The Kansas City Journal.

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If Spain Cannot Overcome Cuba, What Can She Expect to Do With the United States?

MAKE A NEW RECORD.

KANSAS CITY BANKS WERE NEVER BEFORE SO PROSPEROUS.

TRULY REMARKABLE SHOWING.

MORE DEPOSITS, MORE LOANS AND MORE CASH ON HAND.

Money Seems to Have Been Drawn to Kansas City From All Quarters—Statements in Response to Call of Comptroller of the Currency.

That Kansas City and its tributary country is prosperous to a remarkable degree is evidenced by the statements of our national banks, just made public, in response to a call from the comptroller of the currency. While it has been known in a general way that business has been good all winter, none were prepared to believe that so much more business had been done than a year ago, and the banks have all participated in this revival of trade as never before. Since their last statement, the middle of December all the national banks have gained in deposits, made more loans and report more cash on hand. Money seems to have been drawn Kansas Citywards from all quarters, and while the banks are doing more business than ever before in their history, they also have more cash on hand and show a surprisingly large reserve, and are making a new and glorious record for themselves, and a name for Kansas City as a money center that must attract general and widespread attention. The deposits of the six national banks here February 18 were $33,405,573, an increase since December 15, 1897, of $3,683,482, and compared with the holdings of eight banks here in March, 1897, a gain of $11,660,183. Loans and discounts have gained since December 15, 1897, $357,356, and compared with March 9, 1897, show an increase of $6,180,381. Cash and sight exchange is now $4,384,764 greater than December 15, 1897, and $1,354,241 larger than March 9, 1897. Total resources have now reached over $38,000,000, an increase since December 15 of $3,703,337, and compared with March 9, 1897, $11,063,704, when there were eight instead of six national banks as now.

The detailed statements show:

DEPOSITS.

Banks.	Feb. 18, 1898.	Dec. 15, 1897.	March 9, 1897.
First National	$ 6,449,013	$ 5,726,198	$ 3,985,083
Midland National	.....	.....	2,091,112
Union National	4,195,028	3,822,290	2,970,525
National Bank of Commerce	17,908,087	15,687,384	5,778,311
Met'n National	.....	.....	2,082,899
Citizens' National	1,051,800	1,010,503	872,117
American National	1,223,673	1,199,878	1,337,132
Interstate National	2,586,972	2,275,928	1,640,211
Totals	$33,405,573	$29,722,091	$21,745,390

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

First National	$ 2,844,189	$ 2,737,950	$ 2,009,480
Midland National	.....	.....	1,689,220
Union National	2,911,818	2,875,361	1,896,291
National Bank of Commerce	10,782,799	10,397,288	4,377,373
Met'n National	.....	.....	1,256,472
Citizens' National	563,000	664,516	515,288
American National	940,934	946,720	867,421
Interstate National	3,188,426	3,251,375	2,339,150
Totals	$21,231,166	$20,873,810	$15,050,785

CASH AND SIGHT EXCHANGE.

First National	$ 3,666,163	$ 3,060,959	$ 2,055,468
Midland National	.....	.....	1,591,641
Union National	1,974,009	1,446,303	1,547,071
National Bank of Commerce	8,287,140	5,716,182	2,344,579
Met'n National	.....	.....	1,913,765
Citizens' National	555,000	375,670	498,720
American National	570,260	484,577	581,793
Interstate National	1,352,054	916,571	833,690
Totals	$16,405,026	$12,020,262	$15,050,785

TOTAL RESOURCES.

First National	$ 6,976,249	$ 6,268,119	$ 4,479,476
Midland National	.....	.....	3,679,095
Union National	4,960,328	4,591,842	3,706,162
National Bank of Commerce	19,822,515	17,103,126	7,123,244
Met'n National	.....	.....	2,664,992
Citizens' National	1,321,600	1,278,548	1,130,866
American National	1,544,695	1,522,048	1,641,875
Interstate National	4,655,421	4,306,888	3,293,392
Totals	$38,773,908	$35,070,571	$27,710,294

AUTHOR OF THE CURFEW LAW.

Colonel Alexander Hogeland Will Spend a Week in Kansas City.

Colonel Alexander Hogeland, of Louisville, Ky., president of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association and author of the curfew ordinances now in force in about 400 cities, arrived from Topeka last evening and will remain in Kansas City for a week. He will speak to the newsboys this afternoon at some place not yet announced, and will likely speak in some of the churches to-morrow. Colonel Hogeland says the evidences of prosperity are more evident in Kansas City than in any other he has visited. He says the curfew ordinances are lessening crime all over the United States.

"A few days ago the chief of police of St. Joseph, Mo., informed me that his report would show there has been a decrease of fully 50 per cent in commitments of boys and girls in that city since the enactment of the curfew ordinance," said Colonel Hogeland. He said similarly good showings were being made in many cities. Colonel Hogeland was here last about fourteen months ago.

HAWAII SHOULD BE ANNEXED.

This Question Settled by Kansas City School of Law Students in Joint Debate.

As the result of a recent challenge issued by the Kent council of the junior class of the Kansas City School of Law, to the Blackstone Club of the senior class of the school, the two rival clubs met in the first of a series of three joint debates at the Ridge building last night. Mr. Borland, dean of the school, presided during the debate. The judges were Attorney Bauershank, Judge Trimble and Judge Scarritt. The hall was decorated with the class colors of the rival societies. It was "Resolved, That the United States should annex Hawaii." The laurels of debate were about evenly divided, but the judges awarded the decision to the affirmative, the Kent council.

FERGUSON DOUBTLESS ALIVE.

Man Who Committed Suicide in Seattle Was Not the Kansas City Gold Seeker.

Roland Hughes, of Independence, a brother-in-law of A. B. Ferguson, who was reported to have committed suicide at Seattle, Wash., yesterday, received a telegram from Seattle stating the suicide there was not the brother-in-law of Mr. Hughes. Ferguson was well known in Seattle, having lived there several years ago, and the information received yesterday is accepted by his relatives here as reliable. Ferguson is believed to be in the vicinity of Dawson City and his wife is supposed to be en route to the interior of Alaska to join him.

STOCKMAN'S ANKLE BROKEN.

Harry D. Hoover, of Eureka, Kas., Injured by Jumping From a Moving Train.

Harry D. Hoover, a stockman who lives seven miles from Eureka, Kas., had his left ankle broken in jumping from the 9:45 Missouri Pacific passenger train at Second and Grand avenue, last night. He was taken to eCntral police station, where the fracture was dressed. Hoover brought a load of cattle to Kansas City yesterday morning and had ridden from the Union depot to the Grand avenue station last night, where he attempted to jump from the train before it had stopped.

NINE PERISH BY FIRE.

Flames in a Charleston, S. C., Tenement House Cause Fearful Loss of Life.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 26.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged for a short while in Church street this (Saturday) morning.

At 2:10 a policeman on duty noticed big sparks flying from the tenement house at No. 160 Church street. The officer found that a blaze was issuing from one of the windows on the first floor. The doors were broken open and the persons on that floor were rushed out without any damage. Somebody yelled that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor. The police rushed upstairs and when they reached the top story the lifesaving work was stopped by the flames which seemed to be playing over the entire building.

Screams from dying women were heard and Officer Bagby rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The quick work of the fire department checked the fire, and it was soon under control, but not until nine lives on the third story had been lost.

The dead are:

MRS. REBECCA KNICKMEYER,
ALBERT O'NEAL,
CASWELL O'NEAL,
JOSEPHINE KNICKMEYER, 7 years of age.
KATIE KNICKMEYER, 16 years.
LEONORA KNICKMEYER, 9 years,
FRANCIS KNICKMEYER, 6 years,
LIMIE KNICKMEYER, 3 years,
A baby of Mrs. Knickmeyer, 1 month old.

Mrs. Knickmeyer is the wife of Theodore E. Knickmeyer, a carpenter.

BIG LOUISVILLE FIRE.

Flames Do Damage Aggregating $1,000,000 to the National Tobacco Company's Plant.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25.—The picking, drying and steaming warehouses of the National Tobacco Company, situated at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to $1,000,000, fully covered by insurance. Mr. W. E. Duke, of New York, president of the American Tobacco Company, of which the National Tobacco Company of Louisville is a branch, is in the city, and witnessed the destruction of his property. He said it would be at once rebuilt.

The fire was discovered at 8 o'clock on the second floor of the building used for drying purposes. Three alarms called the entire department to the scene, and although the firemen worked heroically, they could do little less than save the property adjoining, as the three big buildings, which occupy nearly the entire square between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth and Main and Market streets, were seen to be doomed.

From the three-story drying building, the flames spread rapidly west to the four-story warehouse, and east to the three-story steaming house. In the building which caught first 200 hands, mostly women and children, were employed, but the majority of these escaped safely, only a few being slightly injured, as did 200 who were at work in the steaming building. In the four-story warehouse 1,000 men were at work, but they had plenty of time to escape.

Fourteen hundred men, women and children are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown. The night watchman said he left the building to go home at 6 o'clock, and that everything was all right then. The employes go to work at 6:30 o'clock, and it was not until after they had been at work about two hours and a half that the fire was discovered.

DR. COOMBS' RESIGNATION.

It Is Denied That It Was Due to Any Charges Made Against Him.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 25.—(Special.) R. C. Horne, Marshall, Drs. W. L. Reed, St. Louis; George A. Dean, Kansas City; H. W. Westover, St. Joseph, members of the board of managers of the state lunatic asylum at Fulton, arrived at noon to-day from Fulton and held a conference with Governor Stephens regarding the resignation of Dr. Coombs as superintendent of the Fulton asylum. Nothing was done at the meeting about selecting a superintendent to fill the vacancy. They stated that a difference regarding the management of the asylum had caused the resignation. Governor Stephens stated that, because Coombs was a homeopathic physician, some persons in Fulton had nagged him and made it so unpleasant for him that he decided to resign.

Dr. Dean, of Kansas City, a member of the board of managers of the Fulton asylum, stated to-night that Dr. Coombs did not resign on account of charges regarding attentions to one of the lady attendants.

Governor Stephens to-day, in speaking of the Coombs resignation, said that some of the Fulton people had greatly worried Coombs by magnifying things to his detriment. If he went into a saloon they said he was drunk; if he spoke to one of the lady attendants, a scandalous story was started about him.

It will probably be sixty days before an appointment of a superintendent is made to succeed Dr. Coombs.

LIVELY, BUT LAW-ABIDING.

This Is the State of Skaguay and Dyea, According to Latest Reports.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 25.—The steamer Pioneer, with the bark Colorado, returned at midnight from Skaguay. The Pioneer's officers report both Dyea and Skaguay as lively, but law-abiding.

Captain Neilson says that while thousands of people are landing at Dyea, the population does not appear to materially increase, as the majority of those landing there are destined for interior Alaska and are pushing forward with little delay.

Both the Chilkoot and White passes are reported to be in good condition.

On the way down, the Pioneer passed twenty-four different vessels en route to Alaska, all crowded with passengers and freight. The Pioneer experienced the worst weather that has prevailed in the North Pacific for many years, continuous high wind and blinding snow-storms prevailing.

KANSAS LEGISLATOR DEAD.

R. J. Bennett, of Dickinson County, Passes Away at His Home in Herington.

Herington, Kas., Feb. 25.—(Special.) R. J. Bennett, representative from the Fifty-eighth district, Dickinson county, died at his home here this morning at 3:45 of cancer of the liver. Representative Bennett was one of the best known and most popular members of the last lerislature and an earnest friend of organized labor. He leaves a wife and three children.

The remains will be taken to-morrow to Troy, New York, for burial.

Mr. Bennett was born August 23, 1856, in New York city. He moved to this place in 188., and has been engaged during that time with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific as train dispatcher.

St. Louis' New Bridge.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—The plans and location for the third bridge over the Mississippi were approved by the committee of government engineers, who made a report to the war department at Washington to this effect to-day. The location will touch the foot of Mullanphy street on the West side and the eastern approach will be close to the East St. Louis waterworks.

AS HEAVY AS EVER.

THE WAR SCARE HAS HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON TRADE.

REPORTS BEST OF THE YEAR.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR IMPLEMENTS IN KANSAS CITY.

Sales Limited Only by the Ability to Fill Orders—Demand for Iron and Steel Continues Large—Grain Exports and Prices.

New York, Feb. 25.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"While business of a speculative nature has been quick to reflect the increasing strain in political affairs in reduced values and withdrawals or curtailment of activity in some lines, there is little to indicate that the volume of distributive trade has been reduced, and reports to Bradstreet's this week, so far as the latter branch of business is concerned, are among the best received this year. With few important exceptions, the price situation is one of strength, while the enlarged demand for coarse grains is taken to reflect the turning of attention from higher priced cereals to those of a lower priced character. At the East last week's spurt in the dry goods trade at Boston does not seem to have held, but at New York there is considerably more doing in the jobbing trade. The cotton situation is one of firmness, reflecting alike the curtailment of production growing out of labor troubles and the firmness of raw cotton induced by a good export demand. Wool is firm, but the demand has perceptibly slackened, and there is less doing in manufactured goods. The best report as to the distribution trade made so far this year comes from the Central West. Spring trade there is reported earlier than usual.

"Kansas City, perhaps the most important market for agricultural implements in the country, reports the demand exceeding all records and sales limited only by the ability to deliver orders.

"The demand for iron and steel at the West still continues large and prices are firm. A feature of Chicago trade has been the placing of an order for 5,000 tons of steel rails for a railroad in Alaska. Almost equally good reports come from the Northwest, where trade is reported either fully equal to or ahead of last year. The South seems to have shared in the improvement to a notable extent. Collections are reported retarded in Texas, owing to the holding back of cotton. The word Klondike accurately pictures the situation on the Pacific coast. All eyes appear to be fixed on the outfitting trade and the transportation of men and supplies to the North."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say to-morrow:

"Foreign possibilities have much affected speculation and caused hesitation in some large business operations, possibly accounting in part for a check in the rapid advance of wheat, but industrial production continues larger than ever, a few more works being added to the active list, with a decrease in the number of hands on strike, and renewed evidence that the volume of business is larger than in February of any previous year. Nor is there any symptom of a senseless craze based on rising prices. The legitimate export and domestic demand presses closer to the capacity of works, and though there is no flighty advance in any line, and in all narrowness of profit is a matter of complaint, new business for this dull season is unprecedented.

"Wheat continued its progress upward until $1.05¾ was reached on Monday, but declined 3½c later, as if there were fears that Spain would somehow stop British vessels from taking wheat across the water. Any yielding based on foreign possibilities deserves little notice, but the price has advanced about 10c since Chicago speculators last took occasion to shake off weak followers, and the opportunity for reaction was inviting.

"There is no abating of foreign demand. Atlantic exports were 1,968,814 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 1,326,444 last year, and Pacific exports, 1,576,376, against 136,464 last year, and in view of current excitement these figures are more important than the aggregate for four weeks, 10,496,912 bushels, against 6,588,415 last year from Atlantic ports, and 4,053,028, against 1,611,246 from Pacific ports. Corn exports for the week were 14.5 per cent less than last year, but the cash price declined but slightly. The spot price of cotton was not affected."

CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

Anglo-Italian Syndicate Will Mine Coal and Build Railways in Shen-Si.

London, Feb. 25.—It is reported that an Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a concession for railways and mines, and especially coal mines and petroleum wells, in the province of Shen-Si. The emperor has already approved the concession. Moreover, the Tsung-Li-Yamen has given a formal pledge to allow the import duty free of foreign goods in their original packing to all points of inland China, on a condition that the packages are not to be opened until they reach their final destination.

TELEPHONE TESTIMONY.

Ohio Bribery Investigating Committee Makes a "Waterhaul" on That.

Columbus, O., Feb. 25.—The Ohio senate bribery investigating committee met to-day and examined Manager Ross, of the local telephone company, with regard to calls made and answered in connection with Hanna headquarters in the Neil house when he was a candidate for United States senator. The only new development was that Major Dick settled the telephone bill. Not even names of conversationalists by telphone were secured.

CAME TO GERMANY'S TIME.

Chinese Government Has Disposed of an Official Offensive to Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Pekin correspondent of the Berliner Tagblaat says:

The Chinese government has canceled the appointment as Taotal of Yan-Chau of the official dismissed at Germany's instance in 1895 for the outrage on Bishop Anzer, thus complying with the German demand for an immediate cancellation.

Lawrence Republican Primaries.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 25.—(Special.) The city Republican committee has designated March 15 for holding the Republican primaries for the selection of candidates at the spring election. This city elects this spring a marshal, street commissioner, clerk, two members of the board of education and one councilman for each of the six wards.

Wall paper, best and cheapest. Miller's, 1205 Grand.

A DOUBLE LAUNCHING.

Battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge to Slide Into the Water Together March 24.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 25.—The officers of the Newport News ship yard announce that the double launching of the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will take place March 24, and will be the first double launching of first-class battleships in the world.

Governor Bradley and staff will come from Kentucky and Miss Christine Bradley, his daughter, will christen the Kentucky with a bottle of water taken from the spring from which Abraham Lincoln drank when a boy, while Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieutenant Winslow, U. S. N., will stand sponsor for the Kearsarge.

The ships could be put in commission in six months if necessary, but the contractors have received no hurry orders. The Illinois, the third big battleship building at Newport News, is only a month or two behind her sister ships.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

First of the Season's Society Events at Buckingham Palace a Brilliant Affair.

London, Feb. 25.—What is known as "queen's weather" prevailed to-day, and the first drawing room of the season at Buckingham palace was a most brilliant affair. Immense crowds of people lined the approaches to the palace. Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States charge d'affaires, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Miss Muriel White were present. Mrs. White wore crimson Genoese velvet, trimmed with Venetian lace with a crimson velvet train trimmed with chinchilla.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., wore a beautiful gown with a train of white satin, lined with pale blue velvet and outlined with trails of pink roses. Her corsage and petticoat were of white satin.

Miss White was dressed in white satin covered with white chiffon with a train of satin trimmed with chiffon and lilies of the valley.

Messrs. White and Carter attended in the diplomatic circle.

A BIG DIRECTORY.

Contains Names of National, State and Local Commercial and Agricultural Organizations.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The interstate commerce commission has just issued, for public information, a book showing all existing national, state and local commercial organizations, national, state and agricultural associations and the various railway associations, their location and the names of the presidents, secretaries and commissioners. A list confined to commercial organizations was issued by the commission about three years ago, which, though by no means complete, speedily came to be in great demand as a mailing list and for reference purposes in all parts of the country. In compliance with numerous requests, the present revised and extended list has been prepared. It embraces about 3,500 boards of trade and other commercial societies, about 4,000 agricultural associations and approximately 300 railroad organizations.

STATE'S CASE IS WEAK.

Little Evidence Against the Alleged Leader of the Osgood, Ind., Lynching Party.

Cross Plains, Ind., Feb. 25.—Court was delayed this morning on account of witnesses coming in slow in the Hughes' lynching case. Several witnesses have been examined, but no new evidence has been secured. The state is very slow in getting in its evidence. The indications are that the state has about finished its case. In all probability, the examination will continue over Sunday, without stopping to give the attorneys a chance to attend church. The little village is crowded with witnesses and spectators, anxiously awaiting the result. Opinions are almost unanimous that the state has failed in its efforts, and that the prisoner should be acquitted.

MINING BUSINESS GOOD.

Inspector Quinby Says Lead and Zinc Output for 1898 Will Show a Big Increase.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 25.—(Special.) George E. Quinby, state mine inspector, has just returned from a tour of the lead and zinc mines of Jasper, Newton, Greene and Lawrence counties. He reports many new mines being opened up in all parts of the mineral belt and much Eastern capital being invested in mining lands and machinery. He estimates that the lead and zinc product of Missouri this year will be at least 40 per cent greater than last year.

HAYES HOME LEVIED UPON.

Mrs. Smith Trying to Collect Her Judgment Against the Ex-President's Estate.

Fremont, O., Feb. 25.—The homestead of the late ex-President R. B. Hayes, known as Spiegel Grove, was levied upon by the county sheriff to-day to satisfy a judgment obtained in common pleas court for $5,000 damages awarded Mrs. Addie M. Smith, of this city. Mrs. Smith was given a judgment for injuries received in a runaway caused by a dog owned by the Hayes estate. The costs amount to $1,019.

A MISS WILLARD DAY.

White Ribboners to Pay Especial Honor to the Memory of Their Dead Leader March 20.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Sunday, March 20, has been set apart by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. as a special memorial day for Frances E. Willard. It is already a red letter day among the white ribboners—Prohibition day, the birthday of General Neal Dow. The last official act of Miss Willard was to issue a call for its general observation not by white riboners alone, but by churches and other societies.

BRITISH ARE ENCROACHING.

Have Planted Their Flag on the American Side of the Line Near Skaguay.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25.—The steamer Noyo, which arrived here from Alaska today, brings a report that the British flag has been planted at Summit lake, fourteen miles inside of the American boundary line and twelve miles from Skaguay. It is also reported that eight men have been frozen to death on the trail since February 15.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Shreveport, La., suffered a loss of $175,000 yesterday by the burning of one of the finest brick blocks of the city.

Will Sidell, a young waiter of Fort Scott, Kas., is alleged to have eloped with Alice Dennis, aged 16, and officers are now looking for the couple.

Fearing that the Democratic party, which he says is hopelessly corrupt, will sell itself to the whisky element, Sam Jones, evangelist, has withdrawn from the race for governor of Georgia.

Fourteen prominent citizens of Eldorado Springs, Kas., including the pastor of the M. E. church, have been sued for slander by Miss Anna Hackler, daughter of the M. E. church Sunday school superintendent.

Major E. J. Peck died at Fort Scott yesterday morning at the age of 65. Major Peck was appointed deputy revenue collector by President Harrison, and had been reappointed by President McKinley. His death was due to heart disease.

Ex-Secretary of State W. C. Edwards, of Kansas, has been sued by Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, of Lincoln, Ill., for inducing her, so she claims, to buy a quarter section of land on the Mentezuma railroad after the track was torn up, representing to her that it was a great "snap."

AS TO INDEMNITY.

ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN STUDYING THE QUESTION.

NO LACK OF PRECEDENTS.

MANY NATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PAY FOR OUTRAGES.

Steps That Have Been Taken Have Several Times Bordered Very Closely on War—England, Japan and Mexico Brought to Terms.

Washington, Feb. 25.—There is reason to believe that, to prepare for the reception of a report from the court of inquiry that would show the disaster to the Maine to be other than the result of an accident, some of the officials of the administration have been looking up the subject of indemnities, so as to lay the foundation of a case, in the event it should be decided to resort to that method of settlement. There are a large number of precedents which will aid the authorities in shaping their action in this direction when the facts are fully established. While none of the cases show the fearful loss of life sustained by the Maine explosion, yet they include many instances in which the United States had adopted energetic measures to redress the killing of American citizens in foreign countries. In a general way, these methods of redress have included demands for indemnity, proclamations excluding the war ships of the offending nation from our harbors, display of force, non-intercourse, withdrawal of our minister, reprisal, and blockade. Some of these steps border very closely on war, although they are regarded as the movements just preliminary to actual hostilities, and as amounting to a threat that force will follow if reparation is not made.

The case of the Waterwitch is considered to be the most analagous to that of the Maine, should it be established that the Maine disaster was not the result of accident. The Waterwitch was a United States ship engaged in 1855 in surveying the entrance to one of the rivers of Paraguay. Without warning, and by orders of President Lopez, of Paraguay, a force of troops opened fire on the Waterwitch, killing the man at the helm and wounding others. Intense feeling was aroused in the United States when the facts became known. The president reported the facts to congress and in his message asked authority to make a demonstration of force which would insure suitable redress. In response to this, congress authorized him to "use such force as is necessary" to secure ample reparation.

Accordingly, an armed fleet was hastily assembled on a scale which was regarded as remarkable for those days. The expedition included nineteen armed ships, twenty-five heavy guns and 2,500 sailors and marines. Accompanying this formidable outfit were civilian plenipotentiaries prepared to make the demands of the government, and then enforce them by calling on the armed ships. The expedition made a formidable showing in South American waters, and President Lopez' government was awed into complete subjection by its presence.

The American commissioners and naval officers were received at Ascension with much honor, and every reparation within the power of the republic was given. This included abject apology, a sweeping disavowal, and $10,000 for the sufferers from the outrage. As the republic was willing to grant full reparation the naval expedition did not exert the force it was prepared to use in case a refusal had been offered. When the facts of the expedition were reported to the American congress, the president stated that the dispatch of this formidable naval fleet had had a salutary influence throughout the world, and had convinced foreign nations that the United States would protect the lives of its citizens with all the force at its command.

The case of the firing on the United States ship Chesapeake by the British ship Leopard is another case affording a precedent as to the government's mode of action. The Chesapeake was proceeding to sea when she was hailed by the commander of the Leopard with a demand that British deserters, said to be in the hold of the Chesapeake, be surrendered. The American commander refused to comply, whereupon the Leopard first fired a shot across the bow of the Chesapeake, and followed this with two broadsides. The American commander was severely wounded, three sailors were killed outright and many were wounded. Being unprepared for action, it being a time of peace, the American commander hauled down his colors and surrendered.

Tremendous excitement prevailed in the United States over the outrage. President Madison speedily issued a proclamation excluding from American ports all British warships. He also caused energetic protests and demands to be presented at London. The British authorities promptly disavowed the action, recalled the admiral under whom the outrage had been perpetrated, and, without request, tendered indemnity sufficient to support the wives and families of all those who had been killed and wounded.

In a later case, the American ship Prometheus was fired upon in the harbor of Greytown. The ship had declined to pay excessive port charges imposed by the king of the Mosquito country, then controlling the country and under a British protectorate. The king called upon the British warship Express to sustain his demands, and the Express promptly sent a broadside into the Prometheus. There were no persons killed, but the United States made a prompt demand for reparation. The British government gave this in the fullest manner and without question, disavowing the act and condemning the officer of the Express.

Displays of force were resorted to by the United States in 1832 against Japan, and in 1858 against Java. In the case of Japan, American sailors had been severely handled in Japanese courts, and the native courts failed to give adequate redress. A naval expedition was sent to Japanese waters, and this had the effect of securing the fullest apology and also an agreement by which every protection was guaranteed to American citizens and property in Japan.

In the case of Java, the secretary of the navy sent a large force to the waters of Java to demand that the native trial courts should give the fullest protection to Americans. The expedition was successful in its purpose, and all the assurances desired were given.

In 1815 seven Americans were killed and about sixty were wounded while they were being detained in the British prison at Dartmoor. This was brought on by a clamor for rations, which was resisted by the prison guard. The United States demanded explanation and suitable reparation and the British government complied by an indemnity for the support of the families of those killed and wounded.

There are quite a number of recent cases, the latest being that of the German occupation of Kiao-Chou for the outrages committed by the Chinese on German missionaries. In that case the German government acquired as indemnity a large portion of Chinese territory, as well as some of the most valuable strategic ports of China.

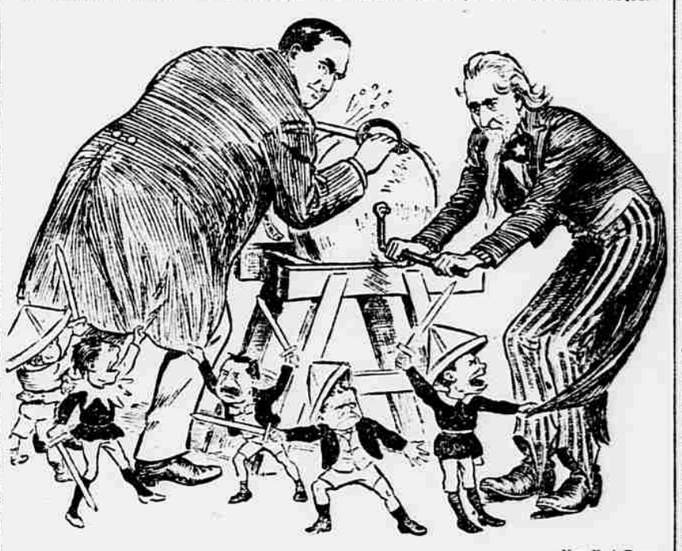
The principle of money indemnity for the killing of foreigners has been recognized in several recent cases in the United States. One of these was the killing of Italians at New Orleans by a mob. In that case, while the United States did not admit the responsibility of the federal government for the act of a mob, yet indemnity was paid out of the federal treasury as a matter of international comity and equity. Similar action was taken in indemnifying China for her subjects killed at Rock Springs. In the case of the Virginius, a large money indemnity was paid.

Demands by the United States are now pending against Turkey for the burning of American missionaries' property in Turkey during the Armenian outbreak. There are many individual claims against Spain, including the Ruiz case and that of Dr. Delgado, now pending.

President Buchanan adopted the procedure of reprisal in 1859. This is a matter just short of war. Mexico was charged at that time with assenting to spoliation along the United States border. President Buchanan asked congress for authority to send a military force to secure indemnity, as diplomatic negotiations had failed to bring redress from Mexico. This course was adopted by congress, and the preparations for the military reprisal soon brought about a satisfactory adjustment.

Non-intercourse with Great Britain was one of the measures adopted in 1809, by what is known as the non-intercourse act, as a means of stopping associations which up to that time had involved many complications and harassments. Embargoes have also been resorted to as a measure of offense against foreign nations, short of war, the purpose being to prevent the shipping of supplies needed by the offending nation.

JINGOES MAKE THE NOISE WHILE OTHERS DO THE WORK.



—New York Press.

PRIEST PREACHES TREASON.

Declares It the Duty of Catholics to Fight in Behalf of Spain.

Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Rev. Mr. F. Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic church, after preaching the funeral sermon of Frank Martinelli, a member of St. Peter's commandery, Knights of St. John, made an address in which he reviled the United States. He told the members of the commandery it was their duty as loyal Catholics to take up arms against the United States and fight for Spain in the event of war being declared by this country. The address caused consternation, and several persons left the church in anger. The priest said that under no circumstances should Catholics fight against Spain, a Catholic nation.

Regarding President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, the priest said it would be an excellent thing if they were all blown up.

Asked why he preached the sermon, the priest said: "I preached a Catholic sermon to Catholics. It is no one's business what I said. I simply told Catholics what their duty was in case the United States fought with Spain."

The members of St. Peter's commandery declare to a man that in the event of war they will fight for the stars and stripes.

A Regiment of Cowboys.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 25.—Colonel Sheaf, commanding officer of the South Dakota National Guard, is recruiting a regiment of cowboys for service against Spain. Colonel Sheaf says that these men are the hardiest on earth. He believes that if they are turned loose against the Spaniards in Cuba they can do their full share of hard fighting.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates $2 and $2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

TO BE NO EVASION.

IF FACTS JUSTIFY WAR, THEN WAR THERE WILL BE.

TRUTH WILL SOON BE KNOWN.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY READY TO ACT VIGOROUSLY.

If We Have No Just Grievance Against Spain, However, There Will Be No War Merely to Please Jingoes—Few Developments.

Washington, Feb. 25.—(Special.) Very little additional light has been shed to-day upon the situation in Havana harbor. A strong feeling of reserve continues to be manifested on every hand, pending the investigation, but the conviction is steadily growing that the United States is confronting a serious crisis. There is no excitement, however. Public men are waiting, expecting that inside of another week the true facts will become known. Until they can form an intelligent opinion of the cause of the disaster they have no policy.

Everybody understands that if this calamity can be traced to Spanish officials, directly or indirectly, there is liable to be trouble. The administration knows what the sentiment of the American people is. If the war fever is justified by the result of the inquiry, those who have been clamoring for war may have a chance to prove their patriotism. If, on the contrary, the facts should not justify war, there will be no announcement of a war policy, whether that be unpopular or not.

Those who have held to the accident theory are rapidly abandoning their belief. The situation is considered to be gaining in gravity from the fact that the cabinet meeting to-day was almost entirely given up to a discussion of the Maine disaster, and talk of accident was less tenacious than after the meeting of a few days ago. It is generally believed that a vigorous programme is in course of preparation.

It is regarded as significant that very little has been heard from Consul General Lee within the past few days. Then, too, no official information has been transmitted to the senate. It bears out the impression which many entertain that the situation is grave. Yet, in its general aspect, it remains unchanged. Everything is involved in doubt and theories. All are resting on their arms, as it were. None but a few cranks here express views adverse to the policy which the administration is pursuing. If there is to be war, it will come soon enough. There will be no evasion of the issue. A week will make no difference, in the minds of the best men in both parties. The general feeling is in favor of Davy Crockett's precept: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

In spite of the stress that came from unofficial sources in Havana as to sensational developments in connection with the work of the divers in the Maine's hull, the administration remains firm in its statement that there is no credible evidence, one way or the other, as to the cause of the disaster, and holds to its purpose to await the conclusion of the investigation now making by the court of inquiry. This position was emphazized at to-day's cabinet meeting. People woh looked for some startling announcement were disappointed, as the members, without reservation, frankly admitted that the subject of the loss of the Maine had been discussed, but said the government had received no information from Havana since yesterday, and had no intention of changing its policy until there was something of substance to warrant it.

The Spanish legation was equally in the dark as to any of the discoveries reported from sources that are not cited, as was shown by the message from Captain General Blanco.

Secretary Long has been under a heavy and almost constant strain ever since he was awakened in the middle of the night a week ago last Tuesday by the news of the loss of the Maine, and, now that matters are, at least for the time being, in a quieter state, he has withdrawn from the navy department and gone away for a few days' rest, leaving Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to manage the department.

The latter has been thoroughly advised at every step of the secretary's policy of treatment of the Maine affairs, so that there is not likely to be any change in that respect caused by the temporary assumption of the duties of secretary by Mr. Roosevelt. Just before the department closed, he had word of the sailing of the cruiser Montgomery from Tampa for Key West. Up to that time, the vessel had been given no orders, so that the date of her departure for Havana, if she is to go at all, is conjectural. The ship went to Tampa instead of Key West on her return from San Domingo in order to facilitate the speedy return to his duties in Washington of Captain Crowninshield, the chief of the navigation bureau, who saved a full day by the movement.

The Castine, the second of the United States warships on the South Atlantic station, arrived to-day at Barbadoes, where she joined the Cincinnati. It may be that the Castine will go to Martinique to be docked, as she is in need of cleaning after her tropical service.

PROTECTING EAST RIVER.

A Line of Torpedoes Being Laid Across the Entrance of the Channel.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Brooklyn Eagle to-day said:

"At Willet's point precaution is being taken to make the East river entrance to New York invulnerable. A so-called skirmish line of torpedoes is projected from Willet's point shore across the channel to Fort Schuyler. The torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it may be made impossible for a hostile vessel to cross the line without being blown up. The torpedoes will be connected with electric wires, and to make doubly sure that their plans cannot be frustrated, the engineers have arranged to have batteries located at each end of the line so that in case an apparatus was used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes still could be exploded from either end of the line. The channel is already protected from the Willet's point shore to the center of the channel by two groups of submarine mines. Each group of the mines consists of twenty-two torpedoes, forty-four together containing 120 pounds of giant powder.

"At Fort Schuyler, directly opposite Wil-