DEWEY TO WRITE HISTORY

Says He Will Record the Early Dealing with the Filipinos.

CAN EXONERATE AMERICANS' COURSE

Has Letters to Prove That No Obligations Rest Upon United States Forces to Treat Natives as Allies.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In a second interview today Admiral Dewey said:

"Looking over the events of the last two years I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Filipinos might have been avoided, but I say that because hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. I have no criticism for anybody, but it could be seen now how the Americans who first went there hurt the pride of the Filipinos. If we had made a greater effort to flatter them it is possible the thing may have gone smoother, but I wish to say that at the beginning I do not believe Aguinaldo had any idea of independence at all. They simply hated the Spaniards. They hated them, I say, and they wanted to get rid of them in any way possible. They looked upon us as their deliverers and they did everything we told them to.

"Afterward I think it was simply a case of success turning a man's head in the case of Aguinaldo. I don't believe at first he had any idea of setting up an independent government. As to the matter of our relations with the Filipinos the history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it, and I expect some day to write the history of the affair. When all of the documents are published it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies.

"Aguinaldo was always, as I said, a most amiable man and personally I would not wish him the slightest harm, but I believe as I said, that his capture means the end of organized resistance."

FUNSTON TELLS THE STORY

(Continued from First Page.)

exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

The insurgent president of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela.

Fatigued and Nearly Starved.

General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17 taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shell fish, but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest, who, with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, arriving finally at Palanan.

At Aguinaldo's House.

Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men in neat uniforms of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo was.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them!"

The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted, "Stop that foolishness! Quit wasting ammunition."

Elusive Chief Finally Grasped.

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Colonel Simeon Villia, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago.

Had Proclaimed Himself Dictator.

It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, January 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Balanan for seven months undisturbed, except when a detachment of the Sixteenth infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took the woods until the troops retired. Aguinaldo admitted he had come near being captured before, but asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken, except by a strategem. I was completely deceived by Lucana's forged signature."

He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila.

Balanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the Macabebes were wounded. The expedition rested March 24, and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Balanan bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry of the Vicksburg rendered General Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, even not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble. General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners.

It is nearly a year since anything definite has been heard about Aguinaldo. Then the information was not very authentic. He was being pursued in northern Luzon by different expeditions under Colonel Hare, under Colonel Howes and Major Peyton C. March. The troops under the last named officer captured his equipments and it was supposed the chief insurgent had been wounded. His escape was effected, it was said, by placing him upon a raft and covering him with leaves, vegetables and bushes. This raft was floated down the stream and passed the points occupied by the American troops. This stream was the Rio Grande de Cagayan, which flows northward and parallel with the eastern coast of northern Luzon, near which the capture was made. Reports of the death of Aguinaldo have been frequent.

Wheels! Wheels! Wheels! now they go! Ride a Bee wheel and be in the swim.

Wrist Crushed in Machinery.

In attempting to pull a piece of paper from a folding machine in the press room of The Bee last night William Curran, an employe living at 2866 North Twenty-third street, had his left wrist so badly torn that two arteries were laid bare, though not injured, and a number of stitches were made necessary in the flesh. He was taken to Dr. Detwiler's office, where his injuries were dressed, and seems in a fair way to recover without permanent inconvenience.

SING PRAISES OF FUNSTON

Latest Exploit of Kansan Likely to Win Him Place in Regular Army.

BELIEF REBELLION WILL NOW COLLAPSE

Already in a Bad Way, Capture of Ostensible Leader Expected to Put on the Finishing Touches.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The news of General Aguinaldo's capture by General Funston was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but, perhaps, nowhere did it create more satisfaction than at the White House. The first official news to reach the executive mansion was General MacArthur's dispatch announcing the capture, which came about midnight last night. This morning the president also saw Admiral Remey's cablegram and the press dispatches. The cablegrams from General MacArthur and Admiral Remey are as follows:

General Funston has just returned from expedition to Palanan, province of Isabella, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanan. Particulars later.

Malacanan is General MacArthur's headquarters and residence in Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Admiral Remey, at Manila, has cabled the Navy department as follows:

CAVITE, March 28.—Bureau Navigation, Washington: Vicksburg sailed 8th with General Funston and eighty-three Macabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned today. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to custody of General MacArthur.

REMEY.

The president naturally is very much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken. It has been the opinion of the military authorities for a long time that Aguinaldo was doing more than all the other agencies combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive and every energy was directed to compass his capture. It is rather a remarkable tribute to the daring and resourcefulness of General Funston that long before he made the attempt he was selected by the authorities here as the officer to accomplish it. It was the intention of General Funston some time ago to return to the United States, but by direction of the War department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that such a contingency as did arise should give him the opportunity to test his prowess. Both the president and War department were fully informed of the trap laid to catch the insurgent chief and the result of the expedition has been anxiously awaited for several days.

Raises Interesting Questions.

Several interesting and indeed vital questions are raised by Aguinaldo's capture. If the insurrection now collapses, as it is hoped it will, it may not be necessary to enlist the full strength of the army provided for in the army reorganization bill. There also is the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief. But it is too early yet for the authorities to decide these questions. There also is much speculation as to the reward which General Funston may receive for his work. It is considered not improbable that his reward will be a commission in the regular establishment.

In cabinet circles General Funston's exploit was referred to in laudatory terms and the probable effect it will have on the termination of hostilities in the Philippines is being generally discussed. Secretary Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He naturally was much gratified at the official confirmation of Aguinaldo's capture and of the assistance that the navy had been able to render General Funston in facilitating his exploits. The capture itself was of much importance, he said, but he suggested that the moral effect probably would count quite as much as the brilliancy of the exploit. He considered it one of the most significant features of the affair that the natives themselves had been instrumental in bringing about the capture. They had made up a considerable part of Funston's force and their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that in their own minds they felt that there was no longer any real danger apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength. That such a sentiment had obtained hold among the Filipinos was, in the judgment of Secretary Long, a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves, to which is now added the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrection.

BRYAN SAYS IT MAY END WAR

Thinks Capture of Aguinaldo May Possibly Bring About Cessation of Hostilities.

LINCOLN, March 28.—W. J. Bryan gave expression to the following today in discussing the capture of Aguinaldo:

"The report of the capture of Aguinaldo is apparently verified. While no one can predict with certainty the effect of his capture, it is possible it may put an end to the war for the present, but the objection to imperialism is not removed by the surrender of those who have been opposing it in the Philippines. Imperialism is wrong because it changes every theory of government. We cannot administer an empire in the Orient and maintain a republic in America."

HE HOPES TO FURNISH BOND

Arthur Van Kuran Declares He Can Refer to Books and Establish Innocence.

The bail of Arthur J. Van Kuran, in jail in Salt Lake City charged with having embezzled $8,000 from the Oregon Short Line, of which he was local treasurer, has been reduced from $5,000 to $3,500 and Mr. Van Kuran expects to obtain his liberty within a few days. His brother, C. C. Van Kuran, an attorney from Chicago, is in Salt Lake City looking after the bail. When released Mr. Van Kuran says he will make a personal examination of his books to show that there has been a mistake and that he is not guilty.

TEMPLE ISRAEL FAIR GOES ON

Vaudeville Night Produces an Excellent Line of Entertainment.

Last night was vaudeville night at the fair of Temple Israel and the program at the amateur theatricals was of the vaudeville order and a high-class order it proved to be.

At 8 o'clock the patrons of the fair began to arrive and before 9 o'clock the rooms at the Metropolitan club were filled with people who had come for amusement and to assist in raising funds for the erection of a new house of worship for the congregation of Temple Israel. For them the Gipsy fortune-teller foretold a pleasant future, the wheels of fortune whirred and every form of amusement on the floor was well patronized.

At 10 o'clock the curtain on the stage was raised on a character sketch—a monologue. "Mme. Bandolio," enroute from San Francisco to New York, was introduced. The madame's costume was in the latest style of her peculiar art and her monologue was a winner, especially when the face of Arthur Brandeis was revealed as the star performer of the evening.

The second number was by Gillenbeck's juvenile orchestra. The first number was the "Heroic" march and in response to an enchore the band played the "Silver Crown" schottische.

In the third number the art of the musician and the science which has produced the biograph was called into play. Miss Rose Shane sang "The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee," while a picture of the land and the girl was thrown upon the canvas. Miss Shane possesses a wonderfully clear and melodious voice. It was fully appreciated by the audience, while the lantern displayed scenes illustrating the songs "In the Mohawk Valley" and "Going for a Pardon."

The closing number of the evening was a sketch, in which the participants were Mr. Jake Spiesberger and Mr. B. Rehfeld in the character of negroes. The scene opened with the arrival of Mr. Rehfeld on a bicycle, which he carefully tied to a hitching post and fed upon a bale of hay. As he repeated his monologue his inamorata arrived by way of the front door and after passing through the audience reached the stage.

HEAD OFF YOUTH'S HABITS

Form Correct Ideas of Conduct in the Child is Professor DeMotte's Advice.

"Formation, Not Reformation," was the thought which Prof. John B. DeMotte emphasized in his lecture last night at Boyd's theater. He pleaded with his listeners to assist young men and women in resisting wrong and to be less stern in the judgment passed upon missteps.

Prof. DeMotte's lecture was one of the numbers in the Young Men's Christian association course. The speaker was greeted by a large audience. "Python Eggs," the lecture which he delivered last night, has been heard in Omaha before, but it bears repetition and was enthusiastically received.

The lecture was a psychological study of habit. Models and photographs of the brain were shown. Brain cells of degenerates and imbeciles were compared with those of persons of moral strength. Great stress was laid upon the developments which faculties undergo when used and the lecturer showed how easy it is for young persons to acquire proper habits when care is exercised in influencing their actions in early life.

"I sympathize with the work which is being carried on by reformers," said Prof. DeMotte, "but the work of reformation should begin before habit has enslaved. The world needs more brain and nerve training. Young persons should be equipped with well-trained brains which will enable them to avoid temptation. The python eggs should be crushed, and then the world need have no fear of the snake."

LACK OF FIRE PROTECTION

Northern Part of City Loses a Cottage Because Department Cannot Reach It.

The lack of fire protection in the northern part of the city was forcibly demonstrated Thursday afternoon when William Priest's cottage at 3815 Fort street was burned to the ground because the department could not reach it. The fire was caused by an overturned lamp and an alarm was turned in at 3:07. The cottage was one-story frame valued at $1,000. Newt Christianson's house at 3819 Fort street was badly scorched by the flames from the Priest cottage.

The old frame building at Twelfth and Pacific streets, which was the first home of the Omaha Medical college and is now partly occupied by the dental department, was the scene of a small fire late Thursday afternoon. The blaze started from some unknown cause in the basement and burned up the walls to the second floor, entailing a loss which Chief Redell estimates at $150.

IN HONOR OF FALLEN HEROES

Quarterly Meeting of Thurston Rifles for Discussion of Monument.

At the quarterly meeting of the Thurston Rifles to be held April 5 the members of the company will discuss the monument to be erected in honor of the Philippine heroes who are buried in Prospect Hill cemetery. The company expects to erect a monument that will cost about $1,500. Of this sum about $700 has already been given.

The Thurston Rifles accepted a lot in Prospect Hill on condition that a monument costing at least $1,000 be erected, but the company hopes to be able to put $500 more into the stone. The plan is to erect a large granite base, surmounted by a soldier in khaki uniform.

Emilio Aguinaldo

Life Story of the Filipino Leader.

Emilio Aguinaldo, known simply by that name until the war, when he adopted the more imposing title of Senor Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Faury, was born in a nipa hut in the island of Luzon, in the old town of Cavite, near Manila, in 1872. Like himself, his father was a native of the Philippines, of full Malay blood.

When, a quarter of a century ago, the hatred of the natives of the islands for the power that held them under misrule and oppression began to take form in slumbering revolt, the Tagalo boy was toddling about the hut which was his birthplace, and none knew that he was destined to make the name of Aguinaldo known as that of the leader of his people.

The ordinary Tagalo boy's life is devoid of incident from the time he can walk until he marries, which may be as early as 16, when he is regarded as a man. Not so with Aguinaldo. His father was a native chief—an Orang Malayu—that is, a Malay with literary knowledge, and having a religion and a form of culture. In this way he was distinguished from the Orang Beuna, the Malay of the soil and from the Orang Laut, the Malay of the sea.

The chief had ambitions for his son, so, while other Tagalo boys had nothing to do or think of but eating and sleeping, and, in most cases, had inordinate fondness for both, Emilio Aguinaldo was taught there was something more in store for him in life—that he was to have a career—to be a chief like his father, or perhaps greater.

Emilio Trained for Chief.

So when Emilio was 10 years old, having reached the age when he could wear clothes with fitting dignity, his father gave him to the Spanish priests in Manila to be educated. The priests were glad to get him and train him in Spanish ways of thinking, hoping to use his influence later in behalf of Spain among the Tagalos. He was kept in the schools at Manila a short time, then sent to Madrid to be educated for the priesthood.

In Manila the Tagalo boy had begun to be acquainted with the system by which the Spanish officials oppressed the natives. At Madrid he saw more, and learned how Spain oppressed and plundered all its colonies. For two years or more he kept on studying Latin and other subjects prescribed in the course of training for priests, then surprised his tutors by telling them he did not wish to be a priest. He had determined to become a soldier.

Prefers Sword to Cowl.

Opposition was of no avail. A soldier he would be, and nothing else. Unwillingly his masters took from his shoulders the gown of the novitiate and invested them in the uniform of the military. Soon after this Emilio Aguinaldo was drafted into one of the native regiments of Luzon and became a subaltern in his native land, dominated by Spanish captains and field officers—a part of the machinery employed in the oppression of his own people.

Serving quietly as a minor officer in the Spanish ranks, he did not forget the dreams of his boyhood that at some time he should be a leader among the Tagalos. He knew his superiors were plunderers of their own government at Madrid. He saw that the Malay paid the taxes, the resident officials taking one-third of it and sending the remaining two-thirds to Madrid. He knew that the clergy received tithes from the Malay, but that church and clergy alike were for the Spanish.

Taciturn, morose, keen to observe and quick to resent—sullen and vindictive, but silent—he watched and waited and served on in the army of Spain. In 1896 he decided to wait no longer. He was then 24 years old and had been trained for years as a soldier. He decided to organize a revolt against Spain among the native soldiers serving with the Spanish army, and began in his own regiment. Lieutenant Alexandro, a brother Malay, became his associate in the movement. The plot was developed in secret and a plan of action agreed on.

This plan was announced to Spain, when, early one morning, every Spanish officer in the regiment was shot down on the parade ground, except a few insignificant lieutenants, and the Malay soldiers in the regiment hid in the tangled depths of the savannas—the brad swamps through which the soldiers in General Otis' army have been fighting their way against this same leader of the Malays.

This was the beginning of the career of Emilio Aguinaldo on his own account as a soldier and a leader. He organized an army of between 4,000 and 5,000 natives, established headquarters, and began to make for the Spanish residents a reign of terror. On every Spaniard he was ready to vent the hatred for Spain that had been growing within him for fifteen years. He had seen the ears of his own people cut off by Spaniards who called themselves Christians. He, in turn, chopped off Spanish heads. He had seen the priests bless Spanish soldiers setting out on murderous missions against his own people, and without scruple assassinated priests and soldiers alike, only that they were Spanish. He followed out the lessons he had learned in a long training.

Price Put on His Head.

Bassillio Augusti y Davila was the political governor of the Philippine islands at that time. Rivera was captain general. Augusti offered $20,000 for the head of Aguinaldo. The answer he received to this tender was a note from the rebel leader himself:

"I need the sum you offer much and will deliver the head myself."

Augusti laughed. Ten days later he met Aguinaldo. He paid him $20,000, but did not receive the head.

The time for the meeting was a stormy night—a typhoon raging. Augusti sat in his palace engaged on a report of the condition of the island. A priest passed the sentinels at the entrance to the palace and undisturbed entered Augusti's room. He stopped just back of that official's chair with the words: "Peace be with you, my son."

When Augusti, surprised, had turned his head the priest's mantle was dropped, and there stood Aguinaldo, in his hand a twenty-inch bolo, the terrible knife of the Malay.

"I have brought the head of Aguinaldo," said the rebel, thumbing the edge of his blade, "and I claim the reward. Hasten, else I shall have to expediate matters."

Augusti had no alternative. He opened his desk and from it took $20,000 in gold, which he gave to Aguinaldo. The latter in turn handed him a receipt, counted the money, walked backward to the door, and bolted. A pistol bullet from the weapon of the enraged Augusti cut the hair over Aguinaldo's temple, but he escaped unscathed.

Takes Bribe to Go Away.

A short time after this Captain General Pelavieja offered Aguinaldo and Alexandro $200,000 each if they would leave Luzon for ever. Each was to have a free pardon, also, for past offenses. The two accepted the offer, only to learn after they received the money that they were to be assassinated the following night at a fiesta. The next night came, but the two men engaged to kill the insurgents were found dead in their beds with knives driven through their hearts, and attached to the handle of each was a bit of paper bearing the inscription:

"Beware of the Malay's vengeance."

Polavieja resigned and returned to Spain, and, Rivera going as well, Augusti became the captain general of the islands. He made no headway in the effort to subdue Aguinaldo. The revolt of the natives was growing every day, when the victory of Dewey ended Spanish power at Manila.

When Aguinaldo first revolted his followers were without arms. He subsequently armed a portion of them from the bodies of the Spanish soldiery whom they overcame with the bolo. But mysterious vessels came out of the sea bearing other arms and ammunition, and these were surreptitiously delivered to the insurgents without any one discovering whence they came.

Dewey Meets Aguinaldo.

After Aguinaldo and Alexandro had received their $200,000 each from the Spaniards they quit the Philippines and went over to Hong Kong, and later to Singapore. It was when Dewey, then commodore, was preparing to leave this port to carry out the orders of the United States government to find and destroy the Spanish fleet that Dewey and Aguinaldo first met.

Howard Bray, an Englishman whose name has been mentioned recently in cable dispatches in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Admiral Dewey on his way home, was then at Singapore. He took Aguinaldo to Spencer Pratt, American consul general at Singapore, and made arrangements for an interview with Dewey. In that interview Aguinaldo was led to pledge himself to act in conjunction with Dewey in the expulsion of Spain from the Philippines. Subsequently the Malay leader left Singapore secretly on a British steamship and returned to Luzon.

It was on December 14, 1897, that Aguinaldo accepted the offer of $200,000 to leave the islands, and was betrayed to death, though he escaped. From then until his return after the conference at Singapore it is not known that he was in the islands, though he was constantly in communication with the insurgents who were still fighting against Spain.

Is Man of Small Stature.

Aguinaldo was small of stature, dark, with quick, furtive eyes, smooth face, sharp features and alert in his manner. Had he been seen on the streets of an American city before his features became familiar through the printing of his pictures he in all probability would have been mistaken for a Japanese student or artisan, for in general build and color he strongly resembled the Japanese, as do many of the more intelligent Malays. His generalship showed itself in a resolute chin and overshot jaw. There was in his face something of the expression of a bulldog. Among the natives it was said he never slept, and whatever the verdict of history may be regarding his actions, he will be credited at least with ability in carrying out his ends, hardly to be expected in a native of a half-barbarous race. In his personality and appearance he exhibited many of the characteristics of an untutored race. His fondness for display and pomp was laughable but for the fact he took himself seriously. Among his own people his wisdom was regarded as something beyond comprehension, and his hold on them was through their mingled reverence and fear of him.

See First Signs of Treachery.

When Aguinaldo returned in secret to the island of Luzon after seeing Dewey at Singapore he made his headquarters first at Cavite, in the older part of the town, and near the spot where he was born. It was there the first evidence of his intention toward the Americans was discovered. An American officer, in making efforts to secure carts for the transportation of commissary stores landed from transports, was informed by natives he could hire neither carts nor men without first securing the permission of Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo, meantime, had withdrawn to Baker. There on the following day American officers went to see what was the reason for their difficulty in securing carts, bullocks and men, when they were ready to hire them and pay them well. They did not succeed in getting an interview with Aguinaldo, but at last sent him a letter and received a reply in which the Malay leader demanded to know what were the intentions of the Americans with regard to the Filipinos—what treatment they were to be accorded and what delay would intervene before the government of the islands should be turned over to them. This letter was referred to General Merritt, and was among the earlier evidences that the Americans were to have trouble with the man who had accepted $200,000 from Spain for leaving the islands.

Aguinaldo Proves Tricky.

The next day American officers learned Aguinaldo had caused to be made a complete list of all the carts or carromattas, all the horses, bullocks and other means of transportation in the district, and had given orders that wheels should be taken off the carts and hidden and that no native should permit the Americans to make use of any article of the kind that might in any event be of use to Aguinaldo.

The firing of the insurgents on the American outposts around Manila in the dead of night and the first battle against the Filipinos, fought in the darkness and in the midst of a raging thunderstorm, followed soon after this. Since that time the career of Aguinaldo has been told from day to day in the Manila cable dispatches. It has been a career of defeat after defeat, each followed by a retreat a little farther from the headquarters of the American forces, and in the last few weeks has been marked by overtures for peace, of which the good faith has been questioned by many, who have regarded them merely as efforts to gain time for rehabilitating a depleted army or gaining some new point of vantage in the field from which to carry on the fight anew.

If He Says So

Don't doubt your doctor. If you haven't perfect confidence in him, get another. If you have just the one you like, ask him this straight, plain question:

"What do you think of Ayer's Sarsaparilla?"

If he says it's good for tired people, good for purifying and enriching the blood, good for weak nerves, and good for building up the general health, then remember his advice.

Perhaps one of these days you will want to profit by it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ARE YOUR KIDNEY'S WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

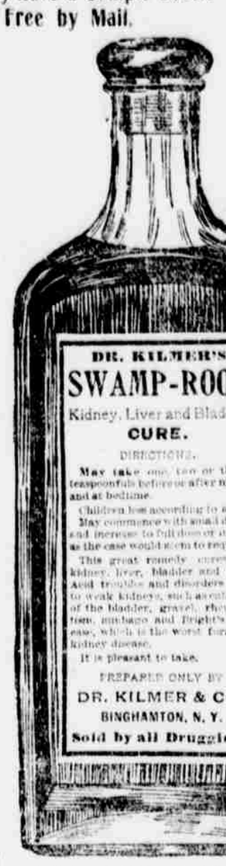
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Omaha Morning Bee when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE
WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

APRIL EXCURSIONS

EVERY

Tuesday in April

THE

UNION PACIFIC

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Will sell tickets at the following reduced rates from Omaha:

To CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, including all Main Line Points, north California State line to Colton, San Bernardino, and San Diego..... **$25**

To Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington

Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Butte and Helena, Montana..... **$23**

Portland, Oregon., Spokane, Wash. Tacoma and Seattle, Wash..... **$25**

New City Ticket Office, 1324 Farnam St. Tel. 316.
Union Station, 10th and Marcy St. Tel. 629.

FREE ADVICE by our Physicians and a FREE SAMPLE of our medicine also Free Home Treatment a 16 page illustrated book describing symptoms and cause of diseases with best treatment, also many valuable receipts and prescriptions in plain language, saving you heavy doctor's bills, ask for it.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Cures the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Palpitation of Heart Liver and Kidney diseases and bad results of La Grippe. Send for proof of it. Write us about all your symptoms. Sold by druggists, don't accept any substitute but send us 25 cts. or $1 00 and we will send Dr. Kay's Renovator by return mail. Address,

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

KEEPING PROMISES

Omaha Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the man who makes the following statement.

Mr. Charles O. Winger, brickmolder, 1132 North Nineteenth street, says: "A friend of mine heard me complain of aching in my back and trouble with the kidney secretions. I had been subject to these attacks from the day I hurt my back lifting some house sills four years ago. This friend gave me a box of Doan's Kidney Pills which he had bought at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. I thought a dose or two helped me and I increased the quantity. The treatment cured me; at least up to date I have not been bothered with any of my old symptoms."

Sold for 50c per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

Get Ahead of the Spring Rush For Offices.

Advice to Office Seekers.

April and May are the months when most people do their moving. The prospects are that the demand for offices in Omaha was never so great as it will be this spring. There are not a great many rooms vacant in

The Bee Building

but there are among them several which are particularly choice; one directly in front of the elevator on the fifth floor; one on the 1st floor next to the entrance to The Bee business office; a suite of three rooms on the 3rd floor, and a very large office and vault on the ground floor facing 17th street. Besides these, there are four or five smaller rooms in various parts of the building.

The rents are reasonable and the service perfect.

R. C. PETERS & CO.,
RENTAL AGENTS,
Ground Floor, Bee Building, Omaha.