

FOR ALL THE PHILIPPINES.

America Has Notified Spain That the Whole Group Will Be Taken.

ONLY A PART OF THE DEBT.

United States to Assume Only the Liabilities Incurred in Improving the Islands—Costs of Operating Against the Insurgents Must Be Borne by Spaniards.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The American peace commissioners, each carrying a portfolio containing records and personal memoranda, left their headquarters in the Continental hotel for the meeting with the Spanish commissioners, at the foreign office, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The session lasted little more than an hour. The American commissioners presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of Philippine islands and the United States agrees to assume such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been incurred for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants in public works, improvements and permanent betterments.

It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of the Philippine debt which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military or naval operations to quell insurrection of the natives.

The session was adjourned until Friday, in order to give the Spaniards time to prepare a reply.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—There is a strong impression which has been growing here recently that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, would quit the conference and all negotiations are modified by the attitude of the Spanish newspapers arriving here to-day.

Nevertheless, despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the denial given on Friday last by a Spanish commissioner, who denied that the Spaniards had any intention of withdrawing, the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations.

A FAMOUS ACTRESS DEAD.

Forty-Three Years of Helen Faucit's Life on the English Stage.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Helen Faucit (Lady Martin) the celebrated English actress, who retired from the stage twenty-two years ago, after a career of forty-three years, is dead.

Lady Martin, for many years, held the highest position on the English stage and was accepted, by a great number of intellectual and fastidious judges, as the perfect representative of the foremost characters in the English drama.

TIED THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

A Man and Woman Thought They Had Made Sure of Suicide by Drowning.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—Rose Laurer aged 22, and J. E. Cleecker, aged 32, walked out to the end of the dock of the Cleveland Yacht club this morning and tied themselves together with strips torn from a sheet. They jumped into the lake.

Two Lake Shore railroad detectives dived into the icy water after the couple. The man and woman had sunk several times, but were rescued after a long struggle. Both were taken to a hospital.

Cleecker is a conductor on the Cleveland & Pittsburg road. Beyond saying that they were tired of living the man and woman would give no reason for their attempted suicide.

Sampson Stayed Away Again.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Rear Admiral Sampson did not attend the services yesterday in the Independent church, as he had been advertised to do. This fact has given a great deal of satisfaction to Americans here, who feared that his presence might be used to give a semi-official indorsement to an anti-Catholic meeting.

Three Fire in Far East.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.—A great fire in Serinagar, one of the capitals of Cashmere, destroyed all the public buildings and many residences yesterday. One man was killed. The damage is estimated at ten lakhs (\$200,000).

Presbyterian Divine Dead.

PULASKI, Mo., Nov. 1.—Rev. Samuel McChesney, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian church, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was aged 69 years and had been ill for about a year.

CUBANS ARE OFFICESEEKERS.

General Wood Deluged With Applications From Them.

MANZANILLO, Nov. 1.—The visit of General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, has been instrumental in bringing all the elements among the Cubans to the front. No fewer than 2,000 insurgents, of whom 500 are officers, want offices, and their clamor amounts almost to a demand.

There are two leading factions, one headed by General Jesus Rabi and the other by General Rio. At present, most of the offices are held by representatives of the Rabi faction, including the mayoralty and the custom house inspectorships. General Wood, in order to pacify the Rio faction, has given them six positions on the rural police force and has turned over to one of their people the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, together with several other minor appointments.

The majority of the insurgents here have no money and go about living from hand to mouth and wondering what will happen next. Armed men are not allowed rations. As the Cubans will not disband and will not work, nothing remains for them but to strut around the city, with machetes and revolvers. Some of them are nearly naked; others appear in long-legged patent leather boots with silver spurs, carrying superbly wrought Toledo machetes. A few wear immaculate white suits and Panama hats.

General Wood and Colonel Pettit regard the outlook as rather discouraging. Still, they hope that some means may soon be found to break up the Cuban army. The members of the rank and file are anxious to go to work, but the leaders refuse to allow them to do so, and the men do not dare to do so, as they would certainly be shot if captured.

General Wood is hoping that the other towns he will visit in his trip around the province will not present the same vexatious conditions as prevail here, where the Cuban problem is presented in a very difficult form, the most difficult he has yet encountered.

Shooting Due to Jealousy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 1.—Mrs. N. A. Peterson, of Montana, was shot and painfully wounded by Mrs. Owen Carrington, of this city. Jealousy growing out of Carrington's attentions to Mrs. Peterson was the cause.

Mrs. Carrington called upon Mrs. Peterson, Thursday, and requested her to keep away from her husband. Last evening Mrs. Peterson received a note from Carrington requesting her to come to his place of business. When she entered the office, Mrs. Carrington, who was standing at the head of the staircase leading to the second floor, opened fire on her, shooting twice. The second shot took effect in the ankle.

The affair occurred on one of the most prominent thoroughfares in the city and created a sensation. Carrington and Mrs. Peterson were arrested, but were promptly released. Mrs. Carrington was not arrested.

Ready to Land in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Arrangements for the landing and camping of the American forces practically have been completed in Cuba, although some of the details have not yet been worked out. The recall at this time of Colonel Hecker and Colonel Lee from Havana is simply to secure their aid here in the working out of these details.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Toledo, Ohio.—The young son of Jacob Green, while going through the barnyard at Bucyrus, was attacked by a flock of geese. He was knocked down and his nose and ears were torn off and his face badly bitten. His calls brought help, but he was senseless when found and the geese were still tearing him to pieces.

Norwich, Conn.—David A. Wells, the economist, is not seriously ill, according to his physician. Mr. Wells is 70 years old, and recently took cold, which aggravated his debilitated condition. He is in no immediate danger of dying.

St. Louis, Mo.—John F. Coyle, Nineteenth infantry, stationed at Porto Rios, here on a furlough, was shot to death by John Derr, of Company A, Twenty-first infantry, stationed at Pittsburg, N. Y., also here on a sick furlough. The affair occurred in a saloon. Witnesses say Coyle attempted to stab Derr with a knife and Derr shot in self-defense.

New York.—Silvia Catharine Coffin, a Red Cross nurse who did noble work during the war with Spain, died at the Post Graduate hospital of typhoid fever contracted in the service of the country. She was one of the first women to volunteer for service in the war in Cuba.

Omaha, Neb.—George Self, a member of the United States marine corps, died here of typhoid fever. Self is the first member of the marine corps to die from disease since the beginning of the campaign against Spain.

OUR FRIENDS, THE GERMANS.

Bonds That Connect Us with the Fatherland.

To war against Germany would be to war against our own flesh and blood. No European country, with the exception of Great Britain, has so large a representation in our citizenship as the fatherland. In the decade ending with 1890, over 1,400,000 immigrants came to us from Germany, more than a fourth of the total immigration from all Europe in that period. Several of our large cities, including Cincinnati and Milwaukee, have a larger percentage of German-born citizens than of all other foreigners put together. And these people are among our most loyal, substantial and valuable citizens. They are not wanting in love for the land of their birth, but they love the land of their adoption still more. They are true Americans. A common love of learning is another strand in the bond uniting us with the German people. Nowhere in the world is the leadership of Germany in various fields of scholarship so fully and frankly recognized as in the United States. We send many of our brightest young men to sit at the feet of her great teachers and to drink deep at her springs of learning. We glory in her unparalleled achievements in the domains of science and philosophy. Toward the country of Goethe and Schiller, of Luther and Humboldt, we can never be set in hostile array. But stronger, perhaps, than any other strand in the bond that unites us with Germany is our common trade interest. The shuttles of commerce, flying swift and fast across the seas for a hundred years, have woven us together by golden threads that may not easily be severed. Last year we sent Germany \$123,784,453. Germany sent us back in exchange chemicals, cloth and other needful things to the value of \$111,210,614. With no other country except Great Britain does our volume of trade reach such proportions as this. We export to Germany more than twice as much as we do to France, and more than twelve times as much as we do to Spain. And the volume of trade between America and Germany is more evenly balanced than between us and any other country in the world. We take nearly as much as we give. A friends-ship based on such considerations as these will not be lightly broken.—Leslie's Weekly.

"Obey Your Orders."

In Franklin's "Memories of a Rear-Admiral," a good story is told of a naval officer whose tact enabled him to obey orders and to do as he pleased. Commodore Truxton distinguished himself during the war of the revolution, and subsequently commanded the naval station at Baltimore. Commodore Stewart commanded a brig which was fitted out there, and had been ordered by Truxton to proceed to sea on a certain day. Stewart reported on that day that it was impossible for him to sail, as he had not yet hoisted in his mainmast. "Obey your orders," replied Truxton. Stewart sailed forthwith, towing his mainmast astern. Fortunately the wind was fair, and when he reached a point beyond the limits of Truxton's command, he anchored, hoisted in his mainmast, completed his preparations for sea, and then sailed.

A Big Boiled Dinner.

Cooks in large hotels and boarding houses may think they get up meals on a big scale, says the Portland Transcript, but when it comes to wholesale cookery the little village of Liss, on the London & Southwestern Railway, England, surpasses them all. At a barbecue held there not long ago an ox was boiled—not roasted—whole; and this is how it was done: A large hole was dug in the ground and lined with brick. Inside this a tank large enough to hold the ox was built. The carcass was then lowered into the tank, having first been placed in a case formed by heavy cross-bars, to which chains were attached. Pulleys from a scaffolding above were used to raise and lower the ox. Many vegetables, such as carrots, onions, cabbages and potatoes, were boiled with the meat. The boiling required seven hours.

A Good "Beauty Recipe."

Nothing frets a woman like a rough, muddy skin. A cure for blemishes is certainly simple enough. It is this: Wash the face in very salty sweet milk every night, and let it dry without wiping. A mixture made of one small tablespoonful of milk and a teaspoonful of salt applied to the most obstinate blemish of the skin will cure it almost like magic. This is the remedy prescribed by one of the best skin authorities in England, and it is said that the use of milk and salt is half the secret of the English woman's smooth, beautiful skin.

World's Wine Production for One Year. According to the Moniteur Vinicole, the world's wine production for 1896 was 2,502,165,829 gallons; for 1897, 2,542,478,920 gallons. The production in the United States was in 1896, 17,965,600 gallons; in 1897, 20,293,740 gallons.

When They Are Cooked.

Bilkins—Who was it wrote "Actions speak louder than words?" Harper—I don't know, but I'll bet the thought occurred to him while he was trying to sneak upstairs at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The Reason.

DeWitte—"I don't believe horseback riding will ever become obsolete." Miss Redignee—"Think not, Why?" DeWitte—"There will always be women who will look well in a riding habit."—Pueria Journal.



Soil Water and Crops.

To make one ton of dry matter in our grain crops, the use of from 300 to 500 tons of water is necessary. In Wisconsin, King found that a two-ton crop of oat hay required over one thousand tons of water per acre, equal to about nine inches of rainfall. The average rate for field crops at large is given by European observers at 325 times the weight of dry matter produced, being at the rate of about three inches of rainfall actually evaporated through the plant.

To evaporate this water it is necessary that the ground containing the roots should not be too full of water. One would suppose that with water flooding the roots of the plants the latter would be able to take both food and water with added ease, but such is not the case, except with aquatic and semi-aquatic plants. With most plants the action of the roots stop at the point where they reach "food" water. Thus if at the depth of eighteen inches "food" water be struck, the roots below the eighteen inches will cease to operate, and if the water condition continue they will rot off. A bulletin of the California experiment station says on this point: "This is amply apparent in some of the irrigated orange groves of southern California, where the fine roots of the trees fill the surface soil as do the roots of maize in a cornfield of the Mississippi states; so that the plow can hardly be run without turning them up and under. In these same orchards it will be observed, in digging down, that at a depth of a few feet the soil is too water-soaked to permit of the proper exercise of the root functions, and that the roots existing there are either inactive or diseased. That in such cases abundant irrigation and abundant fertilization alone can maintain an orchard in bearing condition, is a matter of course; and there can be no question that a great deal of the constant cry for the fertilization of orchards in the irrigated sections is due quite as much to the shallowness of rooting induced by over-irrigation, as to any really necessary exhaustion of the land. When the roots are induced to come to and remain at the surface, within a surface layer of eighteen to twenty inches, it naturally becomes necessary to feed these roots abundantly, both with moisture and with plant food. This has as naturally led to an over-estimate of the requirements of the trees in both respects. Had deep rooting been encouraged at first, instead of over-stimulating the growth by surface fertilization and frequent irrigation, some delay in bearing would have been amply compensated for by less of current outlay for fertilizers, and less liability to injury from frequently unavoidable delay, or from inadequacy of irrigation."

The above is an illustration of the necessity of having land well drained. It also shows why well-drained land will stand drouth better than undrained land. On the latter kind of land the roots of plants remain near the surface, and when drouth comes they easily dry up. On well drained land the roots strike deep and when drouth comes they are protected by several feet of earth in which is a fair supply of capillary water.

Soil Moisture and Soil Stirring.

The Kansas Experiment Station is studying the effect of various modes of soil treatment upon soil moisture. That the well-known effect of a mulch can be approached by proper tillage of soil is a fact not as widely acted upon as good farming dictates. One of the station fields which contained in round numbers 26 per cent of water in the first foot of soil, on July 7, 1898, had one portion plowed, another disk-harrowed and a portion left untreated. The ensuing dry weather in the course of four weeks, notwithstanding several light rains, reduced the moisture of the untreated part to 15 per cent and that of the disked land to 18 per cent, the plowed ground retaining 21 per cent. The last two were in excellent condition for seeding, while the first would plow up lumpy and unsatisfactory.

The weight of an acre of the dry soil to the depth of one foot may be taken as 1,600 tons. Each per cent of water in soil to that depth represents about sixteen tons of water per acre, or one-seventh of an inch. The water apparently lost by the untreated soil was 174 tons per acre, equivalent to over one and one-half inches of rain. This is about one-half what the soil would hold after a soaking rain. The real loss was much more than this, since as water escaped from the upper foot, other would be drawn up from below by capillary attraction. The figures given are minimum quantities, therefore.

Stubble ground should unquestionably be plowed while the moisture is still in the soil. Experiments of the station show that simple plowing is quite as effective for moisture conservation as any tillage yet tested. If time does not permit plowing, the speedy work of the disk harrow compares favorably in efficiency. In either case if rain follows sufficient to start the weeds, kill them with a harrow. This will at the same time break up any crust and preserve the soil mulch. This treatment not only insures a perfect seed-bed for wheat in respect to moisture, but the soil has time to settle to the firm condition an advantageous to wheat, and the bareness, warmth and moisture are most favorable to the formation of nitrate from organic matter. Nitrates are highly important for successful wheat production.

Mass Meeting in San Juan. SAN JUAN DE PONTO RICO, Nov. 1.—The principal theater of the city was taxed to its utmost capacity Sunday afternoon on the occasion of a public meeting of delegates from the chief towns of the island to consider and draft recommendations regarding the necessities of the island for the use of the special commissioners who will be selected later to represent Porto Rico at Washington, when the time comes for settling the administrative system. The assembly was fairly representative, and although the proceedings gave undue prominence to unimportant details, there was abundant evidence of intelligent reflection on the part of the delegates, and of a determination not to tolerate partisan politics at this crisis in the island's affairs. Carefully prepared reports were submitted by the political, social and economical committees. The meeting received with enthusiasm the resolutions demanding the territorial rights, the cessation of the present military rule and the installation of regular civil government.

The Kaiser in Jerusalem. JERUSALEM, Nov. 1.—The approach of their German imperial majesties to the city was made through triumphal arches, and amid banners, garlands and ever growing crowds, displaying in every way their enthusiasm and delight. The formal entry through the Jaffa gate was heralded by the roar of guns at the citadel, where the Turkish band played the German anthem. From the tower of David Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria proceeded on foot, amid wild cheering, to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where they were received by the Catholic, Greek and Armenian clergy, whose patriarchs presented addresses eulogizing the devotion of Emperor William, who has since conferred decorations on the patriarchs. The imperial pair attended service at the Evangelical church in Bethlehem, afterward paying a visit to the Church of the Nativity.

Old Newspaper Man Dead. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—William Hyde, at one time managing editor of the St. Louis Republic, died yesterday at his home in this city of heart disease. "Morally these Indians are practically the same as they were twenty years ago; financially they are but little better off. Aside from a few small farms, wagons and farming implements, held by some of the more energetic and industrious, they have comparatively nothing except a great number of worthless ponies. No horned stock is owned in the tribe." J. R. Jewell, in charge of the New York Agency, in his report, alleges that after careful investigation the funds of the Seneca nation are almost wholly absorbed by the officers of the nation, and that they are in collusion with white men for such purpose.

INDIANS GOOD, BUT LAZY.

An Agent Tells How Worthless an Idaho Tribe Is. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The majority of the annual reports of the Indian agents to the commissioner of Indian Affairs are of an encouraging nature. Some of the reports, however, are not so gratifying and make some surprising statements. Unusual in an annual report is the following arraignment in the report of R. M. Yearin, in charge of the Lemhi agency in Idaho. He says in part: "These Indians are a tribe are honest and peaceable and kindly disposed, but are about as degraded and ungrateful a set as one finds. They have been humored and, like spoiled children, want things their way, and their condition, mode of living and barbaric practices should indicate that undue concessions have been made on the part of agents. While some will avail themselves of the opportunity of earning their living by civilized pursuits, others lead a lazy, vagabond life. "They are addicted to gambling, horse racing and dancing, and the influence of the so-called 'medicine-man' operates to the disadvantage of the tribe. "These Indians are practically the same as they were twenty years ago; financially they are but little better off. Aside from a few small farms, wagons and farming implements, held by some of the more energetic and industrious, they have comparatively nothing except a great number of worthless ponies. No horned stock is owned in the tribe." J. R. Jewell, in charge of the New York Agency, in his report, alleges that after careful investigation the funds of the Seneca nation are almost wholly absorbed by the officers of the nation, and that they are in collusion with white men for such purpose.

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