Remarkable Fight of Spanish Soldiers Besieged by Filipinos.

Fifty-Five Men Surrounded for 337 Days by Thousands of Natives-Desperate Valor Against Odds.

The heroic garrison of a handful of Spanish soldiers who for nearly a year defended their post in a church at Baler, arrived in Manila the second week of July, having capitulated to the Filipinos and being subsequently released by Aguinaldo. story of their defense and the hardships they were obliged to undergo is pronounced by American correspondents equal to the heroism of the Spartans at Thermopylae. Richard Henry Little, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Manila, relates the story

as follows: Baler is the name of a town in the Philippine Islands. It is a hopelessly plain has took sick of the beri-beri fever and paymaster would leave today alarmed the rived shortly afterward and Dreyfus thun-nomenclature in a country where towns that the next day died. His body was also buried men who had not been paid. They began to dered out: "I won't speak here of M. or have not much more than a dozen nipa huts and a broken-down caribou shed rejoice in such names as San Juan de Guinba, Perze des Marinas and San Miguel de Camiling. By the side of these names Baler is as commonplace and despised as Painted Post, and the fever, Lieutenant Zayas assumed tected Colonel Moale, the officer having with any civil or military attache. Neb., or Brown's Siding, Kan., as compared to Chicago or New York.

But Baler will be known in history when forgotten. It will be known as the place surgents. where for 337 days a little handful of men resisted several thousands. How these men, from the thick walls of the old Catholic church at Baler stood at their post from the 30th of June, 1898, to the 2d day of June, 1899, and fought day and night, month in. month out, against a remorseless enemy without and disease, starvation and despair within, is one of the heroic feats of the world.

The siege really began on June 27, although firing did not begin until three days later. On that day occurred the uprising in gents out of their first trench, losing one a heavy guard. There are rumors that a Principe Province, on the eastern side of Luzon. The only Spanish troops in the province were a company of the Second battalion de Casaderos of fifty-five men, under Captain Enrique de las Morenas y Fossi, stationed at Baler, the capital of the

The Church Their Fortress.

Baler is near the middle of Luzon, a few miles inland from the Pacific ocean, and 150 miles from Manila. It is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and consists chiefly of nipa huts, a market place, and a massive church built of stone and brick, with a conven adjoining, where the priests lived and the village scholars were taught.

The Spanish soldiers in Baler, who occupled the nipa barracks, near the public square, decided as they would probably have a greatly superior force pitted against them to retire to the church and convert it into

Captain Morenas accordingly took possession of the church, flew the Spanish flag from the belfry and prepared for a long Six thousand pounds of rice were stored in the church, a large quantity of wood was piled in, and all other supplies that could be secured. The cisterns and wells were filled with water, and barrels placed in the galleries of the church to catch the water from the roof.

Then the Second Battalion de Casaderos just at sunset marched into the church and bolted the doors.

ract

On June 30, three days after the Spaniards had entered the church, a force of 500 Filipines under General Aridez, a relative of General Luna, who afterward became a ont and get it. rival of Aguinaldo and was assassinated by The enemy succeeded in bursting in one this the government commissary, Major At this juncture Colonel Jouanst an- Esterhazy. Aguinaldo's friends, marched against Baler. Spaniards, asking an immediate surrender. Captain Morenas refused and the battle began. The insurgents at first tried to carry the place by assault. But from every window, from the tower and from the basement of the convent came such a galling fire that the insurgents retreated in dismay, leaving many dead and wounded.

The Long Siege Begins.

Repulsed in open battle the Filipinos drew lines around the church and settled down to a siege. Demonstrations were made day and night with a view of tiring the Spanfards out. On August 7, thinking the little garrison of the church must be well nigh exhausted, the insurgents made another assault. The enemy seemed to have its force on the south side of the church, and when had been drawn to that quarter 100 men gun which they had captured with the they thought the attention of the Spaniards came up on the north, and placing scaling ladders against the wall, began to climb up to the small windows, twenty feet above the ground, not protected by gratings.

But the insurgents had not only counted without their host, but they had also forand hearing the insurgents crawling up the boiling water down on the men on the ladhowling. Before they could renew the attack the cook had called soldiers to his aid, arms. the ladders were thrown down and Mauser

The next night, the insurgents deciding the church was not to be carried by assault, began to dig trenches and build a camp. Their fire was incessant, their object being to exhaust the Spanish ammunition. On August 20 three village priests were

sent by the insurgents to prevail upon the Spanlards to surrender. Instead of that the Spaniards prevailed upon them to remain,

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

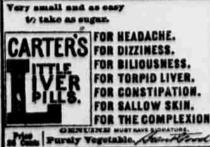
Cenuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BRAVE DEFENDERS OF BALER and the priests became of great help nursing the sick and wounded.

The Good Chaplain Dies, On September 25 Father Carretto, chaptain of the Casaderos, took sick of the dreaded Disappointed Islanders Attempt to Collect beri-beri fever. When he died there was no place to bury him but Inside the church, and COOPED IN A CHURCH NEARLY A YEAR On October 10 the insurgent chief, Calland Villa Corta de Lon, who had taken command and brought up new troops, sent a flag of truce with the message that if the Spanlards did not immediately surrender he would destroy the church with artillery. As a guarantee he had three old-fashioned cannon mounted on bull carts, and paraded

around the church. The defenders refused to surrender, and the cannon were mounted in the trenches

church killed many of the insurrectos as they ran to cover. One shell, however, entered the church, seriously wounded the Casaderos surgeon, Dr. Quinones, while Lieutenant Martin was by bullets while directing operations the province.

from the windows. On the 22d of October brave Captan More-

On November 18 he, too, died, and the

command.

Lieutenant Martin, although desperately ness grew worse among his men, and one this morning. or two died each day.

could not be aired and his men get out of in the fighting. doors for awhile they would all die, the denly threw open the big doors and charge! Cuban soldiers. across the open ground, driving the insurwas so complete that the Spanish soldiers followed up their victory by burning all that part of the town south of the church.

The Dreaded Beri-Beri. Some of the dead who had been too

hastily buried were carried from the church and buried in the trench. As a result of Lieutenant Martin's maneuvers the beri-beri sickness began at once to decrease, and after a few more

deaths ran out entirely. In April a heavy assault was made on all four sides of the church. Fourteen cords of word were piled up on the outside of the In April a heavy assault was made on of wood were piled up on the outside of the sacristy, but just when it was to be fired in the hope of burning the defenders out the insurgents were driven back by a heavy rifle fire, and at night the wood was carried into the church and used for the cook's fire. The food supply was low at this time, and emperor, would intervene. the garrison was put on a starvation diet.

They shot the bats that flew about the belfry of the church and ate them. They crawled out on dark nights into the been shot in the daylight.

killed for food, and a dog that followed one ing statement after statement and declaring of the besiegers' peace commissioners to that Esterhazy could only have had relations of Esterhazy's guilt existed that I asked if is because the case against Du Paty de the church went the same way. They ate with Major Du Paty de Clam and the late rats and mice that filled the priests' house Lieutenant Colonel Henry. The general aband lived for weeks on the leaves of the solutely denied having had any relations calabasa, which grew in the old churchyard. After that Lieutenant Martin succeeded in bribing a native to bring up several hundred pounds of rice on different nights,

Another assault was made about this time. guinaldo's friends, marched against Baler. door of the convent and were pouring in Carriere, replied that he had applied to the nounced that it was Esterhazy's turn to window above the holy images of the church.

The superstitious natives thought the Spaniards had succeeded in getting their patron saints to take a personal hand in the

battle, wavered, and fled. The Yorktown Sailed Away.

On the evening of April 13 the lookout sighted the United States ship Yorktown, sent to take off the garrison from Baler. The garrison thought the Yorktown was a Spanish man-of-war. They burned fires from the tower that night and the next morning put out distress signals, but the Yorktown sailed away, and the siege went

on as before. A few days later the besiegers hauled up before the church the rapid-fire magazine officers and twelve sailors who had come ashore from the Yorktown, but after firing half a dozen rounds succeeded in breaking it

beyond repair. It was not long after this, upon being satisfied that the Philippines no longer begotten to reckon on one Jose Doran, the longed to Spain, that the Spanish garrison company cook of the Casaderos. Jose had decided to capitulate. Everything seemed to company cook of the Casaderos. Jose had been bolling water just before the attack, be satisfactorily arranged; the garrison put hearing the insurgents crawling up the ladders, rushed to the windows and poured were ready to march out when it was found the besiegers wished to call their giving up ders. They tumbled back, shricking and of Baler a "surrender" instead of "capitu-

"We do not surrender!" shouted Lieutenbullets completed the work begun by hot ant Martin, from the window to which he had been carried on a stretcher by his men. "You should know us better. We will never surrender."

"Not Until We Rot!" He Cried. The insurgents took counsel and then

"When will you surrender?" "When we rot!" replied the lieutenant. The insurgents had another parley. Then hey told the defenders they could march out with all the honors of war and that the event should be called a capitulation or anything else that the senor lieutenant

So the Spaniards marched out on May 31, carrying their guns and flying their flags, and three days later were in Manila. Thirty-one was the number that marched away from Baler; fifty-five was the number hat had entered the church when the siege began. Only two officers came back.

ARC LIGHTS THAT FAILED

Concessionaires Insist that Lights Furnished by the Electric Light Company Are Worthless.

The application of the Greater America Exposition for an injunction to prevent the oncessionaires from using any illuminating medium except that furnished by the local electric light company is being heard by Judge Dickinson. The exposition management represents that, in view of the inflammable character of the buildings, it is essential that the use of gasoline and other independent lighting facilities should be prohibited. The defendants assert that the electric lights furnished were continually giving trouble and that they frequently went out during the performances. Consequently, they put in gasoline incandescent lights and no protest was made by the management until after the independent plants were in operation. One or two of the defendants testified that they obtained permission from Superintendent Gallagher to put in the

The Exposition association submitted a number of affidavits by local insurance men to show that the fire hazard is largely increased by the use of miscellaneous lights the French army." and the concessionaires are still introducing testimony to show that the electric lights

Their Gratuity by Force.

FIVE ARE DEAD AND TEN ARE WOUNDED

Inaccuracies in Lists Cause Much Hardship, Many Veterans Following Commissioners for Weeks.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.-Five men and fired. One of the cannon burst and are dead and ten wounded as the result the other two acted in such an eccentric of a conflict between gendarmes and disfashion whenever they were fired that they appointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three caused a general stampede each time from miles from Santiago, where the payment of the trenches, and the sharpshooters in the the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay and after three days only 580 had his allegations. The court will draw its been paid. Thousands who had been dis- own conclusions. appointed at other points had come to Cuevitas as the last place of payment in

The imperfect list causes great dissatisfaction, and a rumor is circulated that the the prisoner a chance to reply. it before the windows to keep the insurgents and Captain Baliat with twenty gendarmes charge of the payments.

Suddenly Captain Ballat, who was same day three more of the soldiers died mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck the four-worded towns in the Philippines are of fever and one was killed by the in- by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. whom I am alleged to have dired must be His men promptly fired a voiley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed ill, assumed command. The beri-beri sick- and thirteen wounded, two of whom died

> Colonel Moales' guard promptly sur-Finally, concluding that if the church rounded the money office, but took no part For a few minutes there was a lively con-

lieutenant determined to make a sally flict, carbines and machetes being used against the besiegers. As soon as he could freely. Captain Baliat was the only genwalk he placed his men in readiness, sud- darme wounded. The dead were colored This morning payment was resumed under

man killed and three wounded. The rout force is being organized to attack the pay office, but they are probably unfounded, General Castillo, civil governor of San-

tiago, was at the place at the time and soon restored order. There is no doubt that the inaccurate list will cause a great deal of Many veterans vainly followed hardship. the United States commissioners for six weeks only to find that their names are not listed. General Wood, military governor, does not anticipate serious trouble.

(Continued from First Page.)

scandal continued, that his sovereign, the General Gonse here asked to be allowed to respond to Esterhazy's testimony as given before the court of cassation, and declared in a loud voice that Esterhazy's statement churchyard and brought in snakes that had that he was the instrument of the general staff was an absolute lie. The general minister of war. The witness added: Once two prowling cats were lured in and traversed Esterhazy's evidence, contradict-

> with him. Counsel asked that the dossier containing the documents relating to the inquiry into municated to the court and discussed. To was playing him false, able to come to court in a few days. He court accordingly read to an attentive audiadded that a medical consultation in this ence Esterhazy's deposition, as published in connection would take place tonight and that April last.

the decision would be announced tomorrow. Leading counsel then submitted to General Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. did not take part in it.

"It's false, it's false," shouted the general, and from his manner one would imagine he spoke sincerely unless he is a fine actor.

Disconcerts General Gonse. The general, however, was visibly disoncerted at several of M. Labori's questions.

The witness' voice grew so faint that it last: was scarcely audible. Finally counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after the inquiry and General

Gonse replied: "Because General Saussier deemed it proper to leave him at liberty." "Yes," retorted M. Labori, "but General Saussier must have been deceived by the general staff." This abrupt declaration, accompanied by

an expressive gesture, was in counsel's best style and caused a sensation in court, amid which the general returned to his seat, looking very ill at ease.

Major Gendron, who deposed yesterday, was recalled after General Gonse and supported the latter's statements. General Boisdeffre then jumped to his feet

and denied in the most forcible manner the mean, equivocal intrigues of politics. The general replied in the negative Esterhazy's statements, adding that had he been present he would have "given him the lie with all the contempt he deserves.' The court adjourned for the day at 11:40

Following are the proceedings in detail: Comptroller Roy, the first witness called today, gave his impressions of Dreyfus, which harmonized with those of the generals who have already testified. But the witness was unable to give a single specific fact to substantiate his impressions.

Major Dreviell testified to a long string of

military questions. He referred to Dreyfus' alleged boastfulness of his money and his irregular attendance at his office. After Dreyfus had rebutted one or two of

this witness' statements Major Du Chatelet was called. He described the alleged confidences of Dreyfus in regard to women and gambling. Maitre Demange expressed surprise at the

fact that the witness had not mentioned this at the court-martial of 1894, to which Major Du Chatelet replied: "What? Here was a man accused of one of the most believes crimes and you think I ought to have retailed his confidences in regard to women and gambling. Nonsense." Simply a Private dentleman.

Dreyfus briefly corrected some of Du Chatelet's statements and then M. Dubrieul, who described himself as a private gentleman, took the stand. He testified as to how he was introduced to Dreyfus by a certain Bodson, at whose house the witness afterward dined in company with Dreyfus and a German attache, whose name he did not remember. Continuing, M. Dubrieul said he was

greatly astonished at the "suspicious fapresence, M. Dubrieul ceased his visits to M. Bodson, when the latter asked the reason for this, saying, according to the witness, that Dreyfus was the friend and even lover of his wife, and asking witness' advice as to how to get rid of her. Witness asked M. Bodsen if he had proofs

even proofs enough to drive Dreyfus out of Witness, however, was unable to learn to what M. Bodson referred. M. Labori after questioning the character

and Bodson replied: "Proofs? Yes, I have

case, and the evidence of this witness is by not God." no means the least strange.

German embassy. M. Labori-Was he a military or a civil M. Dubrieul-I do not remember. I do

my place (laughter) and he will see the

difficulty of remembering the name of a stranger he met thirteen years ago. M. Labori-If I was unable to give his name I should not come here to testify. So here is another Beaurepaire witness, who knows nothing, yet testifies against the prisoner without being able to substantiate

Dreyfus protested excitedly against the evidence of M. Dubrieul, who is a Parisian friend of M. de Beaurepaire, but Colonel Jouanst exhorted him to be calm, promising in the central aisle of the church. A collect in groups and to show their annoy- Mme. Bodson, except to say that my relaprivate soldier put on his uniform and wore ance. Finally their threats became serious, tions with Mme. Bodson ceased in 1888 or 1887, since which time I have never seen from knowing of the leader's death. As was present to preserve order among the her. I wish simply to assert that the wit-Licutenant Martin was sick from his wounds applicants and the United States troops pro- ness is lying. I never dired at M. Bodson's matter must be cleared up. People must produce definite facts here and not mere tittle-tattle. The name of the person with ascertained. It must be known here who is lying and who is speaking the touth."

(Great sensation.) The Government Commissary-It must be understood that I must refuse to undertake the inquiry M. Labori suggests with reference to M. Dubricul.

M. Labori-The government commissioner must not think anyone intends to be disrespectful to him. But I have received information that the criminal authorities of Coutances are able to give interesting information in regard to M. Dubrieul. If I write to the public presecutor he will not reply to me, but if the government commissioner refuses my request I will apply to the president, who is here solely concerned with the demonstration of the truth. I will beg him to be the interpreter of this respectful request. I know better than any one how much greater than mine is the position of government commissioner. M. Dubrieul having supported M. Labori's request, Colonel Jouanst announced that he

would carry it out if he could legally do so. Hearing Becomes Monotonous. When this incident concluded the trial

again became utterly monotonous. Major Lerond, a professor at the military school, described his relations with Esterhazy and Picquart, telling how Esterhazy trial. Esterhazy is said to have threatened, if the attended the artillery maneuvers of 1894 and 1896 and touching upon Picquart's subrelating to new inventions, to which inquiry

plied that he had not yet obtained positive a prisoner.' proof, but had the gravest presumptions." Here Colonel Picquart jumped up and dethe relations of Esterhazy and Paty de Clam, or that he spoke in behalf of the minister time of his prosecution by Colonel Picquart

military authorities on the subject, but his speak, but that as he was not present the request had been refused. Major Carriere evidence which he gave before the court of added that he hoped Paty de Clam would be cassation would be read. The clerk of the

The reading of Esterhazy's deposition oc cupied an hour, during which the audience Gonse a number of searching questions on devoted most of its attention to M. Labori, whose appearance denoted no diminution of The general, as a result, became very ex- energy. The pallor which was noticeable in cited, especially when asked if there was not his face yesterday was replaced by a ruddy an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy and if he glow, though there were signs that he was suffering occasional excruciating twinges. After a brief adjournment M. Labori asked that the three letters addressed by Esterhazy to the president of the republic should

> Esterhazy Letters. (The following are passages from those Did he defend the machinations of Paty de

letters which were published early in April (In the first letter he [Esterhazv] said: headstrong and excitable. European causes for the government of my at which there were discussions as to what country to take care not to allow my name | was to be done for Esterhazy? and to the president of the republic and I tales are always being repeated. I do not ask him to put an end to the scandal, as he accept their insinuations. can and ought to do. If I should have the . M. Labori-There are no insinuations. We sorrow not to be listened to by the supreme | are talking of statements made by Paty de head of my country my precautions are Clam. honor of a soldier, even an enemy, above proceedings of Paty de Ciam.

CUBANS ATTACK A PAY CAR of M. Dubricul asked the government commissary if he had made inquiries on the subject from the police of Coutances, to which Major Carriere replied: "That is a republic, to judge if you should force me sether innocent of a share in the appearstrange request."

That is a republic, to judge if you should force me sether innocent of a share in the appeared to carry the question into that region. An ance of the "Dixi" article which appeared M. Labori-Everything is strange in this Esterhazy fears not anything or anybody if in the Libre Parole and gave the public the the next session of congress.

first information regarding the character of (In his second letter Esterbazy said: "I the secret dossier and the intrigues against When he was pressed to describe more am at bar and compelled to use all the Colonel Picquart. clearly the alleged German attache, M. means at my power. A generous woman who When General Gonse was asked what he Dubrieul replied that he did not know his warned me of the horrible plot woven thought of Paty de Clam's interviews with name, but was told he was attached to the against me by friends of Dreyfus, with the Maltre Tenzenas, Esterhazy's counsel, Genassistance of Colonel Picquart, has since eral Gonse replied; "Esterhazy was a sort been able to procure for me among other documents the photograph of a paper which not because he was under the protection of she succeeded in getting out of that officer. not know. Let Maitre Labori put himself in This paper, stolen in a foreign legation by Saussier so ordered it." Colonel Picquart, is most compromising for certain diplomatic personages. If I neither obtain support nor justice, and if my name ster acted in this manner because he had June, by ordering the removal of the press was to be renounced, this photograph, which been deceived by the headquarters staff in bureau to Washington and authorizing the is today quite safe abroad, will be immedi-

ately published." (In the third letter Esterhazy said: "This document is protection for me, since it proves the scoundrel is Dreyfus, and is a terviews between Du Paty de Clam and ten days. It is reported that Sam B. Cook, danger for my country because its publication, with the facsimile of writing, will force them to stop, France to humiliate herself or to declare war. You, who are above empty quarrels, in the occasion to re-defend himself. "I ask which my honor is at stake, do not leave leave," he said, "only to tell the court me under the obligation of choosing be- that I give the most absolute contradiction tween two alternatives equally horrible. Compel Pontius Pilate of politics to make a clear, precise declaration instead of mancuvering to retain the votes of friends of Barabbas. ("All letters that I have written will

shortly reach the hands of one of my rela- | deserve." (Great sensation.) tives, who has had the honor this summer to receive two emperors. What will the out help, without advice. My blood will be upon your heads.")

have's allegation that he was the right-

Blames Paty de Clam.

The Mont Souris interview, Gonse continued, occurred in July, 1898. "But," he added, "as Major Du Paty de Clam and Lieutenant Colonel Henry left General de Bededffre and myself in the dark in regard to their movements, it was only by chance I heard of it from M. Gribelin. "Anonymous letters received in October,

1897, announced that a campaign was being organized against Esterhazy. It was proposed to send Esterhazy an anonymous letter, telling him to keep quiet and do nothing, but the minister of war refused to sanction it." The general positively maintained that

Esterhazy was never instructed in regard to what he should say at the inquiry con-Gonse added the assertions of Esterhazy on this subject were utterly devoid of truth. General Gonse proceeded to refer to his saw Dreyfus there. avoldance of Esterhazy ducing the Zola

"I considered him to be a compromising person," said the witness, "and I was not sequent inquiry as to whether in 1894 Ester- wrong. If Esterhazy was permitted to go hazy could have obtained secret documents free at the time of the judicial inquiry, it was by the order of General Saussier, who the witness replied in the negative. The would not accept the advice of the general major added that during this interview staff, nor of the officers under him, how-Picquart said he spoke in behalf of the ever high their rank. It was Major Du Paty de Clam alone who compromised the entire "Colonel Picquart's manner in speaking of headquarters staff by his imprudence. (Sen-Esterhazy left me so little doubt that proofs sation.) If I now say so for the first time, it he had been arrested or was about to be Clam has been dismissed. I could not have taken into custody. Colonel Picquart re- spoken earlier without seeming to accuse

The general then attempted to explain the intervention of the headquarters staff in nied mentioning espionage to Major Lerond | the choice of Esterhazy's winesses at the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, and not with In conclusion General Gonse said:

> of the dead) was greatly in the wrong in sending Gribelin to the Mont Souris interview. Gribelin would not have been there if I had known it, but I had not been told." Pointed Questions for Gonse. M. Labori next asked that the dossier in

'Colonel Henry (I regret to have to speak

the Tavernier inquiry on Paty de Clam the judges have no right to issue restrainshould be produced, whereupon the government commissary said: "I ask that the junction rule has worked to place men in request be refused."

Replying to counsel the commissary said he hoped Paty de Clam would be able to

appear in a few days. M. Labori said he was greatly surprised that Paty de Clam had sent Esterhazy documents of which the former only ought to have had official cognizance. Did General Gonse approve of Paty de Clam's action'

Clam? General Gonse-Never. Paty de Clam was My house is illustrious enough in the annals, M. Labori-But General Gonse initiated can secure, they will grow more valuaof French history and in those of the great certain steps. Were there not conferences

to be dragged in mud. I addrass myself, General Gonse-There were no such contherefore, to the supreme head of the army ferences. It is absolutely untrue. These

taken for my appeal to reach the ears of my heraldic chief, the sovereign of the Ester- After this M. Labori said he desired to given away, among them a \$250.00 Seal hazy family, the emperor of Germany. He know if General Gonse did not consider himis a soldier and will know how to set the self in some measure responsible for the fit guaranteed.

When the Boys Come Home—

Mr. Frederick, Hatter, will take off his hat to them-so will every other loyal Omahan-Long ago every man took off his hat to us for we have been the acknowledged perfect hatter of the west-We have always had the young men's trade-for they all know when it comes to style and quality Frederick has them-Some special prices being made this week on all our straw goods -We are the only store in Omaha that has the popular rough straw hats for young men.

FREDERICK The Hatter, The Leading Hat Man of the West.

120 South 15th Street.



stronger and last longer.

Some times the first indication that glasses are needed is that your book must always be in a certain place-You find yourself constantly changing your position in order to keep it just right-If you move an inch to near or too far the letters blur. This is one of the miliarity" between the attache and Dreyfus, worst forms of eye strain-If you have and that, perceiving they disapproved of his to hold everything "just so" you are taking chances with your most precious sense-With correctly adjusted lenses your work will be pleasant and restful-Your eyes will be

> J. C. Huteson, Manufacturing Optician, Kodaks, Cameras 1520 Douglas St.







of special prisoner. Fe retained his liberty, the general staff, but because General General Saussier Deceived. M. Labori remarked that General Sausregard to Esterhazy, adding: "That is a point which is very important to emphasize." (Great sensation.) The general admitted there were two in-Tezenas, after which witness said he ordered

General de Boisdeffre at this point took to Esterhazy's evidence." Then, turning to counsel for defense, the general added: "If I were not here as a

witness, I would ask permission to say in regard to these falsehoods that I despise them and repel them with the scorn they The evidence of Mlle. Pays, the friend of

Esterhazy, given before the court of caswhole world think when it learns of the sation, was then read by the clerk of the cowardly, cold cruelty with which I have court, as the witness did not appear when been allowed to struggle in my agony with-General Lebelin de Dionne, governor of

General Gonse said be desired to reply to fus' character at college. The prisoner, he advanced. Committees have been organized Esterhazy's statements. During the course said, displayed great intelligence, but had to conduct relief work. Much assistance has of his observations the general said Ester- a deplorable temper. He recalled a re- been received and large quantities of sunmark of Dreyfus that the people of Alsacehand man of the general staff was absolutely | Lorraine would be much happier under and help will be gladly received from any German rule than under the rule of France. | quarter. The prisoner, referring to the recriminations mentioned by General de Dionne, explained that during his first year at the military college he attained very high marks, that the second year he almost held his place, when, he added, he heard a member of the examination board had declared at a board meeting that without knowing the pupils. he put mark "5" opposite the name of Dreyfus simply because they did not want a Jew thought that his protests against this would therefore, be readily understood.

Regarding his alleged remarks about Alreal sentiments.

ducted by General Pellieux, and General he had seen Dreyfus at Brusseis during the letters have come from prominent southern-The prisoner, rising, declared that it was preclation of his efforts to more firmly in 1886, at the time of the Amsterdam cement the north and south.

> he had visited Brussels. "I met you, M. Lanquety," said Dreyfus, 'at a restaurant in the St. Hubert Arcade. We exchanged a few words.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:40.

exhibition, adding that it was the only time

Chicago Labor Unions Preparing a Petition to the Next

statement was true.

Congress. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Record says: from both sides. The petition will recite that numerous injunctions have been granted on ex parte evidence, which have worked hardships on innocent persons against whom they have been directed.

Was a lengthy discussion over the adoption of a new constitution, but no agreement was reached. It was proposed to limit members in the new organization strictly to law stenographers and court reporters. they have been directed.

It is not sought by the labor unions to restrain the judges from exercising the full power of their courts where there has been damage to property, loss of life or injury to body, but they will insist that where there has been neither of these conditions ing orders. It is asserted that the in-junction rule has worked to place men in of the University of the South, Tennessee.

\$10.00

To the woman having the greatest number of Kirk's White Russian Soap Wrappers to her credit August 31st, we will give \$10

CASH as a present. Save every wrapper you

ble each day. Every wrapper counts in the

PRESENT great contest that ends December 20th.

AUCUST 31

Skin Jacket made to the winner's measure-Bring or send wrappers to 306 So. 12th St. JAS. S. KIRK & CO.

Oh, My Feet!-

1-Ill-fitting shoes.

There are three reasons that are the cause of most sore feet.

2-Too light soles 3-Over-worked feet. The first two you can avoid by getting your shoes from Drex. L. Shooman. We make a specialty of welt soles that make walking easy and a comfort-Black or Tan, Russia Calf. Patent Leather, Box Calf, and Vici Kid-Once you wear a pair of welt soles you'll never wear the others-Nothing ever

comfort-The lighter soles in all the spring styles, too. Drexel Shoe Co.,

shown in Omaha that equals our line of

woman's \$3 welts for variety, style and

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

\$20 Pianos at \$5.00-

tors always welcomed.

This week and the balance of the month we offer twenty of the best planos ever put on the market on the easy terms of \$5 a month-this payment is so small that any one can afford to own a piano-The extra inducementstogether with our low price-\$50 to \$100 less than usual-are made to clear off of our floors the surplus stock befroe the fall selling begins-Parties from out of

town should call at our store and at

least see what we have to offer-Visi-

A. HOSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anni-Music and Art. 1513 Douglas, A Chicago attorney is now at work on the

draft of a bill that will be presented at DEVLIN INCIDENT CLOSES

Chairman Jones Has a Scheme for Getting Rid of Troublesome Factor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.-The Chronicle says that Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, has closed the Devlin incident, which disturbed the peace and harmony of the national committee at Sa. Louis last May and again at Chicago in selection by ex-Governor Stone of Missourl of a new editor. Devlin will be out just as soon as Mr. Stone can find the right man to succeed him. That will be within the next chairman of the Missouri state central committee, may be the next editor of the bureau. Mr. Cook is general manager of the ways and means committee at the present time, Ex-Congressman Hinrichsen of Jacksonville has been urged for the place by Illinois democrats, and he may receive the appoint-

AT WORK REBUILDING VICTOR

Colorado City to Rise from Its Ashes in Brick and Stone-Fifteen Hundred People Homeless.

VICTOR, Colo., Aug. 23.-Tremendous activity prevails here in preparation for rebuilding the burned district with steel, stone the military college, then testified to Drey- and brick structures. The price of lots has plies are on hand, but more will be needed

Fifteen hundred people were rendered homeless by the fire and lost everything they had. The sale of liquor within the city limits has been absolutely prohibited. Permits for the erection of temporary buildings, good for ninety days, are being

Reunion of the Blue and Gray. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23 .- Mayor Wilon the headquarters staff. The prisoner liam Makin, Captain J. W. Wartman and others of this city left today for a tour of the northern states to invite the governor and other prominent men to meet President sace-Lorraine, Dreyfus declared that the McKinley here at the national reunion of statement was the very opposite of his the blue and gray, October 10, 11, 12 and 13 The reunion is meeting a hearty response M. Lanquety, a mining engineer of Bou- from the south and is the outcome of the logne, who told the court of cassation that president's Atlanta speech. Hundreds of summer of 1894 followed. The witness said ers showing their gratification at the presithat he could not now swear to when he dent's policy and accepting invitations to the reunion and personally show their ap-

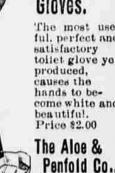
National Fraternal Congress. CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- A division of sentiment in regard to the rate plan reported by

the committee was apparent today among M. Lanquety admitted that the prisoner's the delegates to the National Fraternal congress. The delegates are apparently united in favor of the adoption of the mortality statement of the committee, but MOVE AGAINST INJUNCTIONS representatives of the older excieties objected to the minimum rate of the plan. Several papers on the subject were read to-

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—At today's session of the National Stenographers' association a Chicago labor organizations will unite in a plan of organization was presented by petition to the United States congress and committee composed of O. C. Gaston, Iowa, the various state legislatures to enact laws Dr. Rudolph Tombo, New York; L. E. leaving it where the soldiers could crawl on the minister of t

"Frat" Men in Session in Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The hundred "Frat" men, representing forty chapters of the Delta Tau Deïta Fraternity, held the opening session of the thirty-fifth biennial convention here today. Rev. Edwin Hughes of Boston precided. An address of welcome was made by H. W. Mahan of Chicago and





Druggists,





