

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

TERMINAL TAXATION TRIUMPHS IN THE SENATE.

MEMBERSHIP IS NEARLY UNANIMOUS

House Members Refused to Re-Commit Primary Bill for Amendment, and Stand Firmly for an Open Primary.

Making Headway.

The Nebraska legislature made another step forward with the aid of Governor Sheldon. The two-cent fare bill is a law, following the pledge to reduce passenger rates. The employers' liability bill has been signed by Governor Sheldon. The senate recommended for passage the terminal taxation bill. The house passed a bill clothing railway commission with power, an elective commission created by a constitutional amendment adopted by the legislature two years ago.

An anti-pass bill has been passed by each house and an agreement is confidently expected. The house has agreed upon a direct primary bill, demanded by all parties and it will pass that body and be re-framed by the senate. The two houses continue to keep on the trail of the corporations. The house agreed upon a reciprocal demurrage bill, a measure opposed by the railroad lobby. The senate railroad committee decided to report out the Sackett reciprocal demurrage bill and the same committee will report out the Aldrich maximum rate bill, a measure that makes the rates in force January 1, 1907, maximum rates, and gives the railroad commission power either to lower or increase these rates. The senate committee on railroads also decided to report out the Ashton bill to require railroads to weigh coal in transit. The senate has already passed the Sackett bill to require railroads to pay a heavy penalty for the confiscation of coal in transit. In committee the bill would give country printers a chance to print the ballot instead of giving the metropolitan printing offices a monopoly on a "shoe-string" type of ballot. Aldrich, one who opposed the bill, said the convenience of the printer was not the sole question. He said the people had become used to the present form of ballot and a change should not be made unless its advocates were able to show that an improvement would be the result. Sackett, who moved to indefinitely postpone the bill believed that many voters would stop after voting the first column of the proposed ballot and would neglect to vote the second column.

H. R. No. 132, permitting the official ballot at elections to be printed in two or more columns, instead of in a single column, was indefinitely postponed after a thorough debate. It was urged that the bill would give country printers a chance to print the ballot instead of giving the metropolitan printing offices a monopoly on a "shoe-string" type of ballot. Aldrich, one who opposed the bill, said the convenience of the printer was not the sole question. He said the people had become used to the present form of ballot and a change should not be made unless its advocates were able to show that an improvement would be the result. Sackett, who moved to indefinitely postpone the bill believed that many voters would stop after voting the first column of the proposed ballot and would neglect to vote the second column.

Terminal Taxation.

The senate, in committee of the whole, with Wiley of Frontier in the chair, recommended for passage S. E. 261, by Thomas of Douglas, the terminal taxation bill. The measure was taken up despite Ashton's effort to have action deferred until the house had acted.

The bill was the second bill on the general file as reported by the senate sifting committee. Sibley of Lincoln opposed the measure in its present form and sought to amend by striking out that part giving assessors power to assess franchise values when listing tangible property in cities and villages. His motion was defeated.

King of Polk opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that it would repeal that part of the present revenue law relating to the distribution of railroad property.

Sibley succeeded in getting the bill amended by including Pullman and private car companies. This was opposed by Thomas of Omaha because of the smallness of the tax that would be collected from such companies.

Constitutional Convention.

The action of the house in recommending to pass a resolution calling a joint constitutional convention is one of the important acts of that body at this session. When the bill, introduced by E. W. Brown of Lancaster was considered, without discussion the representatives decided to submit the matter to the people and if the senate is agreeable, this will be done. At the general election in 1908, the people will decide whether to have the convention and then at the following session of the legislature provision would be made for the meeting, the new constitution being then submitted to the people in two years from that date. Many members think that this proposition will prevail.

Gilman Returns.

Representative L. S. Gilman of Lancaster made the record for recovery from appendicitis. He was in the hospital six days and appeared at his desk in the house slightly pale but able to take the floor and defend a bill the members had been holding for his return. When he rose to speak the members greeted him with applause.

Anti-Railroad Bill.

The passage of S. F. 256, by Sackett of Gage, was not accomplished without a struggle. The bill provides that railroads must pay the value of goods confiscated in transit and in addition 50 per cent of the value of the goods. The bill was placed on its passage with the emergency clause. A total of twenty-two votes is required to pass a bill with an emergency clause. The bill received twenty and ten were recorded in the negative. The bill was then placed on its passage without the emergency clause and was passed.

A delegation of Omaha people came to Lincoln and had a hearing before the senate committee on municipal affairs in regard to provisions of Omaha charter. "It appears that the amendments to the charter have been drawn so as to permit Andrew Rosewater to run the city of Omaha, but this is not pleasing to many," said an Omaha man. "Some prefer to have Victor Rosewater run the city. It is thought that after the committees and people from Omaha get through, the Omaha delegation will have something to say about what shall go into the charter."

Terminal Taxation Bill Passed.

A big job is now behind the senate. That body passed the terminal taxation bill and recommended for passage the joint committee bill clothing with power the railway commission, and both these measures will be reported to the house for action, the terminal taxation bill for endorsement and concurrence in the senate amendments to the railway commission bill. Lively times are expected in the house and if that body endorses these two measures, there will be little of importance left in the way of an agreement between the two houses except a concurrence in changes in the anti-pass bill and the anti-lobby bill and appropriation bill. The anti-pass bill has been passed by the house and a similar measure has been passed by the senate, and now an agreement is in order. It is thought that an amendment in the house defining bona fide railway employees to be those who give most of their time to the service of a railway will end that point of dispute.

In the matter of an anti-lobby bill, the senate has decided to take up the house bill, H. R. No. 18, but the changes proposed have not been decided upon by the judiciary committee. The committee will probably retain that feature of the bill making it apply to the paid agents and strike out that part preventing state officers and their deputies and clerks from trying to influence the members of the legislature. There is a disposition to trust the state officers in the matter of lobbying. It is thought they have as much right to be heard as the members of the legislature themselves, both being elected by the votes of the people.

The house has agreed on the salary bill and it will get out the other appropriation bills as fast as possible during the week in mid-October. If all this work is accomplished during the next week, it is not believed there will be any necessity for the legislators remaining in session longer than March 30 or one week later, April 6.

No Change in Form of Ballot.

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H. R. No. 254 Signed.

Governor Sheldon has signed H. R. No. 254, the bill by Representative Knowles of Dodge, which amends the charters of small cities of the state having between 5,000 and 25,000 population. The measure was hastily rushed through both house and senate during the last few days in order to make it effective in time to take effect before the spring elections, this being the purpose of the framers of the bill and the representatives of the cities affected. It will make the electric light commissioner in Fremont appointive; will permit the election of a woman treasurer in the city of Hastings, and will affect paving and street regulations in other cities.

Postpone Amendment.

The house committee on constitutional amendments recommended for indefinite postponement the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting traffic in liquor. The committee gave a hearing to the ladies who are interested in submitting the proposition, but decided that since an amendment for a constitutional convention is extremely likely to be submitted there is no need to push through a variety of other amendments at this time.

Reconsider Anti-Lobby Bill.

The state senate retraced its trail at the request of the governor by reconsidering the vote whereby the anti-lobby bill, H. R. No. 18, was indefinitely postponed. The bill was returned from the house, before the reconsideration was taken and after some discussion it was committed to the judiciary committee for amendment.

New Building Provided For.

In the appropriations bill a \$50,000 appropriation for a men's hospital at the Lincoln asylum was made to accommodate the growing number of patients of this class. Under the dispensary law there would soon be a limit to the capacity of the institution in its present site.

Car Shortage.

The railway commission, having received notice from the senate that that body desired to have an investigation as to the alleged shortage of cars, has commenced an inquiry. The house passed a similar resolution. The senate resolution empowers the commission to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses, but the commission has not been clothed with power by an act of the legislature and it does not feel that it has power to examine witnesses. Instead it will do all that is possible to obtain information.

State Treasurer Brain received \$24,000 of bonds issued by the state of Tennessee on a purchase for the state through W. E. Barkley of Lincoln. The bonds were first required to be registered in the state of Tennessee in the name of the state of Nebraska. They were issued March 4 of the present year and bear 3 per cent interest and become due in six years. They will net the state of Nebraska 3.75 and 1-10 per cent interest. The price paid by state treasurer for the bonds was \$23,191. The purchase was authorized by the state board of educational lands and funds.

NEW HEAD OF CANAL COMMISSION



Maj. Goethals, the new chairman of the isthmian canal commission and chief engineer of the canal, has had a long and varied experience in engineering in river and harbor and dam and lock work all over the United States. He will receive \$15,000 a year, including his army salary.

THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN.

Vote by Japanese School Children—Washington and Lincoln Lead.

Dr. Yamakawa, formerly president of Tokio University, recently offered to present a picture of a famous man or woman to the Iriye primary school at Higo and asked that a vote of the children should be taken to choose the subject of the portrait. The 343 boys and girls attending the school were consequently requested a day or two ago to write down the name of their favorite great man or woman. Washington and Lincoln came out at the head of the list with 69 and 53 votes, respectively, while Admiral Togo was a bad third with no more than 28. Fourth on the list was Niomiya Santoku, a famous philanthropist of olden days, who endeavored to construct a canal at Kato at his own cost for the benefit of the people. The fifth was another American, Benjamin Franklin, with 21 votes, and after him came Kusonoki Masahige (Nanko), 14; Miss Florence Nightingale, 13; Wagon Kiyomaro (a famous Japanese loyalist), 12; Marquis Oyama, 11; Nelson, 11; Toyotomi Hideyoshi, 7; Gen. Kodama, 7; Saigo Takamori, 7; Nak-

TEACHES DOGS A LESSON.

Animals on One Letter Carrier's Route Never Attack Him Twice.

"No one comes in contact with all sorts of dogs more than the letter carrier," said the man in gray as the interviewer trudged along beside him. "Take it outside the business districts and every other family has a dog. Many of them I pay no attention to, but about one out of five aches to get his teeth into my legs at first sight. It is a part of my duty to teach such curs a lifelong lesson." "Do you kick them?" was asked. "That would be foolish. I carry here in my side pocket about a quarter of a pound of dry fine cut tobacco which is almost as fine as snuff. The dog that means to bite you won't come charging down with a roar. He sneaks up behind and gives a jump in I am ready for it. Without seeming to be watching, I know where he is, and at the right moment he gets the tobacco dust in his eyes. Then there is a circus. That dog goes through such a performance as you never witnessed, and his owner, man or woman indulges in all sorts of threats. I deliver the mail and say nothing and go

CONGRESSMAN UNDER A CLOUD



Secretary Hitchcock has sent an agent to investigate a claim filed by Congressman Mondell on 160 acres near Newcastle, Wyo., on which there are no evidences of residence and under which coal has been found.

aye Toju, 6; Admiral Uru, 6; Murasaki Shikibu, 5; Bismarck, 5; Sugawara Michizane, 4; Commander Hirose, 4; Napoleon, 4. A few votes each were cast for President Roosevelt, Nijima Jo, Galileo, Columbus, Socrates, Count Katsura, Premier Saionji, Marquis Yamagata, Gen. Nogi, Peter the Great and Admiral Makharoff.

Blondes and Brunettes.

It is said, though whether it is worth remembering or not is a matter of choice, that more fair people than dark ones remain unmarried, and people residing in the country have lighter hair than those who live in towns, owing to the fact that they are more in the sun and fresh air. Black hair was most esteemed by the ancient Jews, while the Greeks and Romans gave the preference to the golden shades. Those with dark hair work most, those with fair hair think the most. Red hair is a sign of passion, jealousy and ardor; auburn shades indicate delicacy and refinement of taste; dark brown hair combines strength and susceptibility; while black hair denotes hasty temper, self-will and revenge, says Woman's Life. As to complaints, some one has said black-haired people are most liable to consumption, brown-haired to rheumatism and heart disease, red-haired to pleurisy, pneumonia, ague and neuralgia and fair-haired persons to skin diseases.

Unfortunate Pantomimist.

Many stories are told of misadventures in pantomimes, which, however amusing to the onlookers, are no laughing matter for the unfortunate actors. On one occasion Mr. Poluski was taking the part of clown in a Liverpool theater. In jumping from the roof of a house the stage gawky and he fell a distance of 40 feet—luckily into a heap of sawdust. What hurt him more than the fall was the fact that, instead of receiving sympathy, he was actually fined for the damage done to the stage.

Professor's Brain Gives Way.

According to the Berlin correspondent of a Paris newspaper, Dr. Behring of whose "cure" for tuberculosis so much was heard recently, is under confinement. Personal acquaintances of the doctor declare that the news is not at all improbable, as for some time the professor has been in a highly neurotic condition.

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer)—Hello! This won't do—hundred and three!
Golfing Patient—What's bogey?

USES FOR NOODLES

ECONOMICAL AND APPEALING ARTICLES OF DIET.

Can Be Easily Made at Home If Preferred—Good Substitute for Potatoes—To Serve with Scrambled Eggs.

The noodle is to the German wife what spaghetti and macaroni represent to the Italian, backbone of daily diet. The American housewife, usually quick to seize upon all good points of foreign cookery, is just waking up to the economic possibilities of noodles, which now come ready prepared like macaroni and spaghetti, in packages and in three different sizes of golden stripes, fine, medium and broad.

Noodle factories bear investigation, and their manufacture is so rapid a process that they are clapped into boxes before dust germs have time to settle upon them. For the busy housewife the ready-to-use noodle is a boon, but if you have time to prepare them yourself here is a reliable recipe:

One pound sifted flour, five raw eggs, two saltspoons salt, two tablespoons cold milk. Heap the sifted flour on your bread board and make a well in the center of the flour. Into this turn the raw eggs, then add milk and salt and with your hand work the whole into a fine paste. Roll into a ball, then flatten with your hands until it looks like a thick, flat cake. Allow it to stand thus for ten minutes. Roll with floured rolling pin until it is half an inch thick. Leave it thus for five minutes, then roll again until it is no thicker than a sheet of wrapping paper. After leaving it thus for five minutes, dip the paste into two sections and roll each until water-like thin. Slice very thin and allow them to stand 15 minutes to dry thoroughly before using. If packed in a cool, dry place they will keep several days.

In frying noodles do not use too much fat and drain thoroughly before serving.

In using prepared noodles boil alone a few minutes before adding other ingredients. Drop into boiling salted water, cook briskly for ten minutes, then drain in colander.

Noodles with Ham.
Cut raw sliced ham into narrow strips. Fry in saucenpan until crisp; add an equal quantity of noodles which have been boiled and fry until the latter are browned. Serve very hot on squares of toast.

Substitute for Potatoes.
In an emergency boil noodles ten minutes, drain, pour into hot dish and add melted butter. Then sprinkle with ground nutmeg or crackers pulverized, and browned in a pan with a little butter.

Noodles au Gratin.
Boil and drain the noodles and stir into them a liberal quantity of grated Parmesan or American cheese. Turn into a cooking dish, pour over them a thick cream sauce made with milk, add a dash of paprika, cover the top of the dish with grated cheese and bits of butter. Bake until a golden brown.

Noodles Baked in Gravy.
An excellent way to use the bowlful of gravy left from yesterday's dinner. Remove the grease which has gathered on top of the cold gravy, turn the boiled noodles into a baking dish, rub lightly with butter, pour the gravy over the noodles and bake until top is brown and crisp.

Eggs Scrambled with Noodles.
Boil fine noodles and after draining cut into short pieces. Have ready an equal quantity of raw eggs, just broken, not beaten to a froth. Turn the noodles into a saucenpan with a bit of butter, toss until golden brown, and then add the eggs, cooking until the latter are firm. For those who like cheese, the addition of a teaspoonful of Parmesan or grated American cheese to a cupful of boiled noodles and three eggs makes an acceptable dish.

Regarding Linoleum.
To keep linoleum in good order and to preserve it, let it be washed very seldom. If it gets dirty and needs to be washed it should be done with a flannel dipped in warm soapy water, then thoroughly dried, for if any water is left on it will percolate through the under side. It should be well polished with flannel dipped in beeswax and turpentine, or a little plain linseed oil, then polished with a cloth. Rubbing with a cloth dipped in milk keeps the surface clean and in good condition, and prevents it wearing.

White Enameled Ware.

White enameled kitchen utensils often become to all appearances hopelessly ruined when food has burned them. Place a mixture of strong soap powder and boiling water in such kettles, let them stand two or three days on the back of the stove without changing the water, then pour off the water and rub the inside with a soft cloth. All blackness and stain will disappear. Be careful not to scratch or scrape the kettle before soaking in this way, as the enamel will crack.

To Keep Rugs Flat.

Rugs which curl up at the edges or at the sides should be lined through out. Cut out a piece of rough sailcloth an inch larger than the rug. Turn in the edges all round and stitch them down flat with stout linen thread, making fair-sized stitches on the under surface, and those as small as possible on the right side. A little shot, enclosed in small flat bags and fastened into the four corners before sewing down the lining, will also aid in keeping the rug flat.

Tinware.

Tinware should be rubbed with a flannel cloth, well soaped, to remove all stains, brightened with a dry flannel dipped in whiting, and finished with the ever useful chamolis. For zinc baths and zinc covered tables nothing is more effectual than powdered bathbrick used along with soap; polish off with dry whiting, and finish with chamolis, as in the previous case.

FAMED AS LAWYER.

SPOONER FOR YEARS HAS BEEN A POWER IN THE SENATE.

Position Due to His Legal Acumen—Brief Sketch of Wisconsin Statesman Who is About to Give Up Toga.

Washington.—Senator John C. Spooner has written a letter to Gov. Davidson of Wisconsin tendering his resignation as a senator of the United States to take effect May 1 next. He is retiring from public life at the age of 64 for the express purpose of earning enough money in the next five or ten years on which to support himself and his family when his professional career is at an end.

Senator Spooner has occupied a prominent and powerful position in the upper house of the United States congress. A brilliant and incisive speaker, he has taken part in many momentous legislative fights. That he has not gone into the cabinet has been his own fault, because he was offered a position as secretary of the interior in 1898 by President McKinley, but he declined it. Again in 1901 President McKinley offered him the attorney generalship but despite the fact that he is known as one of the best lawyers in the country he declined it preferring to stay in the thickest of the fray in the senate.

Senator Spooner is descended from ancestors on both sides of revolutionary fame. One of his ancestors, Lysander Spooner, is the author of cheap and universal postage in the United States.

The government was charging 12½ cents per letter from Boston to New York, 25 cents to Washington, and larger rates in proportion to remoter points when Lysander Spooner established routes for carrying letters to all parts of the country at the uniform rate of five cents and made money at it. The United States marshals jailed him and his men everywhere and repeatedly, but he resolutely continued to renew his agents and carry forward his enterprise until public sentiment rose to such a pitch that congress was compelled to reduce its postal charges and make the rate uniform for all distances—a service of inestimable value to civilization.

He was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., January 6, 1843, removed with his father to Madison, Wis., in 1859 and entered Wisconsin university in 1860 at the age of 17. In that institution his career was brilliant. In history, civil government, international law, debate and oratory he was the acknowledged leader.

In April, 1864, he recruited a com-

pany of student soldiers for the war from his own class, himself enlisting with the others as a private in company D, Fortieth regiment. At the close of his service he enlisted as captain of company A, Fifth regiment, and was soon brevetted major for gallant conduct. He was mustered out at the end of a trying and dangerous campaign among the Sioux in June, 1866, and immediately appointed private and military secretary to Gov. Fairchild, with the rank of colonel; next quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general, and in 1869-70 assistant attorney general—a remarkable career remarkably sustained for a boy of 27.

Senator Spooner was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was soon there-



JOHN C. SPOONER. (He Has Tendered His Resignation as Senator from Wisconsin.)

after appointed assistant attorney general of Wisconsin, removing in 1870 to the city of Hudson, where he practiced law until 1884, in the interim serving as a member of the state assembly from St. Croix county and as member of the board of regents of the Wisconsin university.

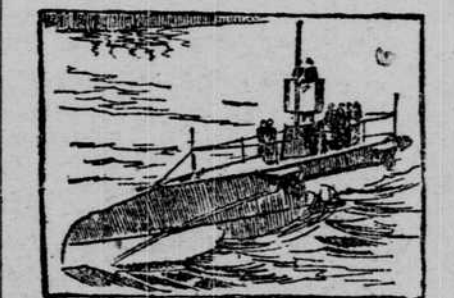
Senator Spooner's first entrance to the United States senate was on March 4, 1885, and he was succeeded as United States senator in 1891 by William F. Vilas, Democrat, receiving, however, the full vote of the Republican members of the state legislature for reelection.

He was again elected senator in 1897, and notwithstanding his announced unalterable purpose not to be a candidate for reelection, the legislature of his state insisted on conferring upon him the honor of another term of six years, beginning March 4, 1903. The senator received every Republican vote in both houses of the legislature.

NEW SUBMARINE A WONDER.

The Octopus Largest of Its Kind in the World.

Quincy, Mass.—The United States submarine boat the Octopus which was recently launched at this port,



The Octopus.

has proved herself to be a success. She is shaped very much like the monster that swallowed Jonah, and in action resembles a green whale more than anything in the shape of warships that ever has plowed the waters of Massachusetts bay. After daily tests of six weeks in Boston harbor the Octopus has delighted not only her designers but the government officers who have been aboard her.

She is larger than the Cuttlefish, the Viper and the Tarantula, which have been building at the same yard, and is as large as anything in the submarine line that exists today in Europe, though, of course, not as large as the submarine cruisers that France has authorized.

The Octopus is an electric craft, making a speed that would have surprised the first designers of submarines, and has attributes that only the secret agents of the United States government know. That she is expected to create a sensation in the world of navy men is shown by the solicitation of the Japanese navy officials, who are having work done at the same yard, and who have spent as much time studying the Octopus as their own boats.

When the Octopus was launched the Japanese agents put out after her in their private electric launch and followed her everywhere she went. So

RELIC OF CLIFF DWELLERS.

Remarkable Slab of Rock Found in New Mexican Canon.

It is a curious fact and one much commented upon by archeologists that the pictographs so common in the cliff and cave dwelling regions of New Mexico are almost wholly absent from the ruins of the Mesa Verde, in southwestern Colorado.

In one room of the cliff palace are found some straight line markings but there is nothing imitative of animals, birds or reptiles in this, the balcony or spruce tree house.

Recently, however, there was found in the Montezuma valley, about a mile and three-quarters southeast of Cortez, on the slope of a bench which rises from the McElmo canon bottom, a slab of rock about six feet long by four and one-half feet high, on which there are deep carvings similar to the markings on the Puye and San Cristobal ruins of New Mexico.

This detached slab was lying on an incline and had apparently split off from a larger rock some distance

above it. There are no similar rocks near where this was found, but in one place about 200 yards away there are a few characters cut in a rock. It required four horses to remove this stone record from its abiding place to the yard in the rear of the Montezuma county courthouse, where it now reposes.

Among the Athletes.

A young man, one of the coterie in a cobbler's shop, turned to an old man and asked if he ever played football. The veteran thoughtfully blew a cloud of tobacco smoke from his lips. "Nay, lad, I've never played at noona of them athletic games 'cept domoest" he replied.

WILL COMMAND NAVY YARD.

Rear Admiral Goodrich to Succeed Joseph B. Coghlan.

New York.—Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich will, it is announced, succeed Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan as commander of the New York navy yard in May or June. Admiral Coghlan was placed on the retired list some time ago and shortly after was put on the list of retired officers on active duty. Although the admiral closes a long period of service on his retirement, he has made no arrangements for the future. It is possible, however, that he will take up a residence at Washington. It is declared that the admiral will give some of his time to lecturing. He has observed much during his many years of duty and may lecture on his experiences.

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