

PRANKS OF FILIPINOS

Trainload of Natives Destroy Track and Pull Open Throttle.

INCIDENT OCCURS NEAR SAN FERNANDO

Gunboats on San Fernando River Shot Sosman and Guagua.

REBELS ARE DRIVEN FROM WATER FRONTS

Landing Party Captures Quantity of Flags and Primitive Weapons.

REBELS' WEAKNESS MORE EVIDENT DAILY

Otis Reports that Population is Largely Returning to Deserted Homes—Lawton and MacArthur Are Fifteen Miles Apart.

MANILA, May 8.—(7:40 p. m.)—The Philippine surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick on yesterday. A railway train with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

2:15 p. m.—The army's gunboats Laguna de Bay and Cavandonga, under command of Captain Grant, which started up the San Fernando river for Guagua yesterday, as was presumed, to establish there a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned today. Major General MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboats found rebels entrenched at Sosman and Guagua, on the water fronts of the towns. The vessels steamed past the works, shelling the country and falling upon the parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sosman a Spanish captain in uniform, who was tentatively a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and also a native officer. Arriving at Guagua, the town and a small gunboat were found to be burning and the natives were taking place in consequence of the bombardment.

At Sosman the landing party captured a number of Filipino flags and a quantity of arms, chiefly Bolos and bows and arrows, besides a lot of band instruments, which the natives played as they marched back to the boats.

Captain Grant's expedition will probably return up the San Fernando river after having been reinforced, on recently purchased light draft Spanish steamers.

Official Report of Otis.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The War department has received from General Otis a dispatch giving the situation of the Philippines, some parts of which have been omitted by the War department in making it public. The dispatch is as follows:

MANILA, May 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton at Masian and Baling, scouting parties to the north and east. MacArthur at San Fernando. * * * Population of country between Manila and northern points held by troops here and there. * * * Signs of insurgents' weakness more apparent daily.

The War department officials seem to be even more encouraged over the condition in Manila. The report of General Otis, received today, indicates that the American troops are well disposed. It has been evident that the insurgents, who were operating in the swamps and jungles east of General MacArthur, have been very annoying, but the gunboats have made it too hot for them remaining there.

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WILSON PLAYS SOCIETY MAN

Military Governor Tours Santa Clara to Learn Condition of People.

REPORTED BRIGANDAGE LARGELY A MYTH

Numerous Balls Are Arranged in His Honor and Inhabitants Are Doctored and Contented—Rural Police Are Disbanded.

HAVANA, May 8.—Major General Wilson, military governor of the new Department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, has visited within the past ten days every railway point in Santa Clara province and seen every alcalde, judge, priest, school teacher, banker and important planter in the localities he has visited. He now intends to go on horseback to many of the communities off the railway line for the purpose of investigating conditions. His experience has been to hold receptions for the purpose of making acquaintances with them on 11 or 12 o'clock every night and then to dance until one or two. Everywhere he has been the recipient of complimentary attention, half a dozen balls have been given in his honor and the people of the province have evidently been greatly benefited by his appearance among them in this way.

At several points where he received reports of brigandage he made it a point to investigate these personally, or through members of his staff. While he was near Calabaza he was told that six bandits had attacked the Los Angeles estate and been driven off by the police after a sharp interchange of shots. He sent Lieutenant Colonel Reber and the Cuban general, Jesus Montenegro, to make inquiry. They found that there had been no bandits near the estate and that the only basis for the story was that Mr. McCullagh, owner of the United estate, had seen flashes of signal firing in the direction of Los Angeles. The theory is that some Spanish tobacco buyers arranged to have shots fired to give color to rumors of the presence of bandits in order to cause timidly among tobacco sellers and thus secure sales at low prices, the buyers emphasizing the fact that the bandit houses being burned if there were any delay.

General Wilson was told that two bodies of men, evidently murdered, had been found at one point, but it turned out that the "find" was a single skeleton with the skull marked by a machete. Others of a relic of the Spanish regime. Nor was there any better foundation for the stories of disorder which had come to his ears before he started on the tour of investigation. Indeed, he found the province a quiet one.

Today General Wilson returned to Havana and conferred with Governor General Brooke, representing that there was no necessity for rural police in the new department and that it would be a useless expense to arm 500 men in each of the 12 municipalities to catch few chicken thieves. He said he desired to use the appropriated \$40,000 in much other ways. General Brooke adopted his conclusions and the rural guards in Santa Clara will be disbanded. The military governor will also keep the province quiet.

Native Are Well Behaved.

General Wilson was greatly impressed with the docility of the people of the country which he traversed and he earnestly deprecates the acceptance, without proper investigation by the newspapers, of wild stories circulated by gossips or designing persons, especially by those who wish to get jobs as rural policemen. He believes, he says, that there is no more need of rural guards in his department, for instance, than in the United States.

The local papers today report that twenty bandits made their appearance on the plantation Constancia, led by a mulatto named Mureca, a former captain of guerrillas. The bandits were driven off by the army, who called for help, they retreated, closely followed by the Cuban troops under General Esquezra. Dispatches from Puerto Principe says that five mounted negroes made an attack upon a store owned by Enrique Puig and carried off \$300.

President McKinley, through Adjutant General Corbin, has instructed Governor General Brooke to make the North American Trust company here the depository for all the funds of the government on the island, consequently the money now in the strong rooms of the custom house will be immediately moved to the bank. This afternoon \$500,000 was deposited and tomorrow \$1,500,000 will be transferred.

At a conference today between Governor General Brooke and a representative of General Gomez the time for the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban soldiers was fixed to begin May 10 and continue until May 15. The first payment will probably be made on May 10. The soldiers will be paid in companies with their commanders. Soldiers without arms will receive pay also.

The continued absence of yellow fever from this city astonishes physicians believe steps taken since American occupation have made it possible that the disease may be checked for a short time and look forward to a summer of comparative immunity from yellow fever. The country, however, believe that some cases will develop before June.

As the duties of Federico Mora, the former civil governor of Havana, who was recently appointed to the attorney generalship of Cuba, will not begin before the supreme court, several other appointments to the civil government will be made at present.

DAVIS TAKES HENRY'S COMMAND.

New Military Governor of Porto Rico Reaches His Post.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 8.—Brigadier General George W. Davis, who has been appointed to succeed Major General Guy V. Henry as military governor of Porto Rico, arrived here today on board the United States transport McPherson. He was welcomed by the insular secretaries and officials of Porto Rico and San Juan. This afternoon General Henry and General Davis were given a reception at the theater by the school children of San Juan.

There is much curiosity as to the policy that will be adopted by General Davis. Porto Ricans generally display much regret at the departure of General Henry. Major General Henry will sail for the United States tomorrow.

Diurnal Showers in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 8.—The municipality of Manzanillo, this province, has purchased an oil painting of Colonel Pettit, military governor of the city, and has hung it in a conspicuous position in the city hall with elaborate ceremonies.

The Tenth United States cavalry has arrived at Manzanillo.

Heavy rains have fallen every afternoon of late in this section.

General Anderson at Chicago.

GEN. ANDERSON GOES ON DUTY

New Commandant of Department of the Lakes Talks of the Philippine Situation.

CHICAGO, May 8.—General T. M. Anderson, who led the first artillery expedition to the Philippines, formally assumed command today of the Department of the Lakes, relieving General Sheridan, who will serve on General Anderson's staff as adjutant general.

With the mountainous character of the country, he is confident that the government affording numerous refuges for guerrilla parties and bands of outlaws, he says there is every inducement for the Philippines to keep up a harassing campaign against the American troops.

"The leaders of the Malolos government are ambitious and unscrupulous," said General Anderson. "The reason they wish for independence is that they desire to gain control of the forfeited church property of the Spanish government, which is very valuable, and of all Spanish concessions and disposal of their lands." By Spanish concessions I mean charters for waterworks, tramways, electric lights and other corporate interests. They know that the treaty with Spain compels that government to respect all corporate and treaty rights.

"The fact is that the natives of the Philippine islands were prejudiced against us by the leaders of the Aguinaldo government. It was claimed that the substitution of a movement for Spanish authority would not be their friends. The native bourgeoisie and tyranny against which they had fought, I have no doubt that if the natives really understood the more liberal and humane character of the United States government as contrasted with the rule of Spain, they would not be so prejudiced against us. But the prejudicial view has been established and it is difficult to disabuse the minds of the natives.

"Although Aguinaldo has the sympathy of the people and a large following among the natives, he is not a military leader. He is a rebelion there. He is pushed forward and his popular characteristics made use of by the Malolos government."

CHARGES AGAINST DR. BRIGGS

Rev. Deocosta Demands to Be Heard on a Preferred Complaint of Heterodoxy.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Bishop Potter received a second letter from Rev. B. P. Deocosta, which, it is thought, may prevent the ordination of Dr. Briggs to the ministry. The letter reads as follows:

"CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, NEW YORK, May 6.—Reverend and Dear Sir: Referring to my letter of May 2, 1899, in which I referred to the ordination of Dr. Briggs, I beg to say that I am prepared to bring a specific charge against Dr. Briggs of teaching contrary to the standards of the Protestant Episcopal church and that I claim my right to a hearing before a committee empowered to investigate public rumors."

In speaking of the letter Dr. Deocosta said that it was his canonical right to be heard alone, but for others, whether he thought Bishop Potter would ordain Dr. Briggs quietly without giving notice to the diocese, Dr. Deocosta said that it was an unwritten law of the church that such matters must be given publicity and it would be worse to violate such a law than to go contrary to the written statutes. He pointed out that the letter was very much now as if Dr. Briggs' ordination would be postponed if not entirely omitted. There was scarcely time for due notice to be given before the date set for Dr. Briggs' departure for Europe.

In reply as to what were the plans of those opposed to the ordination, Dr. Deocosta said that the next move was the bishop's. Should Dr. Briggs be ordained before he sailed, it was likely that proceedings against him would not be begun before his return to the fall. The removal of the order of procedure would be for three presbyters to prefer charges.

PRESIDENT ON A VACATION

McKinley and Small Party of Friends Take Two Weeks' Outing at Hot Springs.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President and Mrs. McKinley left the city tonight for a vacation of a week or ten days at Hot Springs, Ark. The trip was made in a handsome, well equipped special train which left here at 9:45 over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and is scheduled to arrive at the Springs about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The ladies, Mrs. McKinley occupied the private car Cleopatra, which was attached to the rear of the train, the remainder of the special train being made up of the compartment car Patagonia and the combination smoking and baggage car Atlanta. The train was accompanied by every convenience for the comfort of the travelers. The party included George B. Cortelyou, the assistant secretary to the president; P. M. Rizey and wife and Mr. Barnes of the White House. Cortelyou, however, had an appointment to see the chief of the army, but he has been excused from duty during his absence. Mr. Rizey and his wife were as far as possible at the White House. While at the Springs the party will stop at the Home Hotel, where they will stay until they are now located for a week's stay. Secretaries Alger and Wilson and Adjutant General Corbin and a few other friends were at the station and remained until the train departed.

RAIN FALLS ON PRISONERS

Damp Weather Brings Discomfort to Miners Continued in Dockment at Wardner.

WALLACE, Idaho, May 8.—Heavy rains today made life unpleasant for the 700 prisoners in the stockade at Wardner. Deputy Attorney General George Hughes has picked up occasional suspects. The most important arrest today was that of George Olmstead, conductor of the train which broke down here. He has run from Wallace to Burke for years, yet he claims he did not recognize any of the men.

The order of Attorney General Hughes to employ only nonunion men will be obeyed generally and all mines are closed awaiting the arrival of new men. The Bunker Hill is working about eighty under ground, that being the only mine employing nonunion men.

Session of Democratic Committee.

CARNEGIE GIVES HIS REASONS

Great Manufacturer Tells Why He Sold His Steel and Iron Interests.

DECIDES TO REST DURING HIS OLD AGE

Pays a High Compliment to American Intelligence and Energy in Crowding England Out of the World's Market.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 8.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram)—Andrew Carnegie, who is staying in London, interviewed as to why he sold out his steel and iron interests in Pennsylvania, said:

"The trusts have never frightened me and the Carnegie Steel company has no occasion to be afraid of trusts, as it is the greatest property of its kind in the world ever seen or probably ever will be, since the extent of the coke and coal fields and iron mines is now known, and it is unlikely such as the Carnegie company has will ever again be held by one owner."

"I did not sell out because the business was not so prosperous, nor its prospects so good, but in pursuance of the policy determined upon long since, not to spend my old age in business and struggling after more dollars, I believe in developing a dignified and unselfish reign after 60."

"I refer to a note in the Westminster Gazette, where the writer wonders what he is going to do with \$200,000,000 he has now amassed when he had declared that 'to die rich is to die disgraced.' Mr. Carnegie said:

"Tell the Westminster editor to watch and see. I hope I shall not justify the definition, sometimes deserved, of a philanthropist as a man with a great deal of money but very little sense."

Answering a question as to his opinion regarding the American engineering firms cutting out the English in their engines, etc., Carnegie said:

"Since I have been telling my native land for at least fifteen years that what was coming I am not surprised. The American is the most alert, the quickest and most versatile in the world and industrially consistent than any other workman more skillful than any other."

"But, Mr. Carnegie, the Briton has got a long way ahead. That counts in an industrial struggle."

Carnegie replied: "Very good. But he has never before had to compete with his own people. He has now to do so, developed under more favorable circumstances, which is another story, as Kipling says."

"You think this race competition is beginning to exert its legitimate influence?"

"Just so. On the other hand there is a great deal of kicking in the Briton. The struggle will not be hastily given over when he has to meet superior competition. I have great faith in his ability to change his method and to fight. The only thing that the minerals are rapidly being worked out in the old world, in the new they are only just being opened up. I am no pessimist, however, about the future."

"How do you think matters will work out as far as the manufacture of iron and steel is concerned?"

"The wants of the world are sufficient to tax both Europe and America. There are only three countries which can furnish much of the article—Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The former are now worked to their fullest capacity and cannot meet the increased wants of the world. In the temporary depression which has come at intervals Great Britain and Germany will find the surplus of America sought in competition, which is just what American manufacturers has always wanted. Now this is to be reversed, but except in dull times I think both Germany and Great Britain will be taxed to their utmost capacity as at present to meet the world's wants in iron and steel."

NEITHER BRITISH NOR FOREIGN.

Ambassador Choate Addresses the Legislature.

LONDON, May 8.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was the central figure at the annual meeting today of the British and Foreign Sailors' society at the Mansion house. The lord mayor, Sir John Voce Mordaunt, presided and there was a great deal of cheering and a large number of the society and its friends were present. Mr. Choate said: "I ask you to give a warm and vigorous welcome to one of America's most brilliant sons."

The duke then presented Mrs. Choate with a beautiful book of the records of the society, which she had read and which she had read with great interest and appreciation. "This is a great year for the Anglo-Saxon race and the sailors of both nations are coming in for a full share of praise for their splendid achievements."

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Warmer; Winds Shifting to Southerly; Probably Occasional Showers.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 3 columns: Hour, Deg., and Hour. Data points for various hours from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, concerning the Paoleague incident.

London, May 8.—An important stage in the Paoleague incident was unfolded today when Mr. H. M. Delcasse was the possessor of checks incapable of flushing, even from smacks. Great uproar and excitement followed. Finally Mr. Lavy was formally censured and the subject was dropped by the ordering of the day, which the government accepted. The vote was 444 to 67.

CHURCH HEARING ON RITUALISM.

Archbishops of Canterbury and York Constitute the Tribunal.

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RELIEVE NEBRASKANS

President McKinley Orders First Regiment Removed from the Firing Line.

EXECUTIVE PRAISES THEIR GALLANTRY

Appreciates the Service the Brave Soldiers Have Rendered Their Country.

PROMOTION COMES TO SERGEANT WEEKS

Anzora Boy is Nominated for a Second Lieutenantcy in the Regular Army.

THURSTON PRESENTS NAME TO PRESIDENT