THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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END OF BOER WAR

Peace Between British and Burghers Said to Be Arraigned.

REPORT SAYS BOERS ACCEPT TERMS

Various Messages of this Nature Arouse Gossip in London.

TRANSVAAL AGENTS ARE NOTIFIED

Conference of South A[illegible] Tends to Strengthen Rum[illegible]

LEODINSG MEN MEET AT KER[illegible]

Schalkburgher and Colleagues As Said to Have Been Fully Possessed of British Overtures Before the Convention.

LONDON, April 11.—The Financier and Bullionist publishes a dispatch from Pretoria this morning declaring that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms, that peace has been arranged and that the terms of peace have been cabled to the Boer agents in Europe.

Other unconfirmed statements of a similar character are in circulation in London tonight. It is said that Frederick Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South Africa company, has received a telegram to the same effect, but nothing of any official or really reliable nature concerning the matter is known.

The London Times, in its second edition today, publishes a dispatch from Kierksdorp, dated Wednesday, April 9, announcing that acting President Schalkburger and other members of the Boer government arrived there by train April 6 and that messages were sent inviting President Steyn and General Delarey to come in and meet them. While awaiting a reply General Schalkburger and his party were occupying a hotel which had been reserved for their use.

Meeting of Boer Leaders.

The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons today, referring to the press advices from South Africa, said Schalkburger, Reitz, Lucas, Meyer and Jacobs had been joined at Kierksdorp by General Botha, and added that Steyn, Dewet, Delarey and three other members of the late Orange government arrived at the same place yesterday.

No communication, Mr. Brodrick further said, had been received from the Boer leaders, except regarding safe conducts of the participators in the conference.

The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, added the information that no limit had been fixed for the expiration of the safe conducts. These would be extended so long as the negotiations were in progress, after which the delegates would be allowed to return to their respective districts without hindrance.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 9.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State, Secretary of State Reitz of the Transvaal, Acting President Schalkburger of the Transvaal and General Lucas Meyer, commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces, passed through Kroonstad, Orange Free State, Sunday, April 6, on their way to Klerksdorp, southwestern Transvaal, where General Botha, the Transvaal commander-in-chief, arrived Monday, April 7. It was expected that Generals Dewet and Delarey would attend the conference to take place there.

It is understood that the Boer leaders are fully possessed of the British peace terms and that the conference then assembling was to enable the leaders to thoroughly discuss peace terms. It is expected that the final decision of the burghers will shortly be made known.

STOCK INSPECTORS DO WELL

Many Thousand Dollars Saved to Wyoming Men by Work in Stock Yards.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 10.—(Special.)—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association convened in the courthouse, President W. C. Irvine presiding. There were about fifty members present, the balance of 250 members being represented by proxy. Fifty new members were elected.

The reports of Secretary Alice Smith and Treasurer H. G. Hay showed the association to be in a healthy condition.

The following officers were re-elected: President, W. C. Irvine; secretary, Miss Alice Smith; treasurer, H. G. Hay; vice president, Alexander Bowie.

Resolutions similar to those adopted by the American Cattle Growers' association in Denver recently were adopted. The resolutions protest against the action of the government in removing fences, favored an equitable leasing plan, etc.

During the year ending March 31, 1902, the inspectors at Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Sioux City inspected 238,394 head of cattle and found 3,239 head of estrays. The value of the estrays, which also represents the amount saved to the members of the association, was $151,837.68.

At Chicago 167,000 cattle were inspected, 19,000 being Wyoming cattle. There were 1,454 estrays caught, valued at $72,144.46.

At South Omaha 65,598 cattle were inspected and 1,759 estrays taken up, valued at $68,563.50.

At Sioux City seventeen estrays were caught, valued at $778.82, out of 1,500 cattle inspected.

At Denver out of 4,296 cattle inspected nine estrays were taken up, valued at $351.

Rush to Big Horn Basin.

CODY, Wyo., April 10.—(Special.)—S. L. Wiley has returned from New York and other eastern cities, where he secured a party of 100 colonists to settle on land under the big Cody-Salisbury canal east of this place. All the members of the party are farmers. The rush into the Big Horn basin promises to assume vast proportions within the next few months.

Is to Be First Assistant.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Robert J. Wynne, the Washington correspondent of the New York Press, has been offered and has accepted the office of first assistant postmaster general. The nomination probably will be submitted to the senate immediately after the president returns from Charleston. The change will take place May 1, or soon afterward, as Charles Johnston of New Jersey, whom he suceeds, is anxious to retire as soon as possible.

Open Switch Causes Two Deaths.

WAYRAND, Mass., April 10.—A freight train on the Boston & Maine railroad ran into an open switch here early today, jumped the track, and, striking the freight house, pushed it from its position. The engineer, Fred Judkins, and Brakeman William Southerland, both of Somerville, were killed and Fireman Charles McNear of Boston was badly injured.

BRUSSELS SCENE OF RIOT

Civic Guards Ordered on Duty and Assemblages on the Streets Are Prohibited.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—Repeated charges of police and mounted gendarmes with drawn sabers resulted in the dispersal of the rioting mobs here early this morning.

The civic guards of Schaerbeek and Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode, near here, have been ordered to be on duty this evening and the burgomasters of those two communities have prohibited assemblages in the streets of more than five people.

Lancers and chasseurs have been dispatched from Mons to Charleroi, where trouble is anticipated this evening. The civic guards of La Loviere, where buildings were dynamited last night, have been reinforced by mounted chasseurs. A dynamite outrage has been committed at Houdeng Aimeries in the province of Heinaut. Cartridges were exploded outside the Catholic [illegible], which was partially wrecked.

The burgomaster of Liege has made a requisition for artillery and has called out the civic guards there. All the troops at Liege are confined to their barracks.

The council general of the labor party, in session here, has decided to issue a manifesto recommending a general strike for April 14. A warrant is about to be issued for the arrest of M. Volkaert, president of the Society of the Young Socialist guard, whose members were prominent during the riots of yesterday evening, who is charged with being largely responsible for the disturbances.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Brussels says that troops called out in connection with the riots are in a state bordering on mutiny. Many of the militia responded to the call with anti-government colors on their hats and are marching through the streets singing the "Carmagnol" and the "Marseillaise."

Great excitement prevails in the industrial districts. Several militiamen have been arrested for insubordination and the regulars are confined to their barracks. Ball cartridges have been issued to the troops.

MANILA EDITOR ARRESTED

Proprietor of "Freedom" Charged with Sedition and Censuring Commission's Rule.

MANILA, April 10.—Excitement prevails here on account of the arrest of the editor and proprietor of Freedom, a local publication, who is charged with sedition in publishing recently an article from an American periodical, to which the editor of Freedom agreed—he also added remarks of his own, censuring the United States commission's rule, and saying that when it started in July last every paper in the city unheld it, since which they had all dropped by the wayside, as they would not support arbitrary government, "especially when evidences of carpet-bagging and rumors of 'graft' were too thick to be pleasant."

The main charges made were that in many cases the Filipino officers are rascals and that the commission has exalted to the highest positions Filipinos who are notoriously corrupt.

The editors of the Volcano also have been arrested on a suit of the government for demanding the removal of the judge who recently tried General Valdez (the editor of a local Spanish paper), who was fined 4,000 pesetas for libeling two Filipino members of the commission and who is now trying the editor of Freedom under the sedition law.

These proceedings have aroused the entire press of Manila and its representatives met today and resolved to send a committee to the commission to argue against the injustice of the proceedings.

The meeting also decided to send a cable message to President Roosevelt, urging him to take steps to prevent the commission from using the sedition law, in such cases, to prove lese majeste against editors. The meeting, which was enthusiastic, was also largely attended by lawyers, doctors and others.

RELATIONS BADLY STRAINED

Diplomatic Rupture Between the Governments of Italy and Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 10.—Diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Italy have been ruptured. This action arises from the refusal of Switzerland to give satisfaction regarding an article published in Geneva insulting the memory of the murdered King Humbert.

The Bundesrath has sent the following communication to Parliament:

Regrettable misunderstandings have occurred between us and Signor Silvestrelli, the Italian minister. We have felt constrained to request the Italian government, in the interests of the good relations of the two countries, to recall Signor Silvestrelli. The Italian government having refused to do so we broke off relations with Signor Silvestrelli, whereupon the Italian government, on its part, has broken off relations with our minister at Rome. We shall publish the documents relating to this conflict.

The article which led to the differences appeared in an anarchist sheet published in Geneva. Signor Silvestrelli demanded that the authorities prosecute the paper, but the Swiss government replied that it could not act without a complaint being formally lodged by the Italian government. They decline to accept this course and the correspondence became acrimonious, leading finally to the termination of diplomatic relations.

HONOR TO BE VINDICATED

St. James Gazette Has No Doubt of Result of Waller Court-Martial.

LONDON, April 10.—Commenting on the evidence presented at the court-martial, in Manila, of Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the United States marine corps, on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, and on the editorial remarks of American papers and of newspapers here, the St. James' Gazette this afternoon says:

Englishmen know better than to hold a high-spirited, honorable officer responsible for the dishonor of a single criminal. We have no doubt American honor will be vindicated, in the same manner as the British have recently been, by an award of swift, uncompromising justice to the guilty parties. In this country our confidence in American rectitude is in no degree shaken by an isolated example of depravity, such as we know from experience is liable to occur in the armies of the most civilized and most humane nations.

Firmer Irish Policy.

BELFAST, Ireland, April 10.—The Evening Telegraph of this city says it believes Lord Londonderry, the postmaster general and a member of the British cabinet, at a meeting of the Conservative association at Belfast tomorrow, will announce that the government decided at Monday's cabinet meeting on a firmer policy in Ireland, including the suppression of the United Irish league.

PLAN FIGHT ON CUBAN BILL

Test Will Come When Measure Comes from Committee of the Whole.

INSURGENTS WILL MOVE TO RECOMMIT

Receipts of Omaha and Des Moines Postoffices Show Material Increases Over March of Last Year.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—As the debate on Cuban reciprocity broadens and continues the factions have begun to cast about for definite results. From close investigation, based on a thorough canvass of the leaders, it appears that the strongest showing in opposition to the measure will be made when the bill is finally reported from the committee of the whole with the recommendation that it pass. Coupled with that recommendation will be one made by the republican leader of the opposition that the bill be recommitted to the committee on ways and means with instructions to bring in a new bill striking out all differentials on sugar and admit refined sugar at the same rate of duty as raw sugar. Upon this motion it is believed that the democrats can all unite and if the insurgents can muster the votes they claim in support of this proposition the bill will be sent back to the committee, where it will languish until the end of the session.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, who is to close the debate on the part of those fighting for beet sugar, said tonight that the plan of the "insurgents" would be to amend the bill in committee of the whole, failing in which no attempt would be made to carry the fight outside.

The fact is that the "insurgents" are playing for position and having accomplished this they are willing to quit.

Mercer and Burkett Undecided.

In a canvass of the Nebraska delegation even the democrats are divided, while the two republican members have not made up their mind how they would vote on the proposition to recommit. This is a fair indication of the drift and it would under these circumstances be fair to predict the passage of the measure.

Representative Stark today received advices from Henderson, Neb., that the death of George Klassen, a citizen of that place, had been reported from the Philippines and asking him to confirm the same if possible. Judge Stark at once called upon the War department for information, but had received no advice tonight. Dr. Klassen enlisted in the Sixth United States cavalry in 1897 and with his regiment saw service in Cuba, having been wounded in the battle of Santiago. After the Spanish-American war he went to the Philippines as veterinary surgeon and while in this capacity he was reported to have been killed. Dr. Klassen comes of a well known family in York county.

Move for Fort Meade.

Senator Kittredge stated today that he would introduce an amendment to the sundry civil bill setting apart $100,000 of the $1,500,000 carried by the bill for barracks and quarters for improvements at Fort Meade, S. D., thereby commencing a permanent post in the Black Hills.

Lieutenant James Justice of the Twenty-second infantry is in Washington on a visit to his brother, Ewan Justice.

Senator Gamble introduced a bill today to extend the benefits of the pension laws of the United States to members of the company of Yankton Indian scouts who served under the command of General Alfred Sulley in his campaign in Dakota territory in 1864-5. The Indians referred to reside in Charles Mix county and are said to have been friends of the United States since 1851. In the campaign which General Sulley made in the spring of 1864 against the Indians he enrolled fifty-one of the Yanktons as scouts.

Postal Receipts Increase.

The receipts of the Omaha postoffice for March were $38,897, compared with $36,281 for March of last year, showing an increase of $2,616.

At Des Moines the receipts were $39,396 and $32,479, or an increase of $6,817.

The First National bank of Omaha and the Hanover National bank of New York were today approved as reserve agents for the First National bank of Sidney, Neb.

The postoffice at Adaton, Sheridan county, Neb., has been moved one mile north, with Charles S. Rucker as postmaster.

Bid Burus was today appointed postmaster at Georgetown, Monroe county, Ia.

The name of the postoffice at Republican, Minnehaha county, S. D., has been ordered changed to Renner and Oscar J. Nessau commissioned postmaster.

These Indian school appointments were made today: Miss Alice M. Pike of Fort Madison, Ia.; industrial teacher at Crow Creek, Mont.; Miss Maude B. Brockney of Washita, Ia., industrial teacher at Leech Lake, Minn.; James H. Brary of Rochester, N. Y., gardener at Rosebud, S. D.

The senate bill to extend the time of building the Omaha Northern railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston county was reported favorably by Representative Curtis today from the committee on Indian affairs.

SHAW NAMES DEPOSITORIES

Secretary of Treasury Announces Increase in Capital of First National of Omaha.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The secretary of the treasury has designated national banks as depositories as follows: First National, Eureka, Cal., $50,000; Merchants national of Portland, Ore., $200,000; First National, Wilkesbarre, Pa., $50,000; First national, Sioux City, Ia., $50,000; State national and Colonial national, both of Cleveland, O., 200,000; National Suffolk bank of Boston, $200,000; Commercial national of Houston, Tex., $50,000; City national, Knoxville, Tenn., $50,000; San Francisco national of San Francisco, $200,000; Farmer and Merchants' national of Winchester, Va., $50,000.

The secretary has applications from banks aggregating in amount $250,000,000 and $300,000,000, while he will not designate many more, he expects to name a few more soon.

First National of Omaha, increase $100,000; Southern Illinois of East St. Louis, Ill., increase $50,000; Oskaloosa of Oskaloosa, Ia., $50,000; Watertown City of South Dakota, $50,000; Mercantile of Pueblo, Colo., $50,000; First National of York, Neb., $50,000; First National of Beatrice, Neb., $50,000; Ottumwa of Ottumwa, Ia., $50,000; Park National of New York, increase $1,000,000; Montana of Helena, increase $50,000.

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MISS STONE IN AMERICA

Former Captive Missionary Reaches Her Home Land in Poor Physical Condition.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary who was captured by brigands in Bulgaria and held for ransom, arrived here today on Duetschland. She looked pale and worn and said the sea voyage had made her very ill. She was met at the steamer's pier by her brother, Charles A. Stone, and by many other relatives and friends. Miss Stone said the brigands were not so fierce as might have been imagined. They said many insulting things, but never struck or beat either her or her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

"There have been several reports printed which stated that Mme. Tsilka had been held for ransom by our captors," said Miss Stone, "but that is a mistake. I was the one they wanted and they always take a married woman to chaperon a single one, no matter how old the latter may be. The brigands meant to take the first married woman they came across to accompany me, but the one they first found happened to be Mrs. Wosheva, a native missionary and a widow, who was very ill at the time. Mme. Tsilka was therefore decided upon by the brigands, for which I was very thankful afterward, and I will tell you why.

"Seven weeks before we were released a baby was born to Mme. Tsilka. The brigands had by this time become so insulting and cruel in their remarks that it was becoming unbearable. The appearance of the baby stopped all this, for the reason that the brigands of Turkey believe that a curse will settle on them if they do harm to a child or its mother. Our treatment after the birth of the baby was excellent. We began to get better food, although I must admit that it was generally very good, and the sneering remarks stopped.

"It was when the negtiations for our release fell through or became disturbed that we were subjected to our worst treatment. 'You are to die twenty days from now,' or 'we will put a bullet in your brain soon,' were some of the pleasant things that they said to us."

Miss Stone said she would go at once to Massachusetts to see her mother, who is more than 90 years old.

WON'T URGE MERGER BILL

Leaders of Railway Interests Abandon Efforts to Push Measure Through Iowa House.

DES MOINES, April 10.—W. P. Brady of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway has been urging the passage of what has been termed the Molsberry railway bill, and Chairman Wise of the house committee on railways, are authority for the statement that no further effort will be made to get the measure through the house.

They stated that they hoped the compromise measure passing the senate Tuesday would meet the objections raised in the governor's veto of the original bill, but that as they have been assured that the governor will again exercise his veto, should the bill pass the house, they will not embarrass their friends in the house by asking them to go on record needlessly but two days before adjournment is to be taken.

IOWA POSTOFFICE ROBBED

Government Safe at Collender Blown Open, but Robbers Make Slight Haul.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Cracksmen blew open the safe in the postoffice at Callender, near this city, Wednesday night and made their escape without detection. The safe was blown open with dynamite and the work was evidently done by experts. The robbers secured about $3 in money, and stamps amounting to $5.65. They overlooked a package containing several thousand stamps just received at the postoffice, which had not been opened, but was in the safe.

Two suspicious characters were in Callender Wednesday, but otherwise there is no clue.

WOMAN IS BADLY BURNED

Clothing Ignites from a Bonfire and is Burned Completely Off.

BOONE, Ia., April 10.—(Special.)—At noon yesterday Mrs. Matilda Ericson, former wife of Senator Ericson, attempted to quench a bonfire which had been started in the yard, when her clothing caught fire and was burned completely off.

She was burned so badly that it is not thought she can recover. She was alone at the time and when assistance came it was too late.

DEATH PENALTY FOR BUSSE

Hanging Ordered for Wife Murderer by Jury at Waverly, Iowa.

DES MOINES, April 10.—At 11 o'clock last night the jury in the Busse murder case at Waverly returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree and ordered a sentence of death by hanging.

There has been no legal execution in Iowa for eight years. Busse was charged with fracturing his wife's skull, cutting her throat and then placing her on a feather bed and setting it on fire.

Iowa Boy Succumbs to Burns.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Sten Johnson, aged 13, died here this morning from burns received on Wednesday. The boy's clothing caught from a bonfire and was burned from his body. He lived only a few hours, suffering terrible agony.

VALUE OF ARMOUR ESTATE

Worth Over Fourteen Millions and Includes Shares in Union Stock Yards National Bank.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The total valuation of the late Philip D. Armour estate in Chicago and New York has just been arrived at. It amounts to $14,751,105, and to a large extent consists of personal property. In addition to the above named sum there is some real estate in Illinois and elsewhere, the value of which is not given. Mr. Armour left practically all of his estate to his widow, Mavlina, and his son, J. Ogden Armour. Included in his personal property were 63,384 shares in the Armour company, 250 shares Milwaukee elevator, 82 shares Continental National bank, 100 shares Metropolitan National bank, 100 shares National Trust company, 150 shares Illinois Trust and Savings bank, 250 shares Wisconsin Marine bank, 570 shares Interstate bank, Kansas City, and 405 shares Union Stock Yards National bank, South Omaha.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES SOUTH

President Ends His Visit in Charleston and Starts for Washington.

CHEERED ALL ALONG THE JOURNEY

Chief Executive Tells Enthusiastic Southerners He is Better American for Having Been Among Them.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., April 10.—The visit of President Roosevelt and party to the south terminated today. When the president came down stairs he held an informal reception in the hotel parlors, and shortly afterward, accompanied by most of his party, was taken for a drive to Dorchester, the site of the old Spanish fort, under the escort of Captain F. W. Wagner and J. C. Hemphill. The tea farm of Dr. Sheppard, not far from the inn, was next visited, and as the president alighted from his carriage a number of diminutive negro pickers lined up in front of Dr. Sheppard's house and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "America" and other patriotic airs.

The president thanked them. A company of marines who had acted as the president's guard while at Charleston and here, under Captain Henry Leonard, were lined up on the depot platform. The president thanked them for their services and expressed regret that they had not participated in the Prince Henry ceremonies, because, he said, he was sure they would have made a fine appearance. The train then pulled out for Washington amid cheers of an immense crowd gathered at the station.

Crowds of Cheering People.

Through the towns that the presidential train passed on the return journey crowds of cheering people lined the tracks to catch a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt.

A crowd had gathered at the depot at Columbia, and there was a rush for the president's car. In the crowd were a number of students of the South Carolina college, who gave a strong college yell. When a semblance of order was restored the president, who had been standing on the platform with Mrs. Roosevelt, made a short speech, in which he said that this was but another evidence of the cordial treatment he had received while in the state. He greatly pleased his audience when he told them that he was a good American when he came to South Carolina, but he was a better one when he left it. Considerable laughter was caused when he grapsed the outstretched hand of a little girl and said he was partial to children because he had half a dozen of them himself.

President Makes a Speech.

Winnsboro and Chester, S. C., turned out immense crowds. At the latter place, where a brief stop was made, the president appeared on the rear platform. There was a loud call for Mrs. Roosevelt and when she came out of her car on the platform a mighty shout went up. The president responded to the request for a speech as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to thank you. I want to thank the people of both the Carolinas for the reception I have met with today and during the two preceding days. I have appreciated to the full the hospitality of the people of Charleston and marveled at the beauty of their exposition. The welcome that has been extended to me in your state will be an inspiration in my public life and I shall endeavor, men and women of this state, so to conduct myself always that you and all other Americans shall have reason to be satisfied with the way your affairs are managed. I thank you heartily and wish you well. I only hope that you have enjoyed having me here only half as much as I have enjoyed being here.

In the Tar Heel State.

SALISBURY, N. C., April 10.—The first stop in the Tar Heel state was at Charlotte. The demonstration was no less hearty than in the Palmetto state. The president was forced to make a speech, in which he said:

I am glad to have the chance of greeting you tonight to say how much I appreciate your having come. (A voice: "How about the Mecklenberg declaration?") The Mecklenberg declaration was all right. (Then, after a pause) Some one in the audience has spoken of the Mecklenberg declaration. That was the first declaration of independence in what are now the United States. To my good fortune I have studied much of the early history of North Carolina. I know the part you played in the revolution in winning the great west for the republic. I feel that you deserve to be called in a peculiar sense Americans of Americans, and no higher phrase than that can be given in our country.

COMMISSION MEN FIGHT RULE

Stock Yards Company Locks Gates of Pens and Commission Men Break Them Open.

KANSAS CITY, April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Stock Yards company this morning enforced its new yarding rules and confusion and chaos reigned among the traders and commission men. The Stock Yards company had its employes yard stock in pens heretofore occupied by the commission men whenever it was possible. The gates to the pens were locked and only the authorized agents of, or the commission men themselves, could obtain possession of the stock. Alderman John Strode of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company secured an iron club and knocked the locks from several gates and forcibly took possession of the cattle consigned to his firm. A few other commission men followed his example. Others went to the trouble to follow the rules and gave written orders for the delivery of cattle or claimed them in person. The Chicago Live Stock Commission company attempted to file the names of its employes authorized to receive and "assist" the yard company to yard and deliver stock consigned to it. General Manager Rust objected to the order because of the word "assist." The commission men met this afternoon and appointed a committee of twelve to formulate a plan of action and report at another meeting tomorrow.

NEBRASKA IN THE TOP NOTCH

State's Winter Wheat Condition Lacks Little of Getting a Perfect Mark.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The April report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 78.7, against 91.7 on April 1, 1901, 82.1 at the corresponding date in 1900 and 82.4 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The averages of the principal states are as follows:

Pennsylvania, 82; Ohio, 77; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 90; Tennessee, 69; Texas, 72; Kansas, 73; Missouri, 91; Nebraska and California, each 93, and Oklahoma, 67.

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 86.4, against 93.1 on April 1, 1901, 84.8 at the corresponding date in 1900 and 88.1 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

The averages in the principal states are as follows: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 85; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 94, and Kansas, 87.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Cooler in West Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	42	1 p. m.	49
6 a. m.	44	2 p. m.	52
7 a. m.	45	3 p. m.	57
8 a. m.	42	4 p. m.	57
9 p. m.	39	5 p. m.	57
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	57
11 a. m.	41	7 p. m.	56
12 m.	44	8 p. m.	54
		9 p. m.	51

MRS. TABOR BRINGS SUIT

Large Sum of Money is Involved, Mostly in Colorado Mining Stocks.

DENVER, Colo., April 10.—Elizabeth Tabor, widow of Senator Tabor, filed two suits in the district court for damages aggregating $250,000 and to recover possession of a large amount of mining stocks which she alleges have been misappropriated by the defendants. One suit is against David H. Moffatt. In this suit Mrs. Tabor asks for $150,000 and for an accounting from Mr. Moffatt of the disposition of 1,250 shares of stock in the Maid of Erin Silver Mines company, valued at $498,750, and 9,168 shares in the Gold and Silver Extraction Company of America, limited, valued at $45,840. Mrs. Tabor avers that her husband placed these stocks in Mr. Moffatt's hands as trustee pending negotiations for the sale of them. She alleges that the sale was never made and that the stocks were never returned to her husband.

The second suit was brought by Mrs. Tabor and Mrs. "Tim" Foley against George W. Trimble and A. V. Hunter of Leadville and John Campion to recover 50,870 shares of stock in the Iroquois Mining company. The plaintiffs ask for $100,000 damages. They allege that July 1, 1887, this stock was placed by Tabor and Foley with Messrs. Trimble and Hunter, to be delivered to Mr. Campion on or before July 1, 1899, upon the payment by Campion of $50,000. It is alleged that Mr. Campion defaulted in the payment of the money and in performing other certain conditions and that Trimble and Hunter have never returned the stock.

MULE DEPOT IN MISSOURI

Relay Station from Which British Ship Live Stock Involved in Inquisition.

LATHROP, Mo., April 10.—There is a report here that President Roosevelt's order to investigate the British mule purchases in America includes an examination of the mule yards here at Lathrop. Mules are sent from here to New Orleans, where they are sent to South Africa. There are ten British officers here. They say the British government does not own a dollar of the property in Clinton county and that no horses have been bought by the British War department in the United States. The purchases were all made in South Africa, these British officers say.

The attention of Governor Dockery was called to the statement that the British government has been buying horses and mules here for nearly a year.

Major J. Moore, who is at the head of the ten British officers, when asked the position of his government in the purchases that are being made in the United States, is quoted as saying that he was practically here the same as any private citizen would be, although he is an army officer and has seen active service in South Africa. He said the British government does not buy the horses and mules here, but has sent some of its army officers and veterinary surgeons here to inspect the horses and treat them before they are sent to South Africa, where they are sold to the British government.

There are 5,600 horses and mules here now and 200 head of cattle. The next shipment will be made this week, as soon as a transport arrives at New Orleans.

LOWTHER WILL APPEAL CASE

Deposed Minister Justifies His Doctrines by Examples of Methodist Bishops.

M'PHERSON, Kan., April 10.—Rev. Granville Lowther has decided to appeal from the verdict of the trial committee in the recent Methodist Episcopal conference at Arkansas City, which found him guilty of teaching heretical doctrines and deposed him. He says:

Many Methodists urge me to appeal because they think the decision is an injustice to their domination on the questions involved and commits them to old statements which no educated man believes.

Bishop Andrews in a recent address delivered to the candidates for orders in the Baltimore conference, emphasised the same teachings for which I had been expelled. Bishop Warren is a scientist of the modern type, Bishop Vincent is an avowed evolutionist and higher critic; Bishop Foster is accounted heterodox in the teachings of his book, "Beyond the Grave."

My lawyer says six of the eleven men who sat on the trial committee had seen my essay on which the charges were based and had it argued into them as heretical before the conference met. The men who prefered the charges against me and who sat on the jury were men not posted on evolution, higher criticism or the scientific side of the atonement, and most of them have never read a standard book on any of those subjects. I think if the case were taken before men of broader range of vision the decision would be reversed.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN EAST

Colorado Springs Man Said to Be Involved in Cuban Postal Frauds Arrested.

BOSTON, April 10.—Detectives, assisted by a Boston inspector, have captured Philip A. Troutfetter, alias A. P. Taylor, on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice in Colorado Springs, but the police say the man also is wanted in connection with the cases of Neeley and Rathbone in the Cuban postal frauds. Troutfetter is said to be under the charge of larceny of $1,500 from Emeline Baker of Colorado Springs in April, 1898. It is said he received the money for purposes of investments and devoted it to his personal use.

LINCOLN MEDICS NOT PLEASED

Decide Not to Oppose the Arrangements with the Omaha Medical College, However.

LINCOLN, April 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Lincoln Medical association met tonight and discussed the action of the Board of Regents in annexing the Omaha Medical college to the University of Nebraska. No action was taken, but it was the sense of some of the members that the regents should have consulted the physicians of Lincoln before closing the deal. It is asserted, however, that the association will not oppose the annexation of the college.

SAYS POLICY IS BAD

Governor Gardener of Tayabas Criticise Present Treatment of Filipinos.

WILL INSPIRE HATRED OF AMERICANS

Points Out the Lack of Diplomacy in Officials Dealing with the Natives.

FEARS COMPLICATION OF TROUBLES

Asserts the Existing Course Will Lead to a Perpetual Revolution in Islands.

POLITICAL SITUATION RETROGRADING

Work of Philippine Commission, Governor Gardener Says, is Generally Commended and is Bearing Good Results.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—When the senate committee on the Philippines met today Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, laid before the committee the report of Major Cornelius Gardener, civil governor of the Philippine province of Tayabas, to which reference was made by General Miles in his correspondence with Secretary Root.

This report had been withheld and this caused the adoption of a resolution at the last meeting of the committee requesting the secretary of war to send the report to the committee.

The report is dated December 16, 1901, and is a review of conditions in the islands and tells what has been done in the way of the campaign. In the course of the report the governor says:

A vigorous campaign was at once organized against insurgents in arms, with the troops acting under positive order to shoot no unarmed natives and to burn houses except barracks. Looting was prohibited under the strictest penalties. Company and other commanders were ordered to pay for everything taken for necessity or bought from natives.

The governor on the lengthy detail tells about what has been done and recommends that the operations against the insurgents should be by a force of natives. He has traveled all over the province with no other escort than natives.

Would Concentrate Forces.

In another report he says:

As civil governor I feel it my duty to say that it is my firm conviction that the United States troops should at the earliest opportunity be concentrated in one or two garrisons, if it is thought desirable that the good sentiment and loyalty that formerly existed to the United States among the people of this province should be encouraged.

Being in close touch with the people, having visited all the pueblos one or more times, having lived with them in their homes, I know that such a sentiment once existed. Of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of the barrieos in trying to lay waste to the country so that the insurgents cannot occupy it, the torturing of natives by so-called water cure and other methods, in order to obtain information, the harsh treatment of natives generally and the failure of inexperienced lately appointed lieutenants commanding posts to distinguish between those who are friendly and those unfriendly and to treat every native as if he were, whether or no, an insurrecto at heart, this favorable sentiment above referred to is being fast destroyed and a deep hatred toward us engendered.

If these things need be done they had best be done by native troops, so that the people of the United States will not be credited therewith. Almost without exception soldiers, and also many officers, refer to natives in their presence as "niggers" and natives are beginning to understand what the word "nigger" means.

Present Course Erroneous.

The course now being pursued in this province and in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Samar is, in my opinion, sowing seeds for a perpetual revolution against us hereafter whenever a good opportunity offers. Under present conditions the political situation in this province is slowly retrograding and the American sentiment is decreasing and we are daily making permanent enemies.

In the course above referred to troops make no distinction, often, between the property of those natives who are insurgents or insurgent sympathizers and the property of those who therefore have risked their lives by being loyal to the United States and giving us information against their countrymen in arms. Often every house in a barrio is burned.

In my opinion the small number of irreconcilable insurgents still in arms, although admittedly difficult to catch, does not justify the means employed, especially when it is taken into consideration the suffering that must be undergone by the innocent and its effect upon the people hereafter.

Natives Favor Commission's Laws.

The work of the Philippine commission and the laws that have been enacted by it are everywhere favorably commented upon by the natives. The efforts being made for the general education of the people are appreciated by all. The provincial government and the municipal governments established are slowly bringing order out of chaos and anarchy, and there begins to be visible everywhere in this province progress and prosperity. True loyalty and contentment can only come under a benign civil government.

The attitude of the army, thereby meaning most of its officers and soldiers, is, however, decidedly hostile to the provincial and municipalitan government in this province and to civil government in these islands in general.

In Manila especially it is intensely so, even among the higher officers. The work of the commission in the establishment of provincial governments is ridiculed even in the presence of the natives. It is openly stated that the army should remain in charge for the next twenty years. Outrages committed by officers and soldiers against natives in an organized municipality and province, when reported by the presidente or governor to the military authorities are often not punished.

This in my opinion is unfortunate because loyal natives begin to fear that local self-government will not last long and that any slight disturbance in a province may at any time be made the pretext to again place it under military rule, and this is just the thing the insurgents at heart most desire.

It has been stated that a Filipino or an oriental does not appreciate just or kindly treatment and that he considers it an evidence of weakness, and that severe and harsh measures are the only ones that are permanently effective with Filipinos. I have found that just and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which these people can become our friends and satisfied with United States sovereignty.

Superior Intelligence in Tayabas.

Having been stationed six years on the Rio Grande, I am well acquainted with the natives of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and while stationed in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, I visited every town in that province and was able to observe the intelligence and education there. I believe that the people of Tayabas province are in every way superior in education, intelligence, morals and civilization to the people of Tamaulipas or Santa Clara.

As an officer of the army I regret that my duty as civil governor of the province impels me to state the attitude of the majority of my fellow officers toward the civil government in these islands and its effect upon the people, but I feel that the interests of the government involved and the future of these people for whose welfare we are responsible are of such vast importance that I ought report things as I see and know them in order that my superiors may be able to order what the situation demands.

With the report is a copy of letter by General Corbin to General Chaffee, dated February 19, saying he encloses the report of Major Gardner and that there should be a complete investigation. There also is a cable message dated April 2, in which Gen-