

NO PEACE SAYS THE JUNTA.

A Cablegram Purporting to Come From Aguinaldo.

IT IS CABLED FROM HONG KONG

To Continue the War Until Independence Is Secured—In Washington It Is Thought Present Negotiations May Be Final.

LONDON, May 16.—The Filipino junta here has received the following message from Aguinaldo, cabled from Hong Kong, under date of May 13:

"The Filipino government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war at all costs until independence is secured.

"The Filipinos energetically refuse the American peace overtures, based on restricted autonomy, coupled with promises of subsequent self-government.

"The Filipinos demand a strict fulfillment of the articles of the American constitution and treaties contracted by the American representatives when imporing a Filipino alliance in combatting the Spaniards.

"All the Filipino generals support Aguinaldo. General Luna's reported overtures for peace are untrue. Our army is near Manila, simultaneously attacking the whole American line. The heat and rains are causing many casualties in the American army. All their hospitals are crowded with sick and wounded. Four hundred of the Cincinnati regiment have been imprisoned by General Otis for insubordination in refusing to fight.

"The regular troops quartered in Manila and other towns are quiet. The volunteers are abused and are always at the front with scanty rations.

"The discontent between the Americans and Europeans is general."

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A satisfactory conclusion is expected by the administration from the conference which will be held by the American Philippine commission with the commission which Aguinaldo proposes to send to Manila.

In his dispatch to the war department yesterday, General Otis announced that Aguinaldo had sent a messenger to him expressing a wish to send the commission "to arrange terms of peace." The administration officials express the opinion that this commission will submit to President Schurman and his associates the answer of Aguinaldo to the proposition made by the American commission to Colonel Arguena, Aguinaldo's emissary, regarding the character of government which would be given to the Filipinos and which Arguena declared was satisfactory.

It is probably apparent to the Filipinos that there is nothing to be gained by conducting negotiations for the purpose of obtaining a temporary cessation of hostilities. General Otis will not grant an armistice, and he has shown that he does not propose to stop fighting, no matter how many peace emissaries Aguinaldo may send to Manila unless they agree to unconditionally surrender.

In his dispatch General Otis shows, despite the fact that Aguinaldo states his purpose to send a commission to arrange peace, that he is making preparations to continue military operations. It is evident to the officials from this dispatch that General Otis has found it necessary to change his plans. He has been making preparations to attack Bacolor, where 9,000 insurgents are believed to be encamped, and it is presumed that the movements reported to-day still have that point as the objective.

General Lawton is making excellent progress in his northward march, and the dispatch of Major Kobbe with 1,800 men up the Rio Grande, supported by gunboats and masses, is for the purpose of enabling General Lawton to cross the Rio Grande without molestation by the enemy.

The plan apparently contemplates the rapid swinging of Lawton to the west, General MacArthur to remain at San Fernando, between the insurgents at Bacolor and those at Mexico, and Kobbe is to take a station so as to prevent them from crossing the Rio Grande. MacArthur is also needed at his present point to protect communication with Manila.

TO RELIEVE SPANISH FORCE.

General Otis Expected to Send American Soldiers to Garrison Zamboanga.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is expected at the war department that General Otis will take steps at once to replace the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga with United States troops. The indications are that a comparatively small force will suffice, provided that it is supported by one or two gunboats. Zamboanga is of great strategic importance, being the capital of the island of Mindanao, the second largest in the Philippines group and a good seaport. It was to this point that the Spanish forces retreated from Iloilo when that town was evacuated without notice to the American forces. The town is easily defensible with a small artillery force. The fact that the insurgents are in possession of rapid fire guns makes the situation at Zamboanga more serious, but it is not believed here that they have a large supply of the ammunition necessary to operate the weapons, which will consequently soon become useless to them.

INTO A NEST OF INSURGENTS.

Quadruple Nest the Rebels at These Quarters—Two Americans Killed.

MANILA, May 16.—The "tinian" gun boat Laguna de Bay and (ave-

donga and a launch under Captain Grant ran into a nest of insurgents concealed in the bushes on both sides of the Rio Grande river, three miles above Calumpit, yesterday afternoon and were received with heavy volleys at short range. A sergeant in the Utah battery was killed and one private was wounded. Opening with their rapid fire guns the Americans killed twenty of the natives and wounded several others. They filled the jungle with a hail of shot for half an hour until the enemy fled.

WE MAY ACQUIRE A SULTAN.

Natives of the Sulu Are Mohammedans—The Suler May Have to Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Through unofficial agents the government has been quietly making investigation into the state of affairs in the Sulu group, just to the south of the Visayas islands, with a view to determining whether by good management the inhabitants cannot be brought into allegiance to the United States without insurrection. The natives are generally Mohammedans and owe allegiance to a sultan whom the Spaniards have never been able to bring into more than nominal submission. He maintains a harem and lives in state, and it is probable that an annuity will have to be provided for him out of the revenues of the islands after the United States takes possession.

GOMEZ WITHDRAWS HIS AID.

Brooke Informed That the General Will Not Distribute the \$2,000,000.

HAVANA, May 16.—General Maximo Gomez informed Governor General Brooke to-day that he could no longer act as representative of the Cuban army in the distribution of the \$2,000,000 appropriated for the payment of the Cuban troops.

General Gomez said that he had arrived at this decision with great reluctance and with the most friendly feelings toward General Brooke personally and officially, but he felt he could no longer represent the Cuban army because a cabal, which is composed of many of the subordinate commanders, existed to oppose, and, if possible, defeat the plans for partitioning the money. He explained that former members of the Cuban Military assembly, led by Mayal Rodriguez, Manuel Mangulillo, Juan Gualberta, and other malcontents, had organized a majority of the officers against him apparently, and though Gomez might persist and carry the payment to a successful conclusion, he was disgusted and wished to wash his hands of the whole business. Therefore, he thought that if he left General Brooke free the latter would be able to act with equal effectiveness alone.

General Brooke expressed sympathy with General Gomez, and said he regretted the position he had taken, but the American commander added, if his decision was unchangeable he would proceed to deal with the question alone. He has the rolls of the private and non-commissioned officers who were willing to accept \$15 each, and this amount will be offered upon the conditions previously laid down. A forcible disarmament of the Cuban troops will be the ultimate procedure, provided the events of the next two or three weeks show that such action is necessary.

ONE WAR PRIZE IS LOST.

The Supreme Court Ruled in Favor of a French Vessel.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the prize money case of the French steamer Olanda Rodriguez, the first of the naval prize money cases growing out of the Spanish war to reach the court. The decision directed that the vessel, which was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico, July 17, and has been held since by this government, shall be returned to its owners upon the ground that it was not proven that the steamer's officers intended to enter the blockaded port. The court held incidentally that the blockade of San Juan was effective.

Was Rockefeller's Manager

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 16.—George D. Scott, for the last two years manager of the Tarrytown estate of John D. Rockefeller, committed suicide at Tarrytown to-day. He shot himself above the right ear with a revolver and the bullet passed through his head, coming out at the top.

British Troops Move in China.

HONG KONG, May 16.—The native opposition to British occupation of the new territory, Kow Loon, opposite Hong Kong, has suddenly been renewed. About 900 men of the Hong Kong regiment, with machine guns, are leaving here to-day, while the volunteers have been warned to be in readiness for any emergency. The British second class gunboat Swift, and three other gunboats are proceeding to sea under closed orders. These war ships have 300 men on board.

Victor in London Streets.

LONDON, May 16.—Queen Victoria arrived in London to-day from Windsor, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York and her suite, and drove to Kensington palace. Crowds of enthusiastic people lined the route to the palace.

Judge Overruled Incompetently

CHICAGO, May 16.—Police Judge Greenup, in the United States district court of Northern Illinois, has been grossly ill at the home of his parents, in Ashland, Ill.

HIGHER TAX FOR BUTTERINE.

Congress to Be Asked to Raise It to Ten Cents a Pound.

PRESENT RATE IS TWO CENTS.

Dairymen Have Been at Work With Members and They Expect the Bill to Pass With Little Opposition—Would Be Prohibitive.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A member of Congress said to-day that an effort would be made to effect an organization of members of the House representing agricultural districts to secure legislation at the next session of Congress which will raise the tax on oleomargarine from 2 cents a pound, the present rate, to 10 cents a pound. The intention, he said, was, if possible, to tax oleomargarine out of existence. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon rural members during the last campaign by the dairy interests and the demands thus made will be heeded when Congress meets. As soon as the session opens a bill raising the tax to 10 cents will be introduced and it will be pressed with vigor.

According to statistics at the Agricultural department the census of 1890 gave the production of butter in the United States at about 1,205,000,000 pounds annually. The census of 1896 made the total only 807,000,000 pounds. It is pointed out that if the increase during the present decade has been as great relatively as it was during the preceding one, the next census will show the production to be about 1,800,000,000 pounds a year. The production of oleomargarine, as shown by statistics at the internal revenue bureau, was 85,385,000 pounds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, an increase of 12,800,000 over the year preceding. The production for the nine months of the current fiscal year was 63,000,000, pounds which indicates a total production for the year ending June 30 next of 85,000,000 pounds.

The contention of the dairy butter men is that the substitute butter which, they assert, costs less than the current market price of lard, is in competition with their product and brings the price of genuine butter down to an unremunerative figure. They insist that the oleomargarine trade should be destroyed, but if this can not be accomplished a tax which will make the competition more even should be imposed. Another important feature of the situation from the standpoint of the dairymen is the effect the oleomargarine is having on the foreign trade. It is asserted that conditions have become such that the substitute butter threatens to monopolize the foreign trade.

Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue bureau said to-day that the government revenue from oleomargarine during the present fiscal year would aggregate \$1,600,000. With the tax at ten cents a pound and the production where it is now, the revenue from this source would foot up \$8,000,000 a year. Mr. Wilson said Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Cincinnati would pay 90 per cent of this tax.

MADE LOUBET ILL.

The First Death Warrant Before the French President.

PARIS, May 16.—President Loubet was called on for the first time Saturday to sign a death warrant. Two were presented to him. As they were placed on his desk he turned to the minister of justice, asking: "Are there no mitigating circumstances? Can I not, in justice, commute these sentences?"

He was told that there was no evidence of any extenuating character. Tears came to his eyes, and he tremblingly took up his pen and hesitated, then rose and walked away from the desk. A few minutes after he returned and signed his name to the fatal documents.

He seemed to be utterly overcome with emotion and said repeatedly that he felt almost as though he himself were a murderer. A few moments later he complained of a severe headache and retired without in any considerable measure recovering his usual spirits.

They Swindle Ex-Slaves.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Thousands of negroes in this country are induced to believe that they are to be pensioned by the United States government upon showing that they were formerly slaves. The promoters of this scheme have been at work for several years and it is estimated that more than \$150,000 in small sums has been collected by them.

No Street Cars in Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., May 16.—In accordance with a decision rendered by Judge Dale Saturday, adjudging the street cars to be a public nuisance, the cars quit running this morning. The lease of the present company expired some time ago, but they continued to run despite the city's protest. It is expected that a new line will be built soon.

A Bull Kills a Kansas Farmer.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 16.—Thomas Robertson, a farmer and stock raiser near this place, was trampled to death by a bull last night. The animal had been debauched some time ago on account of his viciousness.

A Petition Bill for St. Joseph.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 16.—The House passed the Haynes bill this morning to make the police of St. Joseph state officers. It is in line with the Kansas City and St. Louis police bill.

REV. DR. BRIGGS ORDAINED.

Famous Preacher Now a Priest in the Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, May 16.—In the pro-cathedral on Stanton street, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was suspended for heresy by the Presbyterian assembly, was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church. He was ordained together with Rev. Mr. Charles A. Suedeker, and the ordination ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Potter. The little church was crowded with people, and the ceremonies were notable for the quietness that prevailed.

Those who expected, from the great outcry of the past three or four weeks, some sensational features were disappointed. There was no scene, no excitement, and no protest was filed at the beginning, during or at the close of the ordination.

There was nothing notable in the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. George William Douglas.

The ceremonies were very long, commencing at 10:30 o'clock and continuing until late in the afternoon. If anything, the services were hurried a little, and the general communion which followed the communion of the postulants or candidates tended to extend the time.

There was a large crowd in the little pro-cathedral church as early as 8:30 o'clock. This increased as the time for the ordination ceremonies approached.

Rev. Dr. Briggs was seen after the ceremony. He said he had nothing to say concerning the criticism raised by his ordination. He said he was going to take a rest. A close friend of Dr. Briggs said that he would go to Europe, and in the fall would labor in the Pro-Cathedral church. Rev. Dr. Paddock said that it seemed strange that a man of Dr. Briggs' learning should take so much pleasure in laboring among the poor of the East side, but this was his wish. He said that Rev. Dr. Briggs would not give up his position as professor in Union Theological seminary, but would labor in connection with his teachings.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired marked on this week's issue of your paper. Take notice of it and if you are in arrears you should make a payment at once.

Disaster on Lake Superior.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 16.—The schooner Nelson, deeply laden with a cargo of coal, foundered in Lake Superior off Grand Marais last evening and carried down all hands. So far as known here, only one man, Captain Haghighy, escaped from this, the first disaster of the season. The crew consisted of nine men.

Get a Nebraska Home Cheep.

This can be done along the line of the Elkhorn (Northwestern) line, in Nebraska or Wyoming. Home-seekers excursions will be run May 2 and 16. Rate one fare plus \$2 for round trip. Minimum fare \$9.00, limit 21 days. Stopover on going trip allowed. For further information apply to A. S. Fielding, City Ticket Agent, 117 So. 10th street.

Certificate of Publication.

OFFICE OF Auditor of Public Accounts. State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, February 1, 1900. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, in the State of New York,

has complied with the Insurance Law of this State and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written. J. F. CORNELL, Auditor P. A.

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OFFICE OF Auditor of Public Accounts. State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, February 1, 1900. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Bankers Life Association, of Des Moines, in the State of Iowa,

has complied with the Insurance Law of this State and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written. J. F. CORNELL, Auditor P. A.

Certificate of Publication.

OFFICE OF Auditor of Public Accounts. State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, February 1, 1900. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Bankers Life Association, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota,

has complied with the Insurance Law of this State and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written. J. F. CORNELL, Auditor P. A.

Certificate of Publication.

OFFICE OF Auditor of Public Accounts. State of Nebraska.

Lincoln, February 1, 1900. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Bankers Life Association, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota,

has complied with the Insurance Law of this State and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.

A \$300,000 Mining Purchase. GALENA, Kan., May 16.—Colley & Co., bankers of Boston, Mass., have purchased of the Illinois Lead and Zinc company, the following properties: The Bloomington tract, 70 acres, adjoining the city; 40 acres joining the North Empire ground, and the old Stanley mines, southwest of the city, and several plants and leases, the price being \$200,000. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-vice president, was a prominent stockholder of the Illinois Lead and Zinc company.

To See the Nashville. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—The gunboat Nashville was not open for inspection by the general public yesterday. At least 50,000 strangers were in town for the purpose of getting a look at the Nashville, which will start on her return trip to New Orleans to-day.

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QUICKEST TIME EVER MADE. Commencing January 16th the Great Rock Island "Colorado Flyer," leaving Lincoln at 8:20 p. m. daily, will make connections at Colorado Springs with new fast trains to Salt Lake City and Portland, Oregon, arriving at northwest Pacific Coast points thirteen (13) hours quicker and earlier than ever before. Only seventy hours to Portland, Oregon, from Lincoln now. Think of it.

CHIEF LANDS—CHEAP HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSION. To enable interested people to investigate opportunities to get good farm land cheap, the Elkhorn line will on February 21 and March 7 and 21, sell tickets to points in northern and western Nebraska and parts of Wyoming at one fare, plus \$9.00, for round trip; minimum fare \$9.00. For particulars call on A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 South Tenth street, or depot, corner Ninth and S streets.

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