A WAR OF CONQUEST

IMMENSE MASS MEETING IN CHICAGO SO CALLS IT.

Anti-Imperialistic League Speaker Makes a Thoughtful and Eloquent Address.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8.—A well attended meeting of the anti-imperialistic league was held Saturday night in Rosalie hall. Prof. H. Laurence Laughlin of Chicago university was the principal speaker. Addresses were made by Profs. A. H. Tolman and Paul Shorey of Chicago university, Frank H. Scott and Sigmund Zeisler.

Prof. Laughlin spoke in part as follows:

MR. LAUGHLIN'S SPEECH.

"Some wise persons object to any public protest of this nature, because it may possibly be interpreted as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let us look closer at this attitude and its consequences. If the servants of the people in a short period of office may be left free to inaugurate any new condition whatever, and then claim freedom from criticism, because the conditions of their own creation have placed them in a critical position, then there is an end to free government by the people. There is a great principle at stake here, for which we ought to contend. Do the sovereign people abdicate their sovereignty when they choose a public servant? Why should they not cry out in alarm at any surprising new departure by their ignorance, especially when we are asked to express our opinion publicly? But objectors say we are attacking our chosen leaders in person. Not at all. We are asserting great and fundamental principles of humanity and liberty, and if in the support of these principles men in office suffer, that can be only because they have, of their own responsibility, put themselves in opposition to right and justice.

"The seeming absence of a policy is, after all, but a cloak for the most definite plans to hold the islands at all hazards, under a theory of false consistency. The consistency of words and acts deceive no one. In all our negotiations with the Filipinos our government said, 'Surrender your aspirations for independence and liberty, and we will then give you what we think good for you. Bear in mind what that means. Bear in mind Lincoln's word: 'No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself that is self-government; but when he governs himself, and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism.' On Lincoln's own definition our government in the Philippines is a despotism. On the theory by which we abolish slavery our treatment of the Filipinos is despotic.

SEVERAL ALTERNATIVES.

"Since conquest and expansion are undoubtedly the milk in the cocoanut, there is nothing for us to do but to discuss that policy squarely and frankly. It should be opposed on two grounds; first, it is bad policy in the form of politics; and, second, it is wrong in the form of morals. First, let us briefly consider the matter from the side of political principle. There are several possibilities open to us if we have bought and now own the Philippines it is open to us to give them away, like a human slaveholder, who has bought a poor slave, in order that he might have the technical power to give him his freedom. Having bought the islands of Spain, the United States might give back the struggling Filipinos their liberty. If we should do this we would then stand before the monarchies of the world as absolutely disinterested and humane in our war with Spain. It would be a proud thing to have paid $20,000,000 to be able to make a free nation. The statesman who would associate his name with that act would go down into history like Washington and Lincoln, like great liberty-living presidents, to imperishable renown.

"On the other hand, if our policy, no matter how disguised, is conquest and expansion, then there are two alternatives before us in the Philippines. First, the annexation of these islands as an integral part of the United States, by which the natives become citizens like ourselves, with statehood in the future, or, second, the adoption of the imperialistic policy of the colonies, by which the Filipinos become our 'subjects' under an American governor (such as was reported to be the terms last offered by our officials).

"Let us discuss, in brief, the proposition to annex the Philippines, and give them a territorial government like that of Alaska. If we refuse independence to the Filipino, to give territorial government is then in truth the only and the inevitable policy consistent with our republican form of government. But what does that mean? Folly—blind, unilumined folly. When we add the negroes to our electorate we created a grave problem which we have not yet solved. Let us go on, in addition, to giving a territorial government to Porto Ricans, and to 10,000,000 of Malays and other races (in all sections of civilization), and put them in line for statehood is a proposition too appalling for any lover of his country to contemplate for a moment. Think of our splendid country inextricably tangled in the politics of islands 7,000 miles away! Multiply the difficulties of Ireland and England a thousand times over, and then you will but faintly picture the situation created by the possession of Malay states and territories. The imagination of men is not able to conceive it all. Then why not, in all common sense, remember that God has intrusted to us, as a light to be kept burning for the oppressed thro' the world, the greatest experiment of free government known to the human race, and let us not cast away this sacred trust for a mess of pottage in the Philippine islands.

COLLIERIES SHUT DOWN.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The Susquehanna Coal company at Nanticoke shut down its collieries until such time, it says, as the 1,000 employes make up their minds to return to work. The company issued an order soem time ago that the miners should have to load larger cars. A mass meeting of the men was held last night to take final action, and it was decided not to obey the order.

MORMONS ARE INDIGNANT.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—President Rich of the Southern Mormon mission offers $500 reward for the capture of the leaders of the mob in Georgia which took five Mormons out of Jasper county. As soon as Mr. Rich receives authority from the head of the Mormon church rewards will be offered for the capture of the Fleming and Bell county, Kentucky, outlaws. He says if it costs a million dollars the Mormon elders will have protection.

DEWEY ARRIVES IN NAPLES.

Admiral and His Men are Enjoying Their Cruise.

Naples, Aug. 8.—The Olympia had a perfect voyage from Trieste to this port. There was not a sick man on board. The admiral is still gaining in flesh. Consul Byington, who knew the admiral in Washington, said fame had not changed him. He is the same Dewey, only he looks much stronger than when he left the department. The admiral announces that the Olympia will remain here a week and then go to Leghorn for a week. The officers leave the ship to visit places of interest and enjoy themselves. The admiral will remain aboard, taking his usual drives. Charge d'Affaires Iddings gives him and a few of the officers of the Olympia a private dinner tomorrow night to meet the consul here and some Italian officials. Among the visitors this morning was a party of American tourists in a small boat flying the stars and stripes. The admiral received them warmly and showed them over the ship. When Consul Byington asked him what time would please him to receive certain other tourists and Americans resident here, Dewey said: "Let them all come any time and day."

GERMANS HAVE FAITH IN DEWEY

Press Refuses to Believe His Alleged Hostile Utterances.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Admiral Dewey's alleged anti-German utterances at Trieste are more extensively commented on in American than in German papers and with a few exceptions the tone of the latter is moderate and conciliatory. Most of the papers disbelieved the truth of the alleged utterances from the first, citing the admiral's past conduct and well authenticated friendly attitude toward the German representatives in the east.

The influential Boursen Courier says: "On the German side no serious politician for a moment has attributed any importance to this latest canard. Admiral Dewey is known from his intercourse with German naval officers as a quiet, thoughtful gentleman, incapable of giving vent to such incautious utterances."

The Tageblatt repeatedly expresses the conviction that the whole story is inaccurate and other important papers like the Cologne Gazette, Hamburger Correspondent and the bulk of the Berlin papers said it would be interesting to know just how much and how little the truth was to the whole story.

Feeling Against Otis.

Sioux City, Aug. 8.—Horace Gilbert, a Sioux City young man who has been three years in the regular army as first sergeant of his company in the Third infantry, has just arrived home from Manila. He says that among both regulars and volunteers there is considerable feeling against General Otis on the ground that he is not letting the authorities at home understand the magnitude of the work which confronts the army in the Philippines.

It is the judgment of the soldiers that it will take at least 100,000 men to put down the rebellion, as the foe has a great advantage in many respects. The highest bravery and nerve and skill cannot make up for numbers under such circumstances as those in which the fighting has to be done.

Telegraphers May Strike.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.—A special to the Transcript from New Haven says: John D. Cardinal, secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, says:

"Unless the New York, New Haven & Hartford road accedes to the demands of the telegraphers the operators will strike as a body all along the consolidated road. This has been decided upon. The strike will extend also to the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany, and all the telegraphers on these lines I am confident will go out. The consolidated conductors and brakemen will strike in sympathy. At present there is every symptom of a strike."

Secretary Cardinal said that President Powell would soon be in this city, when a final effort would be made to settle the difficulties between the telegraphers and the railroad without a strike.

Federal Officer Accused.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 8.—United States District Attorney Phillips of Oshkosh, Attorney Francis J. Bloodgood, jr., and Edmund D. Carter, an insurance agent, are accused in a complaint filed in the United States court of an attempt to wreck the Bankers' Life association of Minnesota.

This was to be accomplished, according to the complaint, in securing the appointment of a receiver or receivers to wind up the affairs of the association. The recent proceeding before the United States grand jury, when an indictment was returned but promptly quashed by Judge Seaman, is alleged in the complaint to have been part of the conspiracy and the complaint also charges that Phillips was the agent through whom the defendants are alleged to have worked. The plaintiff demands $30,000 damages.

OTIS ASKS FOR ARTILLERY.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—General Otis has asked for a number of Sims-Dudley guns, Gatlings and Hotchkiss twelve-pounders for use in the Philippines. All are rapid-fire guns and are especially adapted for the warfare that must be prosecuted there. The ordnance bureau has been very busy gathering up the guns asked for by General Otis, as they have been scattered about the country in different forts and arsenals, but a sufficient number to meet the present demand has been procured and ordered shipped to Manila.

The success of the bicycle and the automobile has led many inventors to attempt a resilient wheel, simpler than those in use. A promising improvement is described in an English journal. It consists essentially of two concentric shells at the hub, connected by radial webs which extend the breadth of the hub. Between each two webs is inserted a piece of India rubber, exactly fitting the sector-shaped space. The outer and inner sides of the hub are covered by circular plates, into the center of which is fitted the axle bearing. Bolts pass from the outer plate to the inner plate, through the India rubber sectors. The sectors, therefore, are interposed between the carriage, supported on the axle and the wheel, and all vibration is effectually prevented.

FIRST ACTS AS ESCORT

TO THE BODY OF THE LATE COLONEL OF 10TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Chaplain Mailley of the First Nebraska Comes Home With a Warrior's Title.

Camp Poynter, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8.—Again the First Nebraska was called upon to perform the ceremonial duty of escort, the occasion being that of accompanying the body of the late Colonel Hawkins of the Tenth Pennsylvania from Masonic temple to the train. The body was taken home to Pittsburg for burial.

The detail from the First Nebraska included Lieutenant Colonel Eager, Adjutant Fisher, ten privates and two non-commissioned officers from each company, and sufficient officers for a battalion, in addition volunteers were called for, which increased this number. As before, the Nebraskans, attracted favorable attention.

The cold and dust-raising wind that swept through the camp harder than ever, drove the men to cover and induced them to stay strictly at home, save when duty, or the ever-welcome mess call, brought them out.

The little monkey mascots, of which there is an average of one to each company, are suffering from this climate. The little bob-tailed fellows, for it is the Filipino custom to clip the tails of the pet monkeys, sit about and shiver pitifully. Each has a leather strap buckled about the small of the back, to which a long chain is attached, the other end being tied in three or four tight knots so the mascot cannot escape. There is but little fear of the little fellows running away of their own accord, but there is reason to believe they would be soon stolen if let loose.

COMPANY E'S MASCOT.

Company E of David City brought back Fred Black, a 10-year-old globe trotter, as its mascot. Fred's home and early history are uncertain, for he is as smooth as a Spanish diplomat in evading facts. But is it known that he became attached to the Seventeenth infantry at Columbus, O., and went with it by way of the Suez canal to Manila. There he was deserted and was soon run down at the heel and had no other clothes, not even a Filipino costume, for he was too hungry to smile sweetly.

He was picked up by company E, fed and and clothed and brought to San Francisco. From there the Tenth Pennsylvania will take him to Pittsburg and he will then more than have gone around the world. He is a bright, good-natured and companionable lad, has dark hair and eyes and a freckled face, and is well liked.

A. J. Stoner of company H of Nelson was discharged today, that he might go to the bedside of a dying sister in Colorado.

John B. Bloom of company D of Lincoln, who has been in the general hospital here since coming over on the Morgan City, has returned to his company.

Pay day, so long deferred, much to the inconvenience of the regiment, is promised to be the real thing today at noon.

Because it is too cold to hold services out of doors and there is no place in camp save the Y. M. C. A. tent, large enough for indoor services, Chaplain Mailley held none Sunday, since he anticipated that all men desiring to go to church would do so down town.

THE FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.

"The chaplain did more fighting than preaching while we were away," said one of the boys. "He was always on the firing line with a rifle whenever there was any fighting going on, and he was the quickest to show up with chickens when it was over, of any man in the regiment. We always used to wonder how he could find so many chickens.

"When things would quiet down for two or three days, then Chaplain Mailley would disappear from the regiment and you could always find him in the hospitals, cheering up the sick and wounded. He was all right, our chaplain was. The boys all liked him."

The chaplain's version has not been heard, but his fame has gone before him, for he found an invitation to lecture in Nebraska in the mail received on the Hancock before disembarking, which he accepted on condition that the regiment is mustered out of the service.

"They can't get me to say anything so long as I am a soldier," he says.

NEED NO GUARDIANS.

Attempt to Extend Manila Censorship Meets Disapproval.

Omaha, Aug. 8.—A general expression of disapproval is heard over the effort that is being made to withhold the pay of the First Nebraska until after the boys are started eastward in order to force them to participate in a political demonstration at Lincoln under the guise of a regimental reception. The intimation that the boys would spend their money in a dissolute manner is resented by those who have stood by the soldiers all the way through, and who have subscribed of their own means to contribute to the comfort of the boys while seeing active service on foreign soil.

"It's a downright insult," said a veteran of the civil war yesterday, "for anybody to assume to tell those boys how they shal or shall not spend their money. If they want to burn it or throw it into the boy it is nobody's business but their own. They have earned it by harder knocks than the average man receives, and after what they have gone through I resent the assumption that they ought to have guardians appointed to tell them what they shall buy or where they shall spend their money. If they want to 'blow themselves,' I would say in all conscience that it would be much more decent for these people to furnish them the money to blow them to say that they shall not have the opportunity to do as they please after a year and a half of the restraints of soldier life and four months of steady service on the firing line. I notice that none of these self appointed guardians were anxious to go over and see if the bullets were flying too thickly around the boys in the Philippines, but I remember that they were very much in evidence in killing the bill in the legislature when it was proposed to appropriate $6,000 for the use of the regiment in the field. They were very much afraid that the passage of that bill could be construed into a criticism of the administration. In fact, they have been actuated all the way through by political motives, and that is what is the matter with them now.

"It seems to have become a republican necessity to round up these boys at Lincoln under the guise of a reception, and turn the thing into a blowout in behalf of the administration. A few of these political guardians are very much disturbed now for fear that the boys will have a chance to do as they please for awhile, and prevent the carrying out of the political scheme. When we proposed to bring back the regiment free of cost, and tried to raise $40,000 to provide the necessary trains and give them a genuine non-political reception here in Omaha, these people were not heard from. It has been the same all the way through. They have been long on speeches and words of advice, but when it came to something practical and they had a chance to contribute a dollar for the benefit of the boys, they have been too busy with other matters to make any response.

ON PAR WITH LEGISLATURE.

"It is all on a par with the action of the legislature, which would not appropriate a dallor for the boys, but wanted to spend several hundred dollars cabling them resolutions. I want to see these boys back home just as badly as anybody, but if they prefer to put in a month of sight-seeing out west I hope they will do it. And if they want to blow their money before they get here I won't be sore because they don't bring it home to spend with me, and I will undertake to see that they don't have to go hungry. My idea is that nothing is too good for these boys, and I guess I am quite as much of a patriot as some of these people who seem to want to put the boys in a padded cell. There need be no fear that the boys will not conduct themselves properly, or that they will not continue to reflect credit on their state. When they went away, the people of San Francisco had an opportunity to judge of them, and they were then regarded as the most gentlemanly lot of soldiers that passed out through the Golden Gate. There need be no fear that they will change in this respect."

Another thing that is attracting comment is the fact that when Governor Poynter went out to San Francisco to look after the returning soldiers a so-called newspaper man by the name of Harrison was started out there by the republican state central committee to endeavor to discount the governor's work and to send back political dispatches to a number of republican papers, including the Omaha Bee, Lincoln State Journal and Fremont Tribune. He was long on dispatches misrepresenting Governor Poynter, but he told all about the returning regiment in a famous telegram, stating that "no news can be learned."

EFFECT OF HIS WORK.

An idea of Harrison's work and its effect may be gained from the following editorial in the Lincoln Post:

"F. A. Harrison, republican correspondent for the Bee, in a signed dispatch to his paper, among other things has this to say relative to the First Nebraska:

"'There is much interest in the question here and the sentiment among the large business men, city officials and the best people generally is that the volunteers ought not to be mustered out here (San Francisco). Their reason for this is that if the men are paid off here (San Francisco) a large part of the money will be spent in a dissolute way, without helping legitimate business, and a large number of men, after getting rid of their money, will remain here on the coast and by increasing the number of laborers here cause a reduction in wages that is not desirable. The leaders of the labor organizations also take this view of the case and would like to see the men go to their own states to be mustered out.'

"Imagine the howl that would be raised had this appeared in the columns of a democratic paper. Was Harrison, who edits 'The Opinion,' which is the official organ of the republican state central committee, sent out to California, for the purpose of insulting the members of the First Nebraska? The above extract appeared in the Bee of July 29 over the signature of F. A. Harrison and from it one would suppose that the First regiment was composed of dissolute characters, ruffians and a class undesirable to come in contact with honest people. We can assure the good people of San Francisco and elsewhere that they need have no fear concerning the morals and good conduct of the boys in the First Nebraska. They are industrious, of good standing, and, in fact, are the flower of Nebraska's manhood and citizenship. Any community would have reason to feel proud to count among its numbers such young men as compose the First Nebraska. After shedding crocodile tears over the 'dark and dastardly schemes' the pops have in store for the First Nebraska, the above dispatch ought to open the eyes of the friends of the returning boys as to who their real friends and well wishers are."

WELL KNOWN TRUTHS.

Although every effort was made to make it appear that the governor of the state was an "unofficial welcomer," it will be remembered that it was the governor who ordered $1,000 sent at once to supply immediate needs of the boys, nor will it be forgotten that it was Governor Poynter who, during the legislative session, secured the appropriation of money for emergency use in this connection, after the bill specifically appropriating money for the First Nebraska had been killed.

TRIBUTE TO A BRAVE SOLDIER

Impressive Funeral Services in Honor of Colonel Hawkins.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8.—Impressive and significant was the funeral of Colonel Hawkins, late commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers. The services were held at Masonic temple, under the auspices of Occidental lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., and in attendance were the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, each soldier wearing a bit of crepe on his breast and each officer with crepe on his sword hilt; Golden Gate and California commanderies, Knights Templar; Occidental Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M.; members of Governor Gage's staff, officers of the various regular and volunteer regiments stationed here and many Masons and other citizens who desired to pay respects to the memory of the gallant hero.

At the conclusion of the services the casket was reverently removed from the temple to a gun caisson drawn by four sable steeds. Privates of the Tenth were the coffin bearers and the honorary pallbearers were selected from the officers of the regular and volunteer regiments and the national guard of California. Covering the casket was a large American flag and the tattered regimental colors of the Tenth.

The regular branch of the army was represented by an escort consisting of four batteries of light artillery and the officers of the Second Oregon regiment and the Utah light artillery band represented the volunteers, while several officers of the national guard were there on behalf of the state troops. On each side of the soldiers bringing up the rear marched the Knights Templar and Masons.

The remains of Colonel Hawkins will be shipped east in charge of Regimental Chaplain Hunter of the Tenth.

DREYFUS' NEW TRIAL

OPENING OF TRIAL CREATES GREAT INTEREST.

Hundreds of Witnesses and Newspaper Men Gather at the Scene—Anti's Are Watched.

Rennes, Aug. 8.—Rennes has awakened from its normal condition of sleepiness and with the arrival of hundreds of journalists from all parts of the world and witnesses and other actors in the Dreyfus drama, the town is assuming an animated appearance. The terraces in front of the cafes are full of people warmly discussing the coming trial.

General Mercier, who was minister of war when Dreyfus was condemned, arrived from Paris this afternoon. He was dressed in mufti, and his face showed an anxious, careworn look. A large number of persons had gathered on the platform at the railway station to witness his arrival, but no noteworthy incident occurred.

The leading event of the day was the arrival of the hero of the Dreyfus affair, Lieutenant Colonel Georges Picquart. Colonel Picquart wore a bowler hat and a dark suit. His train arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, an hour late, and only a few people were present at the station except detectives and police officers. As Colonel Picquart entered the carriage which Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, had waiting for him in the station yard, some of the spectators shouted "Vive Picquart," and "Vive Dreyfus!"

These shouts elicited counter cries of "Abas Picquart!" from the few anti-Dreyfusites present, but the bark of the latter was worse than their bite, for not the slightest attempt was made to carry out threats which Colonel Picquart utterly ignored. He did not give even a glance to the shouters as his carriage drove quickly away to a private house in the town after a brief call at Maitre Labori's residence.

AGITATORS KEEP THE PEACE.

The authorities are apparently becoming anxious regarding the maintenance of tranquillity in Rennes during the trial, owing to the invasion of the town by a crowd of anti-Dreyfusite agitators, and heroic police measures were taken this evening to insure peace during a couple of opposition meetings. A number of people assembled in the neighborhood of the houses in which the meetings were held, and this caused the police to mobilize in the vicinity a number of foot police and mounted gendarmes and a swarm of detectives, but there was not the slightest sign of disorder.

Cards of admission to the trial were issued this afternoon to the representatives of the press. Every two foreign correspondents without exception received one card between them, which means that the leading papers of the world outside of France will be able to be represented only every other day.

Captain Dreyfus will be conducted to the court room, which faces the military prison, across the broad Avenue de la Gare every morning and returned in the evening between a double row of gendarmes. Workmen have been busy today fitting up the Salle des Fetes in the Lycee for the trial, and the installation of benches, desks, etc., is already practically completed. A large crucifix has been brought from the military chapel and hung behind the seats of the judges, which are placed on the stage. As the Salle des Fetes is really a theater, the proscenium has been left untouched and will form a frame for the scenes of the trial.

INVENTS ARTIFICIAL COAL.

Berlin Scientist Patents a Fuel He Claims is Superior to Real Thing.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Herr Montago, the inventor of artificial coal, applied to for particulars of his fuel, says:

"I have taken out patents in seventeen countries. Until all formalities are completed I can give no particulars of the ingredients, but I may say from any point of view that the hygienic artificial coal is preferable to the ordinary coal, as it does not develop any poisonous gases and creates little soot; it leaves no slag and a small amount of ashes resembling wood or cigar ashes. There is no danger of of an explosion causing a conflagration. This fuel is composed of 92.94 per cent of ordinary earth and 6 to 8 per cent of chemical ingredients. It is cheaper and better than coal. Any piece of land, even if it is unfit for agriculture, can be used for producing the fuel. The cost of the necessary plant is very low, the machines weighing only 750 pounds for a steamship. For steam engine purposes my fuel gives a great deal longer in combustion and needs less storage space. It can be manufactured in any shape, so that every available inch of space in the coal bunkers can be utilized, and I reckon a ton of my fuel will do the work of one and three-quarters tons of steam coal at 30 per cent less cost."

Rescues Her Brother.

Yankton, S. D., Aug. 8.—Robert Law, a young farmer near here, attempted suicide by hanging. His sister Ellen noticed him take a clothes line and walk into a clump of trees near the house. Suspecting something wrong she followed and found him hanging from a limb. Believing the limb would break with the weight of two on it she climbed the tree and went out on the limb, but it was stronger than she had supposed and held. She then went down the trunk to a point opposite her brother and reaching out, secured his knife from his pocket and cut him down. He has survived and will live. He was temporarily insane.

The state board of charities and corrections has removed Dr. Mead, superintendent, and F. D. Wyman, steward, of the state hospital for the insane. Dr. Ross and J. J. Nissen were appointed to fill the vacancies.

STABBED BY FILIPINOS.

Springfieldw, Ill., Aug. 8.—Mrs. John T. Orr of this city received the intelligence that her nephew, John H. Gamble, a son of J. H. Gamble of Louisiana, Mo., had been stabbed and killed by Filipinos in the island of Luzon. No particulars were received. Gamble enlisted in the regular army in June, 1898, in St. Louis.

SHE MELTED CARBOLIC ACID.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 8.—While melting carbolic acid crystals over a stove, Mrs. Fred Gregg of Springville was fatally burned by the explosion of the vessel containing the liquid. She was covered from head to foot with the boiling acid, and a sister who went to her assistance was also frightfully burned.

GOVERNOR RETURNS HOME.

Well Pleased with His Trip in the Interests of Our Heroes.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 8.—Governor Poynter has arrived home from his trip to San Francisco. He is very well pleased with the result of his mission and says that he was able to do many things for the comfort and welfare of the boys of the First which might not have been done if he had not been there in person.

General Barry and Colonel Stark were of invaluable assistance, but, as was to be expected, the officials, the citizens and the people of the city generally were glad to do anything that was suggested by the governor of the state that had sent to the Philippines such a regiment as the First Nebraska.

Governor Poynter described with feeling the hearty cheers with which the men of the regiment greeted him when the tugboat drew alongside at midnight on the night of the Hancock's arrival, and how they swarmed up on the sides of the big ocean steamer while the short talk between the party on the deck of the tugboat and the officials and men at the steamer rail continued.

The men were eager to get the least word from home and hear the voices of men from Nebraska. The feeling of the regiment was attested by the three hearty cheers and a tiger with which they bade him good night.

PAY AND CLOTHING.

Governor Poynter recounts many things, little and big, in which he was able to smooth the way for the men and officers of the First. At his request General Shafter recalled the order to have the regiment land on Sunday, and this permitted getting clothing, baggage and camp equipments in shape for them by the time they got to their camp.

Again, on the governor's request, the men were given a month's pay as soon as they got on shore.

The location of the camp was changed to one better sheltered from the winds, and General Barry's chest protectors were distributed so that the transition to a foggy camp was made as dry as possible for the men.

Governor Poynter is warm in his expressions of appreciation of the manner in which the city, state and federal officers treated him. The citizens and social clubs of San Francisco crowded upon him with invitations and proffers of services, in such numbers that his rooms at the hotel were crowded during the whole time he was there. Scores of Nebraskans called, and about the only exceptions were two men from Lincoln.

SMALL BORE POLITICIANS.

The attempt of some small-bore politicians in pursuance of a plan originated by a very small republican, to discredit the governor of Nebraska was made a failure by the indignant citizens of San Francisco and of the state of California.

Numbers of citizens and officials, many of them republicans in politics, were made more ardent in their expressions of respect to Governor Poynter by this attempt, and in order to show that they did not countenance it.

C. O. Whedon, who was one of the two Nebraskans who did not call to pay respects to Nebraska's governor, took occasion to denounce the political scheme, and to say to Governor Poynter that he personally had nothing to do with it, and it did not have his approval.

On the question of paying off the boys at San Francisco, General Shafter asked Governor Poynter what he thought, and the latter said he knew the members of that regiment were gentlemen and advised that they be paid there if the boys themselves desired it. That men who had been trusted to carry the flag in the front of battle could be trusted in a mere matter of a few dollars, and how they should spend or keep it.

One of the courtesies shown the men at the governor's request was the sending out to camp of their baggage by the customs officers before examination. This saved annoying delay.

Among others who were especially active and efficient in aiding him, Governor Poynter mentions Congressman Kahn of San Francisco with great warmth.

All the principal clubs in the city sent representatives to the governor with invitations to make their houses his own. The lieutenant governor, in the absence of the governor, called the day after his arrival, and at Sacramento the state officers and people gave Nebraska's governor a most hearty reception.

Governor Poynter is suffering with hoarseness as a result of his contest with Pacific fogs, but otherwise feels well after the trip.

RAILROAD MEN IN POLITICS.

Perry, Ia., Aug. 8.—A meeting of employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in this city decided on the plan of organization an anti-political union of all railroad employes in Iowa. Its object will be to make railroad men a political factor so that they may successfully oppose political and legislative action called to injure their interests. Committees will interview all employes of railroads in the state and ask cooperation. Another meeting will be held on call of this committee, probably to perfect the organization. Other western states will be taken in.

AMERICAN BOYS PLEASED.

New York, Aug. 8.—The college athletes who went to England on July 5, to compete with the Oxford-Cambridge team eight returned on the St. Louis. The men expressed regret at their having been beaten by the Englishmen, but they were very emphatic in their praise of the sportsmanlike treatment they met with on the field and spoke with enthusiasm of the social elements of their visit.

THINK HE IS THE MAN.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8.—The police have under surveillance a man whom they suspect is James C. Dunham, wanted in California for the murder of six people in 1896. His photograph has been sent to the California authorities. He gives the name of Netherfeld, but will not talk much about his movements during the past three years. A rewar dof $11,000 has been offered for Dunham.

LONG AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

New York.—Elwood Hayes and E. L. Anderson arrived in this city, having made the trip from Kokomo, Ind., to New York in twenty days. This is said to be the longest automobile trip on record in the United States. The distance is about 1,050 miles.

AMERICAN IDEAS IN ENGLAND.

London, Eng., Aug. 8.—Following the custom long practiced in America, the thirty-four English travelers of H. J. Heinz Co., the pickle people of Pittsburg, U. S. A., have been attending a business conference at their London house during the past week, H. J. Heinz, senior member of the firm, presiding. A very successful convention was had, concluding with a banquet.