



What is it, what is it,
What news does it bring?
'Tis the scent of the violet.
The voice of the Spring.

Even as the violet's fragrance announces mild mannered Spring knocking at our door, so the gorgeous showing of the swellest styles of Clothing for Spring at our store is the signal that our SPRING campaign starts with a vigorous, hand-to-day. And a proud show it is.
The King of Fashion is enthroned, surrounded by the most comprehensive display of Men's and Youths' Beautiful, New Garments that we have ever gathered together—perfect in variety and completeness. The most exquisite styles from such makers and style setters as HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, whose "rep." is world wide. Prettiness and charm are here that makes choosing no easy task.
Latest and best creations of the tailors' art. Every known popular weave; every fabric that will be worn this season. Everything newest, best, most practical, or exclusive.

But, aside from style and exclusiveness,
A Revelation
in moderate prices awaits you. Actual worth sets the price.
And emphasizes the economy of buying here and now.

Therefore, we are ready.
We Will Welcome You
with vim. The promise is held out that this shall be the greatest season we have ever enjoyed.

Some Special Things to See
these opening days. You will find them all through our store, and a visit from you to-day or to-morrow will be of advantage to you and to ourselves, for you may become a permanent customer.

Come and See About It.
You can't get a better fitting Suit "made to order" than we will give you "all ready to wear." Our clothes are worn by good dressers in preference to high-priced custom tailoring. Few tailors equal them in fit and quality of work. Come and see what we can do for you.

A \$5 Hat For \$3. Howard.
Neglige Manhattan Shirts.
We start them at \$7.50 and they are very elegant at that.

Springtime Opening.
Exhibit and Display of Swell Clothing.



Ready for You to Try On.
Any man who is up to date will tell you that we handle the very FINEST OVERCOATS. All the latest spring styles are here ready for you to try on. When you see them, fit them, you will say "we are the Overcoat people." The price will close the deal.

That Old Custom.
You know the old custom of wearing something NEW at Easter Time, in order to have good luck the balance of the year. We have everything NEW for men and boys to wear—from head to foot.

A Word to Mothers.
We have an assortment of Suits for little boys that is unmatched in town. You must come in and see these natty little garments. The price.
\$1.48 for \$2.50 Suits.
Little Boys' Navy-Blue and Brown Vestee Suits, with open front vest and detached shield.
\$2.75 for \$5 Suits.
Little Boys' Navy Blue Serge Vestee Suits, made with silk roll collar, separate vest and embroidered detached shield.
\$3.50 for \$5 Suits.
Little Boys' Navy-Blue, Green, red and Brown Serge and Unfinished Worsted Sailor Blouse.
Suits with large sailor collars, and trimmed with White, Red, or Black silk braid.
\$4.50 for \$6 Suits.
Little Boys' Navy-Blue Best Quality Serge Sailor Blouse Suits, trimmed with Black or White silk braid, separate shield, with embroidered anchor.
\$4.75 for \$6.50 Suits.
Little Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, made of the best quality serges and unfinished worsteds, military collars, bloomer pants and trimmed with braid and buttons.



707 east Broad Street.

FUNSTON'S BOLD DEED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

with complete success. The cablegram is as follows:
HOW AGGIE WAS LOCATED.
"Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.
"Important messages fell into the hands of General Funston, February 28th, from which Aguineldo was located at Palanan, Isabela province. Expedition organized, consisting of Aguineldo's captured messenger, four ex-insurgent officers, and seventy-eight Maccabebes who spoke Tagalog, armed with Mausers and Remingtons, and dressed to represent insurgents. Funston commanded, accompanied, accompanied by Captain Russell T. Hazzard, Eleventh Cavalry; Captain Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Lieutenant Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry. Officers dressed as American privates, and represented prisoners. Expedition sailed March 6th on the Vicksburg, and landed March 14th, on the east coast of Luzon, twenty miles south of Casiguran. Reached Palanan March 23d. Natives completely misled. Supposed detachment was an insurgent reinforcement, for which supplies were furnished. Aguineldo also sent supplies and had his escort of forty men paraded to extend proper honor.
"A short distance from Aguineldo's quarters disguises were discarded, and combat followed, resulting in two insurgents killed, and eighteen rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition captured, together with Aguineldo and two principal staff officers. No casualties on our side. Splendid co-operation of navy, through Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, indispensable to success. Funston loudly praises navy. Entire army joins in thanks to sea service.
"TRANSACTION BRILLIANT."
"The transaction was brilliant in conception, and faultless in execution. All credit must go to Funston, who, under supervision of General Wheaton, organized and conducted the expedition from start to finish. His reward should be signal and immediate, with General Wheaton, who recommends Funston's retention in the volunteers until he can be appointed brigadier-general of regulars.
"I hope speedy cessation hostilities throughout archipelago as consequence of this strike. As a result of conferences now in progress it is probable Aguineldo will issue an address advising general surrender, delivery of arms, and acceptance of American supremacy."
(Signed) "MACARTHUR."
"The conferences in "MacArthur" referred to in the dispatch, are believed at the War Department to mean conferences with other insurgent leaders by army officers, or by the Taft Commission.

principles established, and the first question is whether Aguineldo is to be tried as a military or a civil offender. If he is to be regarded as having committed treasonable acts or fomented an insurrection against the United States Government, then the trial will be of a civil character, for these are political offenses against the authority of the United States Government, and are not to be tried under the articles of war, to be tried by a military court-martial or commission. It is hardly expected that the rigorous procedure for treason will be adopted. It should be noted that the Revised Statutes provides that "every person guilty of treason shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000." Another section provides punishment for inciting to insurrection, short of actual treason, and specifies the punishment as follows: "Every person who shall aid, abet, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both."
HELD AS MILITARY PRISONER.
The foregoing, however, are political offenses against the authority of the United States. It is presumed that Aguineldo will be held, for the present at least, as a military prisoner.
If tried as such, it would be because he had offended against some of the articles of war. Already there have been several trials of Filipino officers for offenses against military usage, such as brutality, but a military tribunal would be higher and graver civil offense, against the authority of the United States.
Article 154 of the regulations governing armies in the field recites: "Treating in the field the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion or the chief rebels for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless high treason is included in a general amnesty."
AMNESTY IN THE END.
This article is referred to as showing that the warfare in the Philippines has not given Aguineldo such a strict military status as to relieve him from the higher and graver civil offense of high treason. At the same time there is little belief that this offense will be charged, the idea being that he will be held as a prisoner, without any definite determination of his status, and perhaps in time granted amnesty on condition that he leave the country.

of a high grade in the regular service, and there has been more or less speculation as to whether Funston would receive one of these appointments. One of the vacancies is in the high rank of major-general, but there has been no idea that the young Kansan would be tendered such an exalted rank. Next in order, there has been one vacancy in the grade of brigadier-general in the regular service, with a second vacancy likely to occur on the retirement of one of the present brigadiers.
SUITABLE RECOGNITION.
This, in effect, makes two vacancies in the regular grade of brigadier-general. It is possible that a way may be opened for General Funston's appointment as a brigadier-general in the regular service. There is no doubt that suitable recognition will be given to his achievement.
The army officers who are acquainted by personal experience with the treacherous side of the Filipino character, declare that Funston undoubtedly took his life in his hand, when, with his little support of four white men and a small body of natives of unknown loyalty, he ventured into the lair of the insurgent leader. Past experience has shown the great danger of trusting the natives too far, and fortunate it was for Funston that his confidence in his scouts was not misplaced.

the camp of the insurgent General Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal, official papers, and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguineldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldemero Aguineldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to President Emilio Aguineldo.
ONLY FIVE AMERICANS ALONG.
His plans completed and approved, General Funston started for Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Maccabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty were insurgent uniforms, and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Maccabebe company, armed with fifty Mausers, eighteen Remingtons, and ten Krag-Jorgensen, was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazzard, of the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieutenant P. M. Hazzard, of the same regiment, Captain Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran, and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, went as General Funston's aide. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.
With the Maccabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalos, whom General Funston trusted implicitly. General Funston and the American officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. They carried each a blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Maccabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four ex-insurgent officers.
On the night of March 23, the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take passage from the island of Polillo and to drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cascos were lost. This plan was abandoned.
IN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.
At 2 A. M., March 14th, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in-shore twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, province of Zambales. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers.
Having arrived there, the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on their way to join Aguineldo between Pao-bagan and Baler; that they had surprised an American detachment, and had killed a number of its members, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners. The insurgent president of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the letters allegedly from Lacuna were forwarded to Aguineldo.
General Funston and the other Americans were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17th, 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 23d had reached a point eight miles from Palanan.
AGUINALDO SUPPLIES FOOD.
They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguineldo's camp for food. Aguineldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.
On the morning of March 23d the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguineldo and a detachment of Aguineldo's bodyguard, which came to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguineldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest, who, with eleven Maccabebes were about an hour behind. Having received this warn-

ing, General Funston avoided Aguineldo's detachment, and joined the column avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguineldo, and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan.
Aguineldo's household troops, fifty men, in neat uniforms of blue and white, and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the new-comers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank, and marched to the right, and the Tagalos entered the house where Aguineldo was.
AGGIE SURPRISED.
Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguineldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Maccabebes, go for them!" The Maccabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguineldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness. Quit wasting ammunition!" Hilario Picado, one of the Tagalo officers, and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lungs by the fire of the Kansas Regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguineldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans."
Colonel Simeon Villa, Aguineldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra, and others attacked the men who were holding Aguineldo. 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, personally assisting in the capture of Aguineldo. The insurgent body-guard fled, leaving twenty rifles.
FILIPINO TREASURER TAKEN.
Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered, without resistance. When captured Aguineldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguineldo's correspondence, which shows that he has kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguineldo, on January 28th, proclaimed himself Dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months, undisturbed, except when a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains, and remained there until the troops retired.
Aguineldo admitted that he had come near to being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded. He said: "I should never have been taken, except by a stratagem. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature. He feared he might be sent to Guam, and was quite glad to come to Manila. NONE OF FUNSTON'S MEN HURT."
Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the Maccabebes were wounded.
The expedition rested March 24th, and then marched sixteen miles the following day, to Palanan Bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila.
Commander Barry, of the Vicksburg, rendered General Funston splendid assistance.
Aguineldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself Dictator, evidently not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously, and gave no trouble.
General Funston says Aguineldo is above the average in intelligence, and has prepossessing manners.

JOY IN FUNSTON'S HOME.
His Mother Feared Disaster for Him This Time.
IOLA, KAN., March 28.—Business in Iola, the home of General Funston, was practically suspended to-day, while the citizens gave vent to the enthusiasm they felt over the Kansan soldier's feat.
General Funston's parents live on a farm five miles from Iola. Mr. Funston was at work in a field near the little farm-house when told the news. He exclaimed: "Why, that is a grand thing. It certainly adds a crowning glory to his career. We were afraid when he started out that he might be the dupe of the treacherous natives, and this was the first time I ever saw his mother worry. I don't know what Fred will do. He wrote that he expected to come home next summer, but might go back as a civilian. Of course, now, the government may give him something that would change his mind."
Mrs. Funston said: "I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before, but I had a feeling this time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake, and that the end would be disastrous. I was afraid that those scouts would turn traitors to him, instead of remaining faithful to Aguineldo."
To-night, a band, with a delegation of several hundred citizens, visited the Funston home.
CAREER OF AGUINALDO.
Filipino Chief Has Chinese Blood in His Veins.
(New York Sun.)
Aguineldo is only 29 years old, but Americans who have come in contact with him say that he seems fully ten years older. He is a native of the island, with Chinese blood in him. He was born in the village of Imus, in the Province of Cavite, and lived there until the rebellion. His family owned rice and sugar fields, the possession of which the order of the "B. Collects," the largest proprietors of the province, contested by incessant law suits. The father of Aguineldo, in consequence, was kept poor, and endured privations in order to enter his son in the college at St. Jean Lateran, and afterward to send him to the University of St. Tomas, at Manila.
The cost of pursuing a course of study at these institutions was not less than 1,500 francs a year, and the elder Aguineldo had great difficulty to make both ends meet. Aguineldo passed easily from the college to the university, but at the latter place he was considered by the professors to have the most obtuse mind of all the students. For three years he wore the costume of the university, and observed its severe discipline, its frugal regime, but without obtaining the least intellectual benefit.
In fact, the Dominicans finally sent him home in sheer despair. He then entered the Normal School of the Jesuits. Here he made some progress, but at this time his father died, and he was forced to re-

turn home to take care of his patrimony, which continued to be threatened by the law suits instituted by the Order of the Recollectors. Until 1893 he devoted himself to the tilting of his hands.
In that year the Philippine League was started by Dr. Rizal. Aguineldo became one of its adherents. Rizal was soon afterward deported.
REVOLT AGAINST SPAIN.
In 1896 Aguineldo became Mayor of Cavite. He first became prominent in the rebellion which broke out in that year, the result of a conspiracy which had been in preparation for seven years in the Catipunan, the newer organization created for political purposes by the natives in the Masonic lodges into which the Spaniards had initiated them. The outbreak came in August, 1896.
After fierce fighting in the later months of the year Aguineldo, in January, 1897, advanced from Cavite into the province of Manila with about 8,000 troops, intending to carry the rebellion into sections that had not yet risen and also to join forces with the insurgent General Emilio Aguinaldo. He was unsuccessful, however, the Spaniards cleared the province by the middle of January, and forced Aguineldo back into Cavite again. The Spaniards became impatient in not being able to carry the campaign successfully into the rebel strongholds, and the rebellion daily assumed more formidable proportions.
The campaign was carried on with varying fortunes until the following August, when a more energetic party was instituted by the Spaniards.
Some months later Aguineldo entered into negotiations for surrender, on December 25, 1897, he ordered his people to lay down their arms, and he and his associates had been offered for \$50,000 and a promise of \$400,000 more. He himself went to Hongkong.
APPEARANCE OF DEWEY.
When war between the United States and Spain became imminent in the spring of 1898 he returned to the islands and headed another insurrection. After the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey on May 1, 1898, the insurgents became more active, and after securing Manila Aguineldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippines on June 12, 1898, and signed it "Emilio Aguineldo, Dictator of the Philippines."
He had previously issued a proclamation investing himself as President of the Ministry, with a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant engraved with the sun and three stars, a gold watch to carry, and an earring with a gold handle and a tassel of gold.
He asked the Powers to recognize the republic, and on September 30th he called an assembly of the Filipinos at Malolos to ratify his proclamation. This was done, but not without much opposition.
Tension between the American forces and the Filipinos grew more strained as the year advanced, and in December General Otis was ordered by the Washington authorities to take Emilio Aguineldo to the United States.
STRUGGLE AGAINST THIS COUNTRY.
He sent General Carpenter on the errand, but before the American general arrived the Filipinos had driven out the Spanish garrison and were in possession of Manila.
General Carpenter put forth a proclamation protesting against the American occupation and American pretensions to sovereignty, denouncing the course of President McKinley, and calling upon the Filipinos to continue their struggle for independence.
On the night of February 4, 1899, the long-expected conflict began. Aguineldo had led some of the fights in person. One of the biots in his career was the assassination of Luna, a rival chief, who was stabbed to death on Aguineldo's threshold.
GENERAL FUNSTON'S EXPLOITS.
" Fighting Fred" the Son of a Fighter.
(New York Press.)
Brigadier-General Funston went to the Philippines as colonel in the Twentieth (CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.)

DeWITT'S Witch Hazel SALVE

A well known cure for Piles
This salve cannot be equalled wherever a soothing and healing antiseptic application is needed. It quickly cures sores, cuts, burns and scalds without leaving a scar. For piles, eczema and all skin diseases it is considered infallible.
Beware of Counterfeits
Unscrupulous persons may offer you worthless imitations. Take only the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. (By 2-F 1 Y)