

BLOW FOLLOWS WORD

Filipinos Brought to Still Further Realization of Situation.

GEN. WHEATON LEADS CHARGE

Native Retreat to Arayat, Where Concentrating Their Forces.

NEBRASKANS TOWARD BRUNT OF FRY

Two Are Killed and Four Wounded in the Advance on San Fernando.

NAMES OF FALLEN ARE NOT YET REPORTED

In Spike of Peace Overtures Rebels Make Stubborn Resistances—Low Marshes and Deep Streams Cause Delay.

MANILA, May 5.—8:25 a. m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of its commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando.

The movement commenced at 5:30 in the morning. General Hale's brigade, consisting of five battalions, under command of Major Young of the Sixth artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-third Iowa regiment, the First Nebraska regiment and the First Dakota regiment, advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line.

General Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieutenant Naylor of the Utah Light artillery, mounted on handcars, pushed ahead, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible. The country to be traversed proved the worst yet encountered, miles of marshes and many unfathomable streams delaying the advance materially.

Two brigades met with the resistance en masse on approaching the river near San Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river and the rebels had only a slight chance to check General Wheaton, their main body lying the strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, after a slight delay when Major Young, ably helped by the tank and then retreating along the river bank under cover. General Wheaton, in the meantime, tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

Rebels Pluck Up Heart.

So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour in the face of the American volleys and a rapid fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarding trains that were in readiness to start.

General Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakota wounded. The enemy's loss was very slight.

After a short rest the advance was continued, General Wheaton encountering the first series of entrenchments near San Fernando. The rebels now opened a hot fire, Colonel Funston of the twentieth Kansas was wounded; one lieutenant was killed and four were wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas regiment to outflank the enemy.

General Hale pushed along the road, flanking the trenches. More than 100 men and wounded men of General Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train. The sea is unobscured.

Fall of San Tomas.

5:50 p. m.—Major General MacArthur has carried San Tomas, after encountering a strong resistance.

Brigadier General Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brigadier General Wheaton attacked on the left in a daring charge, in which Colonel Funston again distinguished himself. The Kansas was wounded in the hand, and several other officers and enlisted men were also wounded.

Colonel Summers, with a part of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, and the Utah battery, took Malolos on the right, resting four miles from San Fernando. The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro, and it is expected that they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the province of Pampanga is concentrating.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

It seems as though General Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days, unless they surrender or scatter. The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage. The insurgents expected them to advance on Baling by way of Quijinga, and had forwarded their entire command beyond Quijinga with the strongest sort of entrenchments.

Instead of taking this course, General MacArthur swung toward San Tomas, the route to which was almost unopposed. General Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsum from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the rebels toward the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had counted. General Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of the Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessel steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Plans to land they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying they were authorized to exchange 15,000 Filipinos now in the hands of Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from Senator Mabius. Aguinaldo's prime minister, which was dated April 28, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of exchange of prisoners.

Reports from Ota.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The War department has received the following, giving the situation in the Philippines:

MANILA, May 4.—Adjutant General

CESPEDES NOT A CANDIDATE

He Says Gomez Will Be First President of His Country.

UNIVERSAL DEMAND FOR THE VETERAN

Revised Army List Contains Thirty-Seven Thousand Names, Six Thousand of Whom Have Civil Salaries Office.

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Colonel Cespedes tells me further that the revised army list contains 37,000 names and that 6,000 of these men being now in government employ, will get none of the \$3,000,000 to be distributed by the United States government. The officers, he says, need money as much as the privates and each will receive the same sum (\$75) as the men. Vouchers for back pay amounting to \$40,000,000 will be given out by General Gomez, the colonel adds, and assumed by the future Cuban republic, the amount to include the money due Cuban civil and military employees.

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVES. The War department is satisfied from the dispatches received from General Ota that the American commander has put aside insurrection and is bent upon peace and has turned his attention to most aggressive tactics. The wisdom of this course was fully approved by the rebels here, who have feared that the rebels needed further chastisement in order to bring them to a realization of their position.

The early dispatches from General Ota clearly defined the general plan of his latest movement. He is moving in two main columns, Major General MacArthur pushing straight forward over a stretch between Calumpit and the latest rebel stronghold—San Fernando. He is directing a strong force under Colonel Sumner to prevent the insurgents from retreating from San Fernando into the mountains to the north.

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BRONZE CANNON FOR OMAHA

Gun that Frowned from Morro Castle, Santiago, to Grace Gate City, Park.

MERCER HUSTLES FOR THE FINE RELIC

Omaha One of Three Cities to Have a Souvenir of the War with Spain in Its Public Parks.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Through Congressman Mercer's active work a bronze cannon, surrendered by the Spanish at Omaha, has been secured for a public park in Omaha, two other cities thus far having been recognized by the War department, Chicago and Pittsburg. The Omaha Park board asked for five cannon, but a most untoward request for a time was inclined to entirely refuse to consider the request of the park commissioners of Omaha to have placed in one of the parks of the Gate City a cannon won by Spain. Mercer, however, discounted the request and stated that he would be satisfied with one cannon, which has been set apart for Omaha. The Park board must pay the freight on the cannon from Washington to Omaha and guarantee its security, as it goes to the metropolis of Nebraska in the nature of a loan. The Navy department, which has direct charge of cannon surrendered in the Spanish war, desires to be assured that freight charges will be paid and with this done the city of Omaha will receive one of the bronze guns which for years lay in the storerooms of the Navy.

South Dakota Supports President. Representative Gamble of South Dakota is in the city. Mr. Gamble was secured today by Acting Secretary of War McKinley to be the first South Dakota regiment would embark for the United States not later than June 10. Representative Gamble said that while the people of South Dakota were anxious for the return of their volunteers they were patriotic and would stand by the administration policy of retaining troops in the Philippines as long as they were needed. He said the recent action of Governor Lee in demanding the recall of the South Dakota regiment is not approved by the people of the state and the governor is censured by a majority of his own party for his bad judgment.

It is understood that Representative Gamble has expressed his intention of joining the members from the northwest who have declared themselves in opposition to the speaker'ship. Gamble will remain here until next week.

The report of the condition of South Dakota national banks at the close of business April 5 was today made public. Compared with the previous statement in February, the individual deposits had increased from \$4,747,395 to \$5,028,461, and loan and discounts from \$3,325,257 to \$3,464,224. The amount reserve held is 37.24 per cent, against 36.11 per cent. Present holdings of gold coin aggregate \$27,880, a slight decline since February.

Money for Contract Schools. The secretary of the interior today approved the allotment of funds made available by congress for the maintenance of sectarian schools. The amount available for the fiscal year 1900 aggregates \$59,822, and with the exception of \$2,190 the entire appropriation will be paid to Catholic contract schools. The schools in Nebraska—George Wilson at Alexandria, Thayer county, vice E. M. Jenkins, resigned; Julius J. Johnson, Dix, Kimball county, vice B. K. Bushee, resigned; Caroline Grosshaus, Friedensau, Thayer county, vice W. H. Binder, resigned; James M. Stegans, Page, Holt county, vice J. A. Cronk, resigned; and S. Boye, Russell, Frontier county, vice T. J. Messersmith, resigned.

Iowa—Charles Stanger at Medford, Warren county; Ezra Miller at Mount Carmel, Harrison county, and Martin B. McCrackin at Union, Warren county.

An order was issued today authorizing the removal of the postoffice at Geneva, Neb., to a building owned by C. R. Wright, at a rental of \$180 a year. An order was also issued to remove the postoffice at St. Thomas, S. D., to the building of George St. Thomas, at a rental of \$150 a year, also removing the Crawford, Neb., postoffice to the Thompson building at a rental of \$150 a year.

M'KINLEY WILL VISIT VIRGINIA

President Will Take the Bath and Enjoy Another Short Rest.

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ADVISES SPANISH TO KEEP OUT

Leading Paper of Havana Consists Them to Have Local Politics.

HAVANA, May 4.—La Union, a strong pro-Spanish newspaper here, says in today's issue that it is in the opinion of the Spanish citizens for an expression of opinion as to whether they should sign circulars of the national league, which is attempting to unite all who are opposed to annexation. In reply, La Union says that Spaniards should not participate in Cuban politics, directly or indirectly, now or in the future.

Carlos Aguirre, who was a colonel in the Cuban army and more recently a captain of the Havana police, which latter position he resigned in March on account of trouble with the government, has been appointed chief sanitary inspector of Havana under Surgeon Major John Davis.

Merchants and shippers here think that the government should give Havana an equal advantage with Santiago in the matter of harbor freight. Ships cannot anchor in the harbor at Havana owing to the foulness of the bottom, but are obliged to tie to buoys. Besides this, there is not a sufficient depth of water for ships in this harbor except at certain points.

The condition of Colonel Duncan Hood of the Second immunes regiment has so much improved that his physicians regard him as being out of danger. Colonel Hood hopes to be able to reach Houlgin in time to leave with his regiment for the United States, but his doctors think it will be two or three weeks before he will be able to move around.

Third Increase in Wages. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company today announced an advance of 2 1/2 cents per ton in the wages of its 6,000 coal miners.

The raise dates from May 1 and is the third in the present year, the total being 7 1/2 cents per ton. The various smaller mine operators are expected to take similar action at once. The raises will thus affect 12,000 men.

PORTO RICO PLEASHE HEATH

Trips of Inspection Reveals Natives Are Contented and Increasingly Prosperous.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath returned today from a month's trip of inspection in Porto Rico. He says that the island is doing well and that the postal service on the island was easily self-sustaining and that each postoffice was getting mails at least once a day. He said if there is any dissatisfaction or discontent on the island it exists only among a very few politicians. His disson: "The natives of Porto Rico who are not Spaniards have no property. About 100,000 of the total estimated population of the island own 1,000,000 acres of property and read and write the best. They are classified as follows: Probably 10,000 to 20,000 of the total population are politicians and officeholders. The great mass of the people have welcomed enthusiastically the changed conditions. They are a very tractable people, not readily adaptable, however, to the American mode of living, but are persevering and gradually improving.

"The last year was the most prosperous for sugar in the history of the whole island. Coffee, on the contrary, is in a most depressed condition, ranging from 12 to 6 cents per pound, the best ever gotten, and profligate. The island probably is as fertile a spot as there is on the globe. Oppressive taxation and Spanish imposition have run things down and while the poor people are not yet very much better than a year ago, things are improving slowly and the people are anxious to take advantage of their new opportunities. Already from 400 to 800 natives have enlisted as part of the army of Porto Rico. All of the insular people are natives. What army may be necessary to safeguard the island's interests is made up eventually entirely of Porto Ricans.

"All kinds of business are increasing and the postal business may be doubled this year. There is, however, no great opportunity for speculation and large enterprises, though there is a chance for small trades. The insular population, which is not yet fully annexed to the United States, so that they can import from and export to the United States their products without duties. All reports of insurrection or general discontent are false. The natives are thoroughly satisfied to come under our rule and contrary reports are largely due to a desire for relaxation of military discipline, particularly on the part of marauders. I do not believe there is anything like a prevalence of firearms among the entire population."

CUBANS ADMINISTER THE LAW

Supreme Tribunal of the Island is Composed by General and Insular Members.

HAVANA, May 4.—Governor General Brooke today signed the justices of the president and elected the justices of the recently constituted supreme court of Cuba. The tribunal, as now made up, consists of the governor, General de Mendosa, president, and Senors Pedro Gonzales Lorente, Jose Garcia Monto, Luis Estevez Romero, Rafael Cruz, Angel Betancourt and Bufado Tamayo, associates.

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CONDICION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temp., Hour, Temp. Rows for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

DICK CROKER AT SEA

Tammany Chieftain a Big Man When the Steamer Leaves New York.

TEN MINUTES LATER HE'S "NOT SO WARM"

His Satellites Overwhelm Him with Rich Wine and Fine Cigars.

HE IS BORED AND GIVES THEM AWAY

Approaches Sir Julian Pauncefote and Receives Chilly Reception.

EX-SPEAKER TOM REED TURNS HIM DOWN

Democratic Sachem Also Gets in Bad Odds with the Female Passengers and Has an Unpleasant Time of It.

RUSH TO UTE RESERVATION

Large Number Stand on the Border Line Awaiting the Arrival of Noon.

DURANGO, Colo., May 4.—Many persons who had been holding places in the line at the land office changed their minds today and joined the rush for locations in the Ute lands which were opened for settlement at noon by proclamation of the president.

The streets of Durango were crowded and there was great excitement. There was no central starting point and men were scattered along the Colorado and New Mexico lines for forty miles, awaiting the hour, many with no means of rapid transit. From Durango hundreds of well mounted and well armed men began pushing to the front at daylight, and the line of men was ample time to reach the favorite sections.

The Durango Democrat declared that every reputable attorney in Durango had advised clients to settle on the land and file at any time within the limit provided by law. It is believed by many that the money was well at Arholes, where towns boomers were to have centered. Mills are already shipping lumber to that point.

Many homeseekers will purchase farms and orchards outright in Colorado and New Mexico instead of taking homesteads in the territory. Judge Adair Wilson, author of the bill opening the Ute lands, and Congressman Bell will be banqueting tonight.

A surprise was sprung near Ignacio with 300 followers from Guthrie, who was met by Dr. E. D. Allen, who was prominent in the opening of the famous Cherokee strip. The latter has some half-breed Cherokees for the past week and early this morning started to join with "Buffalo" Jones, with the intention of starting a "war" and booming the same. Their objective point is near Ignacio. The town, it is understood, will be called Tabor. By night there will be no doubt be more than a dozen villages created in the Centennial state.

The railroad representatives on the ground who will select some of the most promising sections. The lands of the Ute reservation open to settlement today are located in the south-west corner of Colorado. The territory consists of a strip fifteen miles wide and about ninety miles long, containing about 900,000 acres. The greater part of this land is smooth and tillable, provided irrigation can be provided. Several thousand acres of the land was allotted to the Ute Indians in severally before the order of the opening was issued and it is claimed this included the choicest locations.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs through the eastern end of the reservation. The watchful occupants of steamer chairs in the vicinity saw Sir Julian's lips move in a brief reply when he edged alongside Pauncefote, who had fully justified Croker's inch by inch peering and staring at the thing which caught his eye. An instant later he was on his feet heading straight for the seclusion of his cabin. Sir Julian before the ship started on its voyage, had been given a peep at Croker's cabin bowled in roses and a billiard table, and remarked: "Send him roses. He is reciprocating most substantially if I have been correctly informed."

Reed Turns Him Down. But the coldness on the part of the aristocracy was not so hard for Reed to bear as the behavior of Thomas B. Croker. When Croker began to talk to him as to a fellow aristocrat he evinced positive dislike. "I am right glad," said Croker, "Tom Reed is a good friend of mine, and one of the best story tellers in the world. He's just the right kind of man to sail with."

"Croker will row probably down this water," said Pauncefote, "and I shall be glad to see him. He is a fully justified Croker's endorsement by taking the smoking room by storm, sweeping the decks at 25-cent limit poker, but Croker was out of it. There