

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK

Force of Fifteen Hundred Filipinos Makes Determined and Desperate Stand.

SEND HEAVY VOLLEYS AGAINST OUR LINE

Attack is Doggedly Met and the Rebels Compelled to Retreat.

THEY CONCENTRATE FIRE ALONG RAILROAD

Attempt to Flank the American Troops is Very Neatly Thwarted.

HAD RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF ARMS

Intense Heat Causes Much Suffering Among Soldiers—Reporter Shot, Probably Fatally—Lieutenant Howland's Close Call.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—8 a. m.—The Twelfth infantry left Calicut at sunrise today and advanced up the railway. Captain Evans' battalion deployed to the right of the track and Captain Woods' to the left. Two companies remained on the track with the artillery. The insurgents were found well entrenched in front of the town, the trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calicut. At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Colonel Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded that figure by 1,000. The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track on the artillery. Colonel Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank the American line, and therefore, two companies were sent to the right and drove them back.

Abandon the Trenches. Unable to stand our continuous volleys the Filipinos abandoned the trenches and retreated through the town northward. It appears that they had only received their supply of ammunition this morning. Had they been here sooner they could have made little resistance. The intense heat caused much suffering among the Americans. A reporter of the Manila Times, who was accompanying Colonel Smith, was shot in the head, probably fatally. One American officer received a slight wound on the face. Lieutenant Howland of General Wheaton's staff, who knew the country thoroughly as the result of reconnaissances and who assisted in directing the movement, received a volley while riding across a field close to the trenches, but he escaped unharmed.

Sustain Defeat Before Angeles. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A Journal dispatch from Manila says: The Filipinos sustained a severe defeat before Angeles today. Two companies of the Twelfth infantry, with two cannons, attacked 2,500 insurgents, who were entrenched near the town. A fierce fight followed, in which the Filipinos were worsted and driven away in disorder. Their loss was 200 men. The Americans had two killed and twelve wounded. The Twelfth occupies Angeles and is holding the town.

MANILA, Aug. 16.—5:20 p. m.—The insurgents have been concentrating for two days before Angeles. It is officially announced that Colonel Smith with ten companies of the Twelfth regiment and two guns of Battery E of the First artillery, under Lieutenant Kemley, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly entrenched insurgents at the southern approach to Angeles and drove them back after a sharp fight. The American troops losing two men killed and twelve wounded. The insurgent loss was estimated at 200 men. Our force will hold Angeles. About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Dolores, a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth regiment under command of Captain Anglum. One American was wounded.

Otis Reports Engagement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Another sharp engagement between MacArthur's command and the insurgents was reported to the War department in the following dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, Aug. 16.—Adjutant General Washington MacArthur's troops occupy country from Candalla to a point near Angeles, these toward Porac, taking within his line Santa Rita, Guagua, Bacolor. The regiment, commanded by Colonel McCoy, returns with forty-six officers and 924 men, about 250 less than the number who were sent from San Francisco last year. Just before the regiment departed from Manila thirty-five of the First Colorado enlisted in the Thirty-seventh regiment of volunteers, which was formed in the Philippines. Two deaths occurred after the Warren left Yokohama. These were Private Ivan Tannerhough, Company H, and Private Lindsay, Company I. Private Tannerhough died of typhoid malaria and Private Lindsay succumbed to an attack of dysentery. The remains of these two soldiers were buried at sea.

TO EXPEDITE REINFORCEMENTS. Root in Consultation with Army Secretary. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Root has been in consultation with the officers of the quartermaster's department with a view to expediting the movement of the Philippine reinforcements and as a result he has directed that four additional transports be chartered. They are the Pueblo, Belgian King, Columbia and Charles F. Nelson. These four ships have a capacity of 2,550 men. The Pueblo is now at San Francisco and the Columbia at Portland, Ore. The other two vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days, and it is expected that all of them will be ready to sail for Manila September 1.

It is Secretary Root's desire that the entire body of reinforcements for General Otis' army reach the Philippines for service during the month of October at the latest and to that end he has been quietly negotiating for additional ships. It is now believed that all of the ten regiments will have landed at Manila by the time the dry season opens. A short and successful campaign by this new army would, of course, obviate the necessity for sending any additional volunteers to the Philippines and the plans under consideration at the War department are said to be predicated on that idea. The other two vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days, and it is expected that all of them will be ready to sail for Manila September 1.

NEW President for Miami University. HAMILTON, O., Aug. 16.—Rev. Dr. Davis Stanton Tappan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Portsmouth, O., has been elected president of Miami University.

Petition in Bankruptcy. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Peter Mallett of Peter Mallett & Co., warehousemen, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$21,101; assets, \$0.

STATE TICKETS IS COMPLETED

Iowa Democrats in Turbulent Convention Make Their Nominations.

RADICAL SILVER ELEMENT IS SATISFIED

Populists Endorse the Candidates and the Chicago Platform is Affirmed in its Entirety—Sells Withdraws.

Governor. FRED E. WHITE, Keokuk County, Lieutenant Governor. J. M. GANTONGUE, Hamilton County, Judge of Supreme Court. J. M. GANTONGUE, Hamilton County, RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. A. VAN WAGENEN, Woodbury County, RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. W. H. CALHOUN, Marshall County, Superintendent of Public Instruction. B. P. HOLST, Boone County.

DES MOINES, Aug. 16.—The democratic state convention today nominated the above ticket. The populist state convention also met and endorsed the above ticket. All the nominees are democrats except Sells, who was the populist candidate. The Chicago platform was endorsed in its entirety and the democratic state committee was empowered to fill any vacancies caused by death or otherwise.

Mr. L. T. Geaung presented the name of F. E. White for nomination for governor. R. F. Grimm presented the name of Cato Sells. Sells addressed the convention, withdrawing as a candidate and seconding the nomination of White. S. W. Bashor, who was considered for the office, also withdrew. White's nomination. Other delegates also favored Sells and Bashor, but they both again withdrew and the informal ballot resulted: White, 742½; Sells, 192; Dougherty, 106; Bashor, 84½; Daly, 30; Geaung, 13.

The ballot was made formal and the nomination was made unanimous. Cato Sells could have been nominated for governor, but was not acceptable to the populists and withdrew, throwing his strength to White, who was the candidate for fusion ticket. Three years ago, Sells defeated by Governor Shreve. The convention was very turbulent throughout, and the business was transacted with difficulty, but the results are satisfactory to the radical silver element, which was in control. It is not possible, however, that the sound money element will make any attempt to maintain a separate organization this year.

For state superintendent of public instruction B. P. Holst of Boone county was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions Committee Reports. The committee on resolutions finally made its report and after endorsing the Chicago platform, "in the whole and in the detail," it proclaimed the adoption of the platform to that peerless exponent of democratic principles, William J. Bryan, and favors him for the nomination in 1900. The committee then goes on to state:

We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the government of the United States to declare its independence of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, in the successful termination of the war with Spain and in the patriotism and unswerving bravery displayed by soldiers and sailors on land and sea. The war for the liberation of the trans-cursed island was one of the noblest and most heroic in the history of the world. But for the same reason that we glory in the successful war against Spain, we deprecate the present war against the Philippines. One war was for the emancipation of the people. The other was for the subjugation of the people and if the latter is wrong, the former is right. We condemn the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense, save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it. We condemn the American government for its policy of conquest against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense, save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it. We condemn the American government for its policy of conquest against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense, save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it.

View Trusts with Alarm. We view with alarm the multiplication of these combinations of capital, known as trusts, that are so rapidly increasing in number and power. We also deplore the industrial crushing out of independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting production and raising prices and creating an industrial condition different from state socialism only in the respect that state socialism would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase the fortunes of the individual. These trusts and combinations are a menace to the public policy of the republican party, which has not only favored these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to all the political campaigns. It has placed the burden of taxation upon those who labor and produce in the times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealthy of the country is exempted from these burdens. We condemn this policy and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or the United States will be a bankrupt and we demand that they be suppressed by the repeal of the protective tariff and other privileges conferring legislation responsible for them. By the enactment of such legislation the state and nation will aid in their destruction.

The platform concludes with a denunciation of letters about fifty delegates present, and a careful study of the existing liquor laws and a condemnation of the administration of Leslie M. Shaw and the republican party of the state of Iowa. The populist party resolutions are similar in theory. The report of the resolutions committee was adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS AGREE. Nominees and Resolutions Are Acceptable to Both Parties. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 16.—The Iowa populists met in state convention this morning with only about fifty delegates present. The First, Second, Third and Fourth congressional districts were not represented. General J. B. Weaver called the convention to order and W. H. Roberts of Creston was selected temporary chairman, and Mr. J. B. Clark of Albia secretary. Regulation working committees were appointed, and also a committee of three to confer with the democrats regarding the nomination of a state ticket acceptable to both, as well as on the resolutions to be adopted. At the afternoon session this committee reported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached, the

LABORER'S WIFE SHOWS PLUCK

Scenes of Sick Room of Dreyfus' Counsel Described by Nurse.

SURGEONS ASSURE HER DANGER IS OVER

Patient Still Suffers Extreme Agony, However, and Will Certainly Be Unable to Proceed with Trial on Monday.

RENNES, Aug. 17.—Maitre Labori is slightly worse this morning. His fever increases. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) RENNES, Aug. 16.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—It so happened that your correspondent and Labori's secretary worked on the same French newspaper some years ago. It was due only to the secretary's friendly assistance that the trial was not postponed to next afternoon, for just now she hides herself to newspaper men. I found her pale and exhausted, for practically she has never left her husband since she found him on Monday morning. Their friends have again and again taken her from Labori's bedside, but she might resist but she always returned, begging, "Let me be near him. I am so much less nervous when I can tend him."

So, during all these trying hours it was his wife who patting the pillow under Labori's head, who moistened his parched lips. Always the feverish eyes of the wounded man turned to the beloved form of his wife as she noiselessly trod in the darkened room. He knew his first call would bring her eager tender answer and the soothing touch of her hand on his brow. I expressed to Mme. Labori the deep sympathy the American people feel for her and their indignation against the author of the crime. Then, knowing that, because of certain considerations, the defense has purposely underplayed the gravity of his wound, I asked her: "Tell me how your husband really is?"

"The surgeons believe all danger is passed," she answered, "but when a few hours we lived before they told us it would not be fatal and now to see him suffer so! He is so kind, so gentle in his strength."

"Does he suffer much?" "Terribly at times," she answered; "then the pain seems to pass off. Yesterday, when I was sitting by his bed, he expressed hope of his speedy recovery, my husband talked with his own peculiar good humor. But as he smiled an expression of frightful pain convulsed his face and for an hour he could not repress his groans."

Labori Shows Stout Heart. "How did Maitre Labori receive the news that the court-martial refused to adjourn until Monday?" I asked. "He smiled," he answered, "and then said: 'They saw through our game and knew I could not be in court on Monday.'"

"Ah! He himself knew he would not be able to attend court on Monday?" "Well, the surgeons said that perhaps it might be so," she answered. "I was told, 'My husband would have made an effort, no doubt, but we had little confidence that he would be able to get to court on Monday. But my husband and M. Demange did not dare to ask for a longer delay. It was not his nature to be a coward. The time they wanted by installments. Lawyers are so tricky, you know,' she added, smiling. 'The interests involved are so great that these tricks may be considered legitimate, don't you think so?'"

"There's a rumor that you, madame, are deserting your husband; shall take no further part in this case." "It is not true," she answered spiritedly. "I have lived in mortal dread that my husband would be murdered ever since Mme. Labori's first trial. Threatening letters have come not only to him, but were sent to me, by every mail. Of course you can imagine how fearful I will be hereafter. Yet I shall never use my influence to prevent my husband doing his duty. In the great battles now being fought I am told my husband is necessary to the triumph of justice."

"My husband is so," she answered. "Then what am I to say, save 'Go fight the good fight.'"

Possible Robbery of Victim. Let me interrupt myself a moment. As you know, for effect on the court, an effort has been made to prove that while Labori lay deserted, Picquet and Gast having run after the assassin, Labori's coat was taken off, the pockets rifled and the coat then put on again. To me this tale seemed very strange. I was among the first to reach the spot where the wounded man lay, arriving a few minutes after the shooting. Labori certainly had his coat on then, and I am certain it was not taken off afterward until he reached his house. Moreover, it seemed incredible to me that any one wishing to steal the papers in Labori's pockets would think of undressing his victim, a risky enterprise and almost, still less probable that, having accomplished the theft, he would put Labori's coat on him again. Until today I believed this story was invented by revisionists, of whom some, let it be said in passing, in their desire to show proof of an anti-revisionist plot, are just as capable of such things as their adversaries. So, this afternoon I asked Mme. Labori if it was really true that papers were stolen from her husband.

"Yes, three letters disappeared from his pockets, but they were not important," she answered. "Might not the letters have fallen from his pocket when he was raised and placed on the stretcher, madame?" "It is not impossible."

"Did your husband tell you that some one rifled his pockets?" "I don't remember that he did. He simply said some one had stolen the letters."

Patent Sues His Friends. "Today he was allowed to see his friend," Mme. Labori continued, smiling sadly. "His friends insist too much upon seeing him. I think. But what can I do? They won't listen to me, and he wants to talk to them. His mind is full of the trial. He is eager to return to court. His generous nature feels for Dreyfus as if it was his own brother who was wronged. Since a new trial was decided on he has been prepared to struggle day and night."

"Has he said to me when I tried to get him to leave his books and papers and get 'Very small one that thou art, remember that our foes are tremendously powerful. Remember that a man's honor, his life, the honor of his wife and children are at stake. Remember that the fate of France is involved.'"

"He worked so hard he fell ill two months ago, although no one knew it. I thought I would lose him then. But he has mastered the intricacies of this case. He has solved the darkest mysteries of this awful affair. The criminals know this and that is why they tried to kill him."

Associated Press Story. RENNES, Aug. 16.—M. Labori passed a better night. He had some sleep and his condition is more reassuring. The assault on the lawyer has not been captured.

5 p. m.—The correspondent here of the

GOVERNOR IS NOMINATED

Anti-Goebettes Hold One of the Warmest Conventions Ever Held in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—From every county of the 198 comprising the state, except nine, delegates to the democratic convention of the populist state convention assembled in the interest of any political cause within the borders of the state assembled today in accordance with the call of Chairman P. P. Johnson of the state central committee for the purpose of nominating a ticket to oppose the ticket nominated at Louisville in June, headed by William Goebel. Over 3,000 were in the convention hall when Hon. Phil Thompson, sr., called the convention to order. John W. Greene of Owen county, temporary chairman, subsequently made the permanent chairman, made a strong speech on taking the chair. While the committees were out ex-Congressman Owens of Scott, Captain Sweeney of Marion and Theodore Hallan of Kenton made addresses.

The resolutions adopted declared the Louisville nominees not nominees of the democratic party, demand the enactment of a law giving force to section 15 of the state constitution, which provides for deprivation of office of any person who, in his election, has been guilty of unlawful use of money; demand the repeal of the law enacted in 1896 and Bryan for president in 1900; denounce the Goebel election law; favor the regulation of railroads so as to prevent extortion; demand the abolishment of the Chin boat bill and condemn McKinley for alleged advancement of the interest of the trust.

Theodore Hallan of Kenton nominated John Young Brown for governor and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mrs. Henrietta Blatsch, a Disciple of Dowie, Found Guilty of Violating State Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—By a decision made today by Justice Everett a hard blow was dealt to the methods of faith healers. Mrs. Henrietta Blatsch, a follower of Alexander Dowie, was found guilty of practicing medicine by violating the medical practice act in administering to Mrs. Annetta Flinders, who died under the faith "divine healing" treatment of Dowie, who claims he possesses the power of healing the sick by the laying on of hands.

Mrs. Blatsch was found guilty and a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed. Justice Everett held that within the law the followers of the faith healer must resort only to spiritual and mental means for the relief of the sick. He did not resort to solely and material means are used then the state law governing the practice of medicine has been violated. The faith healer hereafter must cure only by spiritual and mental means, even the ordinary means to assist nature being denied him and his followers, because the court held that all a physician or surgeon did was to assist nature.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the justice.

OMAHA MESSENGER IS KILLED

C. T. Thompson, in Employ of United States Express Company, Run Down by Train.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—C. T. Thompson, messenger in the employ of the United States Express company, was fatally injured at Limon station, east of this city, last night. It appears that while Mr. Thompson was crossing the tracks from the station to his car, he was struck by an engine approaching from the west. He was thrown from the car and his body was run over by the engine. He was taken to Goodland, Kan., and although he was alive when he reached there and everything in the power of the physicians was done for him, he died in great agony at the clock this morning.

Thompson formerly resided here and is well known in this city. His home is in Omaha.

TRAIN ROBBER CAPTURED

Makes Desperate Fight and Wounds Two of Pursuing Party.

CARLSBAD, N. M., Aug. 16.—John Thompson, a member of the Ketchum gang that has been terrorizing the Colorado and Southern train near Folsom, N. M., on the 14th of July, was captured twenty miles northeast of Carlsbad at daylight this morning by Sheriff M. C. Stewart of Eddy county and posse. Thompson made a desperate fight, shooting two of the posse, one dangerously. He continued to fight after he had surrendered and was knocked in the head by one of the posse. Thompson's partner escaped, but the posse is in pursuit. Thompson had four bullet wounds that extended through his body and are just healing over. They were made by steel bullets, which shows him to have been in a hard fight lately. He refuses to talk.

STAMPEDE ON DAWSON CITY

Steamer Dirigo Arrives with Reports of Valuable New Gold Finds.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 16.—The steamer Dirigo, with sixty passengers and considerable treasure, arrived today from Alaska. Among its passengers is Ferguson, the party leader of the McDonald, who denies the bankruptcy of McDonald. News was brought of two stampedes from Dawson, almost simultaneously, about August 1, for the zone in the vicinity of Selkirk, where two creeks were being prospected, running from 50 cents to \$2 a pan; the other is a fine quartz lead on Crook creek, about thirty-five miles north of Dawson, where a local assayer found values of \$1,700 to \$3,500 per ton. Ed Brice of Dawson has returned from Cape Nome, where he found rumors grossly exaggerated. He offered ten claims for \$100.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 16. At New York—Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Kensington, for Liverpool; for Bremen and Southampton; Majestic, from Liverpool.

Baltimore—Arrived—Prætor, from New York for Hamburg, via Cherbourg. At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool; Rhyndal, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Nederland, from Philadelphia. At Glasgow—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from New York; Mongolian, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York. At Sydney, N. S. W.—Sailed—Warrimoo, for Vancouver.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York. At Cherbourg—Arrived—Prætor, from New York, via Plymouth for Hamburg; Halcyon, from Bremen, via Southampton for New York.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Switzerland, from Antwerp.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Thunderstorms in Eastern Portion of State.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows include 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 m.

Associated Press has just returned from a visit to M. Labori, who is lying in a residence of Prof. Bach, an old rambling house situated in a walled garden on the outskirts of Rennes. He found, unfortunately, that the wounded lawyer was worse. A slight fever has returned.

The X-ray photos are now being developed, and the position of the bullet is not yet known. Mme. Labori's besetting sin is that the effects of the nervous shock and fatigue. M. Hill, secretary of M. Labori, said it had not been thought advisable to inform the patient today of the refusal of the president of the court-martial to adjourn the sessions in view of the court's condition.

The decision of Colonel Jounau not to adjourn the court has created a very bad impression in Dreyfusian circles and pessimistic predictions are being made as to the outcome of the trial. It is pointed out that the decision of the members of the court not to adjourn being unanimous, shows that not one of the judges is well disposed towards the prisoner.

5:30 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued: "The condition of the patient is satisfactory, in spite of slight fever. The X-ray has shown the bullet traversed the skin, subcutaneous cellular tissue, and muscles around the spinal column, flattening against the right side of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebrae."

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has telegraphed to the sufferer expressing his sincere grief and expressing hopes of his recovery. Emile Zola has telegraphed saying: "On learning of the outrage I send you my expression of my indignant anger. My heart is full of tenderness and admiration for you."

M. Demange had a long consultation with Matthew Dreyfus this afternoon respecting today's session, the gravity of which is fully recognized. M. Demange is much upset by the loss of M. Labori, particularly as the latter had prepared a set of questions for General Rogot, and the absence of this and the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away put M. Demange to a great disadvantage. Counsel for the defense, however, will take General Rogot in hand the first thing tomorrow.

The great disappointment of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjourn when applied to this morning. This is considered a grave portent and is taken as an indication that the members of the court-martial are already made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

DARK RUMORS AFLOAT AT RENNES. Outbreak of Any Character Would Be No Surprise to Inhabitants. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) RENNES, Aug. 17.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—1 a. m.—All sorts of dark rumors are afloat here tonight. Every one expects some outbreak; nobody knows when or how it will come. Nearly the whole town is awake after midnight. Every one is unwilling to go to bed.

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