

# The Journal

VOLUME XXIX.—NUMBER 40.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,456.

## NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

### Lawmakers Convene and Both Houses Organize.

#### CAUCUS AGREEMENTS CARRIED OUT

Two Lancaster County Men Get the Honors Pertaining to the Chair.—A. R. Talbot Made President of the Senate.—Paul Clark Chosen Speaker of the House.

The Nebraska Assembly.

The twenty-sixth session of the Nebraska legislature convened at the appointed hour on the 2nd. The organization of both houses was promptly effected along the lines that had been agreed upon by the various caucuses.

In the senate, Lieutenant-Governor Harris presided. The members of the House of Representatives were called to order by Secretary of State Porter. The organization of both houses was promptly effected along the lines that had been agreed upon by the various caucuses.

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## COMING TO HAVANA

### Date of His Arrival Has Not, However, Been Decided Upon.

#### FUNERAL OF COL. MABRY.

##### News From Various Military Districts.

Cuba Shows That No Disturbance Leads Ceremony of Raising Flag.

Major General Brooke, says a Havana dispatch, the governor general of Cuba, received the following telegram from Remedios January 2:

General Garrido directs me to inform you that General-in-Chief Gomez has just arrived at Remedios, and that he will leave for the capital.

As the dispatch was not in answer to a query, it was not replied to.

The funeral services over the remains of Colonel W. H. Mabry of the First Texas, who died at Quemados camp, on January 4, took place yesterday. The coffin, draped with the stars and stripes, rested in front of the colonel's tent. The First Texas stood at "parade rest" while the services were held by the chaplain. The body was brought to Havana last night.

Further particulars concerning the shooting of a negro by the United States patrol on Wednesday night show that Privates Weiss and Cox of Company E, Eight regiment, arrested a negro who had in his possession a bomb and a gun. He was taken to jail the man tried to escape and was ordered to halt, but as he continued running Weiss fired a shot in the air. This did not stop the negro and Weiss shot through the heart. Weiss has been arrested, pending an inquiry into the case.

The United States transport Mobile, which left Savannah on January 3, has arrived here, having on board the Fourth and Ninth Illinois regiments.

"King holidays" was observed here today just as though the king reigned over Cuba. The business houses were closed, but the Americans kept the public offices open. There was a man here who regrets that the king is not a monarch.

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## AMERICA IS INVADING CHINA.

### Imports From the United States Increase at Expense of Other Nations.

#### The President Directs the Landing of Troops at Iloilo.

##### DECIDES TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

American Soldiers Have Been Cooped on Transport for Ten Days and Filipinos Have Been Warned Solemnly.—Miller Has a Strong Force.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Iloilo. The President has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Iloilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be on the island by the 20th of the month. At the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will use a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

General Miller's troops have been cooped up in transports for nine or ten days. He has had several parleys with the insurgents who took possession of Iloilo as soon as it was evacuated by the Spaniards, and he has assured them of the beneficent character of his mission. He has brought these considerations to a climax by publishing President McKinley's message of peace and good will to the natives. The Filipinos are therefore fairly well satisfied of the intentions of the United States to take control of the islands, to give them a large measure of home rule and to establish a just, humane and enlightened government. The President has been extremely magnanimous and his policy is entirely correct. There is only one course open and the President has determined to act promptly. The Filipinos have received due notice of the intention of the United States and if they precipitate a fight they must suffer the consequences.

General Miller has about 3,000 soldiers at Iloilo. He will also have the support of several gunboats, for Admiral Dewey has notified Secretary Long of the Navy department that he had sent the Concord and the Petrel to join the naval forces under Colonel Dyer at Iloilo. The Baltimore is already there and the armed transport Arizona can be used. It is not known how strong a force the insurgents have at that point. The War department has information which seems to indicate the natives have only about 3,000 stand of arms and it is assumed that fairly represents their fighting power at Iloilo. They have no modern artillery, while the American force is well equipped in that respect. There is no doubt of the ability of General Miller to defeat the Filipinos in pitched battle, but he has been warned not to be the aggressor.

The weakening of the strength of troops now at Manila, in view of the fact that the insurgents of the island of Luzon seem to be maintaining their independence of position, is a case of great latitude at the War department. As a result, the six regiments of regulars are to be hurried to the Philippines and none of the volunteers now in service will be returned to this country until it is sure that further weakening of the United States forces in the islands will be safe.

Three regiments will leave San Francisco within a week, and the three regiments of the regular army, which are to go by way of New York, the Mediterranean and the Suez canal, will be on the Pacific coast within a fortnight. It is expected that a firm attitude on the part of General Otis and General Miller will result in a peaceful solution of the question.

From On Pension Scheme.

A. E. Murray Camp United Confederate Veterans Enters a Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Berry of Arkansas presented a protest from the United Confederate Veterans against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler of North Carolina to the pension appropriation bill providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Mr. Berry said the members of the camp declared it unwise to adopt such a proposition. They said, Mr. Berry, that they have provided for themselves and their families for more than a generation, and they regard such a proposition as that of Mr. Butler as "ungracious."

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## PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

### Governor General Otis Issues an Official Proclamation.

#### MANILA, Jan. 7.—Major General Otis, military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos in response to instructions received by cable from President McKinley. The proclamation, which consists of only 700 words, appeared to-day in all the leading papers simultaneously. General Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government, in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development, and the bestowment of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos.

#### Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels.

General Otis asserts his belief that the United States government intends, so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Philippine force in making the civil appointments.

Although the government at Manila has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still president of the Filipino republic.

A dispatch from Malolos says that a majority of the members of the new cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party. Malina's address to the congress, however, was more pacific than had been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlining no definite policy.

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Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels.

## MILLER ORDERED TO ACTION.

### The President Directs the Landing of Troops at Iloilo.

#### DECIDES TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

##### American Soldiers Have Been Cooped on Transport for Ten Days and Filipinos Have Been Warned Solemnly.—Miller Has a Strong Force.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Iloilo. The President has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Iloilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be on the island by the 20th of the month. At the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In