Bee, April 10, 1899,



Foulard Silks.

Never were Foulard Silks so wanted-never have they been more stylish-never was there so handsome a collection to choose from, all new and the

colorings the very latest.

75c and \$1.00 a yard.

Silks for Waists.

In fancy slik elegance these goods stand alone—they have no equal. Wonderfuland the showing is magnificent—the variety is almost endless—over five hundred distinct patierns gathered from the choicest markets of the world-75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. \$1.50 a vard.

Co ored Swiss Taffetas.

Our own special brand, and what we firmly believe to be the best genuine Swiss Taffeta Silk manufactured. Hundreds of Omaha ladies will testify to the supefor quality of these silks over any other taffeta sold in this city. They can be had only at our store-90e a yard,

AGENTS FOR FOSTER RID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

incredible to relate, the recent congress has showed a queer inability to learn some of

the lessons of the war. There were large

the declaration of war, who opposed the

ratification of peace, who opposed the up-building of the army and who even opposed

the purchase of armor at a reasonable price for the battleships and cruisers, thereby

putting an absolute stop to the building of

Problems in Government.

to solve them, some bolder and abler people

the Island pacified, in relentlessly stamping

Spanish tyranny from the Islands. If we

now let it be replaced by a savage anarchy our work has been for harm and not for

fear to undertake the task of governing the

governed' in order to excuse themselves for

their unwillingness to play the part of men.

I preach to you, then, my countrymen

dly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful

the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all

hey hold dear, then the bolder and stronger

hemselves the domination of the world. Let us, therefore, boldly face the life of strife,

esolute to do our duty well and manfully

esolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word, resolute to be both honest and

rave, to serve high ideals, yet to use prac-

cal methods. Above all, let us shrink from

ommander in a warm and happy manner.

Congressman Evan Settle of Kentucky

The applause which had greeted the re-

marks of General Black found its counter-

Charles Emory Smith on "The Union."

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia

losed the addresses relating to the civil

war by an address on "The Union." His

remarks were met with the greatest ap-

plause and his sentiment that the flag flew

flies alike for those who marched with Lee

At the conclusion of the banquet Governor

Roosevelt spent a short time in his hotel,

tral depot, where he took a train for Ann

Telegram from President.

The following telegram was received from

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- H. R. Cody,

resident Hamilton Club: Pressure of en-

gagements here prevents an acceptance of

the cordial invitation extended for the ban-

quet this evening. That I very much regret.

"It would be a great pleasure to join with the Hamilton club in honor of Appo-

mattox day, which brought peace to our dis-

tracted union and marked a new and glort-

Call for Coopers to Meet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. April 10 -A call has een issued for a meeting of manufacturers of slack comperage stock throughout the

antry at Chicago, April 20, for the purpose

of discussing the situation as to supplies of raw material and existing conditions. An

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

advance in prices is not anticipated.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

ous era in the nation's history.

of Michigan university tomorrow.

was then driven to the Michigan Cen-

the men who followed Grant, now

His remarks were greeted with much ap-

followed with an address upon "Loe."

praise of the great southern leader.

forth cheers of approval.

resident McKinley;

of slack cooperage

and ignoble peace, if we shrink from

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TR AND DOUGLAS STS.

dependent upon them, but they recognized | tion can only come as the result of legislathat there were yet other and even loftier thon. A proper general staff should duties—duties to the nation and duties to the race.

We cannot sit huddled within our borders and avow ourselves merely an assemblage

Above all, the army must be given the

of well-to-do hucksters who care nothing for what happens beyond. Such a policy would defent even its own end, for as the nations ish war, major generals in command of divigrow to have ever wider and wider interests sions who had never before commanded and are brought into closer and closer con- three companies together in the field. Yet tact, if we are to hold our own in the struggle for naval and commercial supremacy we must build up our power without our own borders. We must build the Isthmian canal and we must grasp the points of van-tage which will enable us to have our say in deciding the destiny of the oceans of the east and the west.

Duty to Dependencies.

So much for the commercial side. From any new fighting ships for the navy. the standpoint of international honor the argument is even stronger. The guns that thundered off Manila and Santiago left us echoes of glory, but they also left us a like we are confronted by most difficult legacy of duty. If we drove out a mediaeval tyranny only to make room for savage solving them in the proper way, for solved anarchy we had better not have begun the task at all. It is worse than idle to say that we are too weak, too selfish or too foolish we are too weak, too selfish or too foolish to their fates the islands we have conquered. famy. It would be followed at once by utter chaos in the wretched islands themselves. Some stronger, maniler power would have men to admit for one moment that we shall to step in and do the work, and we would ever be driven to the ignoble alternative.

have shown ourselves weaklings, unable to The problems are different for the different have shown ourselves weaklings, unable to carry to successful completion the labors that great and high-spirited nations are that great and high-spirited nations are different for the different islands. Porto Rico is not large enough to stand alone. We must govern it wisely and well nrimarily in the investment of the different for the different for the different stands.

to undertake The work must be done. We cannot escape | people. our responsibility, and if we are worth our sait we shall be glad of the chance to do shall be an independent state or an integral the work—glad of the chance to show our-selves equal to one of the great tasks set until order and stable liberty are sec medern civilization. But let us not deceive ourselves as to the importance of the task. Let us not be misled by vain glory into underestimating the strain it will put on military and civil representatives in keeping our powers. Above all, let us, as we value our own self-respect, face the responsibili- out brigandage, in protecting all alike, and ties with proper seriousness, courage and yet in showing proper recognition to the high resolve. We must demand the highest men who fought for Cuban liberty. The order of integrity and ability in our public Philippines offer a yet graver problem. men who are to grapple with these new problems. We must hold to a rigid account-

resources. Regarding the future of the army, Governor Roosevelt said:

Our army has never been built up as it should be built up. I shall not discuss with good. I have scant patience with those who an audience like this the puerile suggestion fear to undertake the task of governing the danger of losing its libertles from the ex-istence of an army of 100,000 men, three-from it because of the expense and trouble; danger of losing its libertles from the exfourths of whom will be employed in certain but I have even scanter patience with those biddle, foreign islands, in certain coast fortresses who make a pretense of humanitarism to Mr. and on Indian reservations. No man of good sense and stout heart can take such a proposition about "liberty" and the "consent of the sition seriously. If we are such weaklings as the proposition implies then we are unof freedom in any event. To no Their doctrines, if carried out, would make body of men in the United States is the it uncombent upon ur to leave the Apaches country so much indebted as to the splendid of Arizonz to work out their own salvation officers and enlisted men of the regular army and to decline to interfere in a single Indian and navy; there is no body from which the reservation. Their doctrines condemn your has less to fear, and none of which forefathers and mine for ever having settled should be prouder, none which it should in these United States. be more anxious to upbuild.

Our army needs completer organization-

not merely enlarging-and the reorganiza-

"One Grain Fills not a Sack. But Helps Its Fellows."

In Spring work, we sow grain and expect a harvest. The cloddy ground is plowed, harrowed and cross-harrowed until with proper fertilizing it is in condition to respond heartily. How about your blood? It should have attention; the clods of impurity need dissolving and purifying with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If this is done, the grains of health (corpuscles of blood) will bring you into a perfect state, making you better fitted for life's duties and pleasures. Hood's never disappoints.

Sore Eyes - ' Humor in the blood made my daughter's eyes sore, so that we feared blindness, until Hood's Sarsaparilla made her entirely well. E. B. Gisson, Henniker, N. H."

Erysipelas - "My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsapa-rilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema. It is our family medicine, as we all take it. MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Cotarrh "I was so low with catarrh that I could not get around the house. Tried all sorts of remedies. Hood's Sarsa-parilla was the last. It cured me." Mrs. Charles Rhine, 335 Oak Lane, York, Pa.

Dyspepsia -" We all use Hood's Sarsaparilia. It cured my brother-in-law and myself of dyspepsia. I owe my life to it." M. H. Kirk, 607 Franklin St., Philadelphia. Sick Headache "Dizziness, loss of appetite and sick headache made me discouraged. Hood's Sarsaparilla made nia petter at once. Would not be without it."

Mas. Mary Swenson, Rutland, Vt. Nervousness-"I was weak, nervous and very delicate, staggered in attempting to walk. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills made me well. I feel like another person." Mrs. Lizzik Sherbert, Conduit

Street, Ext., Annapolis, Md. Scrofula - "Rob, our little boy had the grip, which was followed by a mass of scrofulous sores. After trying other medicines without avail, Hood's Sarsaparilla made a perfect cure. It is a great blood purifier." Mas. E. Short, Thompsonville, Del.



Hood's Pills cure liver lils, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

His Son is Begun.

Funds of People's Bank is Taken Up and Several Jurors Are Obtained.

PHILADELPHIA. April 10.-Ex-United he elected to be tried first. the trial of the two defendants was begun. There was an entire absence of any crowd the bar who are not in the case were with- thorized by law, held admission. As a result of these arrangements the court room was but little more than half filled and the greater por-

tion of those present were witnesses. the trial judge. District Attorney Rothermel, after two

hours had been spent in selecting a jury. Mr. Finletter reviewed the two counts of elected to try ex-Senator Quay first on that one of the indictments in which he and his son are variously named, which charges Mr. Quay and the late ex-State Treasurer Benjamin H. Haywood with conspiracy in using the state funds for their own personal benefit and profit and in a manner unauthorized by law.

This action practically leaves the ex-senator alone on trial. Beyond the selection of a jury and the examination of one witness, Thomas H. Bartow, receiver of the People's bank, nothing was done today.

The jury was secured after thirty-five talesmen had been examined, fourteen of whom were stood aside by the district attorney, one excused and one challenged for cause. The latter was Talcott Williams. one of the editors of the Press of this city, which is opposed politically to Mr. Quay. The defense then exhausted its privdege of four peremptory challenges and the commonwealth took advantage of but three of the challenges.

Clash Over First Witness.

Bartow, led to the first clash between counsolving them in the proper way, for solved they must be, and if not by us, then by el and apparently indicated that a determined legal battle, replete with knotty points of law, would be fought in the trial Such a course would be the course of in- must undertake the solution. Personally, I Mr. Bartow to identify books and papers found by him when he assumed the receivership

Mr. Shapley of counsel for the defense ndertook to cross-examine the witness with respect to his knowledge of whether certain books, which the defense, it is understood, well, primarily in the interest of its own laims are missing are included in those Cuba is, in my judgment, entitled estified to by the witness. This was obected to and after repeated consultations among the counsel for the defense and several other efforts to obtain an answer to until order and stable liberty are secured he question in another form it was abandoned and Mr. Shapley said he would begin his cross-examination in the morning.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Judge Biddle took his seat on the bench. Judge Mesterzat of Fayette county occupied a sent beside him. merely as a speciator, however. Neither the district attorney, his assistants nor the defendants and their counsel were present at problems. We must hold to a rigid accountability those public servants who show unfaithfulness to the interests of the nation or its ability to rise to the high level of the new demands upon our strength and our new demand that hour. Within a minute, however, the in self-government under a wise supervision, the space reserved for newspaper men. He at once firm and beneficent. We have driven was followed by the remainder of the Quays' counsel, R. E. Shapley, D. T. Watson and J. M. Swearingen, the last two from Pittsburg. District Attorney Rothermel and his assistants, Messrs. Finletter, Clement and that a nation of 70,000,000 freemen is in Philippines and who openly avow that they Scott, followed almost immediately. Counsel for the senator and his son took seats alongside each other, directly facing Judge

> Mr. Quay, quiet, calm and with impassive features, sat behind Mr. Shields and to the ex-senator's left sat his son, Richard. Mr. Quay held a brief conversation with Mr. Shields and then settling back in his seat leaned his elbow on a table by his side and from time to time glanced about the room. His son talked with no one and confined his attention to observing counsel arranging the papers in the case. About twenty minutes were occupied in the calling of the that our country calls not for the life of ease, but for the life of strenuous endeavor. names of the panel of jurors and the witnesses in the case, during which Judges Bid-The twentieth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand

dle and Mesterzat conversed with each other A buzz of whispered conversation went around the court room when ex-Judge James Gorden and Former District Attorney Graham, both of whom have been active in the prosecution of Senator Quay and subpoenaed coples will pass us by and will win for as witnesses, entered and occupied seats within the enclosure reserved for the present district attorney and court officers.

Many Witnesses for State.

There was a long list of witnesses for the prosecution, including Thomas W. Barlow. receiver of the broken People's bank; State no strife, moral or physical, within or with-out the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous en-deavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness Treasurer Beacom, ex-State Treasurer Henry K. Boyer, who is now director the republican machine in this city, who was president of the People's bank; George goal of true national greatness.

Before Governor Roosevelt delivered his A. Huhn, the leading stock broker of the city, through whom Mr. Quay transacted address General John C. Black of Chicago much of his business; David H. Lane. the spoke on "Grant" and sulogized the great local republican leader; Richard F. Loper, who was general manager of the assigned Guarantor's Trust company, through which the People's bank lost upwards of \$500,000; William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburg: Allen B Rorke of Philadelphia, who is building the state capitol; Charles H. McKee of Pittspart in the cheers that met the Kentuckian's burg, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lyons' law partner: Kent Kemble, an officer of the People's bank, Teller Tabor of the same bank, all of the experts who have examined the books of the bank, and many others, in all more than fifty.

The first juror called was Francis J. Hill. painter. He and Adolph D. Vandeventer, cutter, were accepted. John W. McClenand would continue to fly for both, called formed an opinion, but said it could be changed if the evidence was sufficient. He Mauser bullet. was accepted. William Temme, paper hanger; John J. McLaughlin, horseshoer James Berens, harnessmaker, and James F

Creery, engineer, were accepted. Arbor, where he is to address the students Talcott Williams, one of the editors the Philadelphia Press, said he knew both the Quays and had formed an opinion, but and that he has reported for duty. He he felt able to try the case according to the still carries the bullet. evidence. Mr. Shields for the defense crossexamined. Mr. Williams admitted that he had written editorials severely denouncing the defendants and had participated in ediof the paper was discussed and outlined.

> Editor Found Incompetent. The questioning led to a discussion of the

he had no voice. Mr. Williams stated that although he had formed an opinion, it was not fixed, and he felt competent to try the case on its merits. Judge Biddle cited a ccent decision by the superior court in the changed the law on the subject of an edi- affects many highly organized people orial writer's responsibility.

tained the challenge.

QUAY'S CASE GOES ON TRIAL Ham J. Espey, carponter, were accepted. FILIPINOS' SIDE OF THE CASE Mr. Shields, and William Jackson, rigger, a colored man, was accepted in his place Long Deferred Hearing of Ex-Senator and challenged by the commonwealth, and James George W. McCall, ar., juror No. 9. Mountney, artist, took his place. Edward Aguinaldo raised an army and promised Bevan, painter, succeeded Mr. Temme. The Admiral Dewey that the warfare should be defense challenged Juror Bevans and Fred-FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF STATE'S WITNESSES erick Gies succeeded him. Kuhn was challenged by Mr. Shields, exhausting his right

гесеви. Selects Quay Indictments. Upon court reconvening Mr. Shields inquired of the district attorney which of the

five indictments against the two defendants

States Senator Matthew S. Quay and his Mr. Rothermel, in reply, said he was willson, Richard R. Quay, were called to the ing, if the defense was, to try the defend-bar of the court of quarter sessions today and jointly on all the indictments. Mr. and after many months of vexatious delay Shields, however, insisted that as it was the commonwealth's duty to elect what indictment if any should be tried that course either outside or within the court room, should be pursued. The district attorney Special cards of admission permitting only thereupon selected the bill charging exthose directly interested in the case, wit- Senator Quay and the late Benjamin H. posses, jurors and newspaper men, had Haywood, formerly state treasurer, with been issued by the district attorney and conspiracy in the use of the public funds unsel for the defense. Even members of | in the People's bank in a manner unau-

The attention of the jury was called to Mr. Haywood's death, thus leaving ex-Senator Quay alone on trial. Assistant District Attorney Finletter, who prepared Judge Craig Hiddle, one of the oldest and the indictments against Mr. Quay and his sums of money for which they have never nost respected members on the bench, was son, made the opening argument for the ommonwealth.

> After citing the law bearing on the case, the indictment, the first charging conspiracy to make profit out of the state's money and the second the use of state noney in a manner not authorized by law. He said the late treasurer of the People's bank, Hopkins, had unlawfully computed interest on state funds deposited by Haywood and that Quay received the profits.

The proof of this, he said, would b found in the handwriting of Haywood, Hopkins and Mr. Quay. The charter of the People's bank was offered in evidence and counsel for the defense called the court's attention to the section of the act authorizing the incorporation of the bank, which permits the bank to buy and sell The defense has contended that tocks. under this privilege it was perfectly lawful for Cashier Hopkins to transact Mr.

Quay's stock business. The first witness called was Thomas P Bartow, special assistant to Former District Attorney Graham, who was appointed receiver of the bank at the time of its failure. He identified the books of the The only witness examined today, Mr. bank, papers, letters and other books found in Hopkins' desk. Among the latter was one in which there were entries in red ink which apparently indicated computations of interest on state funds made by f the case. The district attorney called Hopkins. This, counsel agreed to designate as "the red book."

Court adjourned at 3:05 p. m. until tonorrow morning, when the defense will cross-examine Mr. Bartow.

FOR A POLITICAL BRIBERY

Charles E. Sommers, Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of Kentucky Senate, is Indicted.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 10 .- Franklin county grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Charles E. Sommers, x-sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, harging him with bribery.

Sommers was indicted on the testimony gates to the railroad commissioners' demo- teeing to be true. cratic convention, which last Saturday nominated C. C. McChord of Springfield. Graves, who alleges that he led Sommers into a oills which he says he received from Somners on his promise to give his proxy to he anti-McChord men, was not indicted. Judge Cantrill set Sommers' trial for April 27.

(Continued from First Page.)

Cruz, so that it is assumed the report of a hase "westward" refers to Lawton's tarics of following the rebels along the narrow trip of land until the lake shore is cleare and the territory reached which spreads out in the plain which lies immediately outh of Manila. This stretch of country has given much trouble and if Lawton can clear it and at the same time break up ome of the insurgent strongholds, much will have been done to insure quiet on the bouth and west during the wet season.

NO LACK OF MEDICAL ATTENTION Wounded at Manila Are Very

Promptly Cared For. WASHINGTON, April 10.-Surgeon ral Sternberg has received from Chief Surseon Lippincott at Manila an account of the perations of the Medical department there luring the heavy fighting that took place on the 4th and 5th of February at the befinning of hostilities between the insurcents and the United States forces. The eport says that the wounded were brought n quickly and those on the field received intant attention. The department was in fire and continued to improve from day to nen in performing the duties assigned to he prospects for their ultimate recovery are very encouraging.

Kansas City Man Dies of Wounds. KANSAS CITY, April 10.-Leonard Phillippl, corporal of Company G. First Colrado volunteers, who is reported as having died from wounds received in battle at Manila, was a Kansas City man. He was 26 years of age and the only son of Mrs. Olive Phillippi, a professional nurse of Kansas ity, Kan. He was a druggist. His knowldge of medicine made him a valuable man the service and he was placed in care of he sick and wounded. He was ill during the ngagement with the Filipinos in February and although advised to go to the hospital nand, signal inspector, was the first who had he remained on the firing line with his company. He was wounded in the head by a

Colonel Little Recovers. ABILENE, Kan., April 10 .- A letter from Manila, from Colonel Little of the Twentieth Kansas, says he has recovered from

Brutus Sails for Guam SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 .- The United States transport steamer Brutus sailed from here today under sealed orders. It is loaded torial councils at which the anti-Quay policy with conf and its destination is supposed to be Guam island.

his accidental wound received a month ago

Yosemite Going to Manila The questioning led to a discussion of the responsibility of an editor for the opinions expressed by a newspaper employing him and the political policy of the paper in which he had no voice. Mr. Williams stated that

> PLAIN LIVING. Too much of aweet or fat or regular use of

tea and coffee clogs the liver and shows in Pittsburg Leader case, which he thought some form of ailment. Coffee seriously It pays to live simply and be healthy Mr. Shields finally determined to challenge Well people can do things. Postum Cerest Mr. Williams "for cause," and the judge susa pure food drink and highly nourishing in George W. McCail. Charles Eisenhaus, its effect on body. Grocers furnish at 15 agent, Andrew Cochran, designer, and Wil- and 25 cents.

(Continued from First Page) by the Americans at the taking of Cavite. United States that they would look upon cruelty, murder, nor pillage. Notwithcontrary, the Filipinos have openly challenged anyone to prove one single instance where this promise has been violated. They fought the Spaniards every

inch of the way from Cavite right into the today hold a considerable number of testimontals from Spanish officers and priests setting forth their gratitude for the kind manner in which they had been treated. "When Aguinaldo and his followers left on the McCullock, in their enthusiasm three Filipines in Hong Kong raked together by subscription \$60,000, which they put into the hands of Consul General Wildman for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition and sending an expedition over to fight the common enemy. They afterwards into the hands of Wildman, on the 6th day of June, 1898, \$47,000 more for the purpose of sending another expedition, and he has also received various other received any return whatever, and today

courts asking Mr. Wildman to account to them for \$67,000.

Merritt Changes the Tactics. "Up to the time of the arrival of General Merritt there was complete harmony and a thorough understanding and co-operation be tween the Americans and the Filipinos. The general arrived here, so it is claimed, with orders that he must avoid compromising his government by any act of recognition of the Filipines. Instead of temperizing and explaining the position to the Filipinos or giving them assurances that their past services would be recognized in some shape or form, he apparently thought that his proper course of action was to ignore them entirely, refuse all overtures from them and, in fact, as later events will show, humiliate and abuse

"One of the conditions of the treaty of the

surrender of Maniia, as signed between American and Spanish officials, was that in the event of the withdrawal of the American and Spanish forces from the Philippines the arms and ammunition surrendered by the Spaniards would be returned to them. 1 have it from a gentleman very closely connected with Aguinaldo and the Filipinos that General Aguinaldo repeatedly advised the Americans that the reason that the Filpinos still remained under arms was because of their fear that the Americans would withdraw and return the arms and ammunition to the Spanish soldiers, from whom they could expect no mercy. They also promised that if the United States officials would assure them that the islands would not be returned to Spain they would lay down their arms at once and go back to their homes and occupations. In fact the Fitipinos were not in a financial position to support the army that they were keeping up and to continue to feed Spanish prisoners. None were so anxious as they to lay down their arms, but to all their overtures no answer would be given and, in fact, their emissaries were treated with the greatest contempt and ridicule, very often being denied an audience even with the under officials. I have the following facts from a gentleman residing in Manila at the time of Delegate Garnett Graves and other dele- and whose statements I feel safe in guaran-

Repent of Their Promises.

"It was common talk in the cafes that the Americans, repenting of their promises trap and went before the convention and and assurances made to Aguinaldo, were turned over to that body \$400 in fifty-dollar seeking a pretext to justify a repudiation of them, and that the best possible course to this end would be to bring about a con flict. A trick that was practiced in the second week of September is still fresh in the minds of both American and Fillinta officers and civilians in Manila, Word was sent in from one of the American cutpost that a Filipino soldier had notified the sentry that if the American force was no withdrawn from that particular outpos within thirty minutes they would be fire The threat was immediately sent to headquarters and general alarm prevailed Troops were hurried to the front, and the whole city of Manila was in a state of excitement; as the rumor was carried from mouth to mouth it was considerably added to and intensified, until the report was current that a general attack had been made by the insurgents, and that fighting was going on at the front. A friend of the Filipinos immediately rode to their headquarters in the suburbs, which were in charge of Mr. Sandico; there everything was found to be quiet, and everyone in complete igporance of the alarm existing in the city. Upon being informed of the state of affairs Sandico immediately sought out a prominent outpost in question, where it was found that they, too, like Sandico, were in complete ignorance of any proposed attack, and although inquiry was made of all the outposts no one could be found that knew inything of the rumor.

"Next day an order was issued by General Otis, commanding the Filipinos, evacuate the quarters they then occupied within the lines of the American soldiers fine condition at the moment of the first within three days. This order was no doubt a wise one, but if the American commandday. Everything was well planned and the ers had notified Aguinaldo that owing to greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the the increasing rumors and alarm it was deemed advisable that the Filipines should hem. Surgeon Lippincott reports that the be withdrawn and a neutral zone estabyounded have every reasonable comfort and lished between the two forces, thereby reducing the possibility of a conflict, the required object would have been attained and better feeling existed. Instead of this the orders was harsh and peremptory; they were given three days to unacquainted with the state of affairs the hardships resulting from this order may not be generally understood; the officers and soldiers of the Filipinos were quartered in houses, and to move from these quarters into an open country with no tents or camp equipage in a season of the year when tropical showers were of daily oc currence, meant privation and hardship, Notwithstanding this, and although they were given three days to move out, on the second day they marched out with flags waving, and actually giving cheers for their American friends.

Another Order to Move. "The Filipinos had just got comfortably located in their new quarters when another order was issued to go further out; because they did not move quickly enough, although within the prescribed time, the report was maliciously circulated that they did not inend to move and would resist. A call upon Aguinaldo by the informant led to the dis-covery that they were using every effort to move as quickly as possible, and Aguinaldo simply said that he was sure that the Americans did not understand the hardship that these orders entailed upon his soldiers. The further they went away from the city of Manila the worse the country became and it was with great difficulty that Agui-

'After permitting their little vessels to ply around the harbor for months convey ng supplies to the various places where he Filipines had troops stationed, Admiral Dewey suddenly seized the launches, and when a representative was sent by Aguinaldo, not to demand, but to beg for an explanation he was treated most discourte ously and virtually fired off the ship. Any messenger that ever went there was treated in a similar way. The messenger that was sent by Aguinaldo to General Otis was refused admittance or recognition. "The Filipinos formed a congress and

naldo obtained food and shelter for his

Aguinaldo was elected dictator; to this acion no protest was entered either officially or in a friendly manner. They were alowed to form their government at Malolos | The Noted Thought Reader and Palmwithout a protest or an intimation from the

it with unfriendly eyes. conducted upon the recognized methods of its officials, raised this infant republic, nour- 1711 Dodge street, near the corner of modern warfare; that there should be no ished It, allowed it to grow and become Seventeenth strong, until the government and power of in this respect. Charles Penzier, shoemaker, standing reports that may have been cabled Aguinaldo had spread over the whole of the old and if press notices are to be believed Charge of Conspiracy to Pervert Succeeded Mr. Kuhn. The court took a and written to the United States to the islands, bringing under his control people his inexplicable powers are growing that even the Spanish government had never stronger year after year. ruled; then they find that they must not after town with thousands of prisoners and their overtures for the settlement of diffi- entists

Results in a Conflict.

people than Spain did in two centuries, hand is absolute, for political reasons in order to ensure the night. His fee is \$1.00. ratification of the treaty with the Spaniards there is a suit pending in the Hong Kong by the United States senate. That it was not a prearranged affair on the part of the Filipinos we need only refer to the American officers' reports. The Filtpino officers were all away at a sort of jubilee meeting or feast and it is quite unlikely that if general attack was premeditated upon the American forces that their officers would not have been in their places and Aguinaldo near the direct movements. The news papers here contain reports of women and children shot down like so many sheep; they speak of fifty being found dead in one field, seventy-five in another; 125 in one trench and so on. Is this the work of the great American people, who entered upor a warfare owing to the cries for help by he poor Cubans!

"By the time this letter reaches you the assion of the conflict will be over and then the American people want to use their ommon sense and carefully investigate all these disgraceful charges.

"From what I have learned and observed the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States is sure to result in a costly experiment. The annexation of these islands has no doubt been prompted by pressure brought to bear upon the administration by certain business interests. If from such a course they look for any benefit their expectations will be doomed to disappointment. With whom do they ex pect to do business? There are from 10,000, 000 to 12,000,000 Filipinos and a few hundred Europeans and these Europeans are there to compete with the Americans. "If, after the fall of Manila and the sign

ing of the protocol, assurances had been given to the Filipinos that they could leave their case in the hands of the Americans and that they would be treated justly and fairly, the Americans would have eventually owned the islands. Thus, all other things being equal, by the goodwill and gratitud of the islanders no one could have touched the Americans in competition. Today the word 'American' is more detested by the Fillpinos than the Spaniards ever were and business between Americans and Filiping will only be possible if the latter canno obtain from any other nationality that which they may require.

"A. H. MYERS."

AMERICAN SHIPS AT SINGAPORE. Gunboat Castine and Transport Sheridan Report Their Progress.

The gunboat Castine left San Juan d orto Rico on January 15 to join the fleet of Admiral Dewey at Manila. It left Colomb Ceylon, on April 1 for Singapore. The transport Sheridan left New York of ebruary 19 and has on board the Twelf: nfantry and a battalion of the Seventeent nfantry.

Artillery Reaches San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.-Three ba teries of United States light artillery from the east have arrived at Oakland, and two trains with four batteries of heavy artillery are due this morning. They will be quartere at the Presidio until the transports are ready to sail. It is proposed to send the light artillery direct to Manila and the heav batteries to Honolulu for garrison dut The Twenty-first United States infantry now on its way from Plattsburg and scheduled to leave on the transport Arizon The Thirteenth United States infantry American officer, and with him rode to the also on the way from the east and wi probably have the Scandia for transport tion to Manila.

> Gen. H. G. Otis Reports. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Adjutant Gen eral Corbin has received the first mail re port of the military operations about Manila since the Filipino insurrection began It was made by General Harrison Gray Otis. ommanding the First brigade of the Sec and division of the Eighth army corps, and is dated, "In the field, near Caloocan, P. I. February 22, 1899," and describes the move ments of his brigade from the 4th to the 22d of February. The regiments included are the Tenth Pennsylvania, Third artillery, First Montana infantry. Twentieth Kansas infantry and First Idaho infantry

Stenmer Brutus Arrives. MANILA, April 10.-The steamer Brutus believed to belong to the Manila Maritime empany and to have been erroneously re ported as being the United States supply steamer Brutus, has arrived at Balaba thirty miles south of Palawan, with its shaf broken. Assistance has been sent to it.

Signed by the Queen Regent MADRID, April 10.-The queen regent has igned a decree granting a credit for the sayment of the interest and the redemption of the Philippine bonds.

Twenty-Third Kansas Mustered Out LEAVENWORTH, Kan , April 10 .- The Twenty-third Kansas regiment, which returned from Santiago a month ago was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth today. The general health of the regiment is

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, ing. nourishing food drink to taplace of coffee. Hold by all groceliked by all who have used it when properly prepared it tastes I finest coffee, but is free from all jurious properties. Grain-O aids digestic and strengthens the nerves. It is not stimulant but a health builder, and chi dren, as well as adults, can drink it we great benefit. Costs about one-fourth much as coffee. He and 25c.

Always Reliable and Satisfactory.

Swift's **Premium Brand** Sugar Cured Hams.

Breakfast Bacon and Kettle Rendered Lard.

CHESTERFIELD HERE

ist in Town.

Prof. Grant Chesterfield, the eminent thought-reader and palmist, arrived in "The United States government, through town yesterday, and has secured parlors at

He is the same man of mysteries as of

He is no doubt the greatest wonder of compromise the United States government, this age and is a worthy scholar of the and with the idea that they are carrying greatest old scientists, such as Desbar-out this policy they ignore the Filipinos' rolles. Balzac. Dumas. Germain, Craig, walled city of Maniia. They captured town growing strength and refuse to listen to Alien Hartlieb and hundreds of other sci-

Reading in palms the future, present and The result of all these provocations has paper to you. He is looked upon in eastern cen the battle of Manila between the in-cities as a prophet, by others a man of surgent and American forces, that must be superhuman powers.

still fresh in the mind of the world. When | Without doubt the palm tells the story the true facts are known and the number of one's life. Tells whether or not you of women and children that were slain is will make a change in business, whether published people will ask who were the or not present troubles will cease. If one's greater oppressors, the Americans or the love affairs have been or will be fortunate. Spaniards? The Americans in that one What one is best fitted for in life and, in day and night slaughtered more defenseless fact, one might say, the language of the

The fate of the treaty of peace was to be Prof. Chesterfield came from St. Pauldecided on the 6th day of February and Where he has given over 2,000 private readmany people go so far as to declare that ings. He remains bus a few days. The this conflict was brought about purposely tarlors remain open until 8 o'clock at

FAREWELL DAY! LAST DAY!



Dr. Carl Louis Perin PALMIST. THE PAXTON, ROOM 26. \$1,00 READINGS \$1,00 Office will close at S p. m. sharp.



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Is sold under postive Writton Guarantes by authorized ageurs only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness. Waket these Fits, Hysteria Quickness, Nght Losses, Evil Incams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, pastude, all Drafns, Youthful Errors, or Excess. et use of Tobacco, Oplum, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, and the state of the weak at some or by mail \$1 a box: SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, April 10.

The United States gunboat Castine and the United States transport Sheridan arrived here today.

or Liquor, which leads to do by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing the days treatment, with here today.



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COMPLEXIONS 73 4.

tinted complexion so much desired can be obtained by the use of WOODBURY'S Facial Soap and Facial Cream. They possess marvelous power for brightening the color, giving new life and tone to the skin; beautifying and preserving

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MONEY. TONIGHT, 8:15 CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN

In "My Husband's Model.
THE HULINES PROF. DOMERTY'S CANINE CINCUS Only Troupe of Trained Paodies T. J. FARRON

Teller. THE PREMONTS A Sketch of Nature from the Great East Side, New York. THE FOUR JUDGES

NEWHOUSE and WOODWORTH ABBEN and PATRICK In "The Cooper and the Kid."
Prices Neyer Changing—Evenings reerved scats, 50c and 25c; gallery, 10c Mattuces Wednesday, Esturday and Bunday—
Any seat, 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c.

BOYD'S THEATER Paxton & Burgess. Friday and Saturday, April 14 and 15.

ANTONY AND

CLEOPATRA. du tion. MARY STUART. Saturday evening-MACBETH.

Brilliant supporting company. Night Prices-Lower floor, \$1.59 and \$1.00; balcony. \$1.00, 75c and 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee Prices-\$1.00, 75c and 50c. Seats on sale Wednesday.

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