

THE OMAHA DAILY NEWS

ARMY BILL A WINNER

Measure Passes the Senate After Long and Heated Debate.

GORMAN'S AMENDMENT MEETS WITH FAVOR

Time Limit of July 1, 1901, is Added to the Arrangement.

ESTABLISHMENT SHRINKS ON THAT DATE

Vest Deprecates the Apparent Purpose of Subduing Filipinos.

COURSE UNWORTHY OF CHRISTIAN NATION

White Fears that the Era of Conquest Being Entered Upon Will Bring Nothing but Shame and Disaster to United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed this evening at 7:10. When the senate convened at 11 o'clock this morning it seemed more than likely that the bill might not be passed during the day.

At the opening of the last week's session this morning an unusually large number of senators were present, owing probably to the great amount of unfinished business before the senate.

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Mr. Chandler offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the president to appoint two vice admirals of the navy, who shall not be placed on the retired list until eight years after the passing of the bill, except upon the application of the holders of the offices.

Mr. Kennedy offered amendments to the pending bill providing for the creation of a veterinary corps, to consist of a chief veterinary officer, with rank, pay and allowances of a colonel, ten veterinarians, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry, and twenty veterinarians, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of cavalry.

Mr. West antagonized the bill, although he said he did so with hesitation, because of its strong advocacy by his colleague, Mr. Cocksell. He declared his belief that the war in the Philippines was not being conducted with the idea of giving the Filipino self-government.

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Mr. West—Was no mention made of Porto Rico not being sufficient indemnity for the war?

Mr. West—Not at all. The senator has heard read in exactly the same way telegrams, cable and letter of instruction that passed between the president and the peace commissioners.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

DUPUY DEFENDS THE ARMY

French Senate Becomes Lively in Consideration of the Government's Revision Measure.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The senate was crowded today in anticipation of a lively session.

M. Lohre demanded urgency in the case of the government's revision bill.

M. Maxime Lecomte opposed the bill as being unconstitutional and an attack upon the independence of the courts.

The chairman of the court, M. Biscuit, defended the measure on the ground that it would "replace legitimately suspended judges by a respected tribunal."

After M. Bergeret had attacked the government's bill, and demanded that the revision should be carried out under the existing law, he anticipated to the grave errors of which some of the chiefs of the army had been guilty.

The premier, M. Dupuy, thereupon took up the subject in behalf of the army, whose chief respect of the law, he insisted, had never wavered.

The house then adjourned.

CONCESSIONS TO EXPORTERS

Certain Classes of Fruit Will Hereafter Be Admitted to Germany Without Examination.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The officials of the German foreign office have notified the United States embassy that the government will henceforth admit American oranges, lemons and raisins without examination, and also that all American fresh and dried fruit will be admitted without examination.

The question whether dried fruit sent abroad is harmless, especially for the transmission of San Jose and other insects, and whether the fruit may be imported without previous examination, has not yet been decided.

The probability is that the decision will be favorable to American interests.

The officials of the United States embassy have called the above facts to the authorities at Washington.

SPAIN CHOOSES NEW MINISTER

Duc d'Arcos Will Probably Be the Washington Representative.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—It has been reported here today, although without confirmation of the rumor, that Senator Don J. Brunetti Duc d'Arcos, former Spanish minister to Mexico, will be designated minister to the United States on the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The report that Senator Polo y Bernabe, late Spanish minister at Washington, will go to Lisbon is officially confirmed.

PRICES ARE REDUCED AND A RATE WAR MAY FOLLOW

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Mail this morning announced the breakup of the transatlantic liner "combine."

In consequence of which the American liners have reduced first-class fares to \$60 and second-class to \$35. It is rumored, according to the same authority, that the White Star Steamship company will reduce rates to even lower figures and that a keen rate war will ensue.

AMERICAN COUPLING IS USED

English Rolling Stock May Be Equipped After the Fashion of United States.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The president of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, in conducting the automatic coupling bill in the House of Commons today said the object of the measure was to follow the example set by our cousins in the United States.

INSURGENTS TIRE OF STRIFE

Aguinaldo and His Command Weary of the Unequal Combat.

MANILA, Feb. 27, 6:35 p. m.—Two Spanish commissioners, Senor Rosario and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines to confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines this morning.

They said that Aguinaldo and Sandiko were both at Malolos and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will return to the Americans who have been held for six weeks on the payment of \$30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly after the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by commandant Sinfonero de la Cruz and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino lines crying, "No quere," "Mas combate," "Americanos mucho bueno."

The commandant said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender.

Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children were visible. A woman laid down her rifle and attempted to cross with the prisoners, but she was sent back.

After this effort returned to the American lines the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

NEBRASKANS DIE OF WOUNDS

Several Volunteers Shot in Recent Skirmishes Do Not Survive Their Injuries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following report was received from General Otis today:

MANILA, Feb. 27.—Adjutant General Washington, following deaths since last week's report:

February 18—Private James S. Morris, Company M, First Tennessee, variola.

February 19—Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington, acute intercolicis; Private William F. Stanley, Company F, First Montana, malarial fever.

February 20—Private Arthur Ramsay, Company F, First Colorado, spinal meningitis; Private Robert L. Yanssen, Company I, Thirtieth Minnesota, variola; Private Henry K. Saunders, Company F, Fourteenth infantry, dysentery.

February 21—Corporal Harry R. L. Stroud, Company L, First Washington, dysentery; Private James Ganong, Company D, First Idaho, variola.

February 22—Private Jacob Hutch, Company K, Fourteenth infantry, variola.

February 23—Private Andrew C. Cole, Company D, Fourteenth infantry, variola; Adolph Ardisius, Company F, First Idaho, dysentery.

February 24—Private Albert Harvland, Company F, First Colorado, variola.

Died of wounds received in action: First Nebraska. FIRST SERGEANT W. H. COOKE, Company F, February 18.

Cooke's home is in Iowa, where his parents reside. He was formerly in business in Omaha, running a cigar store on the corner of First and Broadway streets as a member of the firm of Matthews & Cooke. He formerly served in the regular army five years.

PRIVATE EDWARD DAY, Company A, February 20.

PRIVATE JOHN ALLEY, Company D, February 24.

AMERICANS ARE ARRAIGNED

Philippine Government Issues a Violent Circular Complaining of Cruel Acts.

HONG KONG, Feb. 27.—The Philippine government has issued another violent anti-American decree, in which the following passages occur:

"The American guns respect neither honor nor property, but barbarously massacre women and children."

"Manila has witnessed the most horrible outrages, confiscating the properties and savings of the people at the point of the bayonet and shooting the defenseless."

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CLIMAX IN THE ADAMS CASE

Molinueux is Arrested on Testimony Furnished to Coroner's Jury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The jury in the Adams poisoning case came in with its verdict at 8:45 p. m. It was as follows:

We find that the said Katherine J. Adams came to her death on December 28, 1898, in 61 West Eighty-sixth street, by poison by mercuric cyanide, administered by Harry S. Cornish, to whom said poison had been sent in a bottle of bromo-seltzer by Roland B. Molinueux.

The coroner immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Molinueux and the latter was at once arraigned before him.

Through his attorney he demanded an immediate hearing, but Assistant District Attorney Osborne said it was impossible to immediately proceed with the case.

The hearing was then set for Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Molinueux was then committed to the Tombs without bail.

When the verdict was rendered by the jury, the name of H. Cornish, Koch was called.

Koch said that he had never called for mail. Koch said three pieces of mail had arrived for "Harry Cornish," a box of Kutnow powder, a letter from a drug firm of Cincinnati and a box of capsules. One of these capsules, Koch had identified as one as asked. Koch said he had not.

Detective Sergeant James M. McCaffery was then called. He told of a visit to New York by the name of H. Cornish, Koch was called.

He swore that Molinueux had refused to give to him, until he had first consulted his counsel, Mr. Weeks.

McCaffery could not get a sample of Molinueux's writing until a few days ago.

Molinueux is identified.

Nicholas A. Heckman, who rents private letter boxes at his place of business, No. 27 West Broadway street, was then called.

After testifying to his business and that he had rented a letter box for one month to a man who had given the name of H. C. Barnett and that this man had come for letters about fifteen or sixteen times, Mr. Osborn asked the witness, "Could you recognize him again?"

"Yes," said Heckman.

Heckman answered: "Mr. Molinueux. This is he."

Molinueux heard the accusation without changing color or a trace of agitation. He leaned forward with his hands on the table and staring steadily at Heckman said emphatically: "I never saw that man in Forty-second street."

Despite Mr. Weeks' efforts to have Heckman cross-examined, he was allowed to leave the stand, the corner saying that he promised the district attorney to conduct the investigation in his own way.

The incident and Emmet Miller, the Newark salesman, who sold a silver bottle similar to that which held the bromo-seltzer bottle, was called to the stand.

"On the 21st day of December, 1898, did you sell what was contained in your store as a match safe?"

"Yes," he replied, and that ended her testimony.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—SPECIAL BUREAU OF WEATHER

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: High 54, low 32.

Forecast for Nebraska—SPECIAL BUREAU OF WEATHER

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ARCHARD IS FRUGAL

Rides on Passes and Turns Mileage Book Over to His Wife.

STATE OF NEBRASKA PAYS THE FREIGHT

Auditor Cornell's Clerk Discloses Some of His Peculiar Methods.

TRANSPORTATION OVER A "FEW" ROADS

List He Gives Includes About Every Line in the State.

CORNELL PROCURES PASSES FOR HIM

Examiner Goes Night Along While He Serves on the Muta Sniffing Committee.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—Tonight the legislative investigating committee was to have examined J. A. Simpson, the nephew of the auditor, who has been out examining insurance companies, but Simpson wired from Auburn this evening that he could not be here, so Fred Archard, the auditor's bookkeeper, was called.

Archard said he had been bookkeeper since January 1st. In 1897 he had been county treasurer examiner and admitted that most of the time he rode on passes.

"I only had them over a few roads," he said.

"Over what roads?" asked Captain Fisher.

"The Union Pacific, B. & M., Elkhorn, Kansas City & Omaha, St. Joseph & Grand Island and Missouri Pacific."

"Who secured them for you?"

"One came through the tax commissioner of the Burlington. Mr. Cornell requested them for me over the roads. I do not know whether they came through the tax commissioner of the other roads."

Archard further said he bought a mileage book and used it up, charging the mileage in his expense account. He used the book after he sold a 2500 lb. sack of flour. He admitted that after he got the pass he allowed some other person to ride on the mileage book. Pressed on this point, he said he got the company to change the mileage book for one which was for the state.

"Isn't it a fact that the state paid for that whole mileage book?"

"Yes, sir."

On Muta Sniffing Committee.

The witness said he worked about 400 days during 1897 as treasurer examiner, counting days in the usual length of working hours. He also worked on the Muta sniffing committee. He told the committee he wanted as much pay as any other accountant. He worked sixteen days and drew \$140.

"My salary as county treasurer examiner went right along. I did some other work for this committee that was to be used in the Bartley trial. I did it through Helbig and he put in the voucher for it. I never saw any of the money for the state at the same rate as the other experts. The state officers requested me to help Helbig."

The committee tried to find out whether Archard had done the work through Helbig and drawn his pay that way because he was already drawing one for the state. The witness was not sure that was the reason. He had obtained Cornell's permission before commencing the work. Archard had done the work during February 15, 1897, which he identified as being in his own handwriting. It was for expense as county treasurer examiner and charged \$2.40 as railroad fare, \$45.50 for twenty-nine days' work and \$12.50 for a rubber stamp. This amount he explained, was a date with his name on it.

Witness thought he was not at Beatrice twenty-nine days. He kept a very careful account of expenses of all examinations, but could not find one which was not in his own handwriting. The memorandum book voucher dated March 19, 1897, was produced and Archard said he did not examine Douglas county at that time and he could not recall the date of the railroad fare charged to him from Omaha for the trip to Beatrice on the voucher was white in Omaha, Clay Center and other places. He could not remember exactly where he had worked during that time. He examined the books at Hastings in connection with the Muta sniffing committee. He did not remember whether he had transportation over the B & M. then. He had a pass over the Kansas City & Omaha. A voucher dated April 27 included a charge of \$40 for the trip to Beatrice for five trips between Lincoln and Hastings with other items of "sundry expenses" and railroad fare between local points on the Burlington.

Charges Expenses in Advance.

Four expense vouchers produced, running up to May, 1897, amounted to \$122.42. A remarkable thing was that the railroad fare voucher for October 12, 1897, was charged in a voucher sworn to April 27 and filed in the auditor's May 12, this voucher calling for \$150. This was approved by the state officers. The witness said that he had preserved the memorandum book voucher dated March 19, 1897, was produced and Archard said he did not examine Douglas county at that time and he could not recall the date of the railroad fare charged to him from Omaha for the trip to Beatrice on the voucher was white in Omaha, Clay Center and other places. He could not remember exactly where he had worked during that time. He examined the books at Hastings in connection with the Muta sniffing committee. He did not remember whether he had transportation over the B & M. then. He had a pass over the Kansas City & Omaha. A voucher dated April 27 included a charge of \$40 for the trip to Beatrice for five trips between Lincoln and Hastings with other items of "sundry expenses" and railroad fare between local points on the Burlington.

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