

The Anti-Saloon league of Norfolk is making a fight against the issuing of licenses to certain saloon keepers.

During a severe rainstorm last week which passed near Randolph, Chris Wagner and his son, Albert, living nine miles northwest of that place, were struck by lightning.

The two soldiers, Hofman and Pennington, were found guilty at Chadron and Judge Allen, who was presiding for Judge Westover, sentenced them to one year in the penitentiary.

Two young men giving their names as T. W. Kennedy and D. C. Hauck were arrested at Steele City on the charge of passing raised bills.

Frank Schneider and son, A. P. Schneider, under the corporate name of the Creighton Electric Light and Power company, are only waiting a permit from the state to begin work on a mammoth pond on the Bazile creek.

The hearing of the case instituted in the district court at Lincoln temporarily enjoining Attorney General Smyth from prosecuting Bartley's bondsmen in Omaha has been set for hearing before Judge Frost on May 13 at 3 o'clock.

THE RACE FOR HOMES.

Durango, Colo.—(Special.)—Many persons who had been holding places in the line at the land office changed their minds today and joined the rush for lots on the Ute lands.

Whistles and bells proclaimed the hour of opening. Scores of men who had been holding places in the line sold out half an hour before the opening.

The streets of Durango were crowded and there was great rejoicing. There was no central starting point, and men were scattered along the Colorado and New Mexico lines for forty miles.

A surprise was sprung when "Buffalo" Jones suddenly appeared near Ignacio with 300 followers from Guthrie, O. T., and was met by Dr. E. D. Allen, who was prominent in the opening of the famous Cherokee strip.

The roads of the Ute reservation open to settlement today are located in the northwest corner of Colorado.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has been running since the morning of the 26th and the subject of discussion being the holding of a state fair in connection with the exposition at Omaha.

MAIL IS HEADED OFF

PAMPHLETS OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE ARE SEIZED.

Soldiers Peace of Mind is To Be Guarded—Fear Discontent Would Follow.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The postmaster general has directed the postmaster at San Francisco to take out of the mails for Manila three pamphlets issued by Edward Atkinson of Boston, vice president of the Anti-Imperialistic league.

The three pamphlets are specifically described, and in no circumstances are they to be forwarded by mail to the Philippines.

Boston.—(Special.)—Hon. Edward Atkinson, vice president of the Anti-Imperialistic league of this city, was shown the Washington dispatch stating that the postmaster general had directed that certain pamphlets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila.

Mr. Atkinson said he had sent copies of these documents to Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and to the correspondent of a New York illustrated weekly.

The three pamphlets, copies of which have been pronounced in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles: "Criminal Aggression, by Whom?" "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Hell of War and its Penalties."

The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department, whose authorities were greatly exercised, with a suggestion that some action be taken.

These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny and it would be utterly unjustifiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines.

DEFENSE OF ATKINSON.

Boston.—(Special.)—In commenting on the action of the authorities, Mr. Atkinson says: "It is said that the dispatch of these pamphlets from this country to the Philippine islands is barred lest they create discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers."

There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first, printed in November, was dedicated to President McKinley, in support of his statement in a New York illustrated weekly in Manila.

The second pamphlet was issued late in February, when it appeared that acts of criminal aggression were being committed in the Philippine islands.

These pamphlets were, on April 24 and 25, addressed by me to Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and the correspondent of a New York illustrated weekly in Manila.

"I would, however, call the attention of the postmaster general to the necessity of requiring that all newspapers lately printed here and elsewhere, which contain the late speech of Senator Hoar, given at the republican club in Boston, in which he used this expressive phrase: 'I can see no difference in the lynching of a southern postmaster and lynching a people because they think a government derives its just authority from the consent of the governed, and got those ideas from the constitution of the United States,' be taken from the mails.

"If this attempt to forbid free speech and free mails to the people of this country has been made, which I cannot believe, I trust the people will stand up for their rights."

PREFERRED DEATH TO EVICTION

Rather Than Be Dispossessed a Widow Kills Herself.

New York.—(Special.)—Fearing that her fortune would be lost into the hands of a speculator, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hank, a widow, of No. 245 Avenue B, drank carbolic acid Saturday night and died in Bellevue hospital.

"I shall wait until I have enough money to pay you and then I shall kill myself," she said last Sunday to a peddler Stockhausen, a baker, whose shop was under her apartments and with whom she had a small account.

She dropped in at his shop on Tuesday to tell him she would have his money ready in a day or two.

The son she spoke of was Jacob, 19, and Alexander, 16, Jacob, who had worked in a printing office, had been ill for a long time.

Mrs. Hank had sought employment. She obtained a few odd jobs at mending and assisting in house cleaning, but was unable to find permanent work.

Then the landlord served notice that she must vacate her rooms by May 1. She had no friends to whom she felt at liberty to go.

Jacob, her elder son, had been out for a walk, and when he returned home last evening about 7 o'clock he found his mother on the bed in the room.

The odor of carbolic acid and the appearance of his mother's face told the story. He ran to a telephone and soon an ambulance dashed up in front of the house.

Alexander, the younger son, came home at 8 o'clock. He whistled as he climbed the stairs. He was bringing his wife's wages home to his mother.

AGED COUPLE IN WORKHOUSE

Will Celebrate Their Golden Wedding in Poverty.

New York.—(Special.)—Their steps were tottering and their eyes were dimmed with years which were three score and ten. Yet as they stood side by side in the police court there was a look in their eyes which never dies while life endures.

"We lived at No. 325 West Fifty-fourth street for years," he said. "I was a laboring man and I worked hard. We got a little money, but it was all gone.

Magistrate Olmsted committed the aged couple to the workhouse.

FUNSTON GETS HIS REWARD.

Gallant Kansas Colonel Promoted to Brigadier-General.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The president has appointed Colonel Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas a brigadier general of volunteers.

General MacArthur said that the services of Colonel Funston during the campaign and especially in the crossing of the Rio Grande river, deserve recognition, such as his promotion to brigadier general.

JUNTA RECOVERS ITS NERVE.

Asserts Telegram from Aguinaldo Repudiates Peace Overtures.

London.—(Special.)—Representatives of the Filipino junta say that they have received a telegram from Aguinaldo dated April 30 in which he states that his government has nothing to do with the present peace negotiations.

The cable which General Otis sent says: "MacArthur strongly recommends Colonel Funston's appointment as brigadier general for signal skill in crossing the Rio Grande river and most gallant services since commencement of war."

20 MILLION DOLLARS

IN GOLD IS PAID TO SPAIN FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Payment of the Indemnity Will Complete Transfer of Islands From Spain to U. S.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Four warrants of \$5,000,000 each, in payment to Spain for the Philippine islands, were drawn at the treasury this afternoon and the necessary signatures attached, but the warrants were not delivered.

Each of the four warrants, which are numbered respectively 4509, 4510, 4511 and 4512, is worded like the others. They are made payable by the assistant treasurer at New York to the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, representing the government of Spain.

Mr. Cambon presented to Secretary Hay, yesterday, a letter from the queen regent of Spain, authorizing him to receive the \$20,000,000 from the United States, in payment for the public works in the Philippine islands.

Mr. Wobbeson—Her's a remarkable line I passed the other day in a newspaper. 'I've been young, but youth has passed from me.' Miss Seery—'I don't see anything so remarkable about that line. Mr. Wobbeson—Ah, but youth. The poem is signed by a woman.

STEEL WORKS OF THE COUNTRY PERFECTING A GIANTIC TRUST.

What a Regular Army Officer Thinks of Him.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—On the question of Filipino capacity for self-government, a letter from Henry Page, a lieutenant in the regular army at Manila, printed here, is interesting. The writer says: "After a stay of about eight months among these people, during which time no opportunity has been lost to study their qualities, I find myself still unable to express a decided opinion about their capacity for self-government, but I can unreservedly affirm that the more evidence collected the greater my respect for the native and his capacities.

The recent battle of February 5 was somewhat of a revelation to Americans. They expected the motley horde to run at the firing of the first gun. It was my good fortune to be placed—about ten hours afterward—near the spot where this first gun was fired.

The Filipinos' retreat, moreover, was more creditable than their stand. Perfect order prevailed. One of their companies would hold our advance until the company in their rear could retire and reload, when in turn this company would stand until the former had reloaded.

"His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, representative of the Government of Spain, care of Department of State."

"I have the honor to inform you that an account has this day been settled between the United States and Spain, per certificate No. 15993, by which there have been found due from the United States the sum of \$20,000,000.

"Four (4) warrants of \$5,000,000 each, payable to your order, will be remitted in care of the department of state."

DRAWING THE WARRANTS.

This letter was sent by Ambassador Cambon to Secretary of State Hay. He forwarded it to Assistant Secretary Van Derlip at the treasury department.

Mr. Miller, with the stated account in his hand, went to the desk of Clerk Scott A. Swearingen and directed him to draw the warrants.

Chief Miller of the warrant division, with the four warrants pinned to a large sheet of white paper, took them into the office of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip. He attached his signature and his secretary exercised unusual care in blotting it.

Mr. Vanderlip, who had intended to proceed at once to the state department and deliver them to Secretary Hay in the presence of Ambassador Cambon at 4 o'clock, however, he received a telephone message that Secretary Hay preferred to delay the delivery of the warrants to Ambassador Cambon until Monday.

RECEIPT TO BE GIVEN FOR THEM.

When these warrants are presented Monday Ambassador Cambon will sign this receipt: "Received from the secretary of state of the United States the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) in four drafts upon the treasurer of the United States, numbered 4509, 4510, 4511, 4512, and audited April 29, 1899, each draft being for five million dollars (\$5,000,000), the same being in full payment of the obligation of the government of the United States to the government of Spain, as set forth in Article III. of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, France, on the 10th day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the ratification of which were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eleventh day of January, 1899, eight hundred and ninety-nine, the same being provided for by an act of congress approved March 2, 1899, entitled 'An Act Making an Appropriation to Carry Out the Obligations of the Treaty Between the United States and Spain, concluded December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.'"

The warrants would have been delivered by Mr. Vanderlip to Secretary of State Hay and by him to Ambassador Cambon this afternoon, had it not been for the delay caused by a mistake in the department of state.

QUESTIONS OF JURISDICTION.

Judge V. V. Allen Orders Regular Army Officers Up for Contempt

Chadron, Neb.—(Special.)—G. Langhorne, first lieutenant and adjutant of the First United States cavalry, located at Fort Robinson, has been served with a citation to appear before the district court of Dawes County, May 20, to answer to the charge of contempt of court.

The foundation for this interesting case was laid last month, when two soldiers from Fort Robinson were arrested here by a sergeant on the charge of a serious offense.

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In sending formal notice to the treasury that there was due Spain from the United States \$20,000,000, Secretary Hay neglected to state that M. Jules Cambon was the authorized representative of Spain.

In order to keep a social engagement the secretary of state was compelled to leave his office before the warrants could be ready for him.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The board of managers of the state fair held a meeting Tuesday night, and continued it until a late hour, the subject of discussion being the holding of a state fair in connection with the exposition at Omaha.

THE REAL FILIPINO,

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With rare exceptions the native is a very lazy fellow, but in all due respect to my own nationality, I believe it would be the same under like conditions. The cost of living is too cheap to make labor a necessity.