The Anti-Saloon league of Norfolk is making a fight against the issuing of licenses to certain saloon keepers. Attorneys have been employed to represent both sides and for many days the attention of the city council has been taken up with the first case. The conomises to be a long one

NEBRASKA NEWS.

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 young man was instantly killed, as was also one of the horses he was driving. Mr. Wag-ner's arm was severely burned, but he is in a fair way to recover. The father and son were plowing in the field when the storm struck them.

The two soldiers, Hofman and Pennington, were found guilty at Chadron and Judge Allen, who was presiding for Judge Westover, sentenced them to ne year in the penitentiary. Court djourned until May 31 and Judge Allen returned to his home at Madison. Ow-ing to the businesslike manner with which he disposed of all business he re-ceived words of praise from all sides. The evening before Allen left he was invited to attend the social given by the Modern Woodmen, and being called upon for a few remarks responded in a

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, and after an examination before County Judge Boyd at Fairbury were held in 1500 bonds, which they were unable to \$500 bonds, which they were unable to give. They had a \$5 bill which had been raised to \$10 and passed it on a Steele City merchant. The day before they tried to pass a \$1 bill which had been raised to \$5, at Fairbury, but failed to get rid of it. They claimed to be selling school charts and had school orders on two districts in Jefferson county and one on a district in Washington county, Kansas, which it is thought are forged. Kennedy claims to live in Oklahoma, and Hauck says me is at Hastings, Neb.

Frank Schneider and son, A. Schneider, under the corporate name of the Creighton Electric Light and Power company, are only waiting a per-mit from the state to begin work on a ammoth pond on the Bazile creek, oar Creighton, which will, when compieted, furnish sufficient power to give Creighton a first-class electric light system and furnish power for any other purposes the company may see fit to put it to. It will take about three nths to complete the pond, and it ne will cost not less than \$3,000. By this means the electric lights now in use will be greatly improved and the company can furnish all the new ones which are now or may be needed in the future, a thing which they were not able hertofore to do on account of lack of rowers.

The hearing of the case instituted in the district court at Lincoln temporar-ily 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 petkion filed by the bondsmen, after setting forth a copy of the bond of ex-State Treasurer Bartley for his second ter mand giving the particulars upon which to base an argument that it had not been fully approved, sets forth the depository bond of the Omaha National depository bond of the Omana National bank and continues with the assertion that the plaintiffs are of the opinion that by the depository bond of the defendants, signing the same as obwho should be sureties upon the bond of Bartley from all loss and damage by reason of the conversion, loss, embez-slement or otherwise of any or all at any time deposited in the It is further alleged that if it be true that \$201,884.05 was embezzled it was with the full and actual knowledge of the Omaha National bank and of all the persons signing the depository bond of the bank, that the pretended payment by the officers of the bank ac-complished the embezzlement or con-

## THE RACE FOR HOMES.

Durango, Colo.—(Special.)—Many per-sons, who had been holding places in the line at the land office changed their minds today and joined the rush for lo-cations on the Ute lands, which were

cations on the Ute lands, which were opened for settlement at noon by proclamation of the president.

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: \$50 was the prevailing price. It is estimated that 1,000 people shought in various ways to secure land.

The streets of Durango was accorded.

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, awaiting the hour, many with no means of rapid transit. From Durango hundreds of well mounted and well armed men began pushing to the front at daylight, all giving themselves ample time to began pushing to the front at daylight, all giving themselves ample time to reach the favorite sections. The Durango Democrat discouraged many in line this morning by declaring that every reputable attorney in Durango had advised clients to settle on the land and file at any time within the limit provided by law

vided by law.

A surprise was sprung when "Buffalo" Jones suddenly appeared near Ignacio with 200 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 latter has been sojourning in and around Durango with some half-breed Cherokees for the past week, and early this morning started to join with "Buffalo" Jones with the determination of starting a townsite and booming the same. Their ebjective point is near Ignacio. The town, it is understood, will be called Tabor. By night there will no doubt be more than a dozen villages created in the Centennial state. The railroad has representatives on the round who will select some of the most promising meetions.

de of the Ute reservation open next today are located in the corner of Colorado. The ter-nelists of a strip fifteen miles

The state of the same

PAMPHLETS OF ANTI-IMPERIAL ISTIC LEAGUE ARE SEIZED.

Soldlers 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. This order does not apply to the circulation of the pamphlets by mail in this country, but bars phlets by mall in this country, but bars they are good boys and ha their dispatch from this country to their best to keep up our home. the Philippines, discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers being stated by the department to be the design of

these publications.

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

Boston.—(Special.)—Hon. Edward At-kinson, vice president of the Anti-Im-perialist league of this city, was shown the Washington dispatch stating that the postmaster general had directed that certain pampniets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila. Mr. Atkinson said he had received no communication direct from Washington about the matter. He explained that the documents were comfrom the debates in the national house senate and calling attention to

points overlooked in debate. "By action of the senate," Mr. At-kinson, "these compilations were published as senate documents and they are now public documents of the United States. Therefore, any action taken toward keeping them out of the mails would imply that congressional records and official documents of the United States are unsuitable to be sent to omcers of the volunteer regiments now in Maniia, whose terms of service have exis demanded by officials of certain states who say that the men are entitied to discharge."

SENT TO DEWEY. Mr. Atkinson said he had sent copies of these documents to Admirai Dewey, President Schurman, Prot. Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and to the correspondent of a

New York illustrated weekly.

The three pamphiets, copies of which have been pronipited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles: "Criminal Aggres-sion, by Whom?" "The Cost of a Na-tional Crime" and "The Hell of War and its Penalties." These, unless something should develop to necessitate fur-ther action, may be circulated throughout the malls within this country. cording to Mr. Atkinson's own statement, as reported, a large number of the pamphiets have been sent out.

The matter was brought to the atten-tion of the postal officials by the war department, whose authorities were greatly exercised, with a suggestion that some action be taken. It is thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the san Francisco office, but if a few should the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them. Postmaster General Emory Smith made this statement to the Associated

Press These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny and it would be utterly unjusti-fiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines. Their gaged. Their circulation except in the mails for the Philippines, is not inter-fered with, because, in being sent to Manila, they are destined for soldiers fighting our battles; but in this country the effort to incite to muntiny could have no result. Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny the American soldiers in those islands, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves."

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 should create discontent and even mu tiny among the soldiers; that being stated by the department to be the design of these publications.

"There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first, printed in No-vember, was dedicated to President Mc-Kinley, in support of his statement that 'forcible annexation would be criminal aggression.' The facts and figures given in the pamphlet were made the fre-quent subject of debate in the house of representatives and the senate during the session and the pamphiet as a whole was finally printed by order of the senate as Senate Document No. 62. "The second pamphlet was issued late

in February, when it appeared that acts of criminal aggression were being acts of criminal aggression were being coommitteed in the Philippine islands. In that pamphlet certain facts and statements were submitted to the attention of the senate and were the subject of debate, and that pamphlet again, by order of the senate, was printed as a senate document. I have a copy of No. 62 and have sent for a copy of the latter.

These pamphlets were, on April 24 and 25, addressed by me to Dewey, President Schurman, Pr Dewey, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and the correspondent of a New York illustrated weekly in Manila. None others have, to my knowledge, been sent to anyone else. I desired to send them to other officers, and for that purpose notified the war department of my intention and asked for a list that would give me the names. If it is unlawful for a citizen of the United States to communicate with other citizens in Manila by sending them documents in a private edition which have been printed by order of the United States senate as public documents, I am content to leave the matter at that exact point, which requires no comment from me.

from me.

"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 powers from the consent of the governmed, and got those ideas from the constitution of the United States," be taken from the maile.

"If this attempt to ferbid free speech

"If this attempt to forbid free speech and free mails to the people of this sensity has been made, which I exame others. I think the people will decide at the market wint is do should be."

#### OFF PREFERRED DEATH TO EVICTION 20 Rather Than Be Dispossessed a Widow Kills Herself.

New York.—(Special.)—Fearing that aer furniture would be out into the street on Monday, Mrs. Elizabeth Hank, THE PHILIPPINES.

a widow, of No. 249 Avenue B, drank carbolic acid Saturday night and died in Bellevue hospital.
"I shall wait until I have enough The Payment of the Indemnity money to pay you and then I shall kill myself," she said last Sunday to Theo-dore Stockhausen, a baker, whose shop From Spain to U. S.

myself, "she said last Sunday to "heodore 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. He told her
there was no hurry and that his faith
in her credit was so strong that she
could have his shop if she wanted it.

"No," she said: "I shall settle this one
account and then I shall take poison, for
I am to be discossessed on Monday. Do and All the necessary signatures livered. They probably will be delig I am to be dispossessed on Monday. Do not tell my sons of my intention, for ed tomorrow. ood boys and have done

The sons she spoke of were Jacob, 19, and Alexander, 16. Jacob, who had worked in a printing office, had been ill for a long time. Alexander was a messenger, and his small wages were not sufficient to support the family.

Mrs. Hank had sought employment

She obtained a few odd jobs at mend-ing 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. She began planning for her suicide.

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 Alexander the younger son came home at 8 o'clock. He whistied as he limbed the stairs. He was bringing his week's wages home to his mother. She died within an hour after reaching Bellevue.

AGED COUPLE IN WORKHOUSE Will Celebrate Their Golden Wedding in Poverty.

York .- (Special.) -- Their 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 can never die while life endures. They were John Dunning, and Mary, his wife. Poverty had driven them from the home which they had occupied for thirty years, and good luck or misfortune, what you will, had borne them to the police station and from there to the police court. They were charged with vagancy. Their crime was age and helplessness. "Do not separate us," said the man, "that is all we ask. We have lived together fifty years. Let us die together. We have only a couple of years to live, and nobody knows how to care for mother have

but me "We lived at No. 226 West Fiftyfourth street for years," he said. "I was
a laboring man and I worked hard. We
got along all right, and when the boys
grew up they supported us. They were
good boys, God rest their souls! Henry
died five years ago. There wasn't so
much money then. John brought all his
earnings home. He died six weeks ago.
"We didn't give the poor boy as good
a funeral as we would have liked.
Mother sold her wedding ring and the
watch which the boys gave her. We "We lived at No. 326 West Fifty

watch which the boys gave her. We managed to pay the undertaker. Then we got into the pawnshops for the first time. Every stick of furniture went for bread. The landlord had been patient, but couldn't expect him to let us live there forever, even if we had circulation is a movement to induce the soldiers to disobey orders and in effect to embarrass and resist the governfor luck. We were walking on the street when this gentleman found us and took us to the station house They took mother away to another place. We haven't been parted for many a year, and we would like to be with each other at the end."

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 Freder-ick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas a brigadier general of volunteers. This appointment was recommended by Maor General MacArthur and supplementd very strongly by General Otis in a cable dispatch.

General MacArthur said that the services of Colonel Funston during the campaign and especially in the crossing of the Rio Grande river, deserve recogof the Rio Grande river, deserve recog-nition, such as his promotion to be a brigadier general; also that as a leader of troops Colonel Funston was especi-ally valuable. The president recognizes the services of Colonel Funston and his first official act on returning to Wash-ington was to make him a brigadier

eneral. The cable which General Otis sent says: "MacArthur strongly recommends Colonel Funston's appointment as grig-adier general for signal skill in crossing the Rio Grande river and most gallant services since commencement of war. I urge appointment. Funston able leader of men and has earned recognition."

## JUNTA RECOVERS ITS NERVE.

Asserts Telegram from Aguinaldo

Repudiates Peace Overtures. London.-(Special.) - Representatives 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, which, he asserts, are being conducted by a group of half castes and creoles, who group of half castes and creoles, who are anxious for peace in the expectation of getting high office under a new government. Several of these men, aguinaldo says, are members of the Filipino congress, where they are endeavoring to outvote him. Aguinaldo added that he had had no direct negotiations with the Americans since the fall of Malolos, when certain proposals passed between D. C. Worcester of the American Philippine commission and a representative of Aguinaldo looking to a peace based upon independence with an American alliance. Aguinaldo disavows the present negotiations and adds that under no circumstances will be accept an American protestorate.

The dispatch concludes with a con-temptuous reference to Major Arguelles as a Spanish officer who has no more authority to act on behalf of Aguin-aldo than has Lune hisself.

too I found the other day in a magnine poem: "Two been young, but youth has passed from me." Miss fleerly—I don't see anything so remarkable hout that line. Mr. Wibbleson—Ah, but

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# MILLION DOLLARS!

IN GOLD IS PAID TO SFAIN FOR

Complete Transfer of Islands

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 tached, but the warrants were not

Each of the Your warrants. are numbered resi ectively 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. On presentation in New York, Assistant Freasurer Jordan will pay the four warrants in \$20 gold pieces.

Mr. Cambon presented to Secretary Hay, yesterday, a letter from the queen regent of Spain, authorizing him to reseive the \$20,000,000 from the United States, in payment for the public works in the Philippine islands. This afternoon Ernest P. Timme, auditor for the state an dother departments, addressed this letter to the French ambassador: "His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plempotentiary of France, representative of the Government of Spain, care of Department of State:

"I have the honor to inform you that in account has this day been settled between the United States and Spain, per certificate No. 19993, 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. It reached there at 3 o'clock. Mr. Vanderlip called in Mr. Miller, acting chief of the warrant division, and directed him to prepare the warrants.

Mr. Miller, with the stated account in his hand, went to the desk of Clerk Scott A. Swearinger and directed him to draw the warrants. He drew Nos 4509, 4510, 4511. Mr. Charles Steele, another clerk, drew warrant No. 4512. After the necessary writing in the body of the warrants was filled in they were taken to Chief Clerk Force of the comptroller's office, who used a stamp in affixing Comptroller Tracewell's name to it, and then in a round, running hand, wrote his own name, C. M. Force.

Chief Miller of the warrant division, with the four warrants planed to a \$40,000,000 comme 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. Unaccompanied, Mr Miller then took the warrants to United States Treasurer Boberts at the other end of the building. Mr. Roberts had a clerk insert the words "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New York" over the words "will pay." Treasurer Roberts then affixed his familiar signature.

The warrants were then returned to 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, so the four warrants were locked up in the great vaults in the treasurer's offices. 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 (\$29,000,000) 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 April, one thousand 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 Ob-ligations of the Treaty Between the United States and Spain, concluded December tenth, eighteen hundred ninety-eight."

warrants would have been deliv ered 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.

SECRETARY HAY'S ERROR.

In sending forms notice to the treasury that there was due Spain from the United States \$25,000,000, Becretary Hay neglected to state that M. Jules Cambon was the authorized representative of Spain. While this fact was known to every one in the treasury, the occasion was one wherein all the formalities had to be complied with. So the official notice was returned to the state department for correction. ment for correction.

ment for correction.

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. Monday afternoon the dantts will be transferred from the custody of the United States to the care of Spain's representatives, and then the Philippine islands will have finally become indisputably the property of the United States, and the last condition of the treaty of Paris will have been met.

BIGGEST COMBINE OF ALL

fecting a Gigantic Trust. New York .- (Special.)-The rumors of in immense combination of steel interests are practically confirmed by ment, a letter from Henry Page, a lieuohn W. Gates, president of the Amer- tenant in the regular army at Manila, can Steel and Wire company, who re- printed here, is interesting. The writer urned from a European rip on Satursays:

plans of the promoters are chang-will include practically all the big erns of the country and will have a lization of between \$700,000,000 and 0.000. The proposed combination A far from complete in point of de-but the presence in this city of e representatives of the greatest steel interests of the United States led Mr. Jates to say that in all probability the sext few days will see it whipped into

tangible shape.
"As I have just returned from a trip abriad," Mr. Gates explained, "I cannot go into details in this matter, but it is pretty safe to say that the combination will go through and that its capital will oe nearly \$500,000,000. About all the big companies may come in, the principal mes of which will be the Carnegle com oany, the National Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company, and probably the bar steel interests as now represented by the Republic Steel com-

pany."
Mr. Gates was asked if the Federal Steel company would be included. "I am not prepared to say as to that." was the reply. "I am going to have a talk with Mr. Gary tomorrow and with Mr. Frick and the others who are in the city. I see that Colonel French of the Sylvan Steel company of Illinois is here and also Myron Wick of Youngs town and P. L. Kimball of Sharon, Pa. As a matter of fact, the town is full of iron and steel men and it is very likely that you will hear of something important being done within the next few

As an evidence of the rise in prices As an evidence of the rise in prices, consequent upon the rush of business. Mr. Gates told of an order placed here by the Russian government last October for 20,000 tons of steel rails. It was agreed that the price should be \$16 or \$16.50, but the Russian government tacked on certain specifications, one of which was that the steel should no contain more than one-tenth of 1 pe cent of arsenic. The company rejected the proposals, and after vainly trying in the markets of Europe at an ad-vanced price, the order was again of-fered to the American concern with the objectionable clause eliminated, but was refused at an advance of \$11.

"Now the Russian government," said Mr. Gates, "is between the devil and said. the iron works. It wants the rails for the trans-Siberian road and cannot get them, in Europe or America, without seize the real rifle, which was a scarce waiting months."

### OTHER COMBINES.

New York.-(Special.)-There will be a meeting of the various interests identified with the newly incorporated Re-public Iron and Steel company in this city tomorrow, when the organization of the company will probably be per-fected and officers elected. It is understood that negotiations are now pending for the acquirement of several large rolling mills in various parts of the country, as well as for several large iron ore mills in the Lake Superior re-

New York - (Special.) - The formal an nouncement of the organization of the American Hide and Leather company has been made. The company will soon be incorporated with a capital of \$70.000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and

Pittsburg, Pa-(Special)-Nothing can be obtained in this city, confirmatory or otherwise, of the gigantic steel com York. The Carnegies make it a rule to refrain from commenting on such reports and will make no explanation channels to Aguinaldo's secretary of

New York - (Special)-At a meeting of representatives of the large cement companies of the United States, held in this city, negotiations were underta- o have a new election. Another letter ken whereby a combination is likely to was a complaint made against another be effected within a few days.

## Trusts May Not Masquerade.

St. Louis, Mo .- (Special.) -- In the United States court of appeals, with Judges Bland, Biggs and Bond on the bench, a unanimous decision was made in an appealed case to the effect that a trus annot cloak its objects under the form of a corporation and evade the penal-ties provided for violations of the Missouri anti-trust laws of 1891. Under this decision accounts with trusts oper-ating as corporations in Missouri are not collectible Judge Bond who wrote the decision,

says:
"A combination which is illegal un der the anti-trust law cannot be oper-ated under the cloak of a corporation by its constituent members of govern-

## QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

udge W. 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 serving of this writ is the result of an interesting legal question which has been raised as to which has the supremacy—the civil or military au-thorities. Judge William V. Allen, ex-United States senator from Nebraska, who is relieving Judge Westover as presiding officer of the Dawes county district court this week, claims that the civil authorities take precedence and he issued the citation upon Lieutenant Langhorne.
The foundation for this interesting

case was laid last month, when two sol-diers from Fort Robinson were arrested here by a sergeant on the charge of dehere by a sergeant on the charge of de-sertion. Lajer Sheriff Dargan forced the sergeant to turn the prisoners over to him when he had a warrant for their arrest on the charge of housebreaking. While they were in the custody of the sheriff Adjutant Laughorne wrote a terse letter to that official calling his attention to section 5455, Revised Stat-utes of the United States, which pro-vides that anyone who refuses to give vides that anyone who refuses to give up any soldier upon the demand of the military authorities shall be punished military authorities shail be punished by imprisonment. Judge Allen consid-ers that this threat of imprisonment ap-plies to the court, which Sheriff Dar-gan was serving when he arrested the deserters and believes that the army officer is in contempt.

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 final decision was that no fair would be held this year, and a resolution to this effect was adopted The managers of the exposition were

THE REAL FILIPINO,

Steel Works of the Country Per- What a Regular Army Officer Thinks of Him

Chicago, Ill.-(Special.)-On the quesion of Filipino capacity for self-govern-

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 he 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 gan was fired. I found the Americans still held in check. Our artillery then began to assail the enemy's position, and it was only by the stoutest kind of fighting that the Tennessee and Nebraska regiments were able to drive him out.

The Fillpinos' retreat, moreover, was more creditable than their stand. Perlect 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 reired and reloaded. A frequent exclamation along our lines was: "Haven't those little fellows got grit?" They had nore than grit-they had organization.

In their trenches we found exploded irecrackers, wooden toy guns and "cangon" made of bamboo, and we were inclined to laugh at their simplicity, but they were not so simple as they seemed to be. They only mistook their men. The firecrackers were to make the firmg seem stronger, the bamboo cannon poked through their excellent trenches and had a sinister look at 200 yards dissance, and as for the wooden guns, they dso helped to make a show of strength. When a rifleman was killed a native saving a wooden gun would cease to sold it over the trenches and would irticle in Aguinaldo's army.

By these means the Filipinos increased their show of strength, and indeed heir real strength, for the toy riflemen this nany were killed the line was not weakened. The last was a real advanage, and the former had proved a treat success against the Spanish, who and always a more dignified hesitancy about dashing against such evidences if strength than we Americans had.

When we reached the headquarters at

ianta Ana another surprise awaited is, for here was found some of the mahinery of Aguinaldo's government. kmong the papers scattered about in confusion by the retreating officials sere telegrams, letters and commis-dons, showing something of their sysem. One letter was from a township povernor asking relief from his duties, tate and returned with lorsements, approved. With it was an order to the governor of the province o have a new election. Another letter ocal governor for maladministration. t stated the charges in the real legal orm and was duly signed. The numerous papers concerning school teachers' appointment showed that the Filipinos ad already perfected arrangements for he education of the youth on a large

I might also mention the deeds of property, records of births, deaths, etc., o show that Aguinaldo's organization at least not a laughable farce. I night mention also meteorological and ther scientific instruments and records o show that the Filipinos didn't negect science during those busy, warlike imes. Letters dated February 4 from Malolos showed that they had a good sourier system. A book on tactics, engravings of the several uniforms, beautiful topographical maps, copies of the leclaration of independence and the revolutionary constitution, military and state seals and other articles all went o show that labor and intelligence were inited in their production.

The Filipino is an imitative little body and is always anxious to learn new methods, and he masters them very

suickly. This imitative trait, the English tell es, is one common in all Asiatics, especially the Japanese. It shows itself n many amusing ways among the Fillpinos. For instance, the tune "A Hot Fime in the Old Town Tonight" might se called their national air. Their army ouglers have lately begun to blow the American calls, and they put our buglers to shame when reveille, assembly and taps float from their lines over to ours in the sweetest tones we ever

beard. The educated and polished Filipino is not at all a bad fellow. He is very quick to comprehend, and he possesses a peculiar dexterity in accomplishing his work.

He is among other things, a natural He is among other things, a natural musician. The negro race is called musical, but the Filipino also possesses the soul of music and can easily rise to lofty heights. When I see these ragged beggars playing selections from "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Carmen" and "Tannhauser" on home-made instruments, with an expression and touch like a German orchestra, I am impelled to believe that there is somewhere as undeveloped capacity. Buch music does not dwell in a mind barren of allelse save music. Such music appeals to higher qualities, undeveloped thougt

else save music. Such music appeals
to higher qualities, undeveloped though
they may be.
With rare exceptions the native is a
very lasy fellow, but in all due respect
to my own nationality. I believe we
would be the same under like conditions. The cost of living is too cheap
to make labor a necessity.