THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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WAR IN THE EAST IS ENDED

Li Hung Chang and the Japanese Commissioners Agree Upon Terms of Peace.

MINISTER DUNN CONFIRMS THE NEWS

Some Doubt Expressed in Official Circles Concerning the Correctness of the Conditions Which Are Said to Be the Basis of the Convention.

TOKIO, April 16.—The newspapers here announce in dispatches from Shimonoseki that at the conference between the peace commissioners yesterday Viceroy Li Hung Chang submitted China's reply to the propositions of Japan, whereupon an agreement on the subject was reached. It is added that the conference of the peace commissioners will not meet again until the ratifications of the treaty of peace are exchanged.

Yesterday's conference of the peace commissioners lasted five hours. All the envoys attended the meeting except Viscount Matsu. It is stated the Chinese plenipotentiaries are preparing to return to their homes.

LONDON, April 16.—The Japanese minister here, in an interview today, said that he had not received information that peace had been concluded on the terms stated in the dispatch to the London Times from Shanghai, namely:

First. The independence of Corea.

Second. Japan to retain the places she has conquered.

Third. Japan to retain the territory east of the Liao river.

Fourth. The island of Formosa to be ceded permanently to Japan.

Fifth. The payment of an indemnity of $100,000,000.

Sixth. An offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan.

The Japanese minister adds that the Times dispatch omits several particulars which he knew Japan had advanced, notably the favored nation treatment and other commercial concessions. He also said that the amount of indemnity mentioned was very small, but he believed that the clause referring to the independence of Corea and the cession of the island of Formosa were correct. Clauses two and three, the minister remarked, were difficult to understand, while an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan referred to in the sixth clause was, in his opinion, scarcely reconcilable with the present requirements of Japan.

NEWS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Official confirmation of the press reports of the signing of a treaty of peace between the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China was received by Secretary Gresham late today. It came from Minister Dunn at Tokio, was very brief, and merely stated a treaty of peace had been finally concluded today. The minister's cablegram gave no information respecting conditions on which the terms of the agreement between the powers had been arrived at.

They are probably in conformity with those already published by the Associated press, saving the amount of the indemnity, which was subsequently reduced, probably to an amount estimated to be sufficient to cover all of Japan's war expenses. It is doubted, though, whether it has been brought down as low as $100,000,000 in gold. As to the territory which Japan is to possess, it is understood here that aside from Formosa, which is absolutely ceded, the remainder will be subjected only to temporary occupation, probably until all of the indemnity has been paid. This would leave Japan in temporary possession of the entire Liao Tung peninsula from Port Arthur at the southern extremity clear up to Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, on the north, and from the Liao river, on which New Chwang is situated, on the west to the Corean border on the east. This amounts to about 3,000 square miles.

The report of a condition that there should be an alliance offensive and defensive between Japan and China is not credited in Japanese circles, where it is not believed to have been even suggested. Li Hung Chang, however, is said to have entertained a strong conviction (which he has concealed from prudential motives) as to the wisdom of such a combination, believing by a close alliance with Japan, China would secure in return practical control of the commerce of the greatest trading people of the east. It is noted, by the way, that the agreement now arrived at is not final in all respects, but is simply a preliminary agreement, indicating on broad lines the ultimate terms of the definite treaty of peace, which may not be perfected for months to come.

HAD WORD FROM FOSTER.

The cablegram from Mr. Foster came from Shimonoseki, where he still remains with Li Hung Chang, although recent reports have stated he had gone to Peking. The message is in cipher, according to a code in use between Mr. and Mrs. Foster. Although very brief and absolutely bare of details, Mrs. Foster regards the message as a finality, as the general has not cabled the incidental proceedings, it being understood between them that only in event of something final and authoritative would there be a cable.

TIEN-TSIN, April 16.—An imperial edict has been issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the terms of peace in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum. The indemnity to be paid by China is 200,000,000 taels. The edict further authorizes Li Hung Chang to grant possession of Liao Tung peninsula from the fortieth degree of latitude and the island of Formosa to the Japanese; also to consent to the opening of Peking and four new ports to commerce, and to giving the Japanese power to open cotton factories and other industries in China. Another imperial edict grants sick leave to the viceroy of Canton and orders his retirement to his native province.

Further Earthquake Shocks in Austria.

VIENNA, April 16.—A dispatch from Laibach, capital of the duchy of Carniola, announces that here were three fresh earthquakes there yesterday and three more at 9 o'clock this morning. These shocks, however, were not serious, and the people are returning to their homes. The fatalities at Laibach by the shocks of Sunday amount to seven persons killed. They all met their death through being buried under falling buildings.

EX-SENATOR J. F. WILSON VERY ILL.

Fears Entertained that He Will Not Recover from His Present Sickness.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Senator James F. Wilson is lying critically ill at his home at Fairfield and is growing weaker hourly. Early last night the family was summoned to his bedside. Two years ago the senator had an attack of la grippe, from which he never fully recovered, and at the adjournment of the Fifty-second congress he hastened home, where he has been confined most of the time to his bed. Last week he overtaxed his strength by walking out on the street, and a relapse was the result. Senator Wilson was a member of the Iowa state constitutional convention in 1856, and was elected the following year to the legislature, then in 1869 to the state senate, and was chosen president of that body; in 1861 he was sent to congress and served four terms. He was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and in 1869 was chosen a Pacific railroad commissioner. He has just completed his third term in the United States senate.

At 8 o'clock Wilson is sinking rapidly. There are no hopes of his recovery.

A. P. A. Fight in Illinois.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 16.—The city election is progressing quietly here today, and the largest vote ever polled in Rockford is being got out. Over half the entire vote of the city was in at 10 a. m. The A. P. A. is the issue in the fight, Amasa Hutchins being the candidate of that organization and E. W. Brown of the liberal element. Both are no license men. Both factions are very confident, but the greatest effort is being put forth by the Brown people, and the chances are in favor of his winning by several hundred majority.

CAMPOS WELCOMED AS PEACEMAKER.

Takes Absolute Control, Military and Civil, of the Island.

HAVANA, April 16.—Captain General Martinez de Campos arrived at Guantanamo at 9 o'clock this morning. He met with an enthusiastic reception from an immense crowd of people, which acclaimed him as "the peace maker." There is rejoicing over the whole island and by all classes of society at the arrival of the captain general, for there is a longing for peace.

Martinez de Campos took possession of the island as captain and governor general to Cuba at the moment of landing and without the customary ceremonies, as by a special order of the Spanish government, signed by her majesty, the queen, he is exempted from taking the oath and from all the legal performances employed upon such occasions.

TAMPA, Fla., April 16.—The following letter written by General Campos in 1878 is of interest in view of the fact that the individuals mentioned are now virtually in identically the same position with respect to the revolution as they were at the date of the letter:

To His Excellency, Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Cuba, March 19, 1878.—My Distinguished President and Friend: By mail I send the War department copies of letters and communications in reference to events which have taken place since the question of the surrender of Camaguey was initiated.

This affair, difficult indeed to solve if there were means of communication in Cuba, has still been more so, because no communication has been possible with the enemy's camps, where no explanation can reach; where a mulatto, who was a driver, commands, and who today is general. He has an immense ambition, great courage, and prestige, and under his rude cover hides a natural talent. Nothing has been practicable, the hope of the chamber and the government notwithstanding; he did not consent to see Maximo Gomez, but to slight him as I have learned afterward, and this when he owes his present position to him. He pretended to see me in order to fool me, and this is not the worst part, but he has been able to convince Vincinte Garcia, attacking him on the side of honor and making Garcia change his conduct notwithstanding his wishes for peace; to gain him over Maceo has yielded his command to him, but only apparently. Maceo enjoys great prestige among his followers and will not give up until it pleases him. This has been a great drawback; great advantages have been obtained, but this is not sufficient. It is necessary to finish, because the financial situation is unbearable.

This war cannot be called such; it is a hunt in a deadly clime for us, in a country as desert; we find the food injurious. The natives find enough to eat where we cannot even obtain a sweet potato. They are accustomed to the life of the savage, go naked or almost naked; they have the strength, the instinct of the wild beast, both in attacking or retreating. When we least think of it, we pass by their side not seeing them. When Maceo was wounded he threw himself from the litter, went hiding in the woods and the litter was picked up a kilometer away.

I have had more confidence in politics than in arms, and although I distrusted Maceo, I hope to leave him with very little.

The state of the treasury is most grave; very soon not only the payments will trouble us, but I will be satisfied if I have enough for provisions, hospitals and clothing, if the treasury of Spain does not come to our aid.

I have done everything in my power. I do not think I have spent a day unnecessarily, nor have I allowed the soldiers to rest unless forced by necessity. I may have committed a fault in not having exacted the establishment of a liberal system in this Antille, but very few could express their frank opinion, very few knew the conditions of the island when I arrived. Some time afterward my ideas were somewhat destroyed, and I would have informed the government but for considerations of interests, and the doubt that I might be in error restrained me, as well as the idea of probing the government. The enemy at times have been discouraged, but the rains and the sickness which we have had in the army, especially in this department, made the effectiveness of our troops less. I believe the Cuban forces which remain are broken down, but they are very tenacious and like this kind of life, and if they don't insist on the question of independence on account of their color they expect the negroes to rise with them and obtain their freedom. It is a question of time, and I cannot fix the time in which I will conquer them, and while they are in arms there is room for making illusions. The danger still exists for the pacified portion, which may not come, but it is threatened. It was thought before that the character of the inhabitants was not ripe for war, but the white, as well as the negroes, have proved the contrary.

Promises which were never fulfilled, all kinds of abuses, nothing devoted to interior progress, the exclusion of the natives from all branches of the administration, and other faults were the causes of the insurrection. The belief of the government was that they had no other means but terror, and it was a question of policy not to establish the reforms until all warlike demonstrations had subsided. By following such tactics we never would have finished, not even by filling up the island with soldiers. It is necessary if we do not want to ruin Spain to go openly in the policy of liberties.

I believe Cuba too small to be independent, but she is more than sufficient for a Spanish province and that the series of venal employes should not all come from Spain; that the natives be given participation; that the offices be stable. If by this is understood we give ourselves up in their hands."

My opinion is that the hidden enmities are worse than in 1868. They needed places not public in order to rebel and today they are veterans; and if among them are no great generals they have what they need—remarkable guerrilla chiefs. I am less liberal, perhaps, than you and I am sorry to curtail your liberties, but the times exact them; force can constitute nothing staple; right and justice will open their way sooner or later. You have not yet approved the articles of capitulation when you commence to put drawbacks, saying that the representatives should not go to Madrid until the renewal of the meeting of the Cortes. I don't comprehend this. If there is any difficulty which prevents new deputies going to the Cortes close them. I personally suggested to Martin Herrara the convention to the deputies going and that I should be there to arrange the slavery question, a fearful question, without which the war would not have lasted so long—a question which I consider myself incompetent to consider, but which religion and humanity condemn. To discuss this question has caused me a great deal of trouble. In the interview which I have had with the enemy you have noticed nobody speaks of it. I think it is the greatest weakness I have been guilty of in my life. I have not dared to touch it because it attacks considerable interests. It is necessary to fix a law of work, institution of colonization and to study the ways of indemnifying by fixing a period in which the labor will indemnify the owner, or charging it to the estate, but the latter way would be ruinous, and as there would be no money to pay it would be deceit. I, with the little success I have had, dislike to touch these questions, but I have judged it to be a duty not to keep silent any more, and I therefore think it expedient to address and officially present this letter to you so you may make whatever use of it you see fit. As the government, notwithstanding my good will, may think I have not been lucky as a general nor an able diplomat, I must inform you that although I do not resign any office it is so heavy that I would not feel hurt if the government would relieve me. I continue because I believe I am doing my duty, but the bitterness of the post and the difficulties of the problem are many. I am, etc.,

ARSENIO MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Indignant at the Archbish p

WINNIPEG, Man., April 16.—There is much indignation over Archbishop Langevin's pronouncement from the pulpit Sunday excommunicating Roman Catholics from the church who do not support the parochial schools plan in Manitoba as against public schools. This course is likely to affect quite a number of Catholics who have been lending their influence and aid to the national public schools. It is claimed by these Roman Catholics that the provisions of the Baltimore conference are still in force regarding the liberties of Roman Catholics in educational matters.

It is said that the bishops have received a mandate from Rome on the school question, but the text is not given to the public as yet.

Umra Khan Refused an Armistice.

CALCUTTA, April 16.—The request of Umra Khan for an armistice has been declined until all the British prisoners are given up.

The corps of guides killed and wounded 400 of the enemy during the guides' retreat to the Panjkora river on April 15.

Nine thousand of the enemy are assembled near Mundia Khan. The suspension bridge over the Panjkora river is completed.

STANDS BY THE ULTIMATUM

England Will Proceed to Enforce Her Claim Against Nicaragua.

NO INTENTION TO BOMBARD GREYTOWN

Ambassador Bayard Also Assured the British Have No Design to Acquire Territory in Nicaragua—May Make Reprisals on Commerce.

LONDON, April 16.—The Globe this afternoon says that the answer of Nicaragua to the ultimatum of Great Britain, regarding the expulsion of Minister Hatch, British consular agent, from Nicaraguan territory, is not acceptable to the British government, and that steps to enforce the ultimatum will be taken immediately.

It is stated on good authority that the question of a protest upon the part of the United States against the bombardment of Greytown and the landing of British troops in Nicaragua has never been broached between Great Britain and the United States so far as the British government is aware. In any case, it is added, the British will not bombard Greytown in the event of Nicaragua refusing to comply with the demands of Great Britain, but steps will be taken to insure the payment of the indemnity demanded by the British government, and the necessary orders have been sent to commanders of British war ships. The nature of the orders sent to the British commanders and whether they include the landing of troops is not stated.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—It is impossible to secure from the State department anything like an explanation of the attitude it has assumed toward the dispute between England and Nicaragua beyond the declaration that the map of Nicaragua will not be changed by any action on the part of Great Britain. This means, of course, that Great Britain will not be permitted to acquire any of the territory of Nicaragua, even under color of the old protectorate over the Mosquito reservation, which originally extended southward to the San Juan river, and so commanded the eastern approach to the proposed Nicaraguan canal, to the construction of which the United States now stands committed by the action of the last congress.

ASSURANCES GIVEN MR. BAYARD.

The assertion published in London that Great Britain had declared the Nicaraguan response to her ultimatum to be insufficient was fully expected at the State department. Mr. Bayard, our ambassador at London, has been using his good offices to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute, and in Washington Secretary Gresham has been counseling the Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Guzman, probably to make such concessions as may be consistent with Nicaragua's national honor. At the same time it is known that the secretary has entertained a doubt of the soundness of the British contention of a right to claim reparation for the expulsion of its consular agent, if he had really been guilty of fomenting rebellion during the Bluefields disturbance last year, and this he has probably communicated to the British government as a reason why it should not be over hasty and dictatorial in the treatment of a small and defenseless nation. It is not believed that the State department has gone so far as to serve formal notice on Great Britain (though earnest peace presentations have been made) that she must not bombard Greytown, however, for that, it is said, would be equivalent to a declaration that no European power may hereafter wage war upon any of the American republics even in a cause involving, as is claimed in this case, the national honor, and it is quite certain that every one of the powers will repudiate such a suggestion. But in the present case it is felt here that there is little probability that Great Britain would proceed to such an extreme course as a bombardment of a town in which the largest interests were owned by foreigners, with whose nations she had no quarrel, and it is much more likely that even should Nicaragua finally refuse to meet the conditions of the ultimatum, the British would essay to collect indemnity from Nicaraguan customs.

It is learned the State department has made no protest against any proposed British action in Nicaragua for the very good reason the British government has regarded the issue between itself and Nicaragua as one in which no other nation can have any concern, and has not acquainted the government of the United States with its exact purposes. No vessel of the United States is now at Greytown, but the six vessels comprising the squadron of Admiral Meade are now at Colon, within a day's sail of Greytown. It is said at the Navy department the fact the six vessels are now within reach of the Mosquito coast is due to accident and not to design. The department has been informed Admiral Meade expects to reach Key West on the 26th of this month, and as he is now only five days' sail from that point he can remain five days in the vicinity of Greytown and still carry out the itinerary agreed upon. There are no orders compelling him to be at Key West at the date named, although it was a part of the general plan approved by the department before the squadron left on the cruise. It is probable the Atlantic and Raleigh will remain where they have been for some time (at Colon) after Admiral Meade, with the other four vessels, departs.

The Monterey arrived at Mazatlan, Mex., today on her voyage southward.

PAUNCEFOTE HAS NO NEWS.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has not received any definite advices concerning the latest Nicaraguan developments. Sir Julian has not been kept advised of the negotiations, but such a decisive move as the one reported, indirectly involving the United States, undoubtedly would be communicated to him. There are two views taken by diplomats of the status of affairs. One is that Great Britain's ultimatum was one submitted for acceptance or rejection. Nicaragua's answer proposed other terms, but is indirectly a rejection of the British terms. If Great Britain considers this an evasion she will proceed to enforce the ultimatum, which expires today. The other view is that Great Britain would not exert immediate force until the foreign office had taken the usual diplomatic course of receiving Nicaragua's counter proposition, in which case it would still be a subject for diplomacy and not force. A well posted diplomatic authority, explaining the matter from a British standpoint, indicated that a show of force probably might be made. Some of the commercial vessels of the offending country might be seized or its commerce crippled until the terms of the demand were acceded to. The course adopted, if events reached the acute stage, would be to send a warship to Nicaragua, as the United States did recently in the Renton case. The cruiser Montgomery proceeded to Honduras and naval instead of diplomatic representations were made, whereupon the latter country acceded to a settlement of the Renton case and the payment of an indemnity.

On April 5 the Associated press made the statement, on authority of a home office official in the British diplomatic service: It is authoritatively known that the British minister of foreign affairs, within the past forty-eight hours, has informed Mr. Bayard that Great Britain does not desire an inch of Nicaraguan territory; that her colonial possessions are already sufficiently large to satisfy her ambition and that all that she desires of Nicaragua is that proper indemnity shall be paid to the British pro-consul, Mr. Hatch, and other of her majesty's subjects who were driven out of Bluefields during the troubles in the Mosquito reservation last autumn.

Assurances have also been given that while Great Britain will show an earnest determination to collect this indemnity, there is little if any probability that Greytown will be bombarded by a British fleet in the event that Nicaragua shall be slow in complying with Great Britain's request.

Cashier Left the Firm Name Behind.

TORONTO, Ont., April 16.—Alexander Wilkie, lately cashier of the commission firm of W. D. Matthews & Co., has suddenly disappeared. It is said he embezzled at least $40,000 of his employers' money.

ENGLISH AGGRESSION IN VENEZUELA.

Published Correspondence of the State Department on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The only reference in the published correspondence of the State department for 1894 touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute is found in two letters, addressed by Secretary Gresham to United States Ambassador Bayard at London, one dated July 13 last, and the other bearing date of December 1 last. The first begins as follows:

"During your incumbency of the office of secretary of state you became acquainted with a long-pending controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela, concerning the boundary between that republic and British Guiana.

"The recourse to arbitration first proposed in 1881 and having been supported by your predecessors, was in turn advocated by you in a spirit of friendly regard for the two nations involved. In the meantime, successive advances of British settlers in the region admittedly in dispute were followed by similar advances of the British colonial administration, contesting and supplanting Venezuelan claims to exercise authority therein.

"Toward the end of 1887 the British territorial claim, which had, as it would seem, been increased by some 33,000 square miles between 1885 and 1886 took another comprehensive sweep westward, to embrace the rich mining district of Yuruari as far as Guacipati, and this called forth your instructions to Mr. Phelps of February 17, 1888, respecting the widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which Venezuelan jurisdiction had never before been disputed.

"Since then repeated efforts have been made by Venezuela, as a directly interested party, and by the United States, as the impartial friend of both countries, to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations, which had been suspended in consequence of the dispute now under consideration. The proposition to resume such relations has, however, been intimately bound up with the ultimate question of arbitration. Until recently Venezuela has insisted upon joining to the agreement to arbitrate a stipulation for the restoration of the statu quo of 1850, ending the proposed arbitration, but it seems that this condition is now abandoned. On the other hand, Great Britain has on several occasions demanded as a preliminary to an understanding touching arbitration, that Venezuela shall definitely abandon all claim to a large part of the territory in dispute and limit the eventual arbitration to that portion only to which Great Britain has more recently laid claim."

Secretary Gresham goes on to give at length a history of the various attempts that have been made by the United States and by Venezuela herself, to bring about a settlement by arbitration of this dispute, bringing it down to October 6, 1893, where it now rests, when he says: "The president is inspired by a desire for a peaceable and honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties between an American state and a powerful trans-Atlantic nation and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end. I can discern but two equitable solutions to the present controversy. One is the arbitral determination of the rights of the disputants as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line, in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. The two governments having been so unable to agree on a conventional line, the consistent and conspicuous advocacy by the United States and England of the principal of arbitration, and their recourse thereto in the settlement of important questions arising between themselves, made such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate in the present instance, and this government will gladly do what it can to furnish a determination in that sense. With these considerations, I commit the matter to your hands, leaving it to you to avail yourself of any convenient opportunity to advance the adjustment of the dispute in question."

In his letter of last December Secretary Gresham thus addressed Mr. Bayard: "In conferences with Senor Ondrade during your visit, he doubtless expressed the earnest desire of his government for a speedy determination of the question by arbitration. I cannot believe her majesty's government will maintain that the validity of their claim to the only thing in dispute between the two countries shall be conceded as a condition precedent to the arbitration of the question whether Venezuela is entitled to other territory, which, until a very recent period, was never in doubt. Our interest in the question has repeatedly been shown by our friendly efforts to enter into a settlement alike honorable to both countries, and the president is pleased to know that Venezuela is about to renew her efforts to bring about such an adjustment. It is not doubted that you will discreetly exert your influence in favor of some plan of honorable settlement."

LANGEVIN ENDORSED BY THE POPE.

Condition of the Schools in Manitoba and the United States Not Analogous.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Man., says: Nothing since the beginning of the Catholic school struggle in this country has created a greater sensation than the announcement of the Catholic archbishop that those Catholics who henceforth lend their aid or influence to those who would abolish Catholic parochial schools will be excommunicated. Many prominent Catholics have, during the struggle of the church, expressed themselves in favor of a national school system, and among these the announcement has created the greatest consternation. At first it was thought to be simply a move on the part of Archbishop Langevin and done without either the authority of Mgr. Satolli or of the pope, but today it was learned positively that Langevin's action is based on authority received direct from Rome. It is understood that Archbishop Langevin last week received a papal encyclical on the question. This encyclical views the entire school matter and points out that the case in the United States and Canada is not analogous. In Canada, and particularly in Manitoba, it points out that Catholic schools were guaranteed by treaty and by the constitution, while no such guarantee was given in the states. The parochial schools belong to Manitoba Catholics by right of treaty, it declares, and on this ground it affirms that the Catholics who continue to lend their aid to those who would take away these rights shall not be received into communion with the church.

Archbishop Langevin, speaking on the matter, was most emphatic. These were his words: "The hierarchy of the Catholic church has spoken, and all those who do not follow the hierarchy are not Catholics. When the hierarchy has spoken there is no use for any Catholic to say the contrary, for if he does he is no longer a Catholic. Such a man may carry the title, but I declare this as an archbishop, I say—and say it with plain authority—a Catholic who does not follow the hierarchy on the school question is no more a Catholic. And who will be the one to entitle such a one to the name of Catholic? Where the society which will give him authority to call himself a Catholic, when I, in my authority as a Catholic bishop, declare that such a man has no right to the name? Let us repeat. The Catholic hierarchy have not the slightest desire to govern the country, as has been freely and falsely charged, for we are bound by the law and will submit to the law, as every one else must. 'In God we trust.' This is our motto. We will stand by the constitution of the country, but we will have no godless schools."

It is reported that a meeting of Roman Catholic dignitaries will shortly be held in New York City to discuss and take some action on the Manitoba school question. The church in Manitoba is expecting some aid from their church in the United States, and, although Mgr. Satolli's jurisdiction does not extend to Manitoba, it is understood that Catholics here anticipate that he will throw his great influence in their behalf.

Scott Appointed Steward at Hastings.

LINCOLN, April 16.—Governor Holcomb has appointed A. J. Scott, representative in the legislature from Buffalo county, as steward of the Hastings insane asylum.

STORM OF WIND AND SAND

Repetition of the Experiences of the Early Part of the Month.

COLORADO AND KANSAS SUFFER LOSS

Red Sand Deposited by the Snow at St. Elmo, Colorado—Intense Darkness and Extraordinary Electrical Displays.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—A storm of great severity passed over eastern Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the southwest generally yesterday and last night. In Colorado and Kansas it is believed considerable damage was done, but it is difficult to learn anything from those sections because all direct telegraphic communication has been cut off since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For a short time last evening Denver was reached on a very shaky wire, but after thirty minutes the wire failed, and since that time no word was received or sent into Denver over telegraph wires for twelve hours. The storm covered a wide area northward, the Denver wires via Omaha also being down.

Reports from Oklahoma state that a destructive wind and sand storm passed over southern Kansas and Oklahoma yesterday afternoon, doing much damage to crops. A peculiar feature of the storm was the intense darkness and the extraordinary electrical displays. The atmosphere was surcharged with electricity, and several persons and horses were stunned and shocked by electric shocks. In the western part of Oklahoma and the Panhandle, Egyptian darkness prevailed. Such a peculiar storm has seldom been seen, and the superstitious thought the astronomical conditions, which, it has been claimed by a South Carolina minister, are now repeating themselves for the first time since the death of Christ, had something to do with it. The rain that fell in western Oklahoma was actually a shower of mud.

At 10 o'clock today a slow wire was secured to Denver, but it was not expected to hold good any length of time. Last night Denver and the Pacific coast could be reached only via St. Paul and the northwest via Spokane, Seattle, Portland, and thence down to San Francisco and eastward via Reno and Salt Lake City to Denver.

ST. ELMO, Colo., April 16.—After yesterday's storm everything in this neighborhood was covered with a thick coating of red sand. It must have come in the snow, as there is no such sand in this section.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Losses of Property Are Very Large Throughout Several States.

BOSTON, April 16.—The floods throughout New England last night reached a higher point than has been recorded for many years. No loss of life has followed the rise of the waters, but great losses of property have been caused through dams being carried away and from flooded railway lines, factories and cellars. Telegraph and telephone communication has been seriously interfered with and thousands of mill operatives have been thrown out of work temporarily by the flooding of the lower portions of mills throughout this section. All the mills along the Merrimac river near Manchester are shut down and fears are entertained for the bridges. This morning there was ten and one-half feet of water over the dam. The city of Nashua, N. H., is practically cut off from the north, no trains or mails having arrived for thirty-six hours. The electric power plant has been forced to shut down, and in consequence many mills have been compelled to close. Fully 3,000 people have been made temporarily idle. In the eastern part of the city the streets are under water; $25,000 damage will result from the freshet at Haverhill, Mass.

The dam of the Warren Paper company at Portland, Me., was carried away today. This is the most serious damage reported in this state. Over 6,000 men are thrown out of employment.

A saw mill was carried away on the Saco river and destroyed part of the railroad bridge below it. The river is full of logs from many broken booms. At Saco the mills have closed down and the tenement house section of the city is flooded, the tenants being compelled to move during the night. At Springfield many mills are shut down, and fears are entertained for the old toll bridge. The river is rising rapidly.

KANSAN KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Frank Goodin's House at Cherokee Torn to Pieces and His Neck Broken.

CHEROKEE, Kan., April 16.—Late last night a cyclone struck the house of Frank Goodin, three miles west of here, and literally tore it to pieces, scattering the debris all over the corn field. Mr. Goodin had his neck dislocated, and will die. Mrs. oGdin was caught under the roof and pinned to the ground, her clothes taking fire. Her screams attracted the neighbors, who rescued her in time to save her life. She is not seriously injured. Half a dozen other farm houses in the immediate vicinity were also demolished, but nobody else was hurt.

Merrimac Waters Receding.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16.—The rise in the waters of the Merrimac reached its climax at midnight when the river touched high water mark at a point nearly two feet above the mark set by the great flood of 1869. Since last night, however, the river has fallen thirteen inches and is still receding. Railroad communication north and south is almost entirely cut off. During the night telephonic and telegraphic communication were seriously impeded by the flood and this morning wires are in very bad condition. Nearly every bridge in this section has been ballasted and all railroad bridges have been loaded with frieght trains to keep them in position. The damage so far reported is small.

Railroad communication may be resumed today, but the chances are against it. In the meantime the courts are adjourned and traffic of all kinds is at a standstill.

Blew a Man in Front of a Train.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., April 16.—A terrific wind storm blew all day, doing considerable damage to buildings and causing one death. At Pierceville, near here, George Wight was blown in front of a locomotive and cut to pieces. He was a prominent business man and a Knights Templar. Between here and Cherokee hail fell to the depth of four inches and some of the hail stones were larger than walnuts.

Severe Storm in Colorado.

HUGO, Colo., April 16.—A storm similar to the one that visited this region April 5 and 6 raged all day. The wind blew at a high rate of speed and snow fell in blinding sheets. Hundreds of cattle, much weakened by the last storm, are drifting south, and it is feared many will perish unless the storm lets up soon.

Pettigrew Men Defeated.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 16.—(Special Telegram.)—For the second time in the history of city politics here Pettigrew men were defeated today. They needed four aldermen to complete the combine, but only elected two.

Major Ruth, commissioner of school public lands, today retained Judge J. E. Carland to defend him in the action brought by the state to recover $27,000 school money lost on account of the Taylor defalcation.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, April 16.

At New York—Arrived—Anchoria, from Glasgow.

At New York—Arrived—Mannheim, from Rotterdam; Manitoba, from London.

At Southampton—British steamer Clyde, from Montevideo, which was sighted off Cape Finisterre flying signals of distress, has arrived.

OIL SOLD FOR TWO AND A HALF.

Feverishness Still Characterizes the Market and Further Advances Probable.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—The oil market opened active and feverish this morning. The Standard made another advance of 25 cents in its price, putting it up to $2.25. The May option opened at $2.40 bid and the first sale was at $2.50. It then dropped down ten points, and the third sale was at $2.40. Then it started back again and sold at $2.47½, but soon this broke and at 10:30 it was offered at $2.43. The continual upward movement has inspired confidence in operators and producers and no one now cares to predict that it will stop. Field operations are progressing lively and wild-catters are prospecting with great eagerness for new territory. The Atlantic Refining company announced another advance of 2 cents per gallon in refined oil this morning, which makes a total of 3 cents per gallon the refined product has been put up in the last two weeks. This advance aggregates $1.50 per barrel.

The fact that the price of refined oil is going up with crude is considered by many as evidence that the present flurry is not, as has been claimed by some, a plan of the Standard for the purpose of squeezing the independent refiners. So long as the price of refined oil is kept up in proportion to the price of the crude the independent refiners are not put to a disadvantage.

Between 10:30 and noon there was a great fluctuation in quotations ranging from $2.35 to $2.47½ and at noon standing at $2.43 bid. A feature of the day's trading was that brokers offered to buy credit balances of 100-barrel lots, the idea being to collect enough in small lots to get a 1,000-barrel certificate. Heretofore the small producers who hold only a few hundred barrels have not been able to take advantage of the advance in the price.

The market continued wild after noon, though not active. The highest point reached was just before the close, when a sale was made at $2.54. The market closed at $2.50 bid. The excitement was higher today than at any time yet, owing to the wide range of prices.

TOLEDO, April 16.—Ohio oil advanced 10 cents today. North of Lima is $1.27; south of Lima, $1.25; Indiana, $1.15.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 16.—The purchasing agencies of the different pipe lines are paying $2.25 for credit balances this morning. The certificate market opened with sales at $2.40, and sold as high as $2.50. Considerable oil is being dumped on the market, and the buying orders appear to be exhausted, for a time, at least.

FINDLAY, O., April 16.—Ohio oil made another advance of 10 cents on the barrel today, and the price is now more than double that of a week ago. As an evidence of the fact that oil men believe the higher prices have come to stay, it is stated that Mr. C. C. Harris, one of the largest producers, today made an offer to the Genesee Oil company to take its entire production for the next three months at the present figures. The offer was declined. Mr. Harris has located ten new wells since last Saturday, and expects to have fifty new producers within a month. Other leading producers are starting new wells as fast as derricks can be put up.

Same Advance in London and Russia.

LONDON, April 16.—The English manager of the Standard Oil company, when questioned today regarding the advance in the price of petroleum in the United States and the situation here, said that the price of oil in England has been advanced to correspond with the price in America. A few weeks ago the price was 4d per gallon and it is now 7½d per gallon. He added as yet there has been no general complaint against the advance on the part of the consumers, but it had been a great surprise to dealers.

The manager also said the advance in Scotch oil was not in the same proportion as in American oil. He considers that the situation is due to under-production rather than to speculation.

The Noble brothers of St. Petersburg, the great Russian oil firm, inform the Associated press that there is the same advance in the price in Russian oil as recorded in the United States, and that the Standard Oil company has not yet purchased any oil in Russia.

SPREADING OF THE SILVER GOSPEL

Generals Warner and Sibley Address Large Audiences at Denver.

DENVER, April 16.—The open air meeting this afternoon addressed by the silver champions was the largest ever assembled in Denver. Ex-Congressman Sibley was the first speaker, and he plunged deeply into the midst of his subject at the very beginning. He advised the debasement of partisanship and the elevation of patriotism. Frantic appeals have been made by the gold bugs to the bankers and business men to educate the people in regard to "sound money," but he thought there were so many people who needed education in that way that the goldites had a hopeless task, and one that was daily becoming more so. The speaker told many amusing stories illustrating the points made, but the burden of the entire speech was that it was necessary to unite if hope was to be entertained for the ultimate redemption of silver.

"Shake off party shells," he said, "and unite under the free silver banner, not as republicans, not as democrats, nor yet as populists, but as free born American citizens."

At the end of his speech Mr. Sibley announced that owing to the serious illness of his sister he would end his tour here and start for Pennsylvania tonight.

General Warner was then introduced. "We are face to face," he said, "with the question, what is to be our money? how is it to be supplied?" He showed how the money question is the dominant one in politics today. "'The line of battle is drawn,' monometallism on one side and bimetallism on the other."

He then proceeded to analyze the chances of the restoration of silver within party lines and argued against its possibility. He showed how the parties were split on the question, and if either should adopt a free silver plank it would be the cause of its downfall.

"Stay with the party," he said, "and you may save the spoils of office—that's all. Party lines must be submerged for the present and free silver men must unite on some one candidate for their support. We present for your consideration Mr. Sibley, and however much you may turn the searchlight of investigation on his character you will not find a blot. He would be the first real president since Lincoln if he were chosen." He warned his hearers against putting their trust in an international conference. "As well," he said, "for our protection friends to propose an international conference on the tariff. America must and will take care of itself."

Both speakers were frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. General Warner proceeds from Denver alone through Colorado and to the Pacific coast.

NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO PRESIDE.

President of the Federation of Labor Will Take No Active Part in the Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in this city April 22 and continue in session several days. This will be the first meeting since the Denver convention. John McBride, president of the Federation, will return from Hot Springs tomorrow. He is not sufficiently recovered from his illness, however, to preside at the council's sessions, and Vice President James Duncan will act in his stead. Many questions will be considered by the council. Among them will be the difficulties of the Brew Workers national organization of St. Louis, and the Brewery Workers unions of Chicago. The latter refuse to pay $2,000 which they owe the federation because part of the money would go to the Knights of Labor. This will lead to the further consideration of the relations existing at present between the Federation and the Knights of Labor.

Revising the Lutheran Hymns.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 16.—The general synod executive committee met here today to revise the Lutheran hymns in the country.

DURANT RETAINS HIS NERVE

Hours of Slumber Are Broken, However, by Horrible Nightmares.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES COMMENCED

Some Testimony Heard and an Adjournment Taken to Monday—Police Resumed Their Search for Evidence Against the Accused.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Theodore Durant keeps his nerves under excellent control. During his waking hours he gives little sign of trepidation even when undergoing severe ordeals of examination and accusation. His calmness is characterized as cold-blooded by physicians. His slumbers, however, are not so peaceful. Since his incarceration he has not passed an hour in quiet sleep. When he closes his eyes he invariably becomes the victim of nightmare, and groans and cries in terror. His shrieks last night disturbed all the occupants of the prison and gave color to the rumor that the alleged murderer had committed suicide. At daybreak this morning he was bathed in a cold perspiration. Those who supposed that after his agonized dreams he would make a confession today were surprised at his self-possessed demeanor after he had made his careful toil