

## VENEZUELA'S HONOR LOST.

Three powers Will Refuse to Respect the Decisions of Her Courts.

New York, April 26.—Three powers, says a Washington special to the Times, have already signified to Venezuela that they will not respect the decisions of her courts, and that certain decrees issued by her executive are null and void. Two other powers are about to issue the same notice to her, if they have not already issued it, and others are expected. In short, Venezuela is fast assuming the place of a pariah among nations.

The notice referred to has already been issued by the United States, Spain and Germany. Great Britain and Holland are the two nations which are about to issue it. The United States has gone further than the other powers, for in the case of the asphalt dispute she has served notice on Venezuela that she reserves the right to "review" the decisions of that country's courts.

The matter which has aroused the different nations to take this action is totally unrelated to the asphalt dispute, and relates to old grievances. The most striking thing about it is there is absolutely no concert of action; there has not been even a suggestion from one power to another, and yet the five powers named are taking this course spontaneously.

## ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

The One Great Wish of the People of the Island of Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 26.—The Cuban constitutional commission, which arrived here last night, left today for Washington. General Rafael Portuondo, one of the committee, defined Cuba's position as follows:

"Ninety-nine per cent of the Cuban people desire absolute independence. It is their wish that military occupation by the United States come to an end at once. It may be said that a small element of Spaniards, from a purely commercial motive, favor annexation, but the wish for independence is felt by many Cubans and Spaniards alike. Those Spaniards who favor annexation are not impelled by any love for the United States. They hate Americans, but seem to want some sort of guaranty as to their property and business interests. Peace with the Americans without the independence of Cuba is impossible—I mean moral peace. I do not mean to say that in the event independence is not granted war or revolution would follow, but there would be no sympathy, no friendliness between the people."

## QUENTIN SALAS SURRENDERS.

Insurrection in the Island of Pannay Has Been Ended.

Manila, April 26.—One hundred and fifteen officers and 2,157 bolomen have surrendered and sworn allegiance to the United States at Narvacan, province of South Ilocos.

Major Noble, adjutant general of the department of the Visayas, has received the surrender of Quentin Salas and three of his officers. All the insurgents under Salas will surrender soon. It is claimed that this will end the insurrection in the island of Pannay.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 lepers in the Philippines, and it is planned to isolate them all on one island. Major Ahern, of the Ninth infantry, and Captain Horton, comprising a board of officers appointed to select a suitable place for the purpose, have visited Busanga, Cuillon, Cogayan, DeJolo and other islands, and have made a report, but it has not yet been acted on.

## BRITISH MAKE WAR IN NIGERIA

With Native Soldiers They Defeat Two Great Slave-Raiding Emirs and 5000 Men.

London, April 26.—Brigadier General Sir Frederick Ludgard, high commissioner and commander in chief of Northern Nigeria, and Colonel V. G. Kembell, with a force of West African frontier troops, have completed a successful campaign against the powerful slave raiding emirs of Bida and Kontagora, in Northern Nigeria. The British defeated the emir of Kontagora after heavy fighting, 5,000 natives frequently charging the British square. The British captured the capitals of both Bida and Kontagora and released thousands of slaves.

The emirs have been the terror of the country for years, killing thousands of natives during the past year. They are now entirely powerless and this was brought about without the assistance of white troops.

### Tried in Wreck Train.

San Antonio, Tex., April 26.—The south bound International & Great Northern passenger train was wrecked this morning at Davenport, 16 miles north of here, supposedly by robbers, who threw the switch. A posse with bloodhounds is scouring the country to apprehend the miscreants. No one was killed, but a number of the train crew and passengers were seriously injured.

## IN STANDING ARMY

### Appointment of New First and Second Lieutenants.

OREGON, WASHINGTON AND IDAHO MEN

Who Served in the Philippines Are Among the New Appointments—The List Comprises 588 Men in All.

Washington, April 26.—The secretary of war today made public the names of 588 men selected for first and second lieutenants in the regular army under the army reorganization bill. Many of these men have had service in the regular and volunteer army. They have been ordered for examination and should they pass will be appointed.

All the Oregon, Washington and Idaho men named for commissions in the regular army today saw service in the Philippines in the volunteer regiments and afterwards returned to the service. They now hold commissions in the regiments soon to be mustered out. Oregon and Washington each have two appointees and Idaho one. These men were selected from among the many recommended from each state, because their record for their past service and general efficiency was recognized as superior to that of the other candidates from these states.

## LAST RESTING PLACE.

Remains of Lincoln Placed in the New Monument at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., April 26.—Unostentatiously and without ceremony, the remains of Abraham Lincoln and the other members of his family, which, since March 10, 1900, when the work of rebuilding the Lincoln monument commenced, have been reposing in a temporary stone vault near the monument, were this afternoon replaced in the crypt in the monument which has been rebuilt by the state of Illinois, at a cost of \$100,000. The ceremony of returning the remains to the monument were witnessed by Governor Yates and other state officials, the members of the Lincoln Monument Association, the surviving members of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, Judge Humphrey, of the United States district court, and other federal officers and city officials and citizens who had been advised of the intended removal. No public announcement of the arrangements for the ceremony had been made. The temporary vault was so thoroughly cemented that it was 5 o'clock when the work of removal commenced, when the remains of the president, which were the last to be removed, were finally placed in the marble sarcophagus in the crypt in the monument, where they were sealed up and where they will probably remain through all time.

## AN INSANE IMPULSE.

Bloody Work of a Telephone Electrician at Portland, Maine.

Portland, Me., April 26.—A bloody tragedy occurred this afternoon on the fourth floor of the building occupied by the New England Telephone Company. George H. Brainard, a foreman electrician who has been employed by the company almost 20 years, while chatting with his fellow workmen, whipped out a .38 caliber revolver and opened fire on the party around him. He was evidently an expert marksman, for in a brief space of time he killed one man outright, fatally wounded another man and probably fatally wounded two others. Then he made an attempt to kill a deputy marshal when that officer tried to place him under arrest.

The only motive that can be assigned for the crime is insanity, yet neither before nor after the tragedy did Brainard exhibit any marked evidence of mental derangement. The men in the tragedy were employees of the telephone company. There were 14 men in the crew and Brainard had charge of the workmen.

## HAY AND PAUNCEFOTE.

The Canal Project Discussed at the State Department.

Washington, April 26.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay at the state department for an hour today. In view of the approaching absence from Washington of Secretary Hay, the ambassador was desirous of disposing of pending matters of business. But the important subject of discussion was the canal project.

Secretary Hay has been at work ever since congress adjourned taking soundings, with a view of learning just what could be expected from the senate in case he should submit another treaty to that body, but up to this time he has not been able to secure a satisfactory view of the legislative field.

## EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Killed or Injured near Frankfort Germany.

Frankfort, Germany, April 27.—One of the most destructive explosions on record occurred this evening at the electro-chemical works, near Greisheim, where smokeless powder is manufactured. Most of the boilers exploded. The noise was so tremendous that it was heard at great distances, including Frankfort and Mayence. The factory became a mass of flames immediately, and a northeast wind carried the sparks to neighboring villages, where several houses were set on fire. Eighteen cylinders, each containing about a hundred weight of smokeless powder, were in the room where the explosion occurred.

The troops were immediately ordered to Greisheim to prevent the fire spreading to the large benzine reservoirs near by. Fire brigades from every place in the neighborhood hurried to the scene, but, owing to the dangerous nature of the fire and the fears of a renewal of the explosions, the greatest difficulty was experienced in stopping the progress of the flames. Only after five hours of strenuous effort was the conflagration to some extent controlled and the danger passed so as to make it possible to begin the work of extracting bodies. It is feared that nearly 200 persons have been killed or injured.

Hospitals have been improvised in the vicinity. The flames spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the river Main to Schwanheim. When a second explosion took place the fumes and gases of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity.

The last explosion occurred at 7:30 P. M., and when it was ascertained that no further danger was anticipated, the inhabitants were allowed to return to their homes. At 8:30 the fire was still burning in the center and the work of extracting the bodies from the debris was being carried on by torchlight, gaslight not being obtainable. All railway traffic with Frankfort was stopped during the fire, except for trains carrying the injured, but it has since been resumed. Four sheds for dressing wounds of the injured have been erected.

The catastrophe, it is now stated, originated in a small fire, which ignited several receptacles of picric acid, causing a terrific explosion. The houses adjoining the factory were partially demolished by the violence of the explosion.

## SWINDLED BY EMPLOYEES.

Washington Street Car Men Have Been Arrested for Fraud.

Washington, April 27.—Systematic frauds practised on the lines of the Washington Traction & Electric Company to an extent of probably \$50,000, have been discovered, and eight of the employees, six of whom are conductors and two firemen, are under arrest on a charge of conspiracy.

The operations, it is claimed, have been going on for several months. The punched tickets turned in by the conductors are checked up at the office. The investigation that has been held, it is stated, disclosed that many of the tickets, instead of being destroyed, were saved and sold to conductors at \$1 per 100, and that the conductors who bought them substituted them for good tickets. This was done by turning in the old tickets by the company at the close of each day, the same number of good tickets being retained in the pocket of those who were in the conspiracy. It is also alleged that in many cases the number of fares rung up and the number of passengers on trips have shown a wide divergence.

## A BLOODTHIRSTY REBEL.

Cailles Orders the Execution of Eight American Soldiers.

Manila, April 27.—It is reported that the rebel general Cailles ordered eight American soldiers to be shot April 21, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sanchio, one of his staff officers, and Senor Delarosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the insurgent funds. Sanchio escaped. The others were tortured and then butchered. Cailles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon, proclaims himself dictator and successor to Aguinaldo, and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

### Backward About Enlisting.

London, April 27.—The annual returns of recruiting for 1900 shows a total enlistment of 98,361, against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the impetus of the war and the reduction of the standard of height, the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the service.

## OVER RIGHT OF WAY

### Senator Clark's Men Clash with Nevada Officers.

WORKMEN IGNORE SHERIFF'S ORDERS

Attempt to Prevent Wagons Loaded with Supplies from Crossing Disputed Ground—Will Settle It in Court.

Uvada, Utah, April 29.—The first clash between the Oregon Short Line and Senator Clark's forces for possession of the disputed Utah & California grade occurred today when 22 wagons loaded with ties were driven up to the right of way by order of Superintendent Young. The first team was promptly stopped by the Clark forces. Sheriff Johnson then demanded that the teams be allowed to pass over the public road, but the Clark force again refused to allow the teamsters to proceed. The teamsters then attempted to force their horses through, but the Clark men, heavily reinforced and armed with shovels and pick handles, rushed to the horses heads and stopped them. For two hours the argument was kept up, several of the teamsters in the meantime succeeding in breaking through and getting their wagons upon the right of way.

Finally the Clark forces asked for an armistice and an agreement was reached by which the wagons are not to be unloaded and the Clark forces are to retire to their second line of defense at the barbed wire track, two miles down the grade, pending a determination in court of the respective rights of the claimants. This action, it is believed, removes the danger of a further clash between the rival forces.

## BOER FORCE CAPTURED.

Surrounded at Night by Lieutenant Reid and a Small Party of English.

London, April 29.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener: "Pretoria, April 27.—Since yesterday the column reports the Boer losses to be 12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured and 42 surrendered. In addition to the foregoing, Lieutenant Reid, with 20 Bushmen, captured southeast of Comissie drift, Oliphant's river, Commandant Schoeder and 41 Boers together with a Maxim. Reid's men crept up and surrounded them before dawn, and opened fire, the Boers immediately surrendering."

In a latter message forwarding advice from General Kitchener, his brother, the commander in chief says: "General Kitchener reports from Spardee Platz 18 Boers killed, 14 taken prisoners and 3,000 cattle and many wagons captured."

## WON BY AMERICANS.

Pittsburg Firm Will Build Locomotives for India.

New York, April 29.—An American concern has secured the contract for locomotives recently ordered by the Calcutta port commissioners, despite active European competition.

The Indian authorities invited bids in the open market for nine locomotives. The lowest British bid was that of Neilson, Reid & Company, Glasgow. Their price was £1,549, against the Pittsburg Locomotive Company's bid of £1,378 for each engine. The Pittsburg company also offered quick delivery, undertaking to fulfill its contract inside of six months, while the shortest time given by British builders was nine months. The Calcutta officials accepted the tender of the American company.

This is the first contract for locomotives Americans have secured abroad through lower prices. Previous contracts have come to this country because of prompt delivery.

### Anaconda Burglars Stole Safe Bodily.

Anaconda, Mont., April 29.—Two burglars entered the Alaska saloon early today by forcing the Main street door. Bodily picking up a 300 pound safe, they loaded it onto an express wagon. Driving outside the city limits they broke the safe open and secured \$10,000 in gold. Putting the broken safe back into the wagon they started the horse for the city and made good their escape. No clew.

### Robbed The Express.

Macon, Ga., April 29.—An express car of the Central Georgia railroad going from Atlanta to Savannah was robbed this morning by two men who boarded the train at Macon. After the train pulled out of Macon the two men, who had secreted themselves in some way, entered the express car and confronted the express messenger. They seized and bound his hands and feet and threw a sack over his head. They then went through his packages and secured about \$350, but left a \$1,000 package lying on the floor.

## ALASKA TELEGRAPH LINE.

It Will Probably Be Two Years Before It Is in Good Working Order.

Washington, April 29.—Were it not for the great difficulties of transportation in Alaska, the government military telegraph line from Valdes to the Yukon river and down to St. Michaels would probably be in working order by the close of the coming summer, but under conditions as they exist it will probably be two years before this line in its entirety will be working satisfactorily. Work was not begun in earnest until late in the season of 1900, when by dextrous labor the men of the signal corps, under Major Green, took hold and made phenomenal progress with the line. It is beyond a possibility, however, for them to keep up this pace this summer, owing largely to the difficulties encountered in getting their lines, fixtures and supplies to interior points from which they are working. Active operations in laying the line could not be commenced before late in March or the first of April, and up to this time no advices on this subject have yet been received in Washington.

It is hoped that by the close of this summer season Fort Gibbon will be connected with St. Michael, and this will bring the latter point and Skagway within 15 days of each other, whereas they have been heretofore two months apart, and oftentimes nearer three months. This will be a tremendous saving in time, and an unquestioned advantage to the military and other government officials.

The question of how the line shall be constructed along the great bend of the Yukon has not yet been determined. This neck of land is between 30 and 40 miles wide. Should the line follow the river it would be much longer than an overland section, and could not be reached in summer, except by a large repair force, which would make it expensive and difficult of maintenance. During the past winter an officer has been in the field to see what can be done across country between Fort Gibbon and Fort Egbert. On his report the department will act. The signal corps is feeling its way cautiously, so as not to make the same errors as were ascribed to the Canadian authorities, who attempted to build a telegraph line from the two ends without making a survey of the route, and in consequence, at the close of a season, found that the two ends that were to have connected had overlapped each other for some miles, one going on one side of a mountain and the other on the opposite side. And for weeks neither party knew of the proximity of the other.

## HEAD WAS SEVERED.

"Black Jack" Ketchum, a Noted Desperado Hanged. Rope Jerked Head from Body.

Clayton, N. M., April 27.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," the train robber, was hanged at 1:21 P. M. yesterday. The rope broke but his head was jerked off.

The execution took place in side a stockade built for the occasion. The inclosure was crowded, 150 spectators having been admitted.

When Ketchum mounted the platform at 1:17 his face was very pale, but his eye swept out over the crowd very coldly and boldly, as if he had no fear. A priest stood at his side, as the rope was put around his neck. The condemned man had consented to this at the last moment.

Ketchum declined to make a speech before the noose was put around his neck. He merely muttered "Good by," then said, "Please dig my grave very deep," and finally, "all right, hurry up." His legs trembled, but he kept his nerve.

When the body dropped through the trap the half inch rope severed the head as cleanly as if a knife had cut it. The body pitched forward with blood spurting from the headless trunk. The head remained with the black cap and flew down into the pit.

### Pueblo Teacher Disappears.

Pueblo, Col., April 29.—A local sensation is caused by the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Mertie Buerger, who for 12 years has been a teacher in the Pueblo schools. Bloodhounds followed a trail from Mrs. Buerger's house to and under a bridge over Fountain creek, a shallow stream. The Arkansas river, some distance further on, has been dragged, without result.

### Nebraska Prairie On Fire.

Valentine, Neb., April 26.—Word received from the southwestern part of this (Cherry) county is to the effect that disastrous prairie fires are raging there; that the buildings of one cattle ranch have been entirely wiped out and that other ranches are threatened. Details are very meager, and it is impossible to learn the name of the ranch which has suffered the loss of its buildings, which is about 60 miles from here. The report says that the fires started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.