

## MILLARD AND DIETRICH THE SENATORS

### VICKSBURG'S MEN SHARE IN GLORY

### PARENTS RECEIVE THE NEWS

ture, so far," Mr. Funston exclaimed, as he thought the matter over. "I don't know what Fred will do. He wrote that he expected to come home next summer, but might go back, as a civilian, of course. Now the government may give him some thing that would change his mind. I don't want to say anything about that."

Mrs. Funston was found at the house. She was nervously excited over the news; her face beaming and her eyes dancing. "I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star," she said.



## EUNSTON TELLS THE STORY

Treating in the field with the rebellious enemy according to the law and usage of war has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion, or the chief rebels for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a gen-

tures are that the captured officer must surrender his arms; the confinement must be such as will insure safety, but without intentional suffering or indignity; a prisoner who escapes may be shot while in flight; paroles may be granted on stated conditions; honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving information concerning their own army, and violence is not to be used against prisoners to extort information."

**Had Hoped He Was Dead.**  
The fact that many orders issued in Aguinaldo's name never were actually signed by him encouraged the belief that his name was being used by his followers even after his death. There was another story that Aguinaldo was once captured by General Young, but was in the garb of and appeared as a common laborer of the district, not understanding a word of English and Spanish, and was turned loose after a few days.

His plans completed and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, he requiring seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This company armed with fifty Mausers, eight Remingtons and ten Krag Jorgensen rifles, left for Baguio on Dec.

### Expedition Embarks.

On the night of March 8, the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take the cascos from the island of Polillo and to drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cascos were lost. The plan was abandoned. At 2 p. m. March 11 the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in shore twenty-five miles south of Cascuran, province of Pinaros. The east

landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the insurgent officers ostensibly commanding the party announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Putohian and Baler, that they had surprised an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. The

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

could be removed by the election of a short-term governor at an off year state election. With the supreme court controlled by a majority of fusion judges, who might look at the subject from their own point of view, Governor Dietrich will want to make sure that he is on the safe side before filing his official resignation. He should it be decided that any risk was to be run he would certainly remain in the governor's office until next November, notwithstanding the fact that he has been duly chosen to represent the state as its senator at Washington.

During the last two years of the civil war Governor Savage was a scout of Generals Grant and Sherman, and was often placed in positions of great peril. His services through the struggle proved of great value.

Mr. Savage has been a life-long republican and served the public as representative from Custer and Sherman counties at the Seventeenth session of the legislature.

The election of Dietrich and Millard was accomplished in joint session by the solid vote of all the republican members who were physically able to be present in the joint session, Marshall being sick.

## CHARLES H. DIETRICH

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday			
Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 A.	25	1 P.	45
6 A.	25	2 P.	45
7 A.	25	3 P.	45
8 A.	25	4 P.	45
9 A.	25	5 P.	45
10 A.	25	6 P.	45
11 A.	25	7 P.	45
12 M.	25	8 P.	45
1 P.	25	9 P.	45
2 P.	25	10 P.	45
3 P.	25	11 P.	45
4 P.	25	12 M.	45

ve, however, a rich field of lesser light sprang to the front to share in the distribution of the votes, among them Francis Martin, E. J. Hainer, F. M. Currie, Lorenzo Crouse, M. P. Kinkaid, L. D. Richards and several others. The complication arose over the allotment of the patronage patronages between the geographical divisions of the state, but it soon became settled that the short term, which was the unexpired term of the late Senator M. L. Hayward, should go to the South Platte, and the long term, which was that of John M. Thurston, should remain with the North Platte. This decision was probably prompted by the fact that D. E. Thompson, in the ranks of organized labor.

The promoters of the organization plan to build on lines similar to the uniforms of the Odd Fellows, Knights Pythias and other fraternal organizations. The plan is to have the same organizations which the men represent, and as many men in various labor unions served in the Spanish-American war, no trouble anticipated in drilling the bravenest to the manual of arms. Labor leaders believe that an organization of this kind would be a great help to the membership of unions and stimulate the interest of the younger element and will also add dignity to future labor demonstrations.

not proceed under the law to vote for one of the candidates, but to vote for the ballotting board on January 15 for and against the emergency rule. This was the peculiar rule, made for the emergency, whereby each member as his name was called recorded himself for two senatorial candidates, one for the short term and the second for the long term.

**Bringing About a Caucus.**

At the outset it was the prevailing expectation that the republicans would get

of appeal trials granted new trials to C. E. Taylor, who had been convicted of the sentence as having been connected with the Goebel assassination. The reversal in the Howard case was by the whole court. The Powers case Judges Hobson, Painter and C. E. Taylor were in the majority.

The decision in the Powers case holds that Taylor pardon not valid, holds that the indictment is good, but orders a new trial on the ground of erroneous instructions to the jury and admission of incompetent testimony. The reversal in the Powers case, the McGee and the Taylor case, will be a

**Currie Swings to Millard and Nominations  
Are Made Unanimous.**

	Ballots					
	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
Allen, .....	59	55	50	55	48	5
Berge, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dietrich, .....	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hitchcock, .....	49	5	54	..	44	..
Millard, .....	..	..	..	..	..	7
Thompson, W. H. 10	16	2	59	6	..	..

About 10 o'clock it became noised about that D. E. Thompson was on the eve withdrawing and the anti's gathered in the caucus room at the Lindell, together with those members who had been hanging on the outsiders. Mr. Thompson was found in the room, loudly protesting his withdrawal, later by Mr. Meiklejohn. Thompson was asked to leave to address the members, saying in substance that in the long fight he had never had any apprehension that the legislature would adjourn without electing two senators, because if it came to that point, he knew he would force his personal interests. He scored the anti's for their denouncing their methods of campaigning against him, and closed by suggesting that he might name a man who would be acceptable to him and also to the party and the members. He named Governor Dietrich.

### Mr. Roosevelt Withdraws.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke, referring to the promise he had made a few weeks ago. President McKuley, to do all in his power to have Nebraska represented in the senate by men who would uphold and support the administration. He said Omaha was entitled to consideration in the selection of senators and proposed as another Omaha man, Hon. George W. Lanning. He also alluded to the proposal of Mr. Lanning, who quailed in the proposal. Mr. Lanning, Mr. Millard asked the Douglas delegation to cast their votes for Mr. Millard, and during the ballot in caucus urged the selection of Mr. Millard.

Mr. McEljohn bowed his retirement in a few words.

On proceeding to ballot on a North Platte candidate first, it was found the North Platte men were still inclined upon their choice of Currie, second ballot for Millard and Currie, 32 for Currie, second ballot for Millard.

Currie passed on third ballot and was chosen for Millard with a speech, and as the changes in quick succession showed Millard's nomination certain, Currie rose and moved to make it unanimous. All the delegates in delegation voted for Millard except Millard, who went to Currie. In the second ballot Currie was chosen by a vote of 32 to 1 for the short term by unanimous vote.

The crowd burst out of the caucus clamoring and shouting and congratulating one another on the ending of the deadlock, heading immediately for their respective houses, as it was long past the hour for convening, and the great throngs crowded the floors and galleries.

Previous to roll call the secretary read the responses of Senators Allen and G. Dietrich to the resolution relating to the election of senators by direct popular vote and also a written withdrawal from D. Thompson. The first vote for Dietrich and Millard was explained by Allen, who said it was his special privilege to proclaim their names. Broderick, as the first of the anti to vote for the caucus nominees, was roundly applauded, as were also several of the other anti. Mullen was called on to read a word as the original Dietrich man, having voted for him for senator on the first ballot. Lieutenant Governor Savage announced

[illegible]