

DEFIES CITY

CHICAGO HAS A LITTLE WAR ON HAND.

DISPUTE OVER LAND.

Captain Streeter With Armed Men and Rapid Fire Guns Defies City and State.

Chicago, May 29.—With an armed body of twenty men, two rap-fire guns and some barbed wire, for making entanglements, Captain George Streeter Saturday took possession of 185 acres of land here. After hoisting the United States flag his men threw up two trenches and planted in each one of the rapid-fire guns.

Shortly before noon blood was spilled before Captain Streeter's stronghold.

Pickets thrown out by the occupants of the trenches discovered a party approaching from the direction of Lincoln Park, consisting of Park Superintendent Redieski and Secretary Erby, reinforced by a policeman. Calls of "Halt!" failed to stop the park officials, who were bent upon finding out who was "encroaching upon their ground."

A volley from the pickets' rifles very quickly put to flight the investigating party, however, and one of the bullets struck a 14-year-old boy, Reuben Manly, in the right knee, inflicting a severe wound.

The bill passed through the senate a second time by Senator Allen's efforts and it will become a law in a few days unless some of the same methods for delay are resorted to. The bill as passed by the senate and sent to the house is practically the original senate bill first passed last January.

Prof. M. W. Newton and wife of Lincoln are in the city on their way to Europe. Prof. Newton, who is attached to Union college, will make scientific observations of the eclipse from a point near Norfolk. Miss Ada Robbins and brother and sister of Lincoln are in the city on their way to Europe.

The comptroller of the treasury has authorized the First National bank of Goldfield, Ia., to begin business with a capital of \$20,000. The comptroller has extended the corporate existence of the First National bank of Marengo, Ia., until May 25, 1920.

In the entrenchments were about seventy men armed with rifles and two Gatling guns.

Earlier in the day a party of Lincoln park officials had been fired upon by pickets around the improvised fortifications. A horse driven by the park officials had been killed. This shooting resulted in a call upon the city officials for the arrest of the occupants of Streeter's fort, but the city authorities declined to take the initiative, owing to the fact that the supreme court of the United States once declared the land to be a part of the territory of Illinois. It was finally decided to mobilize 300 police officers, under the leadership of Chief Kipley, and to march against the Streeterites and demand their surrender.

Sheriff Magerstadt went with the police and it was planned that in case of refusal to surrender that the sheriff should immediately swear in the 300 policemen as deputy sheriffs, again demand the surrender of Streeter's forces in the ground of riot and disorderly conduct and proceed to arrest the occupants of the forts regardless of cost.

A fireboat, with a Gatling gun on board, was dispatched up Lake Michigan to make a demonstration from that side and to cut off the escape of Streeter's men by means of their yacht. It was arranged that the joint demonstration of land and water forces should occur promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Acting Mayor and Corporation Counsel Walker decided that, in view of the decision by the supreme court of the United States, that the land claimed by Streeter is territory of the state of Illinois, and that the city police force could not legally precipitate a battle with Streeter's forces, which at that hour were increased by an additional 50 men, armed with rifles. Mr. Walker expressed the opinion that the matter could only be settled by the state authorities, who control the park police, a large number of whom are stationed in Lincoln park.

Streeter, it is said, will parley with the park police, but will not agree to abide by their wishes and evacuate his fort. In case of a collision between the park police and Streeter's men the city authorities will then lend their aid, and not until then.

It was reported that Governor Tanner, who is in the city, had been asked to call out the state troops to arrest Captain Streeter and his men. Governor Tanner, when seen, however, said that he had not even heard of the matter. "Acting Mayor Walker's ruling in regard to the jurisdiction of the city police seems rather peculiar to me," he said. "The city authorities have never heretofore allowed a technical question of jurisdiction to interfere with the crossing of boulevards to quell riots and put down disturbances. They did not in 1893, at least. When, however, the city and county authorities report to me that they are powerless in the matter, I may take some action."

BRADLEY FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Cincinnati, O., May 29.—It is stated that when Kentucky is reached in the call of state for nominations for vice president at Philadelphia next month, W. A. Taylor, one of the delegates-at-large from that state, will present the name of former Governor W. O. Bradley.

NEWS OF THE BIG CAPITAL.

Senator Allen Gets His Bill Through on Stotsenberg Pension.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—In the senate Saturday Senator Allen, from the committee on pensions, reported the house bill providing an increase of pension for Mrs. Mary La Tourrette Stotsenberg with the recommendation that it pass with amendments. The bill now goes to the house and a conference on the part of the senate have been named. This bill provides for a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, who was killed at the head of the First Nebraska at Quingua, in April, 1899.

Senator Allen immediately after his arrival in Washington introduced a bill and it was passed by the senate in about two weeks after its introduction. It then went to the house and remained there unacted upon.

Congressman Burkett of the First district had introduced a bill in the house and this was lying dormant at the time the Allen bill passed the senate and was sent to the house. The latter part of April, three months after the Allen bill had gone to the house, Burkett's bill was passed by the latter body and sent to the house, though the substitution of the Allen bill would have ended legislative action necessary to accomplish the object of giving Mrs. Stotsenberg the pension. There was an attempt to make republican capital out of the case and that object seemed to outweigh the desire to do justice to the widow of the dead leader of Nebraska's fighting regiment.

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NOT EVEN A CASE OF BOY-BOY.

Physicians Deny That Bubonic Plague Exists in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., May 29.—Contrary to general expectations, United States Circuit Judge Morrow did not render a decision Saturday in the bubonic injunction suit. When court convened Assistant Attorney Weller filed a number of additional documents on behalf of the health officials.

At the headquarters of the Chinese Six Companies Secretary Wong said that the Chinese merchants will not resume business unless they are assured of protection from the health authorities.

An attempt was made to bring the matter into the courts on habeas corpus proceedings. The Chinese tried to have one of their number arrested for attempting to leave the city in defiance of the inoculation order, but they found the health officers would afford no opportunity for such a proceeding.

The Six Companies maintain a dispensary where their sick countrymen are taken for examination. It is stated that at this dispensary were examined all the Chinese who were subsequently pronounced bubonic plague victims by the city board of health physicians, but no one of them was declared a plague patient by the dispensary doctors.

One Chinese died under the treatment for pneumonia, and forty-nine hours after his demise, when decomposition had considerably advanced, the board of health doctors inspected the body and declared that bubonic plague was the cause of death.

"It was not even boy-boy, with which I am familiar," said Dr. Fitch, one of the Six Companies doctors. "There have been numerous boy-boy cases here, but the disease is caused by inattention, and is not contagious. People who die of bubonic plague have their muscles contracted, and the limbs are distorted, and the man who died of pneumonia had none of these symptoms."

The board of health is continuing its house to house inspection in Chinatown with a small force of inspectors.

A meeting of the state board of health was held Sunday night. It is said that Dr. Blunt, state health officer, was present to discuss the advisability of removing the quarantine against the city now existing in Texas.

ATHLETIC PARK OPENED.

Glenwood, Ia.—(Special.)—The new athletic park was opened here Thursday, the occasion being made a general holiday. Two games of ball were played in the afternoon. The first, between teams from the South and West Sides of the square. The West Side won by 15 to 4. The second game was between the Tabor College team and the Glenwood Maroons, the latter winning 6 to 1. Glenwood now has the finest athletic park in the west. The bicycle track, four laps to the mile, is perfect. The intention of the management is to bring off wheel events during the summer.

THEY BOTH AIMED WELL.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 29.—A duel to the death was fought by Emmet Coy and Bonifacio Perez, cow men in Hidalgo county, at 100 yards. Winchester were used. Both men fell dead.

MORE FRAUD

MORE CROOKEDNESS COMES TO LIGHT IN CUBA.

LOTTERY TICKETS GONE

Lottery Tickets Seized in United States Mail Disappear—Never Publically Burned.

Havana, May 29.—Another postoffice scandal has cropped out here. Spaniards and Cubans are asking what has become of the Madrid, Mexican and San Domingo lottery tickets which Neely seized in the mails arriving here. Hundreds of lottery tickets were taken from letters opened in the Havana postoffice after Rathbone declared that the lotteries could not make use of the mails and now they have disappeared. These tickets were never burned publicly. Their whereabouts and the lists the letters contained is also a mystery. Everybody is also objecting to the onerous 10 centavos levied upon every letter reaching Cuba from the United States.

It transpires now that the wife of a Spanish lieutenant whom Neely took to Saratoga last summer was a close confidante in all his transactions. She ran a furnished room house for Americans on the Prado, Neely assisting in the management.

BILL DIRECTED AT NEELY.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Senator Morgan has introduced a bill giving the supreme court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction in the cases of persons "who shall commit a crime against the United States or a violation of the criminal laws of the United States not within a state." The bill is intended to apply to crimes committed against the United States in Cuba.

ATTACHED NEELY'S ACCOUNT.

New York, May 29.—Attachments have been levied by E. J. Jones, special prosecuting attorney in the Neely case, against Gordon M. Buck, also against the clerk of the United States circuit court, the West India Trading company, the Seventh National bank, the Hide and Leather bank and the firm of Nicol, Anable & Lindsay, Neely's attorneys. These attachments were levied in pursuance of an order granted by Judge Lacombe, to attach any property that Neely may own in this state. The attachments cover the \$20,000 bail, which was deposited with the clerk of the court and other deposits which Neely is supposed to have at the banks mentioned.

CUBAN CHARGES CORRUPTION.

Senor Mora Says That Great Steal Has Been Perpetrated.

Havana, May 29.—The republican party has issued a party ticket for the election, naming Carlos Zaldo for mayor and eighteen councilmen, three for each district, one correctional judge and three municipal judges.

A sensation has been caused in politics here by a letter published by the papers, written by Senor Estrada Mora, which claims to lay bare corruption in the conduct of the slaughter houses, charging that the councilmen appointed by the municipality to look after the slaughter house have not fulfilled their duties. The letter also charges that many cash receipts were not paid into the municipal fund. In his letter, also, Senor Mora says that those who attacked him did so from personal motives. He charges also that the public corruption in Havana is enormous.

The matter was brought in the municipal council. The mayor endeavored to have it dropped, but Senor Mora would not allow it. He said he wished more thoroughly to moralize the community.

Fault was found with him for having published a report made at his order, when acting mayor, on the state books, relating to the slaughter house. He replied that the report was not only a matter of interest to the councilmen but to the public and the press, who ought to know the facts.

LADY SASH WILSON SHRINKS.

Her Clothes Don't Fit Her Since the Seize at Mafeking.

London, May 29.—Lady Sarah Wilson has cabled to her sister, Lady Georgina Curzon, that she is a living skeleton, the result of privations and wearing anxieties she underwent in Mafeking during the siege. She lost twenty-nine pounds in weight in two months; consequently her clothes hang on her in folds. She wants a new outfit of reduced size before leaving Capetown.

DIED FOR HIS WIFE.

Lancaster, Mo., May 29.—Saturday Mrs. George Handshaw went to get a pail of water from a pond near her home. Not returning, her husband went to look for her. Later the bodies of both were found in the pond. It is supposed Mrs. Handshaw, who was troubled with dizziness, fell into the pond, and her husband, in attempting to rescue her, lost his life.

FIRE IN MOUNTAINS.

El Paso, Tex., May 29.—A furious fire is raging in the Sacramento mountains in Otero county, New Mexico. Clouderoft, a summer resort on the top of the mountains, 9,000 feet above the sea, was saved with difficulty. When the flames passed Clouderoft they were forty feet high. Much damage done.

REPORT OF YOUNG'S CAMPAIGN.

Most Remarkable March Through a Hostile Country.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The war department has made public the report of Brigadier General Young, commanding a provisional cavalry brigade, of his campaign in northern Luzon, from October 11 to January 1 last, during which he rode entirely around the opposing forces of Aguinaldo, a distance of about 150 miles, and harried and broke up the insurgent forces so that MacArthur was enabled to move forward without any formidable organized resistance.

General Young's command was composed at various times of portions of the Third and Fourth cavalry, the Macabebe battalion of native scouts under Major Batson, Fourth cavalry and the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh infantry. According to the report General Young, started from San Fernando de Pampagna on October 11, moved up the east bank of the Pampagna river, passed around the flanks of the enemy, who were scattered between the river and the railroad and struck the sea on the west coast of Luzon to the north of both combatants, having accomplished the mission entrusted to him of protecting the right and rear of MacArthur's forces. This ride through the enemy's country was, General Young says, accompanied by many hardships and a deal of sharp and at times exceptionally fierce fighting. The attack upon and capture of San Isidro by Major Ballance and a battalion of the Twenty-second infantry gained special mention and high commendation in General Young's report.

"It is the finest and most efficient battalion I have ever seen in the American army," he says, "and notwithstanding a deplorable scarcity and total absence at times of food, clothing and shelter, did most remarkable work in the face of the greatest difficulties."

The town was occupied by Young's forces only after the most stubborn attack and perhaps the liveliest engagement of the whole campaign. The report says that Batson with his Macabebes also was foremost in the fighting at all times, repulsing gallantly a force of insurgents near Tarlac. In this encounter Lieutenant Boutelle was killed while charging at the head of his company.

General Young particularly mentions the deplorable condition of the roads and trails. At one point he says: "Of all the sloughs of despond we waded through, this was perhaps the most diabolical, and the rain was almost continuous for forty-eight hours."

In another part he mentions a march of twenty miles through mud knee and girth-deep.

Although there was at times stubborn resistance by the Filipinos, the rapid and complete manner in which they were disposed of at some points was almost ridiculous. At Tambo Barrio, the report states, a company of insurgents was attacked and dispersed so effectually that they were never seen again. Some distance from Ordaneto, where General Young was received by the natives with great rejoicing, Major Switzer, with a squadron of the Third cavalry, encountered at nightfall an insurgent column 600 strong, which was following in the rear of Aguinaldo's pack train.

"The unexpected appearance," says the report, "of the big horses with big men astride, galloping madly through the dust, with the troopers yelling like madmen, soon found the panic-stricken natives, officers and men, crawling into the thicket in wholesale retreat, throwing their arms away."

WORE YANKEE MADE BUTTONS.

The Patriotic Britishers Receive a Severe Shock.

London, May 29.—It came as a shock to the commercial pride of patriotic Britishers to learn that the millions of pictures, buttons and flags displayed during the recent popular jingo frenzy came from the United States, which has completely beaten Germany out in the field of manufacturing these special articles. The biggest dealer in London, Mr. Gutterman, explained America's superiority, saying:

"Only by having absolutely perfect machinery is the United States able to turn out such neat little things at the price. The Birmingham manufacturers could not even give me an estimate for the supply of similar things; they haven't the machinery to make them."

"Now England has so strongly caught on to the American practice of celebrating public events and popular heroes by flags and buttons that Birmingham is beginning to make inquiry about the necessary machinery. That, too, must come from your side."

ELOPEMENT IS SPOILED.

Sioux City, Ia., May 29.—Sheriff Jack son spoiled the elopement here Saturday night of Charles Eno, a traveling watchmaker, and Mrs. James Renne, the young wife of a Sloan farmer. They registered at the Chicago house here as D. Evans and wife. The sheriff, who had received word from Renne to look them back to Sloan for a preliminary hearing. When Mrs. Renne left home she took her 5-year-old son and \$300 with her. Renne says he will prosecute.

NAMED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: E. R. Stackable, collector of customs for the district of Hawaii. Sergeant Major F. C. Smith, Thirty-eighth U. S. V., to be first lieutenant.

OVER VAAL.

ADVANCE GUARD OF ENGLISH CROSS THE RIVER.

ON TO THE CAPITAL.

A Pretoria Dispatch Claims That Heilbron is Retaken By the Federal Forces.

Pretoria, May 26.—An official bulletin says: "The British have crossed the Vaal at Grobler's Drift, near Parys. The high level bridge at Vereeniging has been blown up by the federals."

General De Wet advises that the burghers are coming forward in force, determined to fight to the end. After retaking Heilbron the federals followed the British as far as Wolvee Hoek."

London, May 29.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Wolvee Hoek, Orange Free State, May 26.—An advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal river on the queen's birthday, near Parys. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank. Our scouts are now at Villjoen's drift (on the frontier north of Wolvee Hoek). The local mines are uninjured and work is going on as usual. There is no enemy this side of the river."

HUNTER REACHED VRYBURG MAY 24.

As anticipated, the first news from Lord Roberts after his long silence was the announcement that the British had crossed the Vaal river. This is probably General Hutton's column, which crossed at Parys, and may be expected to make a dash at the railroad in the neighborhood of Potchefstroom, whence there is direct communication with Johannesburg.

General Hamilton's column is at Boschbank, which is close to the river, about eight miles northwest of Wolvee Hoek, Lord Roberts' headquarters, and may be expected to also cross the Vaal river and create a diversion on the flank of any federal forces in the neighborhood of Vereeniging. As he has only about fifteen miles to traverse, a speedy announcement may be expected that the British commander-in-chief himself has gained a foothold in the Transvaal and that he will reach the federal position south of Johannesburg in the middle of the coming week.

The same secrecy which shrouded the movements of the main army envelops Lord Methuen's and General Ruddle's columns, so probably the next official dispatches will show decisive movements of these wings. Ruddle ought to be close to Bethlehem by now, and the experts expect to hear of some decisive movement on the Harrismith railroad, in which part of General Buller's force will co-operate in the direction of Van Reenen's pass.

Should the Pretoria bulletins announcing the recapture of Heilbron by the federals turn out to be true, it will be a totally unexpected development, as General Ian Hamilton occupied Heilbron Tuesday and nothing has been heard from there since.

FAVOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Union Labor Denies That It is Opposed to Passage of the Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, who is at the head of the St. Louis fair delegation in Washington, has received the following telegram bearing upon the telegrams received by Speaker Henderson on Thursday protesting against the passage of the fair bill:

"No representative meeting of taxpayers was held to oppose World's fair. On the contrary the taxpayers have subscribed upwards of \$4,000,000. Thirty thousand union workmen have subscribed upward of \$200,000. Organized labor is unanimously in favor of the fair."

HENRY BLAKEMORE.

"President Building Trades Council." He also received the following: "Have just wired as follows to the speaker: Telegram recently sent in opposition to the World's fair movement was unofficial and does not voice organized labor. The National Building Trades Council of America, representing every man employed in the construction of buildings in the United States, requests speedy and favorable action on the St. Louis World's fair bill. By order of the general executive board."

H. W. STEINBISS.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

CORRAL UNDER QUARANTINE.

Four Cases Suspected to be Plague Discovered.

Manila, May 29.—The government corral at Manila has been quarantined. There are four suspected cases of bubonic plague among the teamsters, who are living in filthy dwellings, which will be burned.

Since the murders on board the steam coaster El Cano by the native crew the coastwise captains have been fearful of repetition of the tragedy and have requested the authorities to furnish soldier guards for their steamers, which has been declined. Three commercial steamers are now in the bay, their Spanish captains refusing to sail until protected, and others intend imitating them. The authorities have returned to the captains their revolvers, of which they were recently deprived.

Colonel Padilla, the rebel governor of Nueva Ecija, was captured during the recent fighting at Nueva Ecija and is now in jail here.

CAPTURE OF ELOFF RETOLD.

Dispatch From Mafeking Tells How the British Won.

Mafeking.—(Special.)—The whole town is animated with a keen sense of exultation over yesterday's victory, which was complete, decisive and far-reaching. The military position shortly after sunrise was extraordinary. All the outlying works of the town were intact. The British had lost hardly any men, and yet three bodies of federals right inside the British lines had been surrounded, cut off and given an opportunity to surrender, which they had declined. Commandant Eloff did not realize that his supports had been driven back, and he informed a messenger that the town was at his mercy.

Toward noon there was a lull in the fighting. Everybody at headquarters went to breakfast and the commissariat requisitioned for horse sausage, bread and water for the men on the fighting line. There was no thought of half rations. Everyone got all he could eat.

The British in the start, moving from rock to rock, gradually drew in their circle around the federals, whom they corralled like cattle in a pound. Shortly after 4:30 a white flag was hoisted by the enemy, and then, amid ringing cheers, the first batch of Boers was disarmed and sent to the town. The erstwhile besiegers furnished an inspiring spectacle to the townsfolk themselves so long cooped up.

As the hungry, dirty, battle-stained Boers marched between the gleaming bayonets of the British the British population received them respectfully, but the Kaffirs gave full rein to their enthusiasm in hoots, yells and similar expressions of delight. The prisoners seemed glad the fight was over.

As the afternoon advanced the crackle of musketry began again, continuing until nearly 7 o'clock, when Captain Singleton shouted, "Cease fire!"

A message had come from headquarters to the effect that Eloff, his officers and men had surrendered and had laid down their arms unconditionally to Colonel Hore, who, with a handful of men, had been a prisoner of Eloff during most of the day.

Shortly before this a fusillade was heard. It was Eloff and the men who stood by him firing on their own deserters, eighty of whom fled.

As the news spread by telephone to the garrisons of the various forts cheer after cheer resounded. In the town some started "God Save the Queen," and the strains of the national anthem mingled for a few minutes with the hoarse shouting of the natives. Soon Captain Singleton and Colonel Hore approached, accompanied by Commandant Eloff and his officers. The meeting between Colonel Baden-Powell and the Boer commander was dramatic.

"This is Commandant Eloff, sir," said Captain Singleton.

"Good evening, commandant," said Colonel Baden-Powell. Welcome and have some dinner."

As the British had already 120 prisoners, about all they could handle, Colonel Baden-Powell sent word to Lord Chase Bentenack to open the way and to allow the scattered remnants of the federalists to be driven from the staal. In half an hour everything was over, and in the mess room at headquarters the three Boer officers were dining. Nearly every mess in town raked up somewhere a hidden store of liquor, a bottle of champagne in one place, a flask of whisky in another. The whole town joined in the jubilation, singing "God Save the Queen" and other patriotic songs all night long. Most of the prisoners are Johannesburgers. They seemed in excellent spirits, scrambled for the blankets issued, wrote letters to their friends and grumbled at General Snyman.

SECRET SOCIETY CHURCH MEMBERS.

United Presbyterians Get into a Warm Discussion.

Chicago, Ill., May 29.—The question of admission of members of secret societies into membership in the United Presbyterian church precipitated the warmest discussion which has marked the present general assembly.

The matter came up in the report of the committee to which was referred at the last assembly the revision of the fifteenth article of the testimony, which relates to secret societies. While the report recommended that the article, which declares the opposition of the church to secret societies, should stand, it recommended that an overture should be made to the presbyteries of the church asking their opinion as to whether the covenant of membership should be so changed as to allow members of secret societies to become church members if they should consent to receive from their pastors instruction as to the attitude of the church toward their societies. This proposal caused heated discussion for and against it. Rev. John A. Henderson of Sparta, Ill., chairman of the committee which drafted the report, favored its adoption, as did Rev. J. Q. A. McDowell of Newcastle, Pa. The question was one on which the opinion of the whole church should be taken. Mr. McDowell said. Many of the orthodox churches did not oppose secrecy, and it could not be regarded as essential to salvation.

The discussion was ended for the time by Dr. John McNaugher, president of the Allegheny Theological seminary, who moved that the report should be referred to a special committee of three who should revise it and prepare a suitable preamble and report back to the assembly before its adjournment. The motion was carried unanimously.