

**BRAVE DEFENDERS OF BALER**

**Remarkable Fight of Spanish Soldiers Besieged by Filipino.**  
**COOPED IN A CHURCH NEARLY A YEAR**  
**Fifty-Five Men Surrounded for 337 Days—Thousands of Anarchy-Despotic 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, having capitulated to the Filipinos and being subsequently released by Aguinaldo. The 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 non-descript in a country where towns that have not much more than a dozen nipa huts and a broken-down earthen street are such as San Juan de Guimba, Peraza, Marinas and San Miguel de Camiling. By the side of these names Baler is as commonplace and despised as Painted Post, Neb., or Brown'siding, Kan., as compared to Chicago or New York.

But Baler will be known in history when the four-walled towns in the Philippines are forgotten. It will be known as the place where for 337 days a little handful of men resisted several thousand natives. From the thick walls of the old Catholic church at Baler stood at their post from the 26th of June, 1898, to the 24 day of June, 1899, and fought day and night, month in, month out, against a remorseless enemy without food, without water and in 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 Principe Province, and the Spaniards in 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 Fossel, stationed at Baler, the capital of the province.

**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 convent adjoining, where the priests lived and the village scholars were taught.

The Spanish soldiers in Baler, who occupied 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 a fortress.

Captain Morenas accordingly took possession of the church, flew the Spanish flag from the belfry and prepared for a long siege. 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.

On June 30, three days after the Spaniards had entered the church, a force of 500 Filipinos under General Arderiz, a relative of General Luna, who afterward became a rival of Aguinaldo, and was assassinated by Aguinaldo's friends, marched against Baler. The insurgents sent a white flag to the 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 beams 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 striking the Spaniards 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 they thought the attention of the Spaniards had been drawn to that quarter, 100 men 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.

**CUBANS ATTACK A PAY CAR**

**Disappointed Islanders Attempt to Collect Their Gratuity by Force.**  
**FIVE ARE DEAD AND TEN ARE WOUNDED**  
**Innocenties in Lists Cause Much Hardship, Many Veterans Following Commissioners for Weeks.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—Fifty men are dead, and ten wounded as the result of a conflict between gendarmes and disaffected Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Sagua, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five innocents, however, had given their names to receive pay after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas as the last place of payment in the province.

The imperfect list causes great dissatisfaction, and a rumor is circulated that the paymaster would leave today alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Captain Ballat with twenty gendarmes was present to preserve order among the applicants and the United States troops protected Colonel Moore, the officer having charge of the payments.

Suddenly Captain Ballat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and thirteen wounded, two of whom died this morning.

Colonel Moore's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting.

For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Captain Ballat was the only gendarme wounded. The dead were colored Cuban soldiers.

This morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that the force is being organized to attack the pay office, but they are probably unfounded.

General Casillo, civil governor of Santiago, 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 hardship. Many veterans vainly followed 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.

**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 to appear, 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 wood were piled up on the outside of the church, but just when it was to be fired in the hope of burning the defenders out the soldiers were driven back by the fire of the church, 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 the garrison was put on a starvation diet. They shot the bats that flew about the belfry, and at night the old churchyard.

They crawled out on dark nights into the churchyard and brought in snakes that had been shot in the daylight.

Once two provolongs came and were killed for food, and a dog that followed one of the besiegers' peace commissioners to the church went the same way. They ate rats and mice that filled the priests' house and lived for weeks on the leaves of the callaloo which grew in the old churchyard.

After Lieutenant Martin succeeded in bribing a native to bring up several hundred pounds of rice on different nights, leaving it where the soldiers could crawl out and get it.

Another assault was made about this time. The enemy succeeded in bursting in one door of the convent and were pouring in when the soldiers hurled down from the 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 gun which they had captured with their 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 belonged to Spain, that the Spanish garrison decided to capitulate. Everything seemed to be satisfactorily arranged; the garrison put the sick and wounded on stretchers and all were ready to march out when it was found the besiegers wished to call their giving up of Baler a "surrender" instead of "capitulation." The garrison immediately refused.

**EVIL TALES IN COURT**

When this incident occurred the trial became utterly monotonous.

The witness called at the military school, described the relations with Esterhazy and Picquet, telling how Esterhazy attended the artillery maneuvers of 1891 and 1896 and touching upon Picquet's subsequent inquiry as to whether in 1894 Esterhazy could have obtained secret documents relating to new inventions, and how in relation to the witness replied in the negative.

The major added that during the interview Picquet said he spoke in behalf of the minister of war. The witness added: "Colonel Picquet's manner in speaking of Esterhazy left me no little doubt that Esterhazy's guilt existed that I asked if he had been arrested or was about to be taken into custody. Colonel Picquet replied that he had not yet obtained positive proof, but that the gendarmes had received information that Esterhazy had fled from the country."

General Gouze then submitted to General Gouze a number of questions relating to Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. The general, as a result, became very excited, especially when asked if there was not an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy and if he did not take part in it.

After Esterhazy had taken the stand, M. Laborel, who was the only witness to call the stand, was called. M. Laborel, who was the only witness to call the stand, was called.

**Disconcerts General Gouze.**  
 The general, however, was visibly disconcerted at several of M. Laborel's questions. The witness' voice grew so faint that it was scarcely audible.

Finally counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after inquiry into General Gouze's reply: "Because General Sausser deemed it proper to leave him at liberty."

"Yes," retorted M. Laborel, "but General Sausser 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 Dreuil, who had deposed yesterday, was recalled after General Gouze and supported the latter's statements.

General Boladere then jumped to his feet and denied in the most forcible manner Esterhazy's statements, adding that he had been present but would have given him the lie with all the contempt he deserves."

The court adjourned for the day at 11:40 a. m.

Following are the proceedings in detail: Controller 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 Dreuil, who has 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 the witness' statements, M. Laborel called the witness. 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, which Major Du Chatelet replied: "What? Here was a man accused of one of the most heinous crimes and you think I ought to have recalled his confidences in regard to women and gambling? Nonsense!"

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

Continuing, M. Dubriul said he was greatly astonished at the "suspicious familiarity" between the attache and Dreyfus, and that, perceiving their disapproval of his presence, M. Dubriul 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. Bodson if he had proofs and Bodson replied: "Proofs? Yes, I have even proofs enough to drive Dreyfus out of the French army."

Witness, however, was unable to learn to what M. Bodson referred.

M. Laborel after questioning the character

**MOVING AGAINST INJUNCTIONS**

**Chicago Labor Unions Preparing a Petition to the Next Congress.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Record says: Chicago labor organizations will unite in a petition to the United States congress and the various state legislatures to enact laws which will restrict the rights of judges to issue injunctions without hearing evidence 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.

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 no such damage, no such conditions the judges have no right to issue restraining orders. It is asserted that the injunction rule has worked to place men in General Gouze—Never. Paty de Clam was heading and excited.

M. Laborel—But General Gouze initiated certain steps. Were there not conferences at which there were discussions as to what was to be done for Esterhazy?

General Gouze—There were no such conferences. It is absolutely untrue. These tales are always being repeated. I do not accept their insinuations.

M. Laborel—There are no insinuations. We are talking of statements made by Paty de Clam.

General Gouze—I was not referring to you. After this M. Laborel said he desired to know if General Gouze did not consider himself in some measure responsible for the proceedings of Paty de Clam.

The general replied in the negative and

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 Mr. Frederick, Hatter, will take off his hat to them—so will every other loyal Omaha—Long ago every man took off his hat to us for we have been the only hat makers in Omaha. And 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.

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 Sometimes 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—just above an inch, or near or too far the letters blur. This is one of the worst forms of eye strain—if you have to hold everything "just so" you are taking chances with your most precious sense—With correctly adjusted lenses your work will be pleasant and your eyes will be stronger and last longer.

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Oh, My Feet!  
 There are three reasons that are the cause of sore feet.

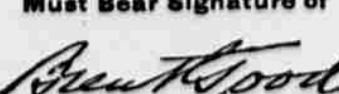
- 1—Ill-fitting shoes.
- 2—Too light soles.
- 3—Over-worked feet.

The first two you can avoid by getting your shoes from Drexel L. Shoeman. We make a specialty of well soles that make walking easy and a comfortable fit. Patent Leather, Box 'Nuff, and Vici Kid—Once you wear a pair of well soles you'll never wear the others—Nothing ever shown in Omaha that equals our line of woman's \$3 well soles for variety, style and comfort. The lighter soles in all the spring styles, too.

**Drexel Shoe Co.,**  
 Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,  
 1619 FARNAM STREET.

**\$20 Pianos at \$5.00—**  
 This week and the balance of the month we offer twenty of the best pianos 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 inducement together with our low price—\$20 to \$100 less than usual—are made to clear off our floor the surplus stock before the fall selling begins—Parties from out of town should call at our store and at least see what we have to offer—Visitors always welcomed.

**A. HOSPE,**  
 We celebrate our 25th business anniversary on July 23rd, 1894.  
 Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**  
 Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.  
 Must Bear Signature of  
  
 See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE.  
 FOR DIZZINESS.  
 FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
 FOR TORPID LIVER.  
 FOR CONSTIPATION.  
 FOR RYALLOW SKIN.  
 FOR THE COMPLEXION.

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

**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 concessionaires 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 light be entirely 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 plans were in operation. One or two of the defendants testified that they obtained permission from Superintendent Gallagher to put in the light.

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 and the concessionaires are still introducing testimonies to show that the electric lights were worthless.

**\$10.00 CASH**

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 can secure, they will grow more valuable each day. Every wrapper counts in the

**PRESENT**

great contest that ends December 20th, 1899.

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some elegantly costly presents will be given away, among them a \$25.00 Seal Skin Jacket made to the winner's measure—guaranteed.

Bring or send wrappers to 308 So. 12th St. JAS. S. KIRK & CO.

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 Price \$2.00

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**\$20 Pianos at \$5.00—**  
 This week and the balance of the month we offer twenty of the best pianos 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 inducement together with our low price—\$20 to \$100 less than usual—are made to clear off our floor the surplus stock before the fall selling begins—Parties from out of town should call at our store and at least see what we have to offer—Visitors always welcomed.

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