

William Kierchoff of Berlin was thrown from his buggy at that place and sustained a fracture of his collar bone.

Wilson Bailey of Shelton, the young man who was so badly hurt and had his arm broken in five places in the cyclone south of town last May, was obliged to have his left hand and arm below the elbow amputated in order avoid any more serious results.

A young man who gave his name as Ed Vansheets, age 19 years, and the son of a farmer living near Pacific Junction, Ia., attempted suicide at Nebraska City by gashing his throat with a pocket knife. He stated that dependency over the loss of \$10 was the cause.

In response to the improvement in times and better conditions in all lines of business, the city of Hastings will once more illuminate its streets with electric light. The city council has directed the clerk to advertise for bids for street lighting, \$3,000 having been appropriated from this year's levy for that purpose.

At a special school meeting held at Gretna last week to vote funds for a new school house, the bonds carried by a vote of 56 to 5. The structure will be built of brick and work will begin as soon as specifications are adopted and the contract let. The building, a four-room structure, will be ready for occupancy by December 1.

A requisition has been issued for the apprehension of James Connor, who escaped from the Nebraska penitentiary August 21, 1897, and who is now believed to be under arrest in Marshall county, Kansas. Connor was sent to the penitentiary to serve a four-year sentence for grand larceny, committed in Cuming county, and at the time of his escape was a parolee prisoner with about a year's time to serve. Warden Ledigh will go after him.

Arrangements for the Indian congress are rapidly approaching completion and its formal opening on Indian day, August 4, is assured. Captain Mercer announces that the representatives of twenty-seven tribes will arrive in Omaha Saturday and others will follow the first of the week. The preparations for their installation at the grounds are nearly complete, and in a few days the space back of the Aply and Dairy building will be converted into a veritable Indian village. The Indians will live just as they do at home and exposition visitors will have an opportunity to see what their life really is. Later on there will be daily exhibitions of their sports and pastimes. They will race horses, paddle their canoes on the lagoon and exhibit a variety of other features of aboriginal existence.

The executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress have selected the first, second and third days in September, 1898, at Cheyenne, Wyo., as the time and place for holding the convention. The membership of this congress shall be as follows: Five delegates for each state and territory, to be appointed by the governors thereof. One delegate from each city in the United States having a population less than 25,000, and two delegates from each city having a population over 25,000. One delegate from each regularly organized irrigation, agricultural and horticultural society, society of engineers, irrigation companies, agricultural college and commercial body, and the duly accredited representative of any foreign nation or colony, and any member of the United States senate and house of representatives, and governor of a state or territory, any member of a state or territorial irrigation commission, the chairman of each section and the permanent officers of the congress. The great and beneficial results that can be obtained by irrigation in Nebraska are only just beginning to be realized, and one needs only an opportunity to see what can be done to be convinced of the superior returns to the husbandman for his labor and to be convinced that to the investor the profits are large and that his security for his investment is beyond question absolutely secure. Nebraska a few years ago was comparatively unknown as an irrigation state. During the past few years it has, however, rapidly come to the front, and is now recognized as being the leading irrigation state, and has as a matter of fact a larger acreage under irrigation than any other state in the union. It is hoped that all good Nebraskans will take such interest in the coming congress that they will make it a point to attend the convention in person and will, if possible, bring with them for exhibition, specimens of products produced under irrigation.

VISIT THE BLACK HILLS TAKE A PLUNGE.

On August 9th the F. E. & M. V. R. R. will run a special excursion to Hot Springs, S. D. at a very low rate. Tickets good 30 days. If you have never visited the historic Black Hills, and the wonderful Hot Springs located in the southern Hills, this will be your opportunity to do so. Avoid the hot days usually prevailing during the middle of August by making this trip to the Black Hills where you are assured of a good climate and benefits in every way.

SENATOR ALLEN'S HAWAIIAN SPEECH

NEBRASKA'S SENIOR SENATOR TAKES STRONG GROUNDS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

SAYS THAT IT IS DANGEROUS EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

NOT IN FAVOR OF RETURNING TO SPAIN ANY TERRITORY LOST TO HER BY THIS WAR.

A Synopsis of the Speeches of Senator Allen on This Important Subject Will Be Divided into Several Parts and Published in These Columns From Time to Time.

PART TWO.

Mr. Hoar—Mr. President, will the senator allow me to ask him if that statement can be reconciled with the possibility of difference of opinion between two senators from the same state?

Mr. Allen—I see nothing in the question to militate against the proposition I make.

Mr. Hoar—My honorable friend will pardon me; I do not wish to interrupt him, because I see he has prepared himself very carefully, but I understand him to say that the provision of the constitution that two-thirds of the senators shall concur in a treaty to give it validity is equivalent to a statement that two-thirds of the states must concur?

Mr. Allen—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hoar—I ask the senator how that can be when all the states have two senators, and the two senators may differ?

Mr. Allen—Mr. President, it may be, and quite likely would be in some cases, that the senators representing a state would differ; but nevertheless the proposition is plain that two-thirds of the senators concurring would mean, as a matter of fact, the representation of two-thirds of the states; and that would be the exercise of the power that came to the states in their original capacity from the English crown.

When our states secured their liberation from England before the formation of the constitution, they inherited every power that could be exercised by the British government, among which was the treaty making power; and when the constitution of the United States was formed, that treaty making power was lodged in the president of the United States and two-thirds of the states as represented by their senators in this chamber. That treaty making power embraces every conceivable treaty that can be made between this government and a foreign power; and there is no authority in the constitution or in the history or traditions of this government for this government to negotiate even with another nation excepting as it is found expressed in the provisions of the constitution. Mr. President, the constitution must begin and end with the territorial jurisdiction of the United States; it can not reach beyond the boundaries of our government. It would be as lifeless and impotent as a piece of blank paper in Canada or in the Hawaiian islands; and so with a statute or joint resolution. But as respects the treaty making power, the president is authorized to open negotiations with foreign countries and enter into treaties of all kinds, subject to the right of the states as represented in this chamber to approve or reject; and whenever we depart from this specific and plain pathway, we abandon the provision, the letter, the spirit and the policy of the constitution.

Mr. President, these constitutional checks and safeguards would be utterly thrown down if we were to pursue the course now attempted on the other side. We would strike down absolutely and for all time the power of the president to initiate or make treaties, and also the constitutional safeguard requiring two-thirds of the senators present to concur in their terms and conditions. This can not be done with impunity and without being guilty of a flagrant violation of the express terms of the constitution itself.

And thus, Mr. President, from year to year and from decade to decade, substantial and elementary provisions of the constitution, solemnly promulgated for the protection of the people and the preservation of the nation, are obliterated and set aside as obsolete by those entrusted with their preservation and who have taken a solemn oath to observe and sustain them. This course of constantly violating the provisions of the constitution can not be carried on to any great extent without our reaching that point where the constitution will be set at utter defiance in all of its provisions and we will enter on the chaotic sea of presidential and legislative caprice without any restraint whatever. In fact, so notorious and open have been the violations of the constitution within the last few years, that a distinguished American statesman, who for many years served in this chamber, and who is yet alive, declared that "the constitution means whatever a majority of congress says it means."

Section 3, Article IV, of the constitution, authorizing congress to admit new states into the union, does not mean the annexation of foreign territory as a state, but has reference solely to the authority of congress to create new states out of territory originally in the possession of the United States, or that may be acquired by proper treaty under the constitution. This is its full scope and meaning, and any argument to the effect that under this provision congress has power to annex the Hawaiian islands is unwarranted and violative of the plain purpose and policy of the constitution.

I pass from the interesting and important question I have been discussing with these simple observations, restraining myself from discussing it more fully, scientifically and accurately, because of a lack of time, to the consideration of other equally important and interesting questions.

Mr. President, the policy of annexation, territorial aggrandizement, or colonization has been justly condemned by every distinguished statesman from Washington to the present hour; and I regard it as highly important, before this discussion shall end, to cite their utterances with some degree of liberality.

President Washington said, September 17, 1796:

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

President William Henry Harrison said in his inaugural address, March 4, 1841:

"I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle, none more likely to protitiate an impartial and common creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people whose circumstances have placed at its disposal."

Senator Allen here quoted extensively from the messages of President John Tyler, President James K. Polk, President Zachary Taylor, President Fillmore, President Pierce, President Buchanan and President McKinley, who in his inaugural said:

"We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression."

Again he said, quoting the language of Mr. Lincoln, that our government was "conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men" and that it "should not entangle itself in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which is the scourge of the old world." So it is true that from the formation of the republic down to and including the present chief executive we have been warned by the presidents against imperialism or territorial aggression.

Now, Mr. President, without and change in the circumstances, without any new fact having risen to make a change of policy necessary, it is proposed to force the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the government of the United States by a revolutionary process and one directly in conflict with the language and policy of the constitution.

Mr. President, if we are to pursue this method of construing the constitution of our government, where will this republic end? I was talking but a short time ago with a distinguished senator, and I asked him, "What do you take the constitution of the United States to mean?" "Well," he said, "a sort of guide or hand board to the course the government should pursue." I said, "Do you not regard it as absolutely binding?" "No," he said, "it is more in the nature of a direction." If that doctrine is to become the doctrine of this country, we have entered now upon a sea of uncertainty that will result in the complete overturning of every branch of the government. No man can afford, whatever popular opinion may be, to amend his constituents, to violate his sense of the constitution to meet their requirements. If I were satisfied, as I am, that this process of annexation is in violation of the constitution, I would vote against it, although in doing so I might be given into private life.

From the organization of the government to the present time there has been a uniform consensus of judgment and expression on the part of the presidents, including the present chief executive, that we should avoid an imperial or aggressive policy, a policy that will seize the territory of other governments and annex it to ours.

On the 20th of April last the senate passed a joint resolution, No. 21, known as the resolution of intervention in the war between Spain and Cuba. The fourth paragraph of those resolutions is in the following language:

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

That is the latest and most authoritative declaration of congress on the subject now under consideration. We were not content with simply disclaiming a disposition to exercise sovereignty, but we declared our purpose that as soon as the island was pacified we would leave the government and control of Cuba to its people. There again we instinctively recognized the doctrine of a purely domestic policy that has been followed during the existence of our government.

Even Alexander Hamilton, who spoke of this country as a republican monarchy, and who had no faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves, declared that our isolated condition, and the fact that ours was a republican form of government made it absolutely impossible for us to pursue other than a purely domestic policy, because, as was said by that distinguished statesman, and by Jefferson, Madison and others at that time, the policies and measures of a republican form of government are constantly changing. Today, for instance, we may have a chief executive who believes in a policy of aggrandizement, but before four years elapse the temper of the American people may change and we may elect a president who believes in pursuing a purely domestic policy.

Under such circumstances is it not to be seen by the commonest mind that it is impossible for a republic to pursue an aggressive foreign policy? And yet, sir, we propose to reach out 2,100 miles in the Pacific ocean and annex to this country some ten or twelve islands, probably not to exceed six or seven of them inhabited, not because they are of value to us, but because, as I shall show before this discussion concludes, the American sugar trust desires them to be annexed that they may avoid the payment of about \$10,000,000 of taxes a year.

What is the pretense or the pretended cause for this proposed annexation? It is said we need them for defensive purposes, that strategic reasons underlie the proposed annexation. General Schofield said, and others of equal knowledge concur with him, that there is not a solitary thing about the islands giving them any military value except Pearl Harbor. According to senators in the remarks a few days ago we have a title to Pearl Harbor and we have made an appropriation to improve it. If we have a title to Pearl Harbor as a harbor of refuge and for coaling and watering and repairing purposes, what is there about the balance of those islands that would induce the government of the United States to annex them? Absolutely nothing.

Then, Mr. President, look at that peculiar kind of reasoning that says we must have islands 2,100 miles from us for the purpose of enabling us to defend the coast of our country. I suppose after a time it will be said we must reach still farther east and get some islands to enable us to defend the Hawaiian islands, and then some other islands and mainlands to enable us to defend them, and so on until we girdle the earth.

Mr. President, we would have to increase our navy by pursuing a policy of this kind to at least 100 if not 120 war vessels. It would mean an increase of the taxes to the people of the United States of at least \$200,000,000 a year, to say nothing about the money we should be compelled to expend in erecting and arming land fortifications.

I have never yet heard in all the arguments which have been submitted in this chamber, in anything that has been written or spoken on the subject, one substantial reason in favor of this proposed annexation. There can be but one motive that underlies it, and that is the motive, Mr. President, of enriching those who have acquired the productive lands of the Hawaiian islands, and all that is to be done at the expense of the American people.

Are we to consider the condition of the inhabitants of that country in delecting those islands? No; our primary duty is to consider the effect of annexation on the people of this country. Are we prepared to lower our standard of civilization? Are we prepared to supplement the act of annexing the Hawaiian islands by an act annexing the Philippines, annexing Cuba, annexing Porto Rico and the other islands we are capturing, and by that means precipitate into our civilization 15,000,000 Malays, Chinese, Japanese, and haitic races, absolutely incompetent to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; and by that means, Mr. President, permitting all those millions to come to this country and mingle with our people without restraint?

(To be continued.)

"Did you read about the Iowa preacher who was engaged to 17 girls?" "Yes; I presume the poor man was trying to keep his chair together through the hot weather."

RECEIVED LIKE LIBERATORS

PORTO RICANS EXTEND GLAD HANDS TO AMERICAN TROOPS

Three Americans Wounded in the Skirmish—Alcalde Receives Gen. Miles with Courtesy and asks His Pleasure with the Town.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Thursday, July 23, Evening—(Via St. Thomas, Friday Morning, July 29.)—The American conquest of Porto Rico has begun auspiciously. The Spanish have abandoned Ponce, the principal port on the southern coast of the island, and in many respects its most progressive city. Last night General Miles landed and this morning took possession and raised the stars and stripes. The inhabitants received the Americans with open arms and gave them the wildest and most exaggerated welcome, indicating that the population was ripe for the revolt, which was predicted as soon as American troops touched the shore.

The forces landed at Guanica on Monday have been moved and now hold the terminus of the railway connecting Yauco with Ponce. They encountered no opposition except on Tuesday morning at daylight, when the advance skirmishers pushed into a force of Spaniards occupying a house on the Yauco road. The skirmishers fell back under a hot fire and then again came gallantly forward, driving the enemy for a mile from the fortifications into the bush. Three Americans were wounded in the encounter. They are Captain Edward J. Gibbons, company A, shot in the leg; Captain B. A. Bistwick, company L, in the left arm, slightly; Private James Drummond, company K, in the neck. The enemy lost three killed and fourteen wounded.

After the action it was believed that the enemy intended to contest the advance from Guanica. General Miles made preparations to send General Wilson's troops to Ponce with a view of throwing them upon Ponce, and the enemy, and then closing in on the latter from both directions. He sent word to Captain Higginson of the battleship Massachusetts yesterday to be ready to cover the landing today. An officer accordingly was sent ashore yesterday afternoon to formally demand the surrender of the port of Ponce, three miles from the city of Ponce. The officer was greatly surprised to learn that not only the port, but the city of Ponce, was ready to capitulate.

The Spanish commandant, Julson San Martin, with 1,000 men, without artillery, had been taken completely by surprise by the invasion occurring in this quarter. On the advice of the British consul he decided to make no resistance. A force of marines was immediately landed from the Annapolis and the American flag was hoisted over the customs house in the port of Ponce. During the night the Spanish troops retired from the city along the military road toward San Juan, where it is probable that Captain General Macias will eventually concentrate all the Spanish forces on the island.

In the morning General Miles established headquarters at the customs house and raised the American flag.

Among the prizes found in the harbor were seventy lighters used in loading sugar ships, and these were used instead of cutters in conveying the troops ashore, during which operation not a man or animal was injured.

The scene when the soldiers reached the wharves along the water front was remarkable. Thousands of residents of the city, men, women and children, lined the water front and shouts of joy and cries of "Viva los Americanos!" "Buenos dias!" "Porto Rico Libre!" greeted them. The soldiers were received like liberators rather than intruders. The red-shirted firemen came down to the wharf in a body and cheered lustily. Captain Dion, with company K of the Sixteenth regiment, immediately marched to the city and established a provost guard in the municipal building, and the soldiers are billeted in the frescoed and gold decorated room of the alcalde.

On every hand the greatest satisfaction was evidenced. Women adorned themselves in their brightest gowns and waved their hands and smiled as the troops marched through the streets. Public vehicles did a thriving business in conveying the curious to the harbor to view the American ships. The doors of the merchant houses were opened and the whole city presented the appearance of celebrating a fete. The poor were especially rejoiced.

The city of Ponce is romantic and picturesque, with buildings of old Moorish and Spanish architecture. Its broad plazas and blue, pink and green-tinted houses present a pleasing appearance, and its streets are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are native Porto Ricans, a well defined race, resulting from a blend of Spanish and original Caribs, with a sprinkling of foreigners, mostly French and Germans, and a few English and Americans.

All the approaches to the city are carefully guarded at night. General Henry will effect a juncture with General Wilson here as soon as possible, and their troops will await the arrival of the other troops now on the way. The military road to San Juan is broad and well beaten and will offer no such difficult passage of artillery and supply trains as did the soggy and almost unbroken trails of Cuba to the advance of General Shafter.

Information received by General Miles indicates that there are less than 7,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers in the island.

THIEF TAKEN A THIEF.

William Kidd, or Robert Kidd, as he is sometimes called, was at first a sailor or in the merchant service, who had a wife and family in New York. He was a very respectable man, and had a good reputation as a seaman, and about 1800, when there was war between England and France, Kidd was put in command of a privateer, and in two or three engagements with French vessels he showed himself to be a brave fighter and a prudent commander.

Some years later he sailed to England, and while there he received an appointment of a peculiar character. It was at the time when the king of England was doing his best to put down the pirates of the American coast, and Sir George Bellmont, the recently appointed governor of New York, recommended Captain Kidd as a suitable man to command a ship to be sent out to suppress piracy. When Kidd agreed to take the position of chief of marine police he was not employed by the crown, but by a small company of gentlemen of capital, who formed themselves into a sort of trust, company or society for the prevention of cruelty to merchantmen, and the object of their association was not only to put down pirates, but to put some money into their own pockets as well.

Kidd was furnished with two commissions, one appointing him a privateer with authority to capture French vessels, and the other empowering him to seize and destroy all pirate ships. Kidd was ordered to keep a strict account of all the booty captured on his cruise in order that it might be fairly divided among those who were stockholders in the enterprise, one-tenth of the total proceeds being reserved for the king.

Kidd sailed from England in the Adventure, a large ship with thirty guns and eighty men, and on his way to America he captured a French ship which he carried to New York. Here he arranged to make his crew a great deal larger than had been thought necessary in England, and by offering a fair share of the property he might confiscate on piratical or French ships he induced a great many able seamen to enter his service, and when the Adventure left New York she carried a crew of 150.

With a fine ship and a strong crew, Kidd now sailed out of the harbor apparently to put down piracy in American waters, but his methods were very peculiar, for instead of cruising up and down our coast he gayly sailed away to the island of Madeira, and then around the Cape of Good Hope to Madagascar and the Red Sea, thus getting himself as far out of his regular beat as any New York policeman would be if he should walk a beat in the dominions of the Khan of Tartary.

By the time Captain Kidd reached that part of the world he had been at sea for nearly a year without putting down any pirates or capturing any French ships. In fact, he had made no money whatever for himself or the stockholders of the company that had sent him out. His men, of course, must have been very much surprised at this unusual neglect of his own and his employers' interests, but when he reached the Red Sea he boldly informed them that he had made a change in his business, and had decided that instead of taking prizes of French ships only—which he was legally empowered to do—he would capture any valuable ship he could find on the seas, no matter to what nation they belonged. He then went on to state that his present purpose in coming to those oriental waters was to capture the rich fleet from Mocha, which was due in the lower part of the Red Sea about that time. The crew of the Adventure readily agreed to become pirates.—St. Nicholas.

Queer Notions.

"A lawyer is the repository of more secrets than a priest or a doctor," said a member of the fraternity while taking his ease at the club.

"Mostly rascally," suggested the listener.

"Well, yes," admitted the lawyer. "It is my experience that there never yet was a case where one side was wholly in the right and the other side wholly in the wrong. That is what makes it easy on a lawyer's conscience. You didn't think he had one? Come, give us something new. But what I was about to say was that very few people have a conscience."

"I thought everybody had one?"

"Theoretically everybody has, but it is only used in judging other persons' acts. When a man is personally interested he puts his conscience to one side. That's what makes work for the lawyers. Every term there are hundreds of cases tried in which one party knows he is entirely in the wrong, but hopes to get the better of his opponent by some slip of the law.

"The root of the trouble," he went on, "is that people have got their morals mixed. Nine-tenths of the people think that nothing is wrong unless the law says it is. If they should happen to land in a country where stealing was unknown, and where, of course, there would be no laws against it, they would feel justified in stealing. Now, laws don't make crimes; crimes make laws. If there wasn't a law on the statute books it would still be wrong to kill, steal, cheat or commit any other crime, but you can't get people to understand that. Any mean, overbearing, tricky or wrong action that the law does not absolutely forbid they will do; the inherent sense of justice which is supposed to lurk in every man's breast is largely a myth."

"Why don't you preach that to your clients?" asked his friend.

"And lose all my clients? No, thank you," said the lawyer, indignantly.