

TWO SENATORS IN NEBRASKA

Millard of Omaha and Governor Dietrich.

DEADLOCK IS BROKEN

Thompson and Rosewater Withdraw From the Contest.

THE CAUCUS CHOICE IS RATIFIED

On Joint Ballot Each Receives Seventy Votes, the Full Republican Strength.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—After a deadlock of 2 1/2 months the republicans of the Nebraska legislature to-day nominated J. H. Millard of Omaha and Governor Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings for the long and short terms, respectively, in the United States senate.

A joint session of the legislature at noon ratified the caucus nominations. Each received 70 votes, the full republican strength.

Mr. Millard will succeed Senator Thurston and Governor Dietrich is the successor of the late Senator Hayward.

If there had been no choice to-day, Nebraska would not have been represented in the United States senate.

When the republican caucus adjourned late last night, the deadlock was apparently as firm as ever. On reassembling this morning, the men that had probably prevented a nomination of D. E. Thompson several days ago, began going over to Crouse, but they could not muster enough votes to nominate him.

Mr. Thompson finally announced his decision to withdraw from the contest for the short term and he suggested that his followers take up Governor Dietrich.

Immediately Edward Rosewater of Omaha, candidate for the long term, announced his withdrawal, and he suggested that his friends take up Mr. Millard. Melklejohn also withdrew.

Two ballots were then taken. On the first Governor Dietrich received 67 votes and his nomination was made unanimous. Crouse received 35 and Millard 23.

When the second ballot was half finished several changes were made to Millard, and when Crouse finally withdrew before the completion of the vote, Millard's nomination was declared unanimous.

The New Senators.

Joseph H. Millard and Charles H. Dietrich are both bankers. Neither has been prominent in politics until within the last year.

Senator-elect Millard was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1836. He came to Nebraska at the age of 20, and since has been a resident of Omaha. He was the founder of the Omaha National bank, of which he is still the president. He was for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad, but he has not been connected with the road under the new organization. He has never held a public office of any kind.

Charles H. Dietrich is the president of the German National bank of Hastings. He was born at Aurora, Ill., in 1853 and came to this state in 1887. Prior to his nomination for governor on the republican ticket last year, he had never been in politics.

Governor Dietrich's election will raise Lieutenant Governor Savage to the office of governor.

The Deciding Ballot.

The deciding ballot in the joint session was: Millard, 70; Dietrich, 70; Allen, 58; W. H. Thompson, 52; Hitchcock, 8; Berge, 2.

Millard Is Surprised.

Omaha, March 28.—"My selection as one of the United States senators from Nebraska comes to me as a surprise," said J. H. Millard. "I was not a candidate. Mr. Hanna had nothing to do with my selection."

NORTHROP ON THE LIST

St. Louis Fair Commission Is Nearly Completed.

Washington, March 28.—The president still lacks one name of completing the St. Louis exposition commission. The eight men elected are ex-Senators Carter, McBride, Thurston and Lindsay, ex-Representatives Allen of Mississippi and Glynn of New York, and Northrop of Minnesota and E. S. of Arkansas.

The ninth appointee will be a republican, and the contest is said to lie between F. A. Betts of Connecticut, C. N. Miller of Indiana and another man.

ALGER MAY KEEP STILL

Friends Advise Him Not to Print His Book.

HISTORY OF THE WAR

President Has Not Decided What to Do With Aguinaldo.

NORTHROP WILL BE APPOINTED

President, It Is Said, Has Stated That He Is on the List of Commissioners.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 28.—Information comes from the war department that General Miles has decided not to make any reply to the attack on him in a chapter of General Russell A. Alger's history of the Spanish-American war, which was printed in the February number of an eastern magazine. It is the chapter about embalmed beef. Nearly two months have elapsed since it was published. When General Miles read it he stated that he would prepare an answer. Since then his friends have advised him that the wisest course would be to ignore the whole matter, and he abides by their advice. He is in New York to-day.

General Alger's book is awaited with great curiosity, not only by officials of the war department and army officers here in Washington, but by administration people generally. The bitter tone of the published chapter only edged their curiosity. Whatever may have been the consensus of opinion just after the chapter appeared, the prevailing sentiment, at least in Washington, is that General Alger would be quite as wise as General Miles if he would make up his mind not to print the book.

It was stated to-day by an army officer who knows General Alger well that some of his best friends have actually been using their influence with him to suppress the book. He added that this was no secret in war department circles. They have been telling him that its publication, if the published chapter is a sample, might turn the tide of public sentiment against him, rather than for him, and that anyhow he would lose nothing in point of regard by the country if it was never published.

When General Alger's secretary was in Washington in January, he said the general's book would be published in February. As it is now nearly April, and as it is not out yet, Washington is beginning to conjecture whether or not it is being held back.

Neither the president nor Secretary Root has considered the question of what is to be done with Aguinaldo, now that he has been captured. Suggestions were made to Mr. McKinley to-day by his callers, but he told them all that he had not made up his mind as to the course of procedure. He will wait further advices from Judge Taft and General MacArthur.

Some of the president's callers, like Senator Hawley, favored confinement in a strong prison on the island of Guam, where several Filipinos have already been sent by General MacArthur. Special precautions should be taken, in their opinion, to prevent an escape. No one suggested that Aguinaldo be executed, as that would probably lead to a revolution of feeling on the part of some of his former followers, who are now friendly to the United States and are doing all they can to bring about peace in the Philippines.

Another suggestion was made that Aguinaldo be asked to aid the Philippine commission to secure the surrender of guerrilla bands now infesting the islands.

Senator Nelson called on President McKinley to-day to urge the appointment of the men recommended by the Minnesota Purchase fair commission, and it is understood, it was assumed that his name would be in the list when it is announced. It was thought that the president would make the appointments to-day, but he did not do so. The time in which he can act is growing shorter. The act provides that the commission shall be appointed in thirty days after approval by the president. He signed the bill on March 2 and therefore has until next Tuesday to complete his list.

—H. C. Stevens.

Washington Small Talk.

Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota, Lake, Faribault county, D. J. Townsend; Iowa—Amador, Wapello county, W. L. Carey; Montana—Coble, Carbon county, N. P. Johnson; South Dakota—Farnsworth, Sanborn county, G. E. Rhodes.

Representative Stevens saw Supervising Architect Taylor to-day about the St. Paul public building. He was told that Hennessey



TOO MUCH FOR AGGY. Aggy—Here comes that Kansas crowd. That does settle it.

BOARD OF CONTROL

All That's Needed Now Is the Signature of the Governor.

CANDIDATES NOW ANNOUNCED

The Governor, It Is Said, Will Treat Both Cities Alike—The Candidates.

NEW GOEBEL TRIALS

Caleb Powers and James Howard Will Be Tried Again.

ERRORS IN THE FIRST TRIAL

Court of Appeals Holds the Taylor Pardon Not Valid and the Indictment Good.

RAISE THE RATE

Clever Scheme to Defeat the Gross Earnings Bill Is Now in Pickle.

VETERINARY EXAMINERS

Gov. Van Sant Announces Members of State Board.

OFFERED TO KNOX

But He Has Not Yet Accepted the Attorney Generalship.

TWO FORGES JOIN

Russian Students Ally Themselves With the Workingmen.

PANIC IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Uprising Will Be Put Down Only by a Great Loss of Life and Suffering.

ST. PAUL MEN AT WORK

St. Paul, with her usual omnivorous appetite, has organized a campaign to secure a board which will favor the St. Paul jobbing interests.

PREFECT CRITICISED

He Should Have Prevented the Outbreak of the Students.

MINNEAPOLITANS NOT NAPPING

Minneapolis has not been napping this time, though St. Paul got a little better start.

LOSS BY FLOODS

Extensive Areas Inundated by the Waters of the La Crosse.

JOIN FORCES

Boer Commandoes, a Thousand Strong, Move to Orange River.

AGUINALDO IS NOW A PRISONER

General Funston Captures the Filipino Leader and Three of His Staff in a Daring Exploit.

Capture Is Difficult, and One Filipino Major Is Killed—Important Documents Are Seized.

Prevailing Opinion Is That This Means the End of the Insurrection—Views in Washington and Elsewhere.

DOESN'T END IT

Senator Teller Says the Insurrection Will Go On.

GREAT FOR KANSAS

Lieutenant Admire Also Once Lived in Funston's State.

CONFIRMED BY MACARTHUR

Secretary Root Says He Will Be Treated Like Other Prisoners.

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Manila, March 28.—General Funston, with the assistance of a number of Macabebes and some Americans, captured Aguinaldo, March 23, in the country near Casiguran, nine miles from Baler, in the province of Isabella, on the northeast coast of the island of Luzon. The rebel leader and three members of his staff are now in Manila.

Aguinaldo was brought to Manila on the United States gunboat Vicksburg, was taken ashore at 3:10 p. m. to-day, and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanán palace.

AGGIE IS CHEERFUL

He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the officers of General MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Anda street jail.

Capture Difficult. Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

The Plan. Some months ago letters were captured by the Americans showing beyond peradventure that the rebel leader was hiding in the northeastern part of the island. General Funston immediately conceived his bold plan to capture him, which received General MacArthur's approval. Two weeks ago he started from Manila with Surgeon Major Harris, Captain Newton of the Thirty-fourth infantry, Lieutenant Admire of the Twenty-second infantry, Lieutenant Mitchell of the Fortieth infantry, six veteran Americans and a number of native scouts, all of whom were selected for their bravery and extensive knowledge of the country.

General Funston's plan was that after he and his party had landed as near as possible to the place where Aguinaldo was thought to be in hiding, the native scouts were to pass themselves off as insurgents, who, having captured General Funston and the other Americans, were conveying them to Aguinaldo.

When the supposed prisoners were brought by their alleged captors before Aguinaldo, they were to appear in their true character, seize the Filipino and make their way back to the coast, where the gunboat Vicksburg, which conveyed the party, was to await their return.

There is no doubt that the outbreak will be quelled eventually, but it will be done only at an incalculable cost of life and suffering.

Another striking feature of this outbreak is the refusal of large numbers of the dvorniks, or yardmen, who act as a species of police reserve, to assist the regular police in repressing the disorders, thus manifesting sympathy with the people.

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It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a mediation committee to inquire into the complaints of the students and trying to persuade them to behave.

A story comes from the hospitals that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots. Presumably the wounds were inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cossacks are said to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, and the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week except from disease.

CONFIRMED BY MACARTHUR

Secretary Root Says He Will Be Treated Like Other Prisoners.

Washington, March 28.—The press reports of the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston at Manila in the following cablegram to Adjutant General Corbin:

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

Malacanán is General MacArthur's headquarters and residence in Manila. Secretary Root said this morning that he could make no statement as yet as to the disposition of Aguinaldo. He supposes he

will be treated as other prominent insurgents that have been captured. When asked if Funston would be rewarded by promotion, the secretary said that question had not been considered. Admiral Remy at Manila has cabled the navy department as follows:

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

Signs of Break Up. Secretary Long Notes the Help of the Natives. Washington, March 28.—Secretary Long suggested that the moral effect of Aguinaldo's capture would be quite as much as the military of the capture. He considered it one of the most significant features of the affair that the natives themselves had been instrumental in bringing about the capture. Their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that they felt that there was no longer any real danger to be apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength. This was a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves. To this sentiment was now added, the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrectionary movement, which would doubtless exert far reaching influence upon the native mind.

"What will be done to Aguinaldo?" Mr. Long was asked. "It is a little early to say," responded the secretary. "I should say that he should be spanked with a shingle."

PICKED FOR THE JOB. Funston Was Kept in the Philippines to Capture Aguinaldo. Washington, March 28.—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. Long before Funston made the attempt he was selected by the authorities here as the officer who might accomplish it. General Funston intended 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 a contingency might arise to give him the opportunity to test his prowess.

DOESN'T END IT. Senator Teller Says the Insurrection Will Go On. Denver, March 28.—United States Senator Henry H. Teller said regarding the capture of Aguinaldo: "The capture is important, of course. It is valuable to eliminate him from further operations in the Philippines, but I am sorry to say that his capture will not close the war, by any means. I am of the opinion that we shall still have difficulties there, because of the general sympathy of the people, according to General MacArthur's statement, with the insurgents. General MacArthur has reported that the people are united against us, and I am afraid that is true."

GREAT FOR KANSAS. Lieutenant Admire Also Once Lived in Funston's State. Guthrie, Oklahoma, March 28.—Governor Stanley of Kansas, said: "I am more than glad to know that a Kan-

JOIN FORCES. Boer Commandoes, a Thousand Strong, Move to Orange River. Cape Town, March 28.—Commandant Kritzinger, Commandant Scheeper and Commandant Vanreenan have joined forces, and the Boer commandoes, a thousand strong, are now moving in the direction of the Orange river via Ventersdorp, Cape Colony.

LOSS BY FLOODS. Extensive Areas Inundated by the Waters of the La Crosse. Special to The Journal. La Crosse, Wis., March 28.—Great damage is being done in this vicinity from floods caused by the overflowing of the La Crosse river. Every year the damage is great, but it is feared this year will break the record. The roads leading from North La Crosse to Medary are all under water, and in some places great gullies have been washed out. A rise of another foot will wash away farm buildings along the banks of the river. Dams are being built to protect property.

Unless the rise ceases the loss will be the largest in the history of this place.

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COLONEL FREDE RICK FUNSTON.



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO.