

## MASSO'S PROCLAMATION

### LEADER OF THE CUBAN RE-PUBLIC SPEAKS.

The Words of a Great and Patriotic Man—President Masso Encourages the Battle-Scarred Veterans of the Island.

Tampa, Fla., May 24.—A proclamation from President Masso to the inhabitants of Cuba was received. It says:

"People of Cuba—The noble revolution, started by Jose Marti on February 24, 1895, is near its triumph. With the magnificent aid of the United States our arms, unconquered by the Spaniards during these years, will be soon victorious. The congress of the United States has decreed that Cuba is free, and that she is for the Cubans. President McKinley has signed that just and noble document, 'War between Spain and America,' declared on April 25. The republic of Cuba is now a reality. The Spaniards are blockaded by the American fleet. Men, arms, ammunition, clothes and provisions come for us from the country of Washington and Lincoln. Side by side, Americans and Cubans, we will end the Spanish rule in Cuba. Cubans you have fought during three years for your freedom, and now your duty is to be the vanguard of the allied army. Autonomists and Spaniards who doubted our triumph, the time has come for you to join us. The republic of Cuba will receive you cordially because our only aim is to establish here a stable and just government and found the Cuban nation. We have had the courage of facing death. We will have the glory of pardoning enemies, country and liberty. At the residence of the government in April 28, 1898. Your president, 'BARTOLOME MASSO.'"

In the same mail was a proclamation inviting the guerrillas to join the Cuban army.

## TWO YEARS IN CUBAN ARMY

### Two Returned Baltimore Men Relate Their Fighting Experiences.

Baltimore, Md., May 24.—Stuart Janney and Omrod Latrobe, the two young society men of Baltimore and graduates of Johns Hopkins, who have returned here after a two years' experience in the Cuban army, had some very interesting adventures while there. They landed from the Three Friends, were seven days in finding the insurgents' camp, during which time three of their party died from exhaustion, and narrowly escaped being ambushed and shot by the people whom they came to assist. What happened after that is told by Captain Janney, as follows:

"We were taken back into the mountains and our party assigned to places with Garcia's column, which consisted of probably 2,000 or 3,000 men. We were assigned to a battery and stayed in the artillery until about nine months ago, when Latrobe was given a place on Brigadier General Collopa's staff. We found that in the mountains nearly all the insurgents were negroes and commanded by negro officers, but they were in the central parts of the island the troops were all white and commanded by white officers. We noticed that when a negro officer was killed or died a white man was always appointed to his place. It seems that the policy of the insurgent government is to gradually put the army entirely in command of white men.

"They are not so very gentle down there. Nobody expects to give or take quarter and a man might as well be killed at once as to be wounded and captured. They don't generally respect a flag of truce, so we sent them very few white flags. There were Joyce of New York and Penny of Washington, who came back with us; Osgood, the university of Pennsylvania football player, and with us were several other men in the papers. Then among the others killed by the Spaniards there were Joe Chapeau of Boston and a French Canadian named Huntington.

"The hottest fight we were in was at Bañamo, where the insurgents, 350, attacked a Spanish party of about 3,000. They were acting as convoy to a caravan that had a lot of provision wagons. We lost something over 100 men, and, according to a Spanish paper we saw afterward, the Spanish lost over 400.

"Our command carried assaults at Cascorra, Guayanamar, Las Gulsas and some other points. We were repulsed at Jimula and at Gamala. We had a pretty rough time, but we enjoyed it and may go back. We were given regular discharges when we left."

## Four Prize Ships Ordered Sold.

Key West, Fla., May 24.—The day has been interlarded dull. The newspaper men and naval officers gathered at the hotel and tried to keep cool and speculated as to possible naval movements. Key West is not a news center, but a hot coral streak out in the ocean. The prizes Mathilde, Caddis, Sofia and Argonauta, against which "pro can-fesso" was entered, nobody appearing to claim them, were formally condemned and ordered sold. The day of the sale was not set.

The rifles and ammunition found in a secret chamber on the Argonauta are valued at \$5,000. They also were condemned and ordered sold.

## Chicago Grooms Grigsby's Cowboys

Chicago, Ill., May 24.—Colonel Grigsby's cowboy regiment arrived in Chicago from Sioux Falls. Large crowds greeted the train and the locomotive slowed up to allow the soldiers who, leaning from the windows, cheered and waved flags and in other ways demonstrated their appreciation of the reception. The train consisted of five passenger coaches and eight stock cars. There were two companies, containing altogether 175 men. All were dressed in regular cowboy costume, broad sombreros, etc., with long pistols strapped to their sides. The train proceeded to the stock yards to unload the cars and give the tired men and their horses a chance to stretch their limbs.

## Smokeless Powder for Bombardment

Chicago, Ill., May 24.—The Ordnance Bureau reports a stock of smokeless powder on hand. Secretary Long has ordered that all of it be sent to the squadron at Key West. It will be given to the ships with the heavy guns that are to take part in the bombardment of Havana. It is said that smokeless powder will be of great advantage in the reduction of the fortifications. At San Juan it was shown that the heavy clouds of smoke impaired the efficiency of the gunners in the recent assault.

It is estimated that China now contains 80,000 communicant members of Protestant churches, with 20,000 more applying for membership.

## GOVERNOR ROASTS THEM.

### Evil Minded Republican Mischief Makers Rebuked.

Lincoln, Neb., May 24.—Quite a number of the disgruntled republican rascals, who have been pried loose from the public crib, have been busily attempting to circulate a report that Governor Holcomb had manipulated the United States medical examining board in the recent examination of men and officers for enlistment in the regular army. Replying to these base insinuations, the governor has given out the following statement:

"The reports given currency I some of the papers of the state, inspired solely by contemptible partisan motives, that the failure of some of the officers of the national guard to pass the required physical examination was on account of some act or desire of mine as base as any that is unfounded.

"These examinations were made by and under the direction of a United States army and two army surgeons of the state of unquestioned standing and professional ability, and under regulations provided by the war department over which the state or state authorities had or could have no control. To say that these men under their official oaths and under these regulations could be used as mere puppets, were I so disposed, is an unwarranted reflection upon them, as well as myself. I had absolutely nothing to do with these examinations and knew nothing of the action of the board until a report was filed with me disclosing the result of the physical examinations and signed by Major E. A. Koerber, U. S. A., as chairman of the examining board. These newspaper reports are not only untruthful, but also unpatriotic.

"As to Major Shuman, I have already stated his name was given me subsequently, and regarding which there exists a misunderstanding which I am endeavoring to clear up."

## BARTLEY AND MOORE AGAIN

### The Two Big Republican Scapegoats Again in Court.

Lincoln, Neb., May 24.—The petition in error and bill of exceptions in the case against J. S. Bartley and the sureties on his official bonds have been filed in the supreme court. This is the case which was tried in the Douglas district court and in which judgment against the sureties for \$55,000 was asked by the state, and the bondsmen winning. It is brought to the supreme court by the attorney general.

In the Lancaster district court Saturday morning Eugene Moore, ex-state auditor, was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the action of the indictments found against him at the last term of court, and in which he is charged with embezzlement of money belonging to the insurance companies, which these companies had paid to him as they thought in discharge of their obligation to pay the fees the state law required of them before a certificate to do business in Nebraska could issue. There are a number of indictments, all of the same tenor, and each having reference to the payment by one of the companies. The case was set for trial June 8.

## Political Committee Meetings.

Lincoln, Neb., May 24.—Considerable confusion has arisen among the politicians of the state over the publication of a statement that the meetings of the democratic, populist and free silver political committees at Omaha had been postponed from June 2 to June 14. The populist committee has been put off until the latter date on account of the national meeting occurring at that time. Chairman Dahman, however, has announced, and has kept busy writing letters to democrats who have got the impression that the democrats' meeting was also postponed. Chairman Dahman says that the democratic committee will meet at the time originally announced, and that the populist committee has no change since the original announcement for June 2 was made in these columns. The free silver republican committee will also meet at the same time and place with the democratic committee.

The populist national committee will meet here Wednesday, June 15, with headquarters at the Mercer hotel. These several political committee meetings will be largely attended by a full representation of the members of the several committees, and also by a large number of political workers throughout the United States.

Both the National Reform Press associations will hold informal meetings in Omaha on June 15, and the members of the Nebraska Reform Press association will be in that city Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of that week.

## Hurriedly Organizing Militia.

Lincoln, Neb., May 24.—Adjutant General Barry has taken up the work of organizing national guards. As soon as this regiment is completed the Fourth will be pushed and completely organized as soon as clothing, arms and other equipments can be furnished. The state law permits of organized military not exceeding 1,000. Two regiments of twelve companies each, with eighty-four men to the company, with the regimental officers, will make this number about fifty over. The state is entitled to credit for the equipment furnished over to the First and Second regiments, and the war department will replace these as soon as practicable. This will nearly finish the two new regiments. It is expected that the additional equipment will be shortly furnished by the department. The policy of the governor is to have ready to meet any call by the president as many fully armed, equipped and organized soldiers as the state has promised. The number will meet the requirement under a 125,000 call. Lieutenant Williams, who had charge of the quartermaster's department at Camp Alvin Saunders after the war department took control, is settling up his affairs and will leave to join his regiment, the Sixth cavalry.

## Miss Rosella Pitman, whose death occurred at the age of 82, was a sister of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, and was throughout her life an enthusiastic stenographer, contributing regularly to a private shorthand newspaper which for forty years circulated in the Pitman family, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The deceased lady, who for the last fifteen years had been a great sufferer, was one of the six members of Mr. Samuel Pitman's family who became teachers in public schools, and she followed this profession for over forty years.

## The Roman Catholic cathedral is the finest edifice in the city of Manila. It is under the care of the Jesuits, as are many of the churches on the island. It was twelve years in building, and cost \$1,000,000. The very finest and hardest of the Philippine woods were used for the finishing, and the structure is of a bluish tint marble. There are exquisite carvings, some of which have recently been made.

## WITH THE BOYS AT FRISCO

### CHEER UPON CHEER GREET THE U. S. SHIP CHARLESTON

Wild Enthusiasm Over All Things Military—Expecting to Sail for Manila Daily—How They Spent Their Sunday.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.—The Presidio was the center of attraction Sunday. The published report that the First regiment, California volunteers would embark on the City of Peking Monday drew thousands of people to their camp to say good-bye. The sun came out warm and bright after the rain, and the camp was soon as dry as a bone.

Early as 8 o'clock the cars ending to the Presidio were jammed with people and all day long the same condition of affairs prevailed. The soldiers had just finished breakfast this morning when some keen-eyed warrior spotted the cruiser Charleston coming from behind Angel island and making her way out through the Golden Gate. In an instant the whole camp was in an uproar.

Every one except the guards raced toward the beach and a combined yell from 5,000 throats went across the water to the men on the gray cruiser, who were on their way to join Admiral Dewey. Flags were waved and the cheering was kept up until the ship went out of sight. The Charleston steamed stern and plunged into the Pacific and out of sight at a fifteen-knot gait.

## BOYS GO TO CHURCH.

Then the soldiers went back to camp and made ready for church. Services were held by the different regiments on a sloping hill, the men standing at "rest" and listening to sermons by the various chaplains.

After services the four regiments marched in review, each headed by its band. The reviewing officer, Brigadier General Otis, was highly pleased at the soldierly bearing of the troops and complimented them on their proficiency in the evolutions and tactics.

During the balance of the day the camp of the First regiment was a scene of activity. The regiment has been ordered to break camp and march to the steamer Peking at 7 o'clock Monday afternoon, arriving at Manila Sunday. Officers and men were busily engaged in making final preparations. During the day the last of the regimental supplies were loaded on the ship and in the morning the tents will go down together and be carted to the transport vessel.

## SUPPLIED WITH RIFLES.

A supply of late model Springfield rifles has arrived and the men of the First regiment were provided with new weapons in place of their old-time muskets.

The Utah troops arrived at noon and marched over to Fort Richmond. They were cordially greeted by the soldiers of the Red Cross society, and the Utah boys marched to their camp loaded with flowers and good things to eat.

In spite of the crowds at the Presidio, Fort Richmond was not neglected. The Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming soldiers are in camp and vied with each other in expressions of hospitality. From a sanitary point of view, Fort Richmond is preferable to any other camp. Although quite a number of men responded to a sick call, there was nothing more serious than a cold to be treated.

## SECOND NEBRASKA CAMPS

### The Boys are Busy Staking Tents at Chickamauga Park.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 24.—This has been a quiet day at Camp Thomas. The Second Nebraska regiment, which reached Chickamauga Saturday afternoon, arrived Sunday morning and was assigned to the camp ground selected for the First division of the Third corps, and the men have been busy getting into their tents during the day.

Only two battalions arrived during the day. The Second battalion of the Second Nebraska, which had become separated from their regiment at St. Louis, reached here at 8 o'clock. They came in over the Cincinnati Southern. The belated battalion was commanded by Major W. C. Mays.

The First battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana infantry arrived in Chattanooga at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the regimental band of twenty-four pieces. The battalions of the day of Lookout Mountain and reached the park at 3:30, sleeping under the stars on a little hill during the night. As a result of the few arrivals the railroad yards, which have been enormously congested with the loaded and empty cars for nearly a week, had an opportunity to clear off the tracks and sidings to make room for the troops that will begin to arrive at a lively rate.

## CAPTAIN CULVER ARRIVES.

Troop K of the Third United States volunteer cavalry, one of the three independent volunteer regiments, consisting of forty-two men, arrived at Chattanooga from Lincoln Sunday. The troop is in command of Colonel Jacob H. Culver and has been organized in Nebraska and the Dakotas. The troop is a part of Colonel Grigsby's rough riders. The troop has no horses, but were otherwise equipped.

## Battle Cry of Americans.

Upon the assignment of Sampson's fleet to Cuban waters it was understood that whenever the enemy came within range ten flags signifying "Remember the Maine" were to be kept floating from the signal top of the flagship until the last shot was fired.

The signal is meant to be read as easily by the Spaniards as by the Americans, for it is taken from the international code of signals, which has place in the captain's cabin of every vessel that floats.

The flags are grouped to spell the words. The topmost flag is of red with a cross of yellow on it; the next is a blue-and-white checkerboard and the third is yellow. The three make up "RNG," meaning "remember." The next group is of two flags—the first of red, white and blue, meaning "T," and the other of red and white, floating for "H." Inasmuch as there are no vowels in the code, the "e" in "the" is omitted.

The last group of flags is headed by a yellow and blue pennant which is recognized by the tars as "G." Its present signification is the following word: "The name of a man-of-war instead of a state. Following in order are red, yellow, yellow and blue and blue and white flags, which spell "EQKA," or "Maine."

## STATE NEWS.

### A cloudburst occurred over Bellwood and for about half an hour the rain came down in torrents. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning. The lightning struck a small building in the rear of the Gazette office and the Gazette "devil," who was running the press, received a severe shock. F. Selzer's coal house was also struck. When the storm abated the town presented the appearance of a small lake. Many limbs were broken from the trees.

The cool wet weather has so delayed corn planting in the Pleasant Hill vicinity that at this date not more than half of it is done. Much is being planted in ground that is too wet. Wheat is so heavy that some fear it will go down, but a few days of dry weather will set that all right. Clover has made a growth beyond all precedent. Cows are coming on finely. Unless destroyed by storm the small grain promises as good a yield as ever seen in Nebraska.

Oscola and Polk counties have their share who are willing to enlist in a regiment of the Spanish. County Clerk W. O. Johnson has made a good start toward securing a company there. Stromburg has between fifty and sixty and Shelby has twenty, and as it is thought that only one company will be wanted from this county, the different towns are to pool their issues and divide up the officers; for there are many of them that won't go unless they can wear shoulder straps.

James W. Bradley, a drayman of Loup City, was struck by lightning and severely shocked and injured. He was unhitched his team and while taking his coat from the wagon the bolt of electricity exploded, striking him on the back of the head, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. He is able to be about the house at present, although suffering from the severe burn from head to feet. The hair was burned from his head and his feet where it passed off, is black.

W. S. Keenan shot and killed E. Robinson at the Keenan farm, southeast of Spaulding about four miles. Robinson was a man who had a reputation of having once been in the penitentiary and was one of the parties with Frank Cole, who was killed in Holt county last spring. The shooting is said to have been in self defense and grew out of a quarrel over a matter in which Mike Lamb and Robinson were causing the Keenans much trouble. Keenan is about 25 years of age and Robinson was about 35. The preliminary examination will be held on Monday before Judge Barry. Keenan gave himself up as soon as he could get to town.

Said Captain Frank D. Eager, one of the Lincoln boys with the First at Frisco: "It is lucky indeed that we took grub along with us. Our's was the only body of men coming to San Francisco from the east that was so provided, and for this we have to thank the Government. Colonel Keenan and the good ladies of Lincoln, who supplied us so generously with cakes, pies, baked chicken and other delicacies, that many of us had pie all the way across the country, and even have some of the cakes left. This, with the grub, has carried along and stands us in good stead, for the food of the government is slow in coming and deficient in quantity, while such as it is is spoiled in the alleged cooking."

The boys of the First Nebraska regiment who are now in camp at Frisco, in their quarters, barracks and station of the regular army at San Francisco is termed, are delighted with the surroundings. The "Golden Gate," as the strait connecting the Pacific ocean with the bay of San Francisco is called, is a beautiful opening into the ocean. An interesting sight here is the big thirty-foot long coast defense guns, with a bore so immense an ordinary sized man could easily crawl into one of them. These iron on the strait's entrance.

Other features of the bay and harbor are the buried mines and torpedoes, operated by electricity from secret stations on a number of the islands which fill the bay. Masked batteries on Goat and Angel islands, in the bay, also add to the safety of the greatest city of the Pacific coast.

Now that the volunteers have all left the state, the Webster Zouaves of Omaha are the only fully armed, uniformed and equipped military company in Nebraska. The Zouaves have their headquarters on Twentieth street, between Hennepin and Farnam, and are perfecting themselves in some very fancy gun movements. Corporal Anthony invented a clever gun movement in coming to an order from shoulder arms, in which the gun is made to complete revolutions, revolve and halt. Hart has also contrived a fancy movement in loading. The men are thoroughly enthused and are working hard to familiarize themselves with the intricate zouave manual. Several new uniforms are still unassigned. While no company offered its services to the state some time in March, it is still unassigned, and as Colonel Bryan's regiment has been filled it will have to await a chance to join the Nebraska Fourth.

The damage done to the lagoon on the expedition grounds by the rains last week was immense. The sheet piling or retaining planking has been pushed in in seven different places and in two places it is floating on the water. The worst of the breaks are on the north side and toward the east end, where the piling for a distance of about 100 feet has completely collapsed. The other bad break is on the south side running directly west from the bridge at the island. The planking here was broken in by the rain and men have been busy ever since repairing it. It is now in the water. In five other places, mostly on the north side, the piling is giving way and may be forced entirely over before the chief buildings on the grounds leaked copiously during the downpour, but so far as could be learned no serious damage was done to exhibits only because they were not in place. Some of the exhibits in the Manufacture buildings got wet, but were not considerably injured. The worst case of leak was in the Government building. A stream poured in and filled a birch bark canoe suspended under the Indian exhibits. The chain holding the canoe gave way and the swamped craft came down. It struck the floor with a great thump and splash in the aisle between rows of cases and none of the latter were touched. One end of the canoe was badly shattered. The Government building leaks in several places and water poured down on to the cases, but the contents were not reached.

Love may make the world go round, but it does not always have so much control over the income.

The world's telegraph lines stretch 294,704 miles.

## SAVED BY A SMILE.

Many years ago the late Dr. Shippen of Philadelphia left his house in the early morning and was hurrying down the street, when he noticed a singular and ferocious looking man, whose gaze was fastened upon him. With instinctive politeness and bonhomie he smiled, raised his hat, and passed on—when suddenly he heard a shot. Turning, he found that the stranger had just left his home with the insane intention of killing the first man he met. He was the first man; but his absolute fearlessness and constitutional as well as cultivated courtesy had put the man off his guard, and the next passerby had caught the bullet intended for him. That smile and bow had saved his life.

When the country was a century younger and the Indian was yet in the land, a gentleman upon the then frontier was hunting with friends, got separated from them, and completely lost his way. Every effort to retrieve his steps led him still further into the wilderness, and night overtook him in a dense forest. Overcome with fatigue, he lay down under a tree, and slept profoundly. In the morning he awoke with a start, with that indescribable feeling that someone was looking at him, and glancing up, he saw that he was surrounded by hostile Indians, and that the leader of the band, in war paint and feathers, was bending over him in an amiable mood.

He took in the situation at a glance—knew his immediate danger, and had no means of averting it; neither did he understand a word of their language. But he was self-possessed, knew the universal language of nature, and believed that under any circumstances a man's man for that. He fixed the clear, bold eye upon the Indian, and—smiled! Gradually the fierceness passed away from the eye above him, and at last an answering smile came over the face. Both men were brothers, and he saved! The savage took him under his protection, brought him to his wigwam, and after a few days restored him to his friends. Courage, self-command and tact had gained the day.

## Shooting on the Sea.

Necessarily the deck of a vessel at sea, says the New York Press, offers a less satisfactory platform from which to shoot than the solid foundation provided in the land fort, since even when the ocean is calmest the vessel must constantly roll from side to side. Theoretically, the best time for the shot would be at the moment between the rolls, when the deck of the ship is perfectly level, and in a general way it may be said that an attempt is made to do the shooting at that instant. It is practically impossible, however, to fire invariably when the decks are level. No matter how careful the gunner, the piece is almost always exploded just before or just after the proper instant.

The American practice, both in the army and navy, has always been to shoot low and always to save ammunition until it was possible to use it effectively. In the navy the tradition to shoot low has crystallized into a standing rule, unwritten indeed, but none the less religiously observed, and its wisdom has been proved more than on any other occasion of great importance.

The precise form of this unwritten naval rule is to "wait for the down-ward roll." This is the converse of the maxim obtaining in the British navy that it is best to take advantage of the "upward roll," which has been observed from almost the beginning of naval fighting by the gunners on English ships.

This was rendered the more certain from the fact that the spherical projectiles then in use would ricochet along the surface of the waves if they struck the water, exactly as a stone will skip along the top of a pond when properly thrown from the hand of a small boy.

## Yellow Fever.

No one factor is more favorable for the propagation of yellow fever than filth; and when to this is added bad or imperfect sanitary regulations, we have all that is really needed to keep up the prevalence of this disease, says a writer in Leslie's. There is no place in the world at the present time where yellow fever is epidemic, i. e., where it is more or less constantly present, that is not noted for its bad sanitary condition and filth. Therefore, the continuing presence of this disease is almost always due largely to carelessness, and is consequently, in a great measure, avoidable.

Yellow fever can make but little headway where cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements are in force. We have then to start with very potent means of preventing an outbreak of yellow fever among our soldiers and sailors which may be sent to Cuba.

Therefore, those who expect to see service in Cuba may well dismiss the subject of yellow fever from their minds, and leave this matter in the hands of the medical officers of their respective organizations. They have done their part when they comply with aid in the enforcement of the different rules above referred to. It is important to know that at present there is no specific for the cure or prevention of yellow fever, and that the remedies which will probably be freely advertised for this purpose are not only worthless, but as a rule injurious and therefore should form no part of the outfit of the soldier or sailor.

## Prattle of the Youngsters.

"Jimmy, you must not talk when older people are talking." "Well, I s'pose you want me to grow up dumb." Sunday School Teacher—This morning I saw a number of little boys watching a base ball game through holes in a fence. I hope I did not see you there, Johnny? Johnny—"No, ma'am; you didn't see me. I was inside." A little Boston girl, who had been attending the public kindergartners, fell from a ladder. Her mother caught her up from the ground in terror, exclaiming, "Oh, darling, how did you fall?" "Very easily," replied the child "after a second's hesitation." "Paw," said the little boy, "didn't you say in your speech that you expected the map of the world to be changed soon?" "I think it did," explained the orator. "Then what is the use of my study' geography?" "Little boy!" exclaimed the man who had just turned the corner, "don't you know it's wrong for you to match pennies?" "I ain't matchin' pennies," answered as he surrendered a coin to his antagonist. "I'm jest tryin' to."

"Willie, how did you get along at school today?" "Very well." "Now, Willie," his mother went on severely, "don't tell stories. I hear you had to be punished." "Yes, but it didn't hurt as much as usual."

Father Thomas Ewing Sherman of St. Louis, son of "Old Tecumseh," has accepted the position of chaplain of the Fourth regiment of Missouri militia, which will be mustered into service as the Fourth regiment, Missouri volunteers.

## CRUEL DISCIPLINE.

### SEVERE TREATMENT TO WHICH SOLDIERS WERE SUBJECTED.

"Trotting the Bull Ring" Abolished—Another Causing the Death of One Man—Another Suffered Tortures from Being Buried to His Neck in Sand.

The soldier who worked himself into the guardhouse prior to 1879 did not get every night in, nor any night in, from the day he began his term until its end. He walked his post, two hours on and four hours off, from the beginning to the termination of his sentence. But he did not carry a gun while on post. He shouldered an unbarbed log, from six to eight feet in length and weighing from 70 to 100 pounds, and the man in his rear carried the rifle. The business of the soldier with the log kept on the move, up and down in front of the guardhouse, from the time he went on post until relieved, at the end of two hours, by another guardhouse prisoner, to whose shoulder the log would be transferred. It was also the sentry's duty to see that the "log-humper" did not drop his burden. The prisoner could shift it from one shoulder to the other, or carry it under his arm, or horizontally in front of him, or any other way he chose; but he had to carry it, and he had to keep moving, on pain of being indented with the point of a bayonet.

The soldier who nowadays lands in the guardhouse for drunkenness, insubordination, neglect of duty, or any other violation of regulations is put to work at some job around the post from fatigue call in the morning until recall from fatigue late in the afternoon. The work is never hard. It is mostly of the pottering around sort—policing around the quarters, sweeping brick walks, washing windows, trimming hedges, mowing grass, or something of that sort. The only discomfort connected with the work is that it is always performed under the watchful eye of a sentry with a loaded gun.

One of the punishments meted out to the cavalryman who got into the guardhouse under the old regime was "trotting the bull ring." The bull ring is the circular track upon which the horses are exercised when there is not much doing around the post in the way of drills on account of inclement weather. Every cavalry post has its bull ring. Upon the smooth surface of the bull ring the fractious cavalryman of a couple of decades ago was required to chase the intangible air at regular intervals, named in the sentence, every day of his confinement. His bull ring work was no go-as-you-please walking match, either. He could go at any pace swifter than a walk; but he was not allowed to walk. Heel-and-toe business was barred. If for a single instant, he relaxed into a common, everyday walk he would hear the sentry's command, like the crack of a circus ringmaster's whip, "Strike her up, Pete; what do you think this is, a practice march? G'lang!" and if the bull-ring pouter knew his gait he would leave off walking right away. The bull-ring work was good for wind and muscle, but it was hard and galling. A soldier undergoing a bull-ring sentence dropped dead from heart disease at a post in the South-west one day about seventeen years ago, and then the bull-ring punishment was abandoned.

It was reserved for the commanding officer of an Arizona post, a one-company outfit, to inflict so barbarous punishment upon an offending soldier that the whole scale of punishments in the United States Army was revised and made hard and fast. This commanding officer was a captain, and the affair happened in 1879. He had in his company a soldier who was a very hard case, and put in most of his time in the guardhouse. He completed a guardhouse term in the autumn of 1879, and immediately repaired to the near-by town of whiskey shacks and made himself exceedingly drunk. He returned to the post with the announced intention of raising it to the level of the desert and firing a volley over its ashes. The Captain had him lassoed as he was entering the post. The Captain then constituted himself a summary court-martial and passed upon the case. He ordered that a hole sufficiently large to receive the upright body of a man be dug in the sand of the parade ground. When the hole was dug the Captain ordered that the hard case soldier be stood in it up to his neck and that the sand be then repacked about him as tightly as possible, covering his arms and shoulders, and leaving only his head protruding above the ground.

The Captain's orders were obeyed, but it afterward came out that the Captain's life hung by a thread, so bitter was the animosity inspired among the men on account of this cruel action. The offending soldier, still more than half drunk, was packed in the sand-hole, his head alone catching the rays of the blazing semi-tropical sun, and a sentry was placed over him. The sun was nothing compared to the desert ants. The desert ants sent out their couriers to the highways and byways and dunes and hollows, and it was no time at all before some thousands of them, big, red, spiderlike and ferocious, were running over the soldier's head. They crawled into his ears and his nose and his mouth, and they caused him such unexpressible agony that he shouted in his frenzy. The sentry—who happened to be the poor devil's bunkie—first disobeyed guard regulations to the extent of stooping to brush the ants from his comrade's face. Next he disobeyed orders to the extent