

FOUGHT OUT OF AN AMBUSH.

Filipinos Planned to Annihilate One of Wheaton's Battalions.

FOUGHT FOR THREE MILES.

A Reconnoitering Force Was Caught in a Sunken Road and Surrounded by 2,000 Rebels Monday—Reinforcements None Too Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Otis forwards the following dispatch: "Manila, June 21.—Adjutant General, Washington: Wheaton is at Imus, Cavite province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth infantry, Nevada troop cavalry; he sent battalion south on reconnaissance in the direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning where enemy was reported concentrating scattered forces; battalion encountered enemy's force 2,000 marching to attack Imus; successful in impeding its progress.

"Wheaton, with two guns and two battalions, hurried forward; repulsed enemy with heavy loss; enemy leaving 100 dead on the field; our loss five killed, twenty-three wounded.

"Wheaton reinforced last night by battalion Ninth infantry, is driving the enemy beyond Marinas, now in his possession. Casualties to-day not reported.

"Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed.—Otis."

MANILA, June 21.—Before the battle near Perez das Marinas, while the American troops were in a sunken road, a force of insurgents attacked them on the flank. The Americans retreated in good order for several miles. Finally, reinforced by Robinson's battalion of the Fourth infantry, they advanced upon the foe.

Surrounded by 1,000 of the enemy, six miles from reinforcements, and with 1,000 more insurgents moving rapidly on their flank to make their annihilation complete, the First battalion of the Fourth infantry, Major Budd commanding, fought their way back to Perez das Marinas. They fought for three miles toward their military base at Imus, where the rest of the Fourth came to their support.

In explanation of the dangerous situation of the battalion it is said that reports were received that Das Marinas had been deserted by the insurgents. The alcalde of the place came to Imus and formally surrendered the town.

The houses along the roadside were filled with "amigos" and the battalion advanced confidently until within three-fourths of a mile of Das Marinas, when they discovered the enemy, paralleling the road at a long distance on both sides and practically surrounding the little force.

Natives began firing from the houses in the rear and natives with white clothes were captured with guns in hand. All had contended that they were friendly. The whole scheme was to wipe out the small body of American troops and might have succeeded except for the marvelous courage of the troops and officers.

The skirmish line crowded the Filipinos back toward Imus, while outflankers were upon the right and left. Under a flanking fire the rear guard was desperately holding the enemy's fire poured upon the main road and men were falling everywhere. The ambulance was filled and carts were pressed into service, loaded with the wounded and dragged by the hand by the prisoners. Two of our dead were left behind. Only the arrival of Wheaton with reinforcements saved the battalion from annihilation.

To-day the troops commanded by General Wheaton entered Perez das Marinas without opposition except upon the part of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. The town is an unimportant place surrounded by swamps and General Wheaton will probably return to Imus.

SUICIDE OF FEVER EXPERT.

Dr. Summers Grows Despondent and Shoots Himself.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Dr. Thomas Osmond Summers, late major surgeon in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago, and a noted yellow fever expert, shot himself through the head here last evening. Despondency caused by fancied lack of appreciation of his services by the government during the Spanish war is assigned as the cause for the act. Dr. Summers was the author of several standard medical works and his successful treatment of yellow fever cases during the Memphis epidemic of 1878 gave him a national reputation. Dr. Summers was professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. The deed was committed in his lecture room as he stood facing a grinning skeleton which he used in illustrating his lectures.

A School of Music for Negroes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Steps have been taken by representative negroes of San Francisco towards securing for their race a national academy of music to be located in Washington.

Wood Is Home on a Visit.

BOSTON, June 21.—The Boston Fruit company's steamer Admiral Dewey, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago de Cuba. He said: "Everything is quiet in Santiago province. Every man who is entitled to receive the United States bounty is being paid, and he is very glad to get it. Of course, there are a few agitators, men who want to control, whose ambitions have not been gratified, but they do not amount to anything."

IN NO HASTE TO FIGHT BOERS.

Britain Has Good Cause to Hesitate Opening War on Kruger.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Lord Cecil Douglas Compton, an English captain of lancers, after a brief stay in Chicago, left for the East last night with his wife. Lord Compton served in South Africa for five years. He spoke of the Transvaal problem entirely as a military man. He said: "There are motives of fair play and humanity which make Great Britain exceedingly reluctant to interfere in South Africa by force. But it is only candid to say that considerations of a military character also operate to make us chary about rushing into a campaign which must present the most formidable obstacles and involve questions of transport, supply and strategy that might stagger a military expert.

"In the first place, the Boers of the Transvaal are magnificent guerrilla soldiers. Their history has proved it, and they are fully up to their standard to-day. They are expert marksmen, born 'roughriders,' such as your own cowboys, and their courage and tenacity is undeniable. Individually they are as good military stuff as the world possesses. They also are thoroughly convinced of the justice of their cause, and would die to a man at the word of Oom Paul.

"But aside from their morals and their fitness, the Transvaal country is one admirably adapted for the purposes of defense. It is inland, with large, uninhabited spaces. An army invading it must have a distant base, and its supplies must be brought up through a semi-tropical country under the most disadvantageous conditions. Cape Town is 1,000 miles from the Vaal river, and if an attack were to be made from Natal there would be mountains to work through and much tropical growth.

"The question of transportation would be serious. We would need thousands of mules, which must be brought from South America. The ocean distance and the adverse climate would kill the animals off by the hundreds, and the actual work would entail even greater losses.

"There is a question of strategy as well. The Boers would be difficult to hit in a mass. Indeed, they might not be mobilized in a European sense at all. In an arid, rocky country, filled with splendid shots, with no real objective point of capture, with a disaffected or actively hostile population on your flank or rear, the conquest of the Transvaal would be one of the most arduous undertakings we ever entered upon. In my opinion no less than 60,000 men would be required. Your own Philippine war is not so difficult. Indeed, it is folly to underestimate the military strength of the Transvaal, which proceeds not alone from the material character of the population, but also from the nature of the country itself.

"And the Boers are armed to the teeth. The money they raised by taxation of the Uitlanders has been spent in arms and artillery, so that the republic repeats on a small scale the military camp which the continental powers exhibit on a great scale."

STEADY FLOW TO MANILA.

Nearly 10,000 Regulars Expected to Reach Otis by September 1.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is estimated by the war department officials that nearly 10,000 regular soldiers will reach Manila by September 1. The quartermaster's department has been adding to its Pacific transport fleet several vessels. Four additional transports were added last week. The Zealandia, Valencia and Wyfield were chartered early in the week, and on Saturday the City of Paris was added to the fleet. The rechartering of these vessels means that the department proposes to send troops to Otis with the least possible delay. Adjutant General Corbin said to-day that the transports Sherman and Hancock, with volunteers, would sail from Manila within a few days, and that they would be ready to leave San Francisco not later than August 7, arriving at Manila again by September 7. General Schwan, with his staff, will sail on the City of Paris about July 12 for Manila, where he will be assigned to duty on General Otis' staff.

RENTS GO HIGH AT RENNES.

Foreigners Crowd the Town to Attend the Dreyfus Court-Martial.

PARIS, June 21.—The approaching arrival of Dreyfus at Rennes is causing an influx of foreigners there. The hotels are besieged with applications for rooms, which command immense prices. The arrangements for the conveyance of the prisoner from Brest have been made with the greatest care and it is believed there is no danger of demonstrations.

Dreyfus is expected to reach Brest early in the morning and precautions have been taken to prevent anybody from seeing him either at Brest or at Rennes. The Figaro says it understands Dreyfus will arrive at Rennes on June 30 and that he will be landed elsewhere than at Brest.

A Sailing Ship for the Navy.

BATH, Me., June 21.—The United States practice vessel, Chesapeake, was launched to-day from the Bath Iron Works yard. She was christened by Miss Elizabeth Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment at Washington. The launching was successful in every particular. The Chesapeake will be taken to the Charlestown navy yard, where she will be rigged and fitted for sea duty. The Chesapeake is a sailing vessel of 1,775 tons. She will have no steam power. Her battery will consist of six guns.

IN AID OF THE WORKING GIRLS

The Nebraska Law Limits the Hours of Labor—In Effect July 1.

OMAHA, June 21.—Women employes in the large mercantile establishments and factories in Omaha are in a condition of unrest. They don't know whether they will have work after the first of next month. What is true of the women workers of Omaha is true of every large city in Nebraska.

This condition is due to the law regulating the employment of women, passed at the last session of the legislature, which becomes operative July 1. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the women employed in stores and factories throughout the state will be dismissed and their places filled by men.

The provisions of the law are sweeping. It regulates and limits the hours of employment of women in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, hotels and restaurants. Every employer is compelled to provide suitable seats for the women employes and permit the women to use them. It fixes a penalty of \$50 for every infraction and makes it the duty of the deputy labor commissioner to see that the law is properly enforced.

The measure was urged by the Confederated Women's clubs and by labor leaders in the larger cities. The industrial committee of the women's club has taken great interest in the law, declaring that since Omaha has passed beyond the village stage of existence it should no longer be necessary for retail stores to maintain such long working days. The committee has made a canvas among the merchants, urging that the working hours of women be shortened in consonance with the provisions of the new statute. Through the committee's efforts the women employed in many Omaha stores will be permitted to begin work about 10 o'clock Saturdays, in order that they may remain late in the evening of that day without laying their employers liable to fine.

The law will work a great revolution in the conduct of hotels, restaurants and small shops, where women are expected to work from daylight to dark. Proprietors of these places are opposed to its enforcement and are talking of going into the courts to test its constitutionality.

In Lincoln the big storekeepers are as much perturbed over the enforcement of the law as are the merchants of Omaha.

WILL OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Ada Rehan Generously Remembered in the Will of the Great Manager.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The will of Augustin Daly, filed for probate yesterday, gives to his wife all the personal effects, books, engravings, paintings, furniture, etc., in his residence, money in bank and securities. The will bequeathes to Miss Ada Rehan the Empire furniture in the private office which she may select. The will authorizes the executors to continue the business of Daly's theaters, in London and New York. It directs the executors to set apart a portion of the proceeds of the business of those houses, not less than 40 per cent, which is to be divided annually between Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Richard Dorney, John Farrington, George Clarke and Sidney Herbert, Miss Rehan to get 30 per cent of the sum divided. The remainder, after deducting a sum for charitable purposes, is to be divided between Judge Daly, brother of the deceased, and Mrs. Mary D. Daly.

\$700,000 in Public Bequests.

BOSTON, June 21.—The will of the late Robert C. Billings, gives about \$700,000 in public bequests, including \$100,000 each to Harvard college, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (with \$50,000 additional to fund the Billings student fund) and the museum of fine art; \$50,000 each to the Massachusetts general hospital, New England hospital for women and children, Children's hospital, Massachusetts eye and ear infirmary, \$25,000 to Perkins institute for the blind, the American Unitarian association, the Boston Young Men's Christian association, Home for Aged Men, the Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.; \$10,000 to the Tuskegee, Ala., normal school, \$5,000 to Atlanta university, \$10,000 each to sixteen public and charitable institutions in and around Boston, and numerous other sums of \$2,500 or over to various bodies.

A Hospital in the Country.

NEWTON, Kan., June 21.—A hospital was dedicated at Goessel, a little town fourteen miles north of Newton, Sunday, under the auspices of the Mennonite church. About 5,000 persons attended services, which were conducted in large tents by twelve preachers from the surrounding towns. The building is 30x40 feet and two stories in height, with a kitchen. There are accommodations for seventeen patients. The building has complete heating apparatus and other conveniences. The cost of the property as it stands to-day, ready to receive patients, is about \$3,000. A collection was taken Sunday amounting to \$650.

Ohio Congressman Dead.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 21.—Captain Lorenzo Danford, serving his sixth term as congressman from the Sixteenth Ohio district, died last night at 7 o'clock at his country home near Clairsville, Ohio. His death was sudden and was caused by heart disease.

All Had Tuberculosis.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Germs of tuberculosis were found in every cow of a herd of 92 that was received at the stock yards yesterday. Many of the infected cows were from state institutions.

TAKES HIS LIFE IN MEXICO.

Agent Roy. Long Missing From Ithaca a Suicide.

J. L. Roy of Auburn received a telegram that his son, who is in Mexico, had committed suicide. This is the Roy who mysteriously dropped off the face of the earth while he was station agent at Ithaca about year ago, and afterwards returned as a soldier from Cuba. After visiting with his parents and sisters a few days last fall, he accepted a position in Mexico as a telegraph operator. The cause of the suicide is supposed to be the outcome of family troubles, which was the alleged cause of his leaving Ithaca so suddenly.

WRECK NARROWLY AVERTED.

Misunderstanding of Orders Nearly Causes a Collision.

Blair was the scene of what might have been a terrible wreck recently. The flyer, under Conductor Bartley, and Engineer Flynn, pulled out of Blair to meet No. 5, the south bound train, at Highland, but they had misunderstood orders and the two trains met just outside town. Excitement was at a high pitch and men, women and children jumped through the car windows in attempting to get out. Both trains were packed and a terrible wreck might have occurred. The crew on the flyer was discharged.

CANNOT SUSTAIN CHARGES.

Nebraska City Bar Committee Decides for John C. Watson.

The committee to whom was referred the disbarment proceedings against Attorney John C. Watson of Nebraska City, composed of Attorneys D. T. Hayden, chairman; Paul Jensen and S. J. Stevenson of Otoe county, E. and O. D. Dwyer and A. L. Root of Cass county, met in and adjourned session. The committee went into executive session, and after considering the specifications in the charges separately and at length, gave as their decision that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charges.

M'COOK ICE HOUSES BURNED.

Burlington Company Suffers Loss of a Thousand Dollars.

Three immense ice houses owned by the Burlington railroad at McCook were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss on buildings of about \$1,000. The ice houses each held about four hundred tons, three-fourths of which was saved. The loss is covered by a "blanket" insurance. A large force of men was at once put to work building a temporary covering for the ice.

Boy Badly Injured.

Herbert Beachly, son of Dr. N. J. Beachly, of Twelfth and L streets, Lincoln, was thrown from a horse while out riding last Saturday evening and suffered several severe bruises. The horse became unmanageable, and in his movements tried to stand erect on his hind feet. The result was that the horse fell backward on the pavement before the boy could dismount. The boy tried to get off before the fall, but his foot caught in the stirrup. The horse fell on his back, the back of his head striking the pavement and it was thought for a time that he would have to be killed. The boy is sixteen years of age. At last reports he was resting easy.

Regular Reward is Offered.

Sheriff Taylor of Hall county called at the governor's office and asked that the state reward of \$200 for the capture and conviction of a murderer be offered in the case of a man named Tyler who died at Grand Island from knife wounds inflicted by some one unknown. The reward proclamation was made out and forwarded to York for Lieutenant Governor Gilbert to sign. Governor Poynter being absent from the state.

A Big Haul.

Burglars entered the store of Marteller Bros. at Harrison and cracked the safe. They secured about \$75 in money, but the greatest loss to the firm is in notes, mortgages, warrants, etc. The total value of these will reach \$1,500. Several life insurance policies were taken. No goods from the store were taken except a revolver. The work bears the imprint of professionals.

Ready July 1.

Secretary Casebeer of the barbers' board announces that the board will be ready for business July 1. He desires barbers who wish to apply for certificates to apply to him at his address in Lincoln for application blanks and information relating to the provisions of the law.

Postoffice Inspector Returns.

Postoffice inspector A. O. Swift, who has been in Cuba for the past two months to assist in perfecting the postal service of the island, has returned home. He is in the best of health and seems favorably impressed with that country.

Boy of Ten Years Drowned.

The little son of G. W. Rapp of Neigh was fishing when his line caught. He waded in to get it loose and got beyond his depth and was drowned before help could reach him.

Humboldt Lady Injured.

Mrs. W. H. Steins, who has been canvassing along the A. & N. railroad between Humboldt and Lincoln, met with a severe accident at Firth. She was walking along the street with a companion when she was tripped by a loose board springing up, and fell heavily to the walk, suffering a severe injury to one of her limbs. She was taken to Humboldt on the night train and the exact extent of her injuries are not yet known, but in any event she will be laid up for some weeks and a suit for damages may result.

ROSA BONHEUR'S LIFE

MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN OF THE CENTURY.

A Letter Written Just Before Her Death Gives a Pen Pictures of Her Last Days On Earth—Was a World Character.

Dear a Fontainebleau correspondent gave the following pen picture of her last days on earth:

Rosa Bonheur, the great artist, is now a hale and handsome old lady of 77, still passing much of her time out of doors among her friends the animals, in the grounds of her beautiful estate in the heart of the forest of Fontainebleau. In the course of her remarkable career she has displayed many traits and tastes more commonly associated with the masculine sex than with her own. Her physical vigor, her love for horses, dogs and wild beasts, the half-masculine costume she early adopted to meet the requirements of her work—all these have been roughly classed as masculine. Perhaps they are so, but they have not therefore made Mademoiselle Bonheur an unwomanly woman.

Her guests pronounce her a charming hostess. She is kind and sympathetic, her manners are pleasing, although abrupt, and she resents any imputation that her career has rendered her tact-



ROSA BONHEUR.

lessly rude or rustic. She confessed recently to her feminine satisfaction in having, while visiting at the court of the Empress Eugenie, disappointed the malicious expectations of that overbearing great lady, the Princess Metternich, who was on the lookout for her to make some awkward slip. In her youth, however, as she gaily admits, she was an extreme type of tomboy, brought up to delight in the companionship of her father and brothers, detesting all the usual tasks of girls, and caring little for their pleasures. At one time, when her brothers went to school next door, their master, seeing her idle, offered to take her, too.

"So I entered his class of boys with my brothers, Auguste and Isidore. I was not in the least abashed to have only boys for my companions during the hours of recess, which we spent in the garden of the Place Royale. I was quite able to hold my own in all the games."

Five years later, on the death of her mother, she was placed—she, of all girls—as an apprentice with a dressmaker, Madame Gaudinot. Naturally, she did not long remain there. Her next occupation was to color simple designs for a friend of her father's, Monsieur Brisson, whose business was to paint heraldic devices.

"In this way," she says, "I earned a few sous—poor little earnings, of which I cannot now think without emotion. What an eccentric creature was dear Madame Brisson! The mother of three boys, she was disconsolate never to have had a daughter—her dream. To lessen the disappointment she nicknamed her boys with girl names—in the home circle, of course. My chum, best friend and closest companion, her youngest son, answered to the name of Elenora."

An odd comradeship, surely, of boy-girl and girl-boy! The madcap Rosa was next sent to a prim boarding-school, from which she was sent home in disgrace for having slashed the heads off the owner's best rose bushes with a stick while conducting a desperate charge in the garden, during a sham battle, in which she had induced the other girls to take part. Shortly after, she began to paint in earnest, and had entered modestly and obscurely upon her destined career, although she was not quite the conventional girl, even then.

"I gave lessons to the Princess Isidore Czartorsky," she says, "but I should add, we wasted half our time in sliding up and down the polished floor of the long gallery. Certainly it was true, what my grandfather had often remarked to my mother, 'You think you have a daughter! What a mistake! Rosa is a boy in petticoats!'"

Rosa Bonheur's Early Days.

The earlier days of Rosa Bonheur were spent not in depicting animal life, but in copying the old masters. Her first efforts were made in order to help in the household expenses. A picture of a goat was the first animal study she ever attempted, and she was so pleased with this effort that she decided to devote all her time to animal painting. Models being too expensive for the slender purse of the young artist, she would tramp miles to a farm, carrying a meager lunch in her pocket, to sketch an animal. When only 19 years old she sent her first picture to an art exhibition, and at once was pronounced a genius.

What He Wanted.

War Hero—All right. I will accept your offer of \$1,000 for an article. What shall I write about? Magazine Editor—Oh, about nine or ten pages.

POISONOUS FLOWERS.

Symptoms Which Follow the Eating of Some of Them.

It seems a shame to connect thoughts of poison with, for instance, such delicate and lovely things as that baby of the flowers, the snowdrop, as the narcissus, with its delicious breath, as the hyacinth and the jonquil, says the Engineering Magazine. But one is obliged to see to it that the children do not put the bulbs of these flowers into their mouths. The oxalis also is not a safe thing to put between the lips; and all the lobelias will produce dizziness and general disaster. The monk's hood, too, and the beautiful foxglove, as well, are noxious affairs, from which powerful drugs are obtained, more than a few drops of their extracts being usually a fatal dose. Certain of the crocuses if eaten, even if nothing be swallowed but the juice, produce vomiting; the bulb of the intricately beautiful lady's slipper poisons externally as the noxious ivy, dogwood and sunac do; the quaint jack-in-the-pulpit, although not a garden plant, is another enemy to health and life; and so, also, is the marvelous Queen Anne's lace, which now and then will creep in through the paling, and looks so enchanting when far and wide it embroiders field and roadside. The laughing little buttercup, that might be a drop of visible sunlight, is by no means as innocent as it looks; the cow in the pasture knows enough to avoid it; that and all its cousins, the rich, profuse peonies, the dazzling blue larkspurs and the rest, are full of toxic properties. The cleaner tree, that is set out of doors when spring comes and that lines the streets of various of our southern cities, is another hive of deadly poison. The superb catalpa tree, towering with its great leaves and its mass of white and fragrant flowers, is a charming thing in the garden, but its bark is exceedingly injurious; and the laburnum, that looks like a fountain of gold leaping into the sun, and even the grass beneath it, is best thrown away instead of being fed to cattle when cut.

DIVORCE EASY THERE.

No Trouble to Part the Wedding Tie in Japan.

Japan affords some matrimonial curiosities. In one village there is a remarkable woman who has been legally married twenty-nine times. She commenced her career as a wife at 15, and is now 37. She expresses the determination to have a record of 100 husbands before she bids farewell to her youth. In another case a husband, finding that his wife had the bad taste to prefer another gentleman to himself, did not rave, or swear, or repair to the divorce court. He acted like a philosopher. Calling the pair together, he calmly proposed that, as they appeared to hit it, they should marry. All he demanded was the usual commission of a matrimonial middleman. Most marriages are conducted in Japan by an intermediary, and it is usual to pay them a bonus on the transaction. This commission the compliant husband obtained, and everything ended up amicably.—London Leader.

DEWEY'S SON.

George Goodwin Dewey, only son of the great admiral, is very small of stature, measuring scarcely more than five feet in height, and weighing not much more than 100 pounds. He has his father's determined face, and is plainly an active, able business man. He is bright and entertaining in his manner, although, like his father, he is very reticent upon all matters concerning himself. In spite of the fame of his illustrious sire, he is the same quiet, unassuming, companionable little chap as he was when only Commodore Dewey's son. Recently he visited Columbus, O., and there, as everywhere, the enterprising reporter collared him. "No, I have never been in



GEORGE DEWEY, JR.

Manila," he said. "I have been busy in New York during all the trouble there. No, I have never been even in Columbus before"—and the little fellow's black eyes snapped humorously—"but I believe I'd rather be here than in the Philippines. I have no taste for that sort of thing. In my last letter from my father—and it was the best I ever had from him—he spoke of his appointment of admiral of the United States navy as the fulfillment of his highest ambition. 'I never expected to be so fortunate,' he said, 'and I am perfectly satisfied now. I ask nothing more.'"

Making Their Mouths Water.

The method employed by Dutch fishermen to insure "astonishing catches" is thus described by the Golden Penny: The fisherman puts a number of live worms and insects in a bottle partially filled with water, and then corks it securely. The bottle is dropped into the water, the fisherman sinking his line alongside. It appears that the sight of the wriggling contents of the bottle so excites the appetite of the finny tribe that they fall easy victims to the baited hooks.