and half a dozen or more assistants of the clerk of the supreme court, the state veterinarian, governor's recording clerk and secretary of the state board of equalization all suffer a reduction. Some reductions are made at the Kearney school for boys, the Geneva school for girls, industrial home at Milford, soldiers' home at Grand Island, Lincoln hospital for the insane and the home for the friendless.

Changes in Salaries.

The following is a summary of the report of the finance committee, showing the total increase and total decrease in each department:

	Dec.	Inc.
Recording clerk, governor	$ 600	
Clerk and storekeeper, adjutant general	1,600	
Stenographer for adjutant general		$1,680
Deputy secretary of state	200	
Deputy superintendent of public instruction	400	
Deputy commissioner of lands and buildings	200	
Clerk Com. of public lands and buildings	2,000	
Secretary banking department	125	
Clerk banking department	50	
Four bank examiners	1,800	
Fish Com., deputy wardens	1,800	
Supreme court commissioners	15,000	
Two bailiffs, supreme court	1,120	
Supreme court commissioners' stenographers	6,920	
Supreme court deputy clerk	400	
Salary three assistants to clerk	360	
Deputy librarian	100	
Supt. home for friendless	200	
Home friendless physician	200	
Lincoln insane asylum, steward	600	
Norfolk insane, superintendent	2,500	
Norfolk insane, physician	1,500	
Norfolk insane, pachologist	2,400	
Norfolk insane, bookkeeper	1,800	
Norfolk insane, steward	1,200	
Industrial school, Kearney, one grade manager less	1,600	
Assist. superintendent, Kearney		200
Industrial home, Milford, teacher and secretary	200	
Farmer		80
Engineer	360	
Soldiers' and sailors', Grand Island, farmer	160	
State veterinarian	600	
Assistant veterinarian		320
Sec. state board equalization and assessment	696	
Girls' Indust'l school, Geneva, superintendent	400	
Matron		1,200
Soldiers' home, Milford, surgeon		200
Totals	$47,255	$3,680

Bounties Go Into Court.

By the passage of a resolution relating to the beet sugar bounties in the house yesterday the legality of these claims against the state will be settled in district court. This agreement was satisfactory to all parties interested and the claimants will now have a wait of two years before there is any possibility of being paid. Representative Sears introduced the resolution which was adopted and soon after the bill appropriating the money for the sugar beet companies was postponed.

Sears Is Squelched.

The action of the house yesterday in adopting the report of the Stuefer investigating committee without giving Mr. Sears an opportunity to make a statement of his side of the case put a quietus on the case so far as this session of the legislature is concerned. When the report was read exonerating Mr. Stuefer, Mr. Sears asked permission to make a statement of the case to the house. The report was entirely against his contentions in the case. He said he desired to take the evidence and the committee report and his own statement containing the charges he had preferred and tell the house all about the matter.

The house was ready to grant Mr. Sears all the time he wanted to discuss the matter right then and there but he said he had not had an opportunity to compare the report with the evidence as written out and he could not enter the matter off hand and make an exposition of the evidence as he desired. He suggested that he be given a few hours on Saturday night to explain the case. The house would not listen to this proposition and moved to adopt the report of the committee which completely exonerates Mr. Stuefer. The report was concurred in by Representatives McAllister, Meredith, Fishback and Davis. Representative Mangold agreed to all but one paragraph, that being a statement that Mr. Sears was actuated by the highest motives possible in his prosecution of the charge against Mr. Stuefer.

Mr. Sears had no statement to give out to the press after the incident was closed. He rather intimated, however, that the committee knew what it intended to report before it entered into the investigation.

The house rubbed it in after the incident by voting that the bill reimbursing Mr. Stuefer for the premium on his bond for the second year of his term be reported back by the claims committee of which Sears is chairman.

Governor Approves.

Governor Mickey has signed H. R. 134, increasing the salaries of county superintendents in certain counties and limiting the amount to be drawn by those who are now paid by the day.

H. R. 305, for the annexation of territory to cities or towns situated in two or more counties, and H. R. 320, the Omaha charter bill, were also signed.

BARON DE PALLANGE NOT DEAD.

Chaffeur of Count Zborowski Able to Tell of Accident.

NICE, April 2.—Contradictory reports were circulated yesterday concerning Baron de Pallange, who acted as chaffeur for Count Zborowski and led in the announcement of his death. It developed today, however, that the baron did not succumb to his injuries and the physicians in attendance express the hope that he will recover if complications do not set in. He He sufficiently recovered today to give details of the accident. The baron said Count Zborowski was extremely nervous and made the mistake at going off a speed of ninety kilometers, which rendered it impossible to turn sharply at the point in the road where it was necessary to do so. As a result of the accident the prefect today put a stop to the further use of the Nice-La Turbie course and has prohibited a mile race which was to have taken place next Sunday on the Promenade Des Anglais.

WANTS RECEIVER REMOVED.

John Cudahy Files Petition Against Thomas E. McGovern.

TRENTON, N. J., John Cudahy today filed in the United States circuit court a petition for the removal of Thomas E. McGovern as one of the receivers of the Pacific Packing and Navigation company. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable in this city on April 13.

Cudahy charges that McGovern is not qualified to act impartially as a receiver, because he is president and owner of one-third of the stock of the Pacific Selling company, formed for the handling of the goods of the Pacific Packing and Navigation company. Cudahy states his belief that the receiver has made arrangements for the continuation of the Pacific Selling company as selling agent of the Pacific Packing and Navigation company.

DIAZ WANTS ANOTHER ROAD.

Offers Harriman a Land Concession to Build in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—E. H. Harriman is to get a valuable land and cash concession from President Diaz of Mexico on condition that he build a railroad in Lower California that should extend its entire distance north and south and have a connection with the main line of the Southern Pacific in California, says the Examiner.

A company will be shortly incorporated in Mexico to build the proposed line. The portion of the new road in this state will be known as the Gulf and Imperial company. The latter is already building a road from Old Beach, a station on the Southern Pacific main line in the Colorado desert south of Colorado river, a distance of forty miles. Twenty-eight miles of this line is now completed. The remainder of the distance to the river is surveyed, and a preliminary survey through most of Lower California has been made.

PUNCTURES THE BALLOON.

Descent Too Rapid and Occupants Are Fatally Injured.

BUDA PEST, April 2.—Three balloonists, ex-Deputy Ordody, Lieutenant Kral and M. Kubik, a brother of the member of the Diet of that name, were fatally injured in a balloon accident today.

While the balloon was being inflated it suddenly broke away with the car containing the men named and Captain Tolnay of the navy. M. Ordody fell out of the car on the roof of a factory.

Lieutenant Kral punctured the balloon, which descended with great velocity, striking with such force that he and M. Kubik were horribly injured. Captain Tolnay was less seriously hurt.

WANT KING TO VISIT POPE.

English Prelate at Rome Charged With Delicate Task.

ROME, April 2.—Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, has been officially informed by the Italian government that King Edward will visit Rome at the end of this month. Monsignor Stonor, canon of St. John Lateran, the highest English prelate here, has been entrusted with the negotiations to arrange a visit of King Edward to the pope.

It is proposed that the king either go to the English ecclesiastical college here or to the residence of Prince Massimo, whom he met when here, as Prince of Wales, during the lifetime of Pope Pius IX. From either of these places he would start for the vatican, not in a carriage of the king of Italy, but in a private vehicle.

A TELEGRAPH LINE TO NOME

Prompt Communication With Seattle Made Possible.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 2.—Telegraphic communication between this city and Nome, on Bering sea, is expected to be opened some time today. Several messages have already been received for transmission. The first came from Chicago and is addressed to the superintendent of a gold mine about eight miles from Nome, and within a half mile of a telephone station. The lines from Seattle to Vancouver is controlled by the Western Union and Postal, from Vancouver to Ashcroft by the Canadian Pacific, from Ashcroft to Eagle, via Dawson, by the Canadian government, and from Eagle to Nome by the United States government. There is at present a telegraph line between Valdes and Eagle. The new line runs through the Tanana country, intersecting the other lines. The last piece forming the connecting link is 200 miles of insulated cable laid on the ground. A letter dated Nome, January 14, was received here March 23. Notwithstanding the heavy tolls, which will probably be $5 for ten words, the saving in time will be so great that is is expected the new line will pay from the start.

AT ACUTE STAGE

HAYTI IN THE THROES OF AN UGLY REVOLUTION.

BESIEGING SANTO DOMINGO

SITUATION IN THE CITY REGARDED VERY CRITICAL.

GUARDS FOR THE LEGATION

FIFTY BLUE JACKETS OF UNITED STATES LANDED.

Will Look to the Safety of Consul General—Shell Fired From Cruiser Falls Upon the German Consulate.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, April 2.—The situation in Santo Domingo City is very critical. The commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, which has arrived at Santo Domingo from this port yesterday, landed a detachment of fifty blue jackets to guard the United States consulate general in that city.

A shell fired last night by the Dominican cruiser, Presidente, which is on the side of President Vasquez, fell on the German consulate. The damage done, however, was immaterial, as the projectile happily did not burst.

A battle lasting three hours took place yesterday morning between the government troops and the revolutionists on the banks of the river Ozama, which flows into the Caribbean sea at Santo Domingo. A hundred men were killed or wounded.

President Vasquez demands the surrender of Santo Domingo City, but the revolutionists are disposed to resist up to the last moment.

Crisis Regarded Imminent.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The navy department is informed that the cruiser Atlanta has arrived at San Domingo City, where she was ordered to look after the American interests during the political troubles now in progress in Santa Domingo. There was an exchange of shots at San Domingo yesterday between Dominican warships and land batteries. The latest report received from United States Consul Maxwell at San Domingo was to the effect that a crisis was imminent.

United States Minister Murray cabled today from San Salvador that telegraphic communication from that city to the interior of Honduras is impossible. This is in answer to a request from the state department that he endeavor to communicate with Admiral Coghlan, who is supposed to be at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, with his fleet. The department desires to instruct the admiral respecting the protection of American interests in that country.

DRASTIC MEASURE IN EFFECT.

German Meat-Inspection Law Will Hurt American Exports.

BERLIN, April 2.—The last provision of the meat inspection law of June 3, 1900, went into effect quietly yesterday at the ports and throughout the empire. This most far-reaching and sumptuary measure was put in operation piecemeal by occasional doses, the ministry of the interior having to create the inspection machinery.

Section 12, referring to canned meats and sausages, which became effective September 1, 1901, further reduced American imports in that line, but boracic cured beef had been coming in, though of late somewhat less than two hundred tons per month, roughly valued at $70,000, were imported from America.

The exporters will endeavor to cure beef without borax, and thus comply with the German law, which as it now appears by no means destroys the American meat trade here, and it is not improbable that the total American meat imports this year will equal those of 1901, when the total valuation was about $6,000,000.

Owing to the high prices and insufficient home supplies more than three-quarters of the imports of American meats are preserved.

CAN OVERWHELM EUROPE.

Italian Senator Says United States Is All Powerful.

ROME, April 2.—Senator Villari, in an address delivered t day before the king and queen at the opening of the international historical congress, made several allusions to the United States. He said Europe was shut in between the two great powerful countries, Russia on the east and the United States on the west. The latter, from a population of 30,000,000, had risen to 80,000,000, and no one knew what number its population eventually would reach. The United States also had taken the lead in all works of progress and civilization. These two forces, acting on Europe, were likely to render necessary a union of the different European countries which would completely change the geographical situation to the universal advantage of Europe. The senator added that he foresaw and predicted the twentieth century will perhaps see the solution of many problems.

"The mixing of the white and black races," he continued, "brought about the war of secession in the United States, and the liberation of the negroes from slavery, but this had not harmonized or amalgamated the two races, which hate each other now perhaps more than ever before.

"The United States probably will be the first to give us an indication how to deal with such grave and important questions which Europe must meet throughout the two immense continents of Africa and Asia."

POLICE SHOOT THE RIOTERS.

Political Outbreak at Monterey, Mexico Ends Fatally.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 2.—During the celebration here today of the victory of the republican troops under General Diaz at Puebla, April 2, 1867, political capital was made of the affair by the partisans of the various candidates for governor of the state of Nuevo Leon and a mob of fifteen thousand citizens formed and marched to the residence of Governor Reyes and hurled a shower of stones at the governor and shouted "Death to Reyes." The police were sent for and in the mixup that ensued two policemen and two citizens were killed and many wounded.

Quiet now prevails, but it is not unlikely that the trouble may break out afresh, as political sentiment is high and a strong feeling prevails against Governor Reyes.