

MOUNTAINS OR SEA

Filipinos Being Forced to One of Two Unpleasant Alternatives.

LAWTON STILL DRIVES ENEMY NORTHWARD

One Stronghold After Another Abandoned by Fleeing Natives.

MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES THEIR ONLY HAVEN

Sumner's Command Attacks Two Thousand Rebels Near Baluarte.

INTRENCHED INSURGENTS QUIT POSITION

Town is Captured and Troops Pursue Fugitives Beyond the Town—Advantage Has Been Maintained for Fifty-Five Miles.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the War department:

MANILA, May 17.—Adjutant General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton, with last night's success, has covered the San Juan province with his column and driven insurgent troops northward into San Isidro, second insurgent capital, which he captured this morning. Kobbe's column is moving northward into mountains. He has constant fighting, inflicting heavy losses and suffering few casualties; appearance of his troops on flanks of enemy, because of entrenchments thrown up at every strategic point and town very demoralizing to the insurgents and has given them no opportunity to reconcentrate scattered troops. Kobbe's column with gunboats proceeding up the Rio Grande.

OTIS. Portions of the dispatch which have not been made public relate to future movements of the troops.

Natives Are Returning.

610 Pa.—Although the rebels still threaten San Fernando in considerable force large numbers of natives, a majority of them being families with their household goods, are returning daily to the towns inside the American lines, at Apalit, especially.

Many of the richer Filipinos are coming to Manila and laborers are resuming work in the rice fields. The latter show their respect for American sovereignty by removing their hats to passing troops.

Owing to the bad condition of the wagon roads the work of repairing the railroad is being actively pushed. All the broken bridges have been treated and only a few excavations remain to be filled up. Trains will undoubtedly be running through to Fernando in a few days. The only natives there are some Filipinos, Macabebe, who are treating with our soldiers. At daylight today Lieutenant Hill, who, with twenty-five men of the Fourth Infantry, was concealed in the trenches near Pasig, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of our outposts because only a few shots had been fired by the American force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number wounded.

The army gunboat Napagdan has returned here from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from a rebel position near Santa Cruz, which broke its rudder post.

Colonel Sumner's command, consisting of the Twenty-second Infantry on the left, the Minnesota regiments in the center and the Oregon and Dakota regiments on the right, preceded by scouts and accompanied by Scott's battery of artillery, advanced from Baluarte at daylight. The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retiring when our artillery opened fire. The estimated number of our outposts was estimated to number 2,000 men, was entrenched. It made slight resistance and quitted its position when our troops turned its right flank. The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Our troops also captured 200 prisoners and a number of arms and ammunition and one soldier of the Oregon regiment and one of the Minnesota regiment were slightly wounded.

After capturing the town Colonel Sumner's troops continued the advance, pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles. Forces Are Disintegrating.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—That the insurgents are disintegrating and demoralized is perfectly manifest from the press dispatches and the cable received from General Otis today. General Lawton, who was pushing the line of the rebel retreat along the Rio Grande, has flung his advance, which, at last advices, was within three miles northward about twelve miles, and has taken San Isidro, the second insurgent capital, and when General Otis' dispatch was sent, was still pressing the enemy northward.

The fact that he is sustaining few losses in his forward movement, though in an almost continuous fight with the rebels, is another proof of their utter demoralization. According to General Otis' cable they still continue to throw up intrenchments, but General Lawton's strategy outflanks each position in turn, keeping them in full retreat and giving them no opportunity to concentrate their scattered forces.

It will soon be the mountains or the sea for the insurgents. As our troops could be transported by sea to the mouth of the Agno and a new base of operations established there, it would be folly for them to take that course. Scattered, demoralized and disheartened, it is almost certain that the rebels in desperation will retreat into the fastnesses of the mountains, where they could be safe from pursuit, and where they could keep up a guerilla warfare indefinitely, or until their leaders came to their senses.

Although all the past efforts of our troops to get into the rear of the insurgents have failed up to this time, by showing force in the battering ram the enemy has been driven back step by step into the pocket where nothing will be left for them but surrender or the mountains. Over fifty-five miles has the crew files the rebels have been forced back.

Plan of the Advance.

The situation of the insurgents is desperate. MacArthur's division drove them back along the line of the railroad to Dagupan, on the Bay of Lingayen, and as far as Caintal. All efforts to impede his progress by the destruction of bridges were frustrated. The insurgents were forced out of their strongest positions. Simultaneously General Lawton moved to the right in a wide detour toward Nagragay, the eastern limit of our country, with the intention of turning the enemy's position and catching him between the two columns.

Although unsuccessful in this, the enemy, to make good his escape, was compelled to abandon his line of retreat along the railroad and retire up the Rio Grande river. The insurgents by this move displayed considerable address in the art of war, as it made it incumbent upon the Americans to get their supplies to the front along a new line.

This had been comparatively easy along

MUCH PAINS TO MAKE PEACE

Delegates to The Hague Divide Burden of Their Formidable Task.

WORK ASSIGNED TO THREE COMMISSIONS

One Will Consider Disarmament, Another Laws of Warfare and the Third, Arbitration—De Staal of Russia Will Preside.

THE HAGUE, May 17.—All the delegates to the International Peace conference have arrived. Today was spent in a general exchange of visits.

The permanent president of the conference will be M. De Staal, Russian ambassador to Great Britain and head of the Russian delegation. The honorary chairman who will open the proceedings will be M. De Beaufort, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the Netherlands.

The city is brilliantly decorated with flags and banners. The various national headquarters. This evening M. von Karnebo, former Dutch minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner to introduce the foreign delegates.

The report will be submitted only to hear the inaugural address of M. De Beaufort, who is excluded from opening the discussion of the car's project. Three commissions will then be named to arrange programs for discussion. The first relates to restrictions of armaments and military expenditure. The second deals with the laws governing civilized warfare and the third with mediation and arbitration.

A great mass of diplomatic documents including the memorandum of Prince Metternich of Austria in 1816, regarding the suggestion of the prince regent of England, supported by Alexander I of Russia, for an international peace conference at the city of David Dudley Field of the United States, as fixing a permanent limit to military forces; the argument of M. Merignhac in favor of simultaneous disarmament; the proposals of Napoleon III to conduct a regular peace conference at Paris in 1853, and similar papers.

The second commission will consider the declarations of the congress of Paris, 1850, and the Geneva convention, 1864, the unratified clauses of the St. Petersburg convention prohibiting the use of certain projectiles by civilized nations, the minutes of the Brussels conference of 1874, the suggestions of the Oxford manual regarding the laws and observances of war, the proposals of the institute of international law in Venice in 1896, the declaration of France and Great Britain regarding the unadopted rules of the Geneva convention, the views of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce approving the adoption of the minutes of the Brussels conference of 1874 dealing with the laws and observances of war, which did not lead to the conclusion of any convention, and the circular of the Dutch minister of foreign affairs in 1871 relating to the adoption of the principle of inalienability of private property and urging a clearer definition of the term "contraband of war."

Study of Arbitration.

The third commission will consider the proposals of Lord Clarendon at the Paris congress in 1856 for the international arbitration of disputes, the proposal of Signor Mancini in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in 1875 in favor of arbitration, the acts of the Berlin and Zurich conferences on compromise and mediation, David Dudley Field's plan for an arbitration tribunal, the proposal of the United States to the North, Central and South American states adopted in Washington in 1890, the marquis of Salisbury's letters to Sir Julian Pauncefote in 1896, relating to the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the terms of the ratified Anglo-American treaty and many similar documents.

M. De Staal will open the conference by summarizing the objects of the gathering and expressing the confidence of Emperor Nicholas V that the powers will support the beneficent work of the conference. After the appointment of the commissions the conference will adjourn for a week.

The American delegates, it is understood, will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an active part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of field hospitals. They will give also special attention to the abolition of privateering and the exemption of all private property from seizure, except contraband of war, this policy being the same as that adopted by Benjamin Franklin in negotiating the treaty with Frederick the Great and successively urged by Presidents James Monroe, James Buchanan, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.

RUSSIA INSISTS ON GRANT

China Will Be Compelled to Allow Railroad Right of Way Unless Outside Support is Given.

LONDON, May 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: M. de Giers, Russian minister to China, declines to accept the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the railway concession to connect Peking with Russia, unless the system is in Manchuria. He will insist upon the grant. Unless supported by some other power, China will yield to Russia. It is surrounded with calamities brought upon it by Italy, France and Germany, while England's hands are tied by the Anglo-Russian convention.

British Prisoners Arranged.

CAPTOWN, May 17.—The expected conference between resident Kruger of the Transvaal republic and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, has not yet been arranged.

The president of the South African League repudiates any connection with the enlistment of men for an purpose.

Fries was the only prisoner who did not appear today at the Pretoria court for arraignment. The streets were thronged, and the prisoners were escorted under a strong guard from the jail to the court. A remand was granted and the prisoners were returned to the jail.

The excitement here is somewhat abating.

Dock Laborers Strike.

GLASGOW, May 17.—The dock laborers employed by the Anchor Line and Allan Line have gone out on strike. About 1,300 men are idle. Three Anchor line steamers, two Donaldson line vessels and three steamships of the Allan line are blocked. A conference which is to take place today between officials of the Anchor line and representatives of the National Union of Dockers is expected to result in an understanding.

Limited Party at Launching.

LONDON, May 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the Associated Press is informed has limited the number of guests to be present at the launching of the America's cup challenger Shamrock. The date of the launch

FOUR DEAD IN IOWA STORM

Several Others Fatally Hurt and Great Damage Done to Property.

VICTIMS ARE LIFTED BODILY INTO THE AIR

Cyclone Clears Everything in Its Path for Distance of Ten Miles—Tomatoes Leveled to Ground and Other Freaks Performed.

MANCHESTER, Ia., May 17.—The details of the cyclone which passed over the northern part of this county last night are most harrowing. As a result of the storm four people are dead and three others are fatally injured.

The dead are: WALTER SHEPPARD, HIS SON, 13 years old, J. B. JACOBS, GEORGE LANG, Fatally injured; Mrs. Walter Sheppard and two sons, 3 and 6 years old; Mrs. William McKinnon, Tony Sheppard, 10 years old, Tony Fritz, Ed Krumple and wife, Mrs. William McKinnon, Emanuel Ridenour and wife, Miss Ridenour, C. Miersen.

The storm started on its path of destruction at 8:30 p. m., striking a direction due east for six miles, then veered north-east for four miles, demolishing everything in its course.

Every farm house in the track of the storm cloud for a width of forty rods is either totally destroyed or wrecked. At Bigelow, where the family took shelter in the cellar, a young babe was torn from the mother's arms and carried twenty-five rods without injury. At the Klaus elementary only one monument is left standing. The Klaus school house was blown to pieces and the Methodist church is a wreck.

The Ridenour family took refuge in the cellar. Three are injured. Mr. Ridenour was lifted bodily out of the cellar by the force of the wind. The Sheppard family was in the house, which was smashed to kindling. Two of the sons were carried 400 yards and one was killed outright. The other child, C. Miersen, J. B. Jacobs and George Lang were returning from Elkport and were caught directly in the path of the storm. Jacobs and Lang jumped out of the wagon and were carried up into the air. The horses came to the ground mangled almost beyond recognition. Miersen whipped his horses out of the wind and jumped from the wagon and escaped with slight injury. The team turned and ran into the storm again and both horses were killed. The storm exhausted itself a mile north of Bigelow. The damage to property is beyond estimation.

HITS KANSAS CITY MARKET

Stockmen Expect to Divert Thirty Thousand Head a Month to Other Places.

WICHITA, Kan., May 17.—C. L. Swartz of Hazelton, Kan., says an organization is being effected by cattlemen against shipping to the Kansas City market. Swartz has ranches in both Oklahoma and Kansas. He says it is just as cheap to ship to Chicago or Omaha under recent inspection rules. He says:

"We expect to throw 30,000 head of cattle out of market from Kansas City. The way it is now, we've got to get our cattle inspected in Kansas and pay for it, and as soon as we get across the Missouri line we've got to have them inspected again, and it costs time and money when there is neither sense nor justice in the plan."

QUIGLEY TAKES FINAL STAND

Bishop Threatens to Desert Strikers Unless They Accept Assurance That Abuses Will Cease.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Bishop Quigley took a determined stand in his efforts to bring the strike of the grain shovers and sympathetic organizations to an end tonight and as a result the outlook for a cessation of the trouble is somewhat brighter. At the suggestion of the bishop the striking freight handlers appointed a committee with power to act, which will confer with the lake line managers tomorrow, the bishop having assured them that an agreement abolishing the saloon payment system and the Sunday work, as well as other abuses, would be signed in short order. The bishop then attended a meeting of grain shovers and informed them of what the handlers had agreed to do.

The executive committee of the grain shovers had met earlier in the day and passed upon the agreement regarding the old and new locals, signed by Contractor Connors and Inspector Donovan yesterday. They amended the agreement by adding that none but those whose names were on the roll of the local on April 3 should be recognized as members and shovers united that none others should be employed and that the charter should be given to the new local and its officers retained. Contractor Connors had agreed to these amendments.

The bishop then said that the meeting was a success and that the men to be employed would be those on the roll of the local. He then awaited the action of Inspector Brown, his appointee, who he said, would attend at once to the preparation of the rolls and the return of the men to their respective elevators. A very few remonstrated whereupon the bishop said:

"If the men do not go back to work under the conditions I have secured for them I shall give up all interest in the matter and abandon them completely."

The bulk of the strikers are undoubtedly anxious to return to work.

LABORERS' STRIKE SERIOUS

One Man Killed and Military Placed on Guard at Custom House.

CINCINNATI, Province of Santa Clara, May 16, 11 p. m. (Via Havana, May 17).—The agitation of the Cuban dock laborers here, who have been demanding back pay, culminated this evening in bloodshed. A negro was killed by a Cuban officer. The dock laborers have now been paid. A detachment of five Cuban soldiers is guarding the custom house. The hardware stores have sold out everything in the nature of firearms and knives.

Major Dempsey is understood to be fearfully an anti-American demonstration, as there is much excited talk against American ships and the possibility of a strike. The talk of the agitators, who are advocating complete independence. Outside of the shooting referred to there has been no special incident worth noting. While the aqueduct is being cleaned water is selling at 10 cents a can and the government officials are hauling water to the troops fifteen miles by rail.

BOY'S PRANK CAUSES WRECK

Spike Placed on the Rails Throws Train Into the Ditch and One Man is Killed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—Albert Ohl, a lad 17 years old, living near the spot, was arrested and held without bail today by the authorities at Tanques, charged with putting the spike on the rail which caused an accident on the Little Schuylkill branch day at Zehners, whereby on man was killed and several were injured. Ohl admitted the charge and is now in the county jail. The rail was the one that he wanted to flatten it.

Appraising the Paper Mills.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—A Journal special from Appleton, Wis., says it is stated the writing paper combine, with a capital of \$12,000,000, is almost an accomplished fact. The combine is controlled by Wisconsin and some other properties stated to be the Fox River and the Plover Paper company's mills at Appleton and Plover, respectively. Only the closing of negotiations for the various properties wanted remains.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 17.

At New York—Arrived—Karamania, from Naples; Kaiser Friedrich, from Bremen; Saale, from Naples; New York, from Southampton.

At Bremen—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York; München, from Baltimore.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Aurania, from New York for Liverpool.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Anchorage, from New York for Greenock; Moravia, from Liverpool; Philadelphia—Arrived—Fennland, from Liverpool; Switzerland, from Antwerp.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York via Boulogne.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Warmer.

Table with 4 columns: Temperature at Omaha yesterday, Hour, Deg., and Forecast. Rows show temperatures for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Independent of the other issues involved, this leaving the commission free to resume its work on the many other pending questions. The boundary question is said to be the main obstacle to an agreement, so much so that the commission took its last adjournment because of manifest inability to come together on this point. Since then the two governments have tried to settle the question and some progress has been made. A final agreement does not appear to be in sight, but a temporary adjustment by a modus vivendi is still open in the circumstances the officials concerned in the negotiations are favorably considering arbitration as a means of settling the boundary matter. If that plan could be effected it is said the commission would not only be sure of reassembling, but it would meet with every prospect of winding up all the outstanding difficulties between Canada and the United States. While the plan of arbitration is most favorably entertained by the most prominent known how far it has gone in the way of negotiations with Lord Salisbury.

APPEAL FOR THE DEWEY FUND

National Committee Seeks to Enlist Aid of Newspapers in Making Project a Success.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The national Dewey home committee held a meeting today in Chairman Vanderlip's office and decided to send letters to all leading newspapers, national banks and postmasters, asking them to co-operate with the committee by receiving contributions from the public and forwarding the same to the treasurer at Washington. Following is the appeal to the newspapers:

The national Dewey home fund committee, recognizing the press of the country as the best medium for reaching the people and the most powerful instrument for good, at the conclusion of their meeting this afternoon requested the Associated Press to state that the committee most earnestly solicited the cooperation of the press in the collection of funds to secure subscriptions. The committee requests newspaper publishers everywhere to open public subscriptions, acknowledge receipts, through their columns from day to day and forward the subscriptions to the national Dewey home fund treasurer, this city, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.

It is suggested that newspaper publishers receiving subscriptions make their remittance to the national Dewey home fund, frequently, if by them desired, treasurer Roberts will acknowledge receipt to newspapers and will finally issue to each subscriber a receipt for the amount received. The latter publishers are requested to keep a record of all subscribers with their post-office addresses, and so far as possible, to forward the same to the treasurer from time to time. Temporary receipts have been provided until the handsomely engraved souvenir receipts are ready for issue.

The national Dewey home fund committee believes that the publishers of newspapers in this country will lend their assistance in this noble cause and that their power to make this movement a great success at the earliest possible date.

The committee, through its press already mentioned, further requests that publishers who open public subscriptions notify the treasurer as early as possible for their information.

VICTIMS OF OHIO CYCLONE

Four inmates of Demolished School House Will Die—Another Windstorm Traverses State.

TOLEDO, O., May 17.—The cyclone which swept over the little city of Montpelier last night will prove fatal for at least four of the children in the school house at West Union. There were twenty-four people in the building and not one of them escaped without injury. The building was wrecked. The teacher, Miss Flossie Fisher, is probably fatally injured, being struck on the head with flying timbers. The following are fatally injured:

Florence Marzoff, aged 9, flesh torn from face and cut in head. Nettie Marzoff, aged 7, iron spike run into her head; injured in spine. Lucy Marzoff, aged 6, bad scalp wound. Pay Barton, aged 14, scalp wounds.

The dangerously hurt are: Stella Barton, aged 8, cut on head; Florence Barton, aged 7, gashed in head; Joe Jacoby, aged 9, four wounds on head; Nellie Peppers, aged 11, broken collar bone; Emery Pflekinger, arm broken; Flossie Fisher, scalp wound and broken arm.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—Another bad storm swept over northern Ohio this afternoon, being accompanied by high winds, hail and a heavy rainfall. At Norwalk and Bucyrus the rain fell in four inches. There were a heavy hail storm, trees were blown down, windows broken and havoc was caused among telegraph and telephone wires. At Upper Sandusky several houses were unroofed.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—A special to the Star Journal tells of great damage wrought by a heavy storm this afternoon.

A dispatch from Wooster says: Hail did great damage near here this afternoon. Hailstones of enormous size fell with such force as to kill sheep and poultry. They went through wooden roofs like bullets and whole orchards were stripped.

A dispatch from Millersburg says: A building at the county infirmary was unroofed and all vegetation beat to the ground by the hailstones, which were of the size of walnuts. J. M. was caught in the storm and his team running away and throwing him out. He was pelted with the enormous stones until his face was bleeding in a dozen places from the wounds.

Severe Storm in Illinois.

PANA, Ill., May 17.—An electrical storm accompanied by torrents of rain passed over central Illinois today. Fruit trees were damaged considerably, but no lives were lost.

COMMISSION TO MEET AGAIN

Another Attempt Will Be Made to Adjust Issues Between United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—As the result of a conference held at the foreign office in London between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Choate, the latter acting under direct instructions from Secretary Hay, it can now be predicted that the joint high commission to adjust issues between the United States and Canada will be reassembled during the coming summer or early fall.

This outcome is not yet positively assured, but Mr. Choate's report of the exchanges at London shows certainly conveyed great encouragement to the officials here and warrants the expectation that negotiations will be again taken up with some prospect of reaching agreements between the two branches of the commission.

It can be stated that if the commission reconvenes it will only do so on a complete abandonment of the old basis, which proved to be unsuitable to the erection of a complete agreement, and our government will have some sort of assurance in advance that the new basis is one which will be accepted by what may be expected from the other side, the lack of which, it is said, caused the failure of the first negotiations.

The negotiations have taken a new turn by the suggestion that the American boundary question be submitted to arbitration.

CASE IS CONTINUED

Miss Viola Horlocker is Arraigned and is Granted a Postponement.

WILL BE CALLED AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER

County Judge and Attorneys for Defense Have a Lively Row.

LATTER WANT GIRL ARRAIGNED AT HOME

Judge is Obdurate and Compels Her to Be Brought Into Court.

ACCUSED YOUNG WOMAN APPEARS WEAK

Has to Be Carried from Cab to Court Room—County Attorney McCreey Puts Twenty Witnesses for the State Under Bond.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 17.—(Special Telegram)—Miss Viola Horlocker appeared before County Judge Bowen this morning at 9 o'clock, as per promise of her preliminary hearing, to answer the charge of having made an attempt to take the life of Mrs. Charles Moore by sending her a box of poisoned candy on Monday afternoon, April 10. Her attorneys waived examination and she was held in the sum of \$5,000 to appear at the equity term of the district court, September 25.

The proceedings took place in the county judge's room in the presence of about fifty people. The small audience was accounted for by the clever ruse which the attorneys played by having it announced that the case would be heard up stairs in the district court room. There were nearly 500 people waiting patiently in the district court room while the legal proceedings were in progress down stairs. This caused some to grow angry, as there were many who had driven miles to attend the preliminary hearing of Miss Horlocker.

About 8:30 this morning Hon. John M. Ragan, John Stevens, Judge Burton and E. A. Batty, attorneys for the defense, appeared before County Judge Bowen and attempted to explain to him that it would be impossible to bring Miss Horlocker to the court room on account of her illness and weak condition. During the conversation County Judge Bowen said that he was in the habit of speaking the plain truth about matters and that he had heard that the counsel for the defendant were trying to fool and deceive the court and county attorney.

To this Hon. John M. Ragan replied: "Thank you, being so frank, I will simply say that it's a row."

By this time all the attorneys present became angry and things looked grave. The counsel for the defendant then accused the county attorney of having made the statement that Dr. W. H. Lynn told him, Judge Bowen, that Dr. Lynn had only been attending the girl during the last three days and that he was not present at the girl's trial. The county attorney girl was only making a grand stand play. The attorneys immediately sent for Dr. Lynn with the intention of putting him on the witness stand to deny the statement.

Attorney Ragan again appealed to the court in behalf of the defendant and asked the judge to persuade the judge to have the legal proceedings take place at the home of the accused, but the judge said there was only one place where he would hold court and that was in the court house. The judge said that he was so emphatically that Attorney Ragan immediately whisked around and said to the physician:

"Go bring the girl if it kills her; the dignity of the court must be maintained."

At 9:20 the cab containing Miss Horlocker was driven to the entrance of the court house and she was assisted by her brother-in-law, Mr. Hayes, Dr. W. H. Lynn and her sister, Zora. She walked part of the way to the entrance but was compelled to stop every five or six feet. She was very weak and the county attorney house she was placed in a chair and carried into the county judge's office. Miss Zora sat beside her sister, who soon appeared very weak and looked as if she were about to faint. She told her sister that she was very weak and that she had been down upon the table and began breathing hard. She shook and trembled at times, but no sob escaped from her lips. Miss Viola was dressed in black, trimmed with crepe, but was not particularly well through which her large, black, piercing eyes would shine and sparkle at times.

Waives Examination.

The counsel for the accused informed the court that they were ready to proceed and would waive examination. It was then noticed that County Attorney McCreey was absent from the room, so the judge ordered Sheriff Stimmerling to find the county attorney and bring him in immediately. The bond of \$5,000 was drawn up, so when Mr. McCreey arrived it was duly read and handed to Miss Horlocker for her signature. She took considerable time to remove her glove and with the assistance of her sister, who helped to steady her hand, Miss Viola took nearly ten minutes in which to place her name upon the legal document. As soon as this was accomplished she breathed a deep breath and gave a sigh of relief. The bond was soon signed by John M. Ragan, Robert Batty, George Hayes and Al Clarke, president of the First National bank. As soon as the bond was given to the county judge he dismissed court.

When the proceedings were through with Miss Horlocker she was assisted by John M. Ragan, Charles F. Moore, George W. Tibbets, Philip Fuller, E. C. Cox, Martha Pottinger, Frank McElhinney, Dick Wood, Albert H. Parsons, W. H. Dillon, Emma Nordstrom, Eleanor Kirby, Dr. John Cooke, F. M. Williams, Dr. W. H. Lynn, Dr. E. B. Barnes, William Saint Clair, William J. Shurt, Belle Rand and Mrs. Elizabeth Gaslin.

When Mr. McCreey was asked as to his reason for putting all his witnesses under recognition he said he proposed to have every one of his witnesses on hand at the December term of the district court and give testimony for the state, as he was positive with the evidence they would give Miss Viola Horlocker would be convicted.

At the panel term of the district court September 25 the same proceeding will have to be gone through with as was done today, when Miss Horlocker will be bound

MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R. COME OUT FOR THE LEAN MAN FOR SPOKAN

Members of the G. A. R. Come Out for the Lean Man for Spokane.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—(Special Telegram)—The Grand Army of the Republic of the country have selected their candidate for the speakership and their choice is Colonel David B. Henderson of Iowa. They assert that there are few republican districts in which the soldiers' vote is not an important factor and that influence is to be thrown to Colonel Henderson. General H. G. Dyerford, commander-in-chief of the United Veterans' union and also prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, is out in a long circular which is proposed to receive a wide circulation. The committee, through its press already mentioned, further requests that publishers who open public subscriptions notify the treasurer as early as possible for their information.

OLD SOLDIERS FOR HENDERSON

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RIVERA ADMITS AUTHORSHIP

Says Letter Was Not Intended for Publication and Was Badly Translated.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Luis Munoz Rivera, premier of the Porto Rican cabinet under the Spanish regime, was interviewed concerning the letter written by him declaring that General Henry had been recalled as governor general of the island and severely and even violently criticizing General Henry and others. Senator Rivera admitted authorship of the letter, but said it was