

FILIPINOS SORELY GRIEVED.

They Protest Against American Actions at Manila—Appeal to McKinley.

Boze Kowe, Nov. 16.—The Filipino Junta, representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government here, have drawn up what they designate "an appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast, alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for all the friction," points out that the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier leading to great bloodshed, and beseeches the United States to help the junta to control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests; but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now after months of campaigning the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance and of the assurances the American officials gave General Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

"We await the arbitrament of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

TEMPLE ABANDONED.

The W. C. T. U. Gives Up the Big Enterprise.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15.—The W. C. T. U. national convention decided by a vote of 287 to 71 to abandon the temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous and occasionally bitter and personal debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation, and fought the every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them and carried their point.

Fell From a Car.

Boys' recklessness in jumping on and off of moving trains cost Harry Calvin of Fremont, his big toe. He slipped while in the act of climbing on a moving freight car in the Union Pacific yards, and his big toe was crushed by the wheels. The lad did not know he was hurt much, and continued his play, but later in the day it gave him intense pain. A physician was called, who found it necessary to amputate the injured member.

Head Torn Off.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of Mrs. Dick Kriemelmeyer, occurred at Cambridge. While a loaded shotgun was being removed from one portion of the room to another by a member of the family it was accidentally discharged, the charge entering the forehead of the victim and literally tearing off the entire top of her head.

Working on the Street.
The heavy night which broke some time ago has been succeeded by a clear, bright day. The sun is shining brightly and the temperature is in the 40s.

Charles Greenwood, a young man living six miles west of Biller, was shot and killed by unknown parties while on his way home after having taken his best girl home from a party.

Dr. Fulton's bloodhounds from Herby were taken to the place where the assault was made, but were unable to catch the scent. The coroner's inquest failed to reveal a clue to the party responsible or a motive for the crime. The community is shocked at the tragedy, as young Greenwood was an exemplary youth. Authorities are at work trying to unravel the mystery.

Charles G. Bradley of Fremont fell on a frosty walk and threw his left shoulder out of joint and bruised his body greatly.

FOR WHAT TO BE THANKFUL.

Holcomb Issues His Last Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In pursuance of law and conforming to the proclamation of the president Thursday, November the twenty-fourth of the present year, is hereby proclaimed a public holiday, set apart and designated as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the many evidences of divine favor we have enjoyed as individuals, as a state and as a nation during the year now drawing to a close.

"On this day all the people of the state are earnestly requested to refrain from engaging in their usual avocations and, around the family fire-side and in their accustomed places of public worship, appropriately observe the day in the spirit of our forefathers who have transmitted to us this beautiful Christian custom. The occasion awakens in our minds a deeper sense of our dependence upon God, and of His guiding hands in the affairs of state and nation. To Him we must look for aid in the advancement of the human race to a higher civilization, and for the preservation of our country and its institutions."

"The American people have waged a great war on behalf of humanity. By the sacrifice of many lives and of much treasure; by the bravery and patriotism of American soldiers and sailors, millions of the downtrodden and oppressed of other lands have been brought nearer the realization of their hopes and aspirations of civil liberty in a government which shall derive its just power from the consent of the governed. Let us hope that civil liberty and free institutions, with which we are so highly endowed, may soon be also a portion of those for whom this war was waged."

"The return to their homes and families of many of the soldiers who have fought their country's battles gives special cause for thanksgiving. The early and safe return of those yet remaining in camp and on the battle field will be prayed for by all. Many homes, saddened by the death in the cause of humanity of those near and dear, will be made brighter by the thought that they gave up their lives that others might be made happier and permitted to enjoy the blessings of a free government. Let us pray and believe that the great good done to suffering humanity by the intervention of American arms has not been displeasing in the sight of God, even though resort was had to the stern arbitrament of war to accomplish such results."

"In our beloved state a wonderful exposition of the arts, industries, and advancement of the great west has been inaugurated and carried to a conclusion successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. It has demonstrated the marvelous progress, the high state of civilization attained, and the intelligence, industry and inventive genius of the people inhabiting this great territory, and has shown the limitless possibilities of its future growth to all the world. It has been the means of securing a more intimate knowledge and better understanding of the character, pluck and perseverance of our people among their brothers in other portions of our common country, and again verifies the saying that 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

"Seedtime and harvest have passed, and under the favor of Divine Providence, abundant crops have blessed the toil of the husbandman. Commerce and manufacture have felt the quickening influence of the surplus agricultural products, which have found ready markets in foreign lands. Business has revived and labor quite generally has found remunerative employment. Thrift, industry and perseverance in the several fields of activities characterize our people. Churches and schools abound and contentment and happiness are within the reach of all who strive in well doing. Our liberties are still preserved and our destiny shall be wrought out by the people in the fear of God and the love of truth, justice and righteousness."

"On this day let us not forget the poor, unfortunate and the distressed, inasmuch as it is said: 'For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land.'"

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1898.

"SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor

POLLARD KILLS HIMSELF

A Young Man Found Dead in His Buggy Near Lincoln.

While driving home from Lincoln on the Woodlawn road, Frank Pollard, a young Englishman about twenty-three years old, committed suicide. The body did not fall out of the buggy and the horse continued on the road. A neighbor of Pollard's, George Densberger of Woodlawn, met the pig soon after, about three miles from Lincoln, and seeing that its occupant was unconscious, took charge and brought the body to Lincoln. Pollard died in a few minutes after being found. The act was of recent occurrence, as he had been seen by a passerby a few minutes before. A revolver was found in his hand at the time, from which two shots had been fired. As only one of them had taken effect, it is believed that he had fired the revolver at a mark along the road to try it. The wound from which he died was a ghastly one, the ball entering the right side of the head, just above the ear, and lodging in the opposite side of the skull, tearing the flesh, penetrating the bones of the head and allowing blood and brains to ooze out.

By Parties Unknown

Charles Greenwood, a young man living six miles west of Biller, was shot and killed by unknown parties while on his way home after having taken his best girl home from a party. Dr. Fulton's bloodhounds from Herby were taken to the place where the assault was made, but were unable to catch the scent. The coroner's inquest failed to reveal a clue to the party responsible or a motive for the crime. The community is shocked at the tragedy, as young Greenwood was an exemplary youth. Authorities are at work trying to unravel the mystery.

TO BE CALLED FOR A YEAR

The President's Plan of Government for New Possessions.

WILL BE NO HASTY ACTION.

Porto Rico and the Philippines Will Be Retained Under Military Government Until Commissioners Have Fully Investigated the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President McKinley has developed his policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines. He will save the country from the blunders of hasty action and will delay the final decision for a year. One of the President's most intimate advisers gives the following outline of his program:

The conquered islands will be continued under a strong military government.

All fiduciary positions will be administered by army officers.

The islands will be kept out of politics as much as possible until the American people have had an opportunity to study them and the national sentiment can crystallize as to the relation they should hold to the United States.

The islands will probably retain their present systems, but they may be bolstered by decrees which will insure stability.

Being in effect military colonies, the conquered islands will have tariffs of their own which will be levied on imports from the United States as well as those from other countries.

The United States will collect duties on imports from the islands the same as though they still belonged to a foreign sovereignty.

The President's program is said to be based on the ground that the American people are not sufficiently informed about Porto Rico and the Philippines to decide off hand whether they should be treated as territories or colonies, somewhat after the British system. Many Americans believe that the natives of the conquered islands are not suited to be taken into full membership into the Union. The President has held that position at least, toward the Filipinos, and his reluctance to take all the Philippines was based on the various stages of civilization of their inhabitants.

The President's program is based on the theory that the coming session of Congress will be too short and busy to permit legislation for a comprehensive system of government for the conquered islands. The appropriation bills and other important measures will absorb most of the time of the outgoing Congress, and the construction work for the new possessions will go over to the next Congress. There is a movement to have the present Congress appoint commissions similar to that which visited Hawaii. Their mission will be to visit Porto Rico and the Philippines, study the people and their needs, familiarize themselves with the special conditions that must be considered and on their return recommend to Congress forms of government for those islands.

President McKinley has already established a military government in Porto Rico and parts of Cuba and the Philippines by virtue of his authority as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It is by that authority that he will continue in control until Congress takes the responsibilities of government from his hands. If Congress fails to take the necessary action at the coming short session, the President can continue his military management until December of next year.

If a change is needed in the laws of Porto Rico, in the opinion of the American officers on the ground, the President can order it on a moment's notice. With army officers scattered over the island, all earnestly studying the needs of the situation and reporting to the President, he can make such adaptations from day to day as may seem desirable, and when Congress takes up the problem a year hence it will find the ground work for a government well laid. The Porto Ricans will be given a civil government under the general supervision of the military power, and it will be the aim of the President gradually to shape that government to the system of the United States.

TO WIRE DREYFUS THE NEWS.

The Court of Cassation Will Ask the Exile to Prepare His Defense.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The court of cassation has informed the minister of the colonies, M. Guillaud, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have begun and that he prepare his defense. The ministry of the colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health. The decision of the court of cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have begun, and to notify him to prepare his defense, is significant as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

Against Extra Session.

TORONTO, Kan., Nov. 16.—It is reasonably safe to assert that there will be no extra session of the legislature in Kansas this year. Governor Leedy last night held a conference with forty or fifty fusion leaders who are believed to fairly represent the feeling of the party in the matter. While both sides of the proposition were presented forcibly, the sentiment of the congress seemed so strongly against the proposed special session that it is believed the last has been heard of the agitation.

Fatally Injured.

At Waltham, W. V., a switchman employed in the R. & M. yards, was run over and instantly killed. During the several years he has been located there he has alighted from the upper yard engine at the entrance of the shop yards several times a day and has always performed the feat in safety. This time he missed his footing and fell back against the cars and was frightfully mangled. He was a member of the Burlington relief and also the A. O. U. W., carrying insurance in both orders.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION. It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, Catarrh of the Stomach, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with Cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble. THE LOGICAL TREATMENT is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The genuine are never sold loose by the dozen but always in packages like this, the wrapper being printed in red ink on white paper. For sale by all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. A copy of our diet book free on request.

DAWSON'S BIG BLAZE.

Chief City of the Klondike Suffers a \$500,000 Fire.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited with a \$500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new postoffice building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of October 16.

It started in the Green Tree saloon, as the result of a row between two women of the town. Belle Mitchell threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread and in a few seconds the building was on fire. The fire started at 6:20 a. m. The fire of a year ago was caused by this same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place, in Third avenue, in Dawson, by throwing a lamp at a woman, and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

Sold Indiana Firewater.

Charged with selling liquor to Indiana, Charles Tate is under arrest in Valentine, and a man named Wheeler, in Rushville, Rushville and Valentine have been troubled considerably of late by Indians who come from the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies to procure liquor. When under the influence of liquor the Indian is dangerous and the savage spirit manifests itself then more than at any other time. The United States law strictly forbids the sale of whisky to the Indians, but the Sioux bucks have heretofore been able to procure it by paying a big price for it, to some respectable white man who takes the money and buys the whisky from the saloon. In order to put a stop to this practice the merchants of Valentine and Rushville decided to take a stand in the matter and the arrest of Tate and Wheeler was the result of a concerted effort on the part of the business men of the two towns. It is believed that conviction will follow, and that this will prove a lesson to others who have been in the habit of procuring liquor for the red men.

Shot From Fatal.

One Lathrop, a young man living twelve miles northwest of Arapahoe, was accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of his brother, the shot taking effect in the hip joint, from which he died later, living about thirty-six hours after the accident occurred.

Both Eyes Blown Out.

One Fallert, a blacksmith at Holbrook, had both eyes blown entirely out by an explosion of rabbit metal. He left for Lincoln for medical attendance.

Most Dead Fleet to Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The morning papers comment editorially upon the peace conference crisis and the American naval preparations, reiterating their conviction of the hopelessness of Spanish opposition and recognizing that the United States has practically no alternative, especially after the elections, but complete annexation, and that if Spain continues obstinate the United States must send a fleet to Europe, an action which no power but Great Britain would welcome, though none would be likely to interfere in Spain's behalf.

REVOLUTION IN SALVADOR.

The "Greater Republic" Gets Its First Taste of South American Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A cable dispatch from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador.

It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America. Merchants and commercial men in this city who are familiar with affairs in Central America, however, were not surprised when informed that a revolution in Salvador was reported to have broken out. While the federation of the three countries was approved and carried out by the presidents and commissioners appointed from each country to draw up a constitution, the people of Salvador have not been enthusiastic over the new scheme, particularly as it appears that the financial burdens of maintaining the new state will fall most heavily upon them, owing to their having a denser population than either of the other parties to the consolidation.

N. Rolet Peraza, consul general in this city for the Greater Republic of Central America, says that he has received no report of a revolution in Salvador.

"I do not think that there can be any serious uprising or I should have been notified," the consul general added. "The officers of the new government have not yet been elected and I do not see why the people of Salvador should start a revolution before the new plan is given a trial. I believe it will prove to be a local disturbance and easily put down."

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