

DEATH OF GEN. STANTON

Well Known Veteran Soldier Passes Away at His Home in Omaha.

AILING FOR ABOUT FOUR WEEKS

Brief Outline of an Honorable Career of Forty Years' Service in Responsible Positions in Army of the United States—Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Perfect.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—Brigadier General T. H. Stanton, ex-paymaster general of the United States army, died at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon of a complication of ailments affecting the stomach and liver, after an illness of about a month. Since his retirement from service as paymaster general of the army last spring General Stanton made his home in Omaha and resided with his family in the Kierstead place on West Harney street. He leaves a wife and three daughters, Mrs. Western, Mrs. Kalk and Miss Josephine Stanton.

While disease had made fatal inroads upon the superb vitality of the old warrior, his remarkable brain power remained with him to the end, and up to the moment when the shadow fell General Stanton was in full possession of his mental faculties. His death was peaceful—he simply passed away as calmly as a tired child is lulled to sleep.

Prominent local representatives of the military and many citizens have called at the Stanton residence to offer condolence. The deceased general will be accorded a military funeral in keeping with the rank he had attained.

The death of General Stanton removes from the military of this country one of its most picturesque characters. A born fighter, a genial gentleman of the old school, a broad-minded, liberal student of men and things, a relentless foe and a loyal friend, General Stanton's personality has for many years stood out prominently in military circles. All of the shoulder straps in the world could never have made of General Stanton a plutocrat, for he was by nature a commoner.

While General Stanton was primarily a frontier fighter, he had such versatility that he could chase Indians through the sandhills or grace a social function at Washington City with equal dexterity, but to the general the sandhills proposition was always more to his liking. He once remarked that he would not give one breath of pure Nebraska air for all of the gold lace and titled tinsel of the national capital.

The title "Fighting Paymaster," was given to General Stanton because it was literally earned by fighting in the front of battle while he was entrusted with the custody of Uncle Sam's money. For many years General Stanton had more or less to do with the paying of soldiers and he was at last made paymaster general of the United States army. This appointment came to him in 1895, and it is said that in making the selection Grover Cleveland, who was then president, was guided solely by the individual worth of General Stanton and the record he had made in the army. This appointment gave General Stanton the rank of brigadier general.

When General Stanton was retired about a year ago on account of age, in accordance with army regulations, he returned to Omaha to spend the balance of his days, he having become devoted to this city while previously stationed here. He often remarked that he liked Omaha better than anywhere for a home town. After his retirement the general lived quietly in this city. It was his habit to make one trip to the city every day and at a certain hour in the afternoon he might always be found in the lobby of a downtown hotel. But one day there was a vacant chair in the lobby. It was in a corner where the old warrior nearly always sat. Inquiry developed that General Stanton was detained at home on account of illness and he never rallied sufficiently to make another trip to town.

THURSTON ENTERS A DENIAL.

He is Not Figuring on Presiding Over the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A Philadelphia paper stated today that Senator Hanna and Senator Thurston will be candidates for the honor of presiding over the republican national convention, which is to be held there on June 19. So far as Senator Hanna is concerned he has authorized an emphatic denial of this rumor. Senator Thurston said today that he had not approached a soul with a view of being temporary chairman; that it would be the height of folly to think of so doing, until after the state convention of Nebraska had selected delegates at large to the national convention.

"Of course," said he, "no man could fail to appreciate the honor of being chosen to preside over the deliberations of such a great convention, but any statement that I am already laying my plans to be made chairman is wholly false."

Hear of Stanton's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—News was received in this city of the death of General T. H. Stanton, formerly paymaster general of the army, in Omaha this afternoon. He was known as the "Fighting Paymaster" because of his insistence on a place in the line during the Indian outbreaks. He had been ill a long time.

Dismiss Samoa Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate in executive session again today discussed the Samoa treaty upon the basis of the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was ratified. Speeches were made in support of the motion to reconsider by Senators Jones, Pettigrew, Allen and Money and in opposition by Senators Davis and Foraker. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was ordered, but a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum. The call, so far as it went, showed 11 for and 22 against.

Puerto Rico to Get Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The cabinet at its regular meeting today again discussed at length the Puerto Rico situation. The large number of letters being received by the president have tended to confirm the administration in the belief that no unnecessary time should be occupied by congress in taking action in the matter. The opinion is unanimous in the cabinet that free trade with the island or a nominal duty is essential to prevent widespread business disaster among all classes of its people.

Rescue Two Entombed Men.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23.—Street Car Inspector Lambie, who was injured by the cave-in of a tunnel here yesterday, is dead. Early this morning two of the entombed men, John Mitchell and John Eckhart, were rescued. They were imprisoned between the first cave-in and one which immediately followed further in the tunnel. They were able to talk with their fellow workers through the mass of earth and it was learned that all were alive except William Paulty, who was probably buried at the tunnel entrance.

ROBERTS A DRAWING CARD.

Full Attendance on the Floor and in the Galleries to Hear His Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Enormous crowds were present to witness the opening of the debate in the Roberts case. Fully three-fourths of the spectators were women. They occupied the reserved galleries, tier on tier, and their bright gowns illumined the gloom of the cavernous recesses about the spacious hall. The diplomatic gallery alone was a yawning chasm. Mr. Roberts was in the seat which he has been occupying on the extreme right of the hall half an hour before noon and every neck was craned to catch a glimpse of him. He appeared conscious of the attention he was attracting and, after looking over some papers, left his seat and paced up and down behind the railing which divides the floor from the lobby. He left the hall a few minutes before the gavel fell and was not present when the chaplain delivered his invocation. He returned almost immediately thereafter, however.

Nearly every member was in his seat a few minutes later, when Mr. Taylor of Ohio, chairman of the committee which investigated the case, arose from behind a desk stacked high with legal authorities and manuscript and called up the case. Mr. Taylor is a young man, slight and pallid, but with energy and alertness stamped upon every feature of his countenance. He asked that the agreement made between the majority and minority of the committee for a vote on the case at 4:30 p. m. Thursday be ratified by the house.

Lacey of Iowa objected unless it be understood that a substitute resolution which he desired to offer should also be considered pending.

To this Mr. Taylor objected. He also objected to having Mr. Lacey's proposition read, although appealed to by Mr. Bailey of Texas and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee. This proposition, as it subsequently developed, was for the expulsion of Roberts without swearing him.

The majority resolution to exclude him and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn in and expelled were laid before the house and without any agreement as to a vote. Taylor of Ohio opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. When he began Roberts changed his position to one near the central aisle on the democratic side, where he could hear with more ease.

"Chief Justice Waite, in the Reynolds case, in 1878, speaking of the claim that polygamy was a religious practice, said:

"To permit this would be in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. Government could exist only in name under such circumstances," and Justice Matthews, in the Ramsey case in 1884, declares in substance that all political influence ought to be withdrawn from those who are practically hostile to the establishment, founded on the idea of a family as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony.

"If we are to attach any importance to those fundamental declarations of the highest court we must declare—no matter what moral question may be involved—that this case presents in bold relief a question of governmental life, the basis of which is law."

"If the claimant to this seat is eligible, he is eligible because the constitution so makes him, either by its express language or by necessary implication. The words 'necessary implication' mean that if the framers of the constitution had had in mind the particular exigency to which the words are applied they would, if the proposition was approved, have written into the constitution the words which are 'necessarily implied.'"

RUMOR OF BRITISH DEFEAT.

Stories of Disaster Current in Both London and Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—There was a rumor on the bourse today that General Buller has suffered defeat.

There is nothing here to confirm the report on the Berlin bourse of the defeat of General Buller or the rumor on the Stock exchange of this city of the capture of two British battalions by the Boers. The fact that General Buller was heard from this morning when he sent lists of casualties to the British troops seems to disprove these stories.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange today that two battalions of British troops have been captured by the Boers.

Absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela river is occasioning some additional anxiety, but General Buller is engaged in a big operation, which will take considerable time to work out.

SUSTAIN INHERITANCE LAW.

Iowa Supreme Court Declares It is Constitutional.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 24.—The supreme court handed down today an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the inheritance law, passed three years ago. It imposes a tax of 5 per cent on all inheritances, which goes to collateral heirs. The heirs of the estate of Frank C. Stewart of Council Bluffs objected to paying, and in the lower court Judge Thorne held the law unconstitutional. On appeal the supreme court holds that the law as first passed was unconstitutional but that as amended a year later, with a provision that notice must be given to administrators action to collect the tax, it is constitutional and applies to estates not settled before the amendatory act passed.

In New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—In the house tonight Assemblyman Bradley introduced a resolution sympathizing with the Boers in their struggle against England. It was laid over for one week.

THEY EXPECT TO WIN

Boers Have No Doubt of the Ultimate Success of Their Struggle.

STATEMENT MADE BY DR. LEYDS

Temporary British Gain Would Merely House Transvaal to New Efforts—Boers Will Fight on at Whatever Cost—Thankful to Friends in America.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Transvaal envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Europe, dictated the following important statement just before leaving here today on a diplomatic mission to Paris and Berlin:

"In view of the new and critical phase into which the war is now entering, I send to the people of America a few words on the subject of any eventual proposals in regard to the suspension of hostilities, a desire for which appears to be gaining strength on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Let me say at the outset that I am as confident as ever of the ultimate triumph of our cause. A temporary success of the British arms would merely have the effect of infusing fresh vigor into our men and strengthening their determination to hold out at whatever cost.

"While the actual fighting strength of both forces is only now about equal, England might even double her army now in South Africa without crushing our powers of resistance.

"But, however resolved to continue the struggle, we have ever been desirous to take advantage of any turn in affairs which might leave the door open to terms of honorable settlement.

"I am grateful to Mr. Stead and that considerable portion of the public, both British and American, who are urging the discontinuance of the war on terms satisfactory to both belligerents.

"Although not a signatory to the peace conference, the Transvaal has ever been willing to profit by that portion of the Hague convention which invites friendly interference on the part of a neutral power. Moreover, indications have not been wanting since the outbreak of hostilities that President Kruger would never bar the door to a resumption of those negotiations which were broken—if not through the bad faith of the British government, at least by an unfortunate misunderstanding which friendly conference might at least at that time have settled.

"But it is not our place—especially while England is hurrying fresh troops to South Africa—to make the first advances. Past events absolutely preclude such a course and I am equally confident of the future.

"Yet this does not alter the fact that President Kruger's attitude is, and will remain, one of conciliation, and that he would be both ready and desirous to treat on any terms which assured the South African republics that independence so much insisted on in a British statement during an early period of the negotiations."

CAPTAIN HONLEY IS KILLED.

Officer of the Dublin Fusiliers Mortally Wounded.

SPEARMAN SCAMP, Natal, Jan. 23. Early on Sunday morning General Warren commenced a flanking movement on the extreme left of the Boer position. The infantry advanced at 5 in the morning, along the irregular Tablaya mountain, which ends at Spionkop. The artillery occupied positions behind and on the plain. The British carefully worked along the hills until within 1,000 yards of a commanding kopje, on which the Boers were concentrated, concealed behind immense boulders strewn thickly over the hill. The artillery opened the attack and batteries worked continuously, pouring tons of shrapnel among the Boers, who devoted their attention to musketry firing on the British infantry.

The Boers stuck to their rocky fastnesses with the greatest tenacity and at the conclusion of the day the British had only advanced across a few ridges. The Boers apparently have few guns and they did little damage.

Captain Honley of the Dublin Fusiliers fell mortally wounded while leading his men to seize a fresh point of vantage.

DUKE OF TECK WAS INSANE.

His Death Closes the Social Season in London.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Teck, who died yesterday evening, as cable to the Associated Press last night, had been insane since the death of the duchess and had been constantly under restraint. Previous to his death he showed signs of insanity which, subsequent to her demise, became fully developed. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly. The general feeling in court circles is that it was a merciful release, though it puts the finishing touch on the gloom overshadowing society.

Grain Export Record Broken.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—As showing the improvement in the movement of commodities through this port for Europe it may be stated that eight steamers cleared today, the combined cargoes consisting in part of 824,000 bushels of grain, 32,825 bales of cotton, 37,000 sacks of oil cake and cottonseed meal, 5,000 barrels cottonseed oil, 525 oak staves, 148,000 pieces of lumber and 198 logs. The export of grain was the largest on record for any one day.

Roberts May Talk at Length.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The special committee on investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah arranged the program for the consideration of the case in the house. It will be called up today immediately after the reading of the journal. Taylor of Ohio, chairman of the committee, will open the debate in favor of the majority resolution to exclude and will be followed by Littlefield of Maine, who will present the argument in favor of seating and then expelling. Roberts will then be given an opportunity to address the house.

DENIES STORIES OF LOSSES.

Count de Castellane Says He Never Gambled in Stocks or Otherwise.

THE ISLAND CAMPAIGN

Some Extracts from the Report of General Otis.

PART THE NEBRASKANS PLAYED

Detail of Col. Stotsenburg to the Pumping Station and the Fight that Soon Followed—Good Insight Into the Work that Our Troops Done.

The report of General Otis, detailing the administration of military and civil affairs in the Philippines up to August 31, of last year, has been printed in pamphlet form by the government of the island campaign. The full details of the irritating conduct of the insurgents is given and the correspondence with Aguinaldo had prior to the outbreak of hostilities is printed in full in the report.

That part of the report which refers to the Nebraska regiment is of special interest. The first mention of the regiment is made in the copy of the general order of October 14, which designates the Nebraskans as part of the guard and police force, to be stationed with the Second division north of the Pasig river. The next mention is on the 15th of December, where he notes that one-third of the Nebraska regiment had just sailed for home. The commanding general here says that the applications for discharge had become so numerous that he forwarded to the adjutant general of the army the following communication:

"I have the honor to forward herewith 427 applications from enlisted men of this command for their discharge from the service, some on specially stated grounds which require consideration, but for the most part on the plea that war department orders entitle them to it. They refer to paragraph 2, general orders No. 40, current series, and think that at the present cessation of active hostilities between the United States and Spain is the 'close of the war' within the meaning of that paragraph; hence these numerous individual applications which they consider the paragraph invited them to make.

"Doubtless the end of the war awaits the proclamation of peace, and in these islands that day may be somewhat deferred.

"The number of these applications indicates the desire of the enlisted men of the command to escape the country, and shows how difficult it is to hold them in conditions of contented discipline. Much of this desire to escape their military obligations at a time when their services are especially demanded arises from homesickness, and that fact accounts largely for the heavy percentage of sickness with which we have been afflicted.

"Under present exigencies I am obliged to disapprove all of these applications."

STATION OF THE NEBRASKANS. Passing over the accounts of the events leading up to the commencement of the next mention of the Nebraska regiment is found on page 92 of the report, relating to February 4 as follows:

"Several weeks previous to this date we had moved the Nebraska regiment from its barracks in the tobacco settled Binondo district to the high, unoccupied ground at Santa Mesa, the most eastern suburb of the city, where it was placed in camp. This change was made for sanitary reasons solely, as the regiment had been suffering from a very high rate of sickness, caused by unhealthy locality. The new location was within the view and the range of the Mauser rifles of the insurgents along the San Juan river portion of their line. During the latter part of January I was informed by good Filipino authority that the insurgents meditated an attack on these troops and was advised to remove them or, in their exposed place, the insurgents would kill them all. General MacArthur, who commanded north of the Pasig, warned Colonel Stotsenburg, who commanded that regiment and camp, and placed two guns of the 7th artillery in position a short distance removed therefrom. It was expected that insurgents would make the initiative at this point and they acted strictly in accordance with our anticipations."

STOTSENBURG TO COMMAND.

After describing the beginning of the fight the report continues:

"Our immediate interests lay to the northeast and comprised the pumping station and deposito of the waterworks which it was necessary to secure, although we had provided for their loss, insofar as the army was concerned, by erecting a number of distilling plants along the river banks, by which good water could be obtained. Stotsenburg had attacked early in the morning, drove the enemy from the blockhouses in his front, and reported that he could capture the powder magazine and waterworks (deposito) meaning, though pumping station understood at the time) if desired. MacArthur had been pressing back the enemy in his entire front, inflicting heavy loss. He had called for troops to fill a gap on Stotsenburg's left, and a battalion of the First Tennessee regiment of the provost guard, under the command of its colonel, was sent him, and the following correspondence by telegraph ensued:

"General MacArthur: Stotsenburg reports: Have captured blockhouses 6 and 7; burned 6. Can capture powder magazine and waterworks if desired. Battalion First Tennessee has passed to report to you. Let Stotsenburg go ahead with aid of Tennessee, if conditions permit, and capture magazine. Waterworks must wait. Not prudent to advance small force so far out."

"General Otis: Am making inquiries at various parts of line to determine expediency of moving Stotsenburg as you suggest, so as to extend entire line Maraguina to Calococan. Stotsenburg's success on right may have induced them to retire on the left. This I am now trying to ascertain. Do you approve of this movement if I find it expedient?"

"MACARTHUR."

TELEGRAM FROM STOTSENBURG.

At noon on February 6 Stotsenburg telegraphed from the water reservoir the following:

"General MacArthur instructs me to wire suggestions about waterworks. They should be taken and a line of pipe occupied and guarded. I think I can do it from here and if necessary run the pumps, occupying the high ground in rear and connecting with the left of the First division at San Pedro Macati. My command consists of the First Nebraska, Tennessee battalion, the two companies of the Colorado regiment and four pieces of artillery. There is no engineer at the waterworks, and no coal. I do not think we shall find any difficulty between here and there."

"STOTSENBURG."

"Stotsenburg's command was augmented by a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry from the provost guard, under command of Major Goodale, and I was directed to proceed and carry out his plan. Later that evening I sent for General Hale, who commanded the right brigade of MacArthur's line, informing him that I had just received information that a part of Stotsenburg's command was in difficulty, having been attacked by insurgents, and that it was short of ammunition and without water. Hale at once proceeded to the deposito and wired me that Stotsenburg upon leaving the waterworks had ordered Goodale to take his battalion over the Maraguina road, extending his right to connect with his (Stotsenburg's) left, and continued:

"Although I had not contemplated sending my troops to Maraguina, I did not consider it desirable to change orders and leave Stotsenburg's left flank without the protection he was anticipating, and as there was little resistance met through the district traveled, and as we heard no firing on our left, there appeared to be no special danger in Goodale's position. We threw some shells in the direction of the headquarters at Maraguina to show them that they were covered by artillery fire and to deter them from any attack they might make on Goodale's command. HALE."

"General Hale ascertained that the reports which I had received were greatly exaggerated and that no portion of Stotsenburg's command was in any immediate danger. He at once adopted measures to keep open communication with the pumping station, which Stotsenburg had successfully reached by means of large detachments which patrolled the four miles of road between deposito and the station, and the following morning I received this telegram from General MacArthur:

"Stotsenburg just reports that he has found the missing pump machinery, that insurgents have abandoned Maraguina, and that ten companies went toward Pasig. This command has been actively engaged since Friday and wants to rest today and tomorrow. I have authorized him to do so and not to make any further active movement of any kind without specific orders. MACARTHUR."

In the closing account of the early days of the struggle, General Otis tells how the Nebraskans had found the missing machinery of the waterworks, and how steps were at once taken to put the machinery in order, so that in a couple of days the city was again plentifully supplied with water.

Mad Dog Scare at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 23.—Hastings is now experiencing its first mad dog scare for several years. From innocuous about half the dogs on the south side of the city will have to be killed. A dog owned by John Budneck went mad and after biting nearly every dog in the neighborhood it ran after and bit a Russian woman in the foot. As soon as the police were notified of the affair several started in pursuit of the dog, but not until next morning was it found and killed.

High Price for Farm Land.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 23.—An eighty-acre farm situated in the Platte bottoms about ten miles from this city was sold at sheriff's sale for the largest price ever paid for farm property in this county. It brought \$78 an acre. There was considerable rivalry between two farmers owning land adjoining this, which is largely the reason for the high price. The land is fenced, but has no buildings on it.

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