

STOTSENBERG IS KILLED

Gallant Leader of the First Nebraska Slain.

SHOT WHILE LEADING AN ATTACK

Lieutenant Sisson and Three Men of the Fourth Cavalry Also Killed—Forty-four Men Are Reported Wounded—First Nebraska Has Baptism of Fire at Quengua.

Killed—Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, First Nebraska; Lieutenant Lester E. Sisson, company K, First Nebraska, Columbus; two privates, First Nebraska volunteers; three privates Fourth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following regarding the fight at Quengua was received at the war department:

"MANILA, April 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: A reconnaissance on Quengua place, six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and a troop of cavalry this morning, resulted in contact and battle, in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from entrenchments with considerable loss. Our casualties quite severe. Colonel Stotsenberg and Lieutenant Sisson, First Nebraska, killed; also several enlisted men. Considerable number wounded; not yet reported.

"OTIS." The following dispatch was received at the war department last evening:

"MANILA, April 23.—Adjutant General: Casualties at Quengua today—First Nebraska, two officers and two enlisted men killed; two officers and two privates wounded. Fourth Cavalry: Two men killed and five wounded. Fifty-first Iowa: Seven enlisted men wounded. Utah light artillery: One officer and two enlisted men wounded. Total, 49 names in morning.

"OTIS." MANILA, April 24.—Four men of the First Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenberg, Lieutenant Sisson and three men of the Fourth Cavalry were killed and forty-four wounded in an engagement at Quengua today. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Mell, with forty cavalymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley.

The Americans retired, carrying their wounded, under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them.

Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to secure the bodies of the killed cavalymen and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mulford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay out 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours.

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the Second battalion arrived and then Colonel Stotsenberg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer.

Colonel Stotsenberg deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchments, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded.

The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss and are holding the town tonight.

New Flying Column Formed.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The war department received a cablegram from General Otis announcing the formation of a new flying column under command of General Lawton and the initiation of a new campaign which is expected to result in clearing out the jungle in the country north of Manila up to the foothills of the mountains on the northeast and up to the termination of the railroad at Bulacan.

Plans for a Rice War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24.—As an outcome of the Greenwood county negro lynching, the negroes of Richardsonville have determined to prevent negro lynchings and whitecappings. The plan adopted is to murder a white man or burn the home of a white man for every negro lynched or whipped. They are said to have banded together for this purpose.

To Fight Tobacco Trust.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A large anti-trust tobacco factory is to be started in St. Louis as soon as arrangements can be made. The proposed factory promises to be one of the largest in the country. Every precaution is being taken to keep the matter quiet until the plans are fully developed and those whose names are mentioned in connection with the new enterprise refuse to discuss the matter.

According to the reports which are circulating in financial circles, M. C. Wetmore will be president and general manager of the new company.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

A Report That Shows Satisfactory Condition for Our Country.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the Agricultural department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,284,310.

On the other hand, the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1887, their value being \$76,045,854, a decline of \$148,680,753 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated, for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise brought into the United States two dollars worth of our products found a market abroad. Our domestic exports, as compared with our imports, showed an excess of \$594,242,259, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously reported.

An interesting fact developed by the report of Mr. Hitchcock is the increase in the exports of agricultural products, there being a total of \$558,507,942, a gain of nearly 25 per cent over 1897. Exports of this class also show a greater gain proportionately than non-agricultural exports.

Our purchases of foreign agricultural products in 1898 amounted to only \$314,291,796, as compared with \$409,871,468 in 1897, a decrease of \$85,579,672, or about 22 per cent. The value of American farm produce sent abroad during 1898 was much more than double that of our agricultural imports, the excess of the former over the latter amounting to \$544,216,146. In 1897 the excess on the side of the agricultural exports was only \$268,883,725, and in the years immediately preceding still smaller.

The total value of breadstuffs sent abroad advanced from \$197,857,219 in 1897 to \$333,897,119 in 1898. In wheat and flour alone there was a gain of nearly \$100,000,000. While these enormous gains resulted in part from the higher prices that prevailed, there was at the same time an important increase in the quantity shipped. The total wheat shipments were 148,231,291 bushels, nearly double the quantity exported in 1897. Averaging the export prices at 88.3 cents per bushel, the value was \$145,681,659, a gain of \$85,764,481 over 1897, when the average price was 75.3 cents per bushel and the total value \$59,920,178.

Although our exports of wheat and flour did not increase very much in quantity during 1898, the gain in value as a result of the higher prices amounted to \$13,249,371. During 1898 the export price averaged as high as \$4.51 per barrel, making the total value of the shipments \$69,263,718, as compared with \$5,914,347 for 1897, when the average price per barrel was only \$3.54. In the quantity shipped there was an increase from 14,569,543 to 15,349,513 barrels during the two years mentioned.

The combined shipments of wheat and flour would amount to 145,124,977 bushels for the former year and to 217,306,055 bushels for the latter. The total value of the exported wheat and wheat flour reached as high as \$214,948,377 in 1898, while in 1897 it was only \$115,824,525.

Next to wheat Indian corn showed the largest gain, the total exports being 208,744,939 bushels, valued at \$74,156,850, as against 176,916,365 bushels, valued at \$54,851,112 in 1897. The average price in 1898 was 35.5 cents per bushel as compared with 30.5 cents per bushel in the preceding year. There were also noticeable increases in exports of corn meal, 826,662 barrels being sent abroad in 1898 as against 475,266 barrels in 1897. There was an increase in the price of 23 cents per barrel, making the value of the exports \$1,766,068 as against \$902,061 in the preceding year.

Talking Through the Air.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Prof. Jerome J. Green, the new disciple of Marconi, sat at his receiving instrument placed on the eighth floor of the Marquette building last night and received telegraphic signals sent via the air line from the Tribune building, two blocks away. It meant success for the wireless telegraphy experiment for that distance and was a triumph for the young scientist over conditions which were exceedingly unfavorable.

The first test of the day, when an attempt was made to communicate from the Dearborn station at Polk street to the Tribune building, had been a failure. Subsequent events proved that local obstructions were the cause. In the second experiment signals were transmitted clearly and accurately from one room to another through walls and three thick doors. The second test sent the dots and dashes to the sound of a cross Dearborn street to the Hartford building instantaneously and without a break. Then Prof. Green consented to make the test over the long-distance and the apparatus was transferred to the Marquette building, a distance of about 150 yards. The vertical wire was lowered from the sixteenth floor and the receiver was placed on the eighth floor. When all was ready for the trial word was sent through the telephone to the sending station, where the professor's assistant, Albert Kachur, was waiting the command. The trial was a success. Further experiments will be made.

Live Cattle Could Be Used.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Wade court of inquiry held a brief open session to listen to the reading of depositions and to take the testimony of Major James H. Lancaster of the Fourth artillery. Major Lancaster said that while his command was in Porto Rico it ate only native beef and that it was relished. He expressed the opinion that live cattle could have been landed at Baiquiri.

Oldest Member of Commons.

LONDON, April 24.—Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray is dead. Sir John Mowbray was the first baronet of that name, the baronetcy having been created in 1880. He was born June 3, 1815. He represented the city of Durham in the house of commons from 1853 to 1868 and the University of Oxford from 1868 to the time of his death.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The sultan of Morocco is about to sustain a severe loss by the retirement from his service of Kaid Maclean, the Scottish laird, who for so many years has been commander in chief of his army.

The order issued by the Norwegian government that no Swedish officer shall be permitted hereafter to inspect forts in Norway is taken to mean that war is to come if a separation of Norway and Sweden cannot be otherwise effected.

It is hard to think of Admiral Schley as a farmer, despite the skillful way in which he planted Cerbera's ships, but he was brought up on a farm and always had inclinations that way. He went so far once as buying a ranch in Wyoming.

There will be no more six-day bicycle races in New York, Governor Roosevelt having signed the bill forbidding more than twelve hours upon the track in twenty-four hours. Man's inhumanity to man thus receives distinct discouragement.

H. E. Huntington, nephew of Col. P. Huntington, and now holding high office in the Southern Pacific railroad, was made by his uncle to undergo a severe training for the place and had to work his way up from the position of an ordinary train hand.

The Missouri house passed the senate bill levying an inspection tax of 1 cent per gallon and 2 cents for each package of beer sold in the state. The bill passed by a close vote of seventy-one to fifty-one after a hot fight. No charge is made for inspecting beer shipped from the state.

The descendants of Sir Francis Drake, sailor, and, according to some historians, occasionally a pirate, are about to take legal steps to recover certain personal and real estate which they claim has been unjustly withheld from them. The number of heirs is roughly estimated at about 4,000.

The great battle for United States senator from Pennsylvania ended without an election and unless Governor Stone calls an extra session, at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States senate during the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fow, democrat of Philadelphia, and adopted that a vote of thanks be tendered the officers and that the convention adjourn sine die.

The building and contracting firm of Marvin & Brown, Chicago, began suit for \$50,000 damages against the Chicago Master Steam Fitters' association and numerous officials and members of that body for alleged "blacklisting." It is alleged that the defendant association has an understanding with the Chicago Journeymen Steam Fitters' association to the effect that when the first party considers that it has a grievance against any contractor or person whom it may desire to "blacklist" the second party will withdraw all its members at the order of the master from work on any contracts held by the "blacklisted" party.

Hon. James P. Taliaferro, the newly elected United States senator from Florida, was born at Orange Court House, Va., September 30, 1847, where he spent most of his boyhood life. He served valiantly as a private in the confederate army. After the war he engaged in the logging and sawmill business. Mr. Taliaferro has been and is now connected with a number of large commercial enterprises. He is president of the First National bank of Tampa and vice president of the leading wholesale grocery house in Florida. He has never been a candidate for office, but it is an untiring worker in the democratic ranks.

The weekly bulletin issued by the Iowa weather and crop service department says: "Last week brought a decided improvement in weather conditions. In the northern and central districts much progress has been made in seeding wheat and oats, and the bulk of small grain will be planted within the coming week with generally fair conditions of the soil. In portions of the southern districts the work of seeding has been retarded by excessive moisture in the soil. The average of spring wheat seeding in the northern and central districts will not be materially less than last year and about the usual area of other small grain will probably be sown. The extensive killing of clover will probably necessitate plowing and planting more than the usual amount of meadow and pasture land. Reports as to condition of winter wheat are generally unfavorable."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

| OMAHA. | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Butter—Creamery separator | 18 a 20 |
| Butter—Choice fancy country | 14 a 16 |
| Eggs—Fresh, per doz. | 10 a 11 |
| Chickens—Live, per pound | 10 a 12 |
| Turkeys, dressed | 12 a 13 |
| Pigeons—Live, per doz. | 70 a 75 |
| Lemons—Per box | 3 75 a 4 50 |
| Oranges—Per box | 3 50 a 3 25 |
| Cranberries—Jersey, per bbl. | 3 50 a 2 25 |
| Apples—Per barrel | 3 25 a 5 50 |
| Honey—Choice, per pound | 12 1/4 a 13 |
| Onions—Per bushel | 99 a 95 |
| Beans—Handicked navy | 1 35 a 1 40 |
| Potatoes—Per bushel, new | 69 a 1 20 |
| Hay—Up-land, per ton | 5 00 a 6 00 |

| SOUTH OMAHA. | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Hogs—Choice light | 3 00 a 3 65 |
| Hogs—Heavy weights | 2 55 a 3 20 |
| Beef steers | 4 40 a 4 45 |
| Bulls | 2 50 a 4 50 |
| Stags | 3 40 a 4 00 |
| Cattle—Choice | 4 00 a 4 25 |
| Western feeders | 2 00 a 4 00 |
| Cows | 2 00 a 4 10 |
| Heifers | 1 80 a 4 75 |
| Stockers and feeders | 1 35 a 4 82 |
| Sheep—Lamb | 5 30 a 5 50 |
| Sheep—Western wethers | 4 60 a 4 75 |

| NEW YORK MARKET. | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat—No. 2 spring | 71 a 72 1/2 |
| Corn—Per bushel | 31 a 31 1/2 |
| Oats—Per bushel | 27 a 28 |
| Barley—No. 2 | 37 a 47 |
| Rye—No. 2 | 53 a 53 1/2 |
| Timothy seed, per bu. | 2 25 a 2 30 |
| Port—Per barrel | 4 00 a 5 25 |
| Lard—Per 100 pounds | 4 50 a 5 00 |
| Cattle—Western beef steers | 4 70 a 5 00 |
| Cattle—Native beef steers | 3 90 a 4 65 |
| Hogs—Mixed | 3 50 a 4 25 |
| Sheep—Lamb | 5 00 a 5 00 |
| Sheep—Western Ranges | 3 00 a 4 50 |

| KANSAS CITY. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat—No. 2 spring | 65 a 65 |
| Corn—No. 2 | 33 a 34 |
| Oats—No. 2 | 25 1/2 a 29 |
| Sheep—Muttons | 3 50 a 4 25 |
| Hogs—Mixed | 3 50 a 4 25 |
| Cattle—Stockers and feeders | 3 75 a 7 50 |

A NEW CHAUTAUQUA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL GATHERING.

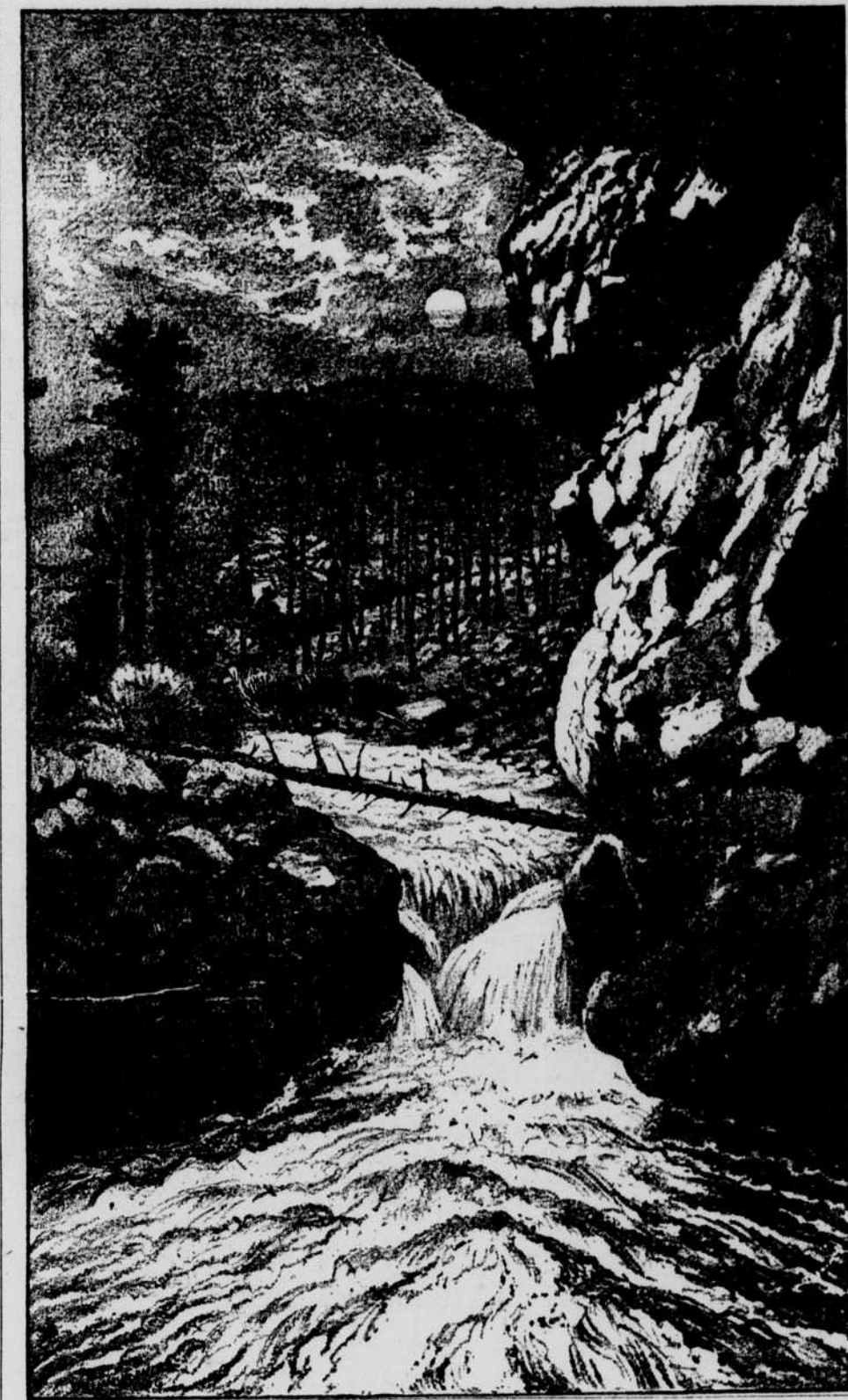
Best Speakers in the Land to Be Engaged and Many Improvements Made to Promote the Popularity of the New Resort in the Rocky Mountains.

(Denver Letter.)

A busy luncheon of life pervades Boulder, Colorado, and it is on the qui vive of expectation, preparing to receive in royally good style all guests of the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua, on July 4th. The second annual meeting of this young but large and enthusiastic body will be inaugurated by introducing some of the best patriotic speakers of the country, by filling the air with strains of most beautiful melody and ending the day in a blaze of pyrotechnic glory.

Boulder: The name conjures up such delightful visions of nature's gifts. The mighty hills lie lazily blue around the nestling town and waft an air of balm and healing that is like a balm to the third brain and body. Mountains are always deceptive and one who views them from a distance cannot know and appreciate them until he goes right into the heart of them and learns their secrets.

When you are in Boulder the mountains are "right there," and a short stroll will take you to their base, then



SCENE IN BOULDER CANON.

you can follow any winding trail and be ready for all the little surprises that come in your way. The gladdening influence of nature's music will soon envelop you, and you will find yourself admiring all the artistic touches on lichen-covered rocks, the masonry of great walls of boulders, here and there dotted with dark fuzzes of stunted pine, or overgrown with blooming ferns. Brave little flowers will bid you welcome from some rude cradle high up on the mountain sides and you will wonder where they derive their life and sustenance. Then again they will cast themselves all around your feet, clamoring for recognition, and you bend to lavish caresses and assert ownership of these gorgeous and attractively fragile beauties. The birds flit around you and carelessly plunge into spray-crowned brook, which goes leaping and flouncing along, with mirthful abandon, kissing and cooling the gray granite walls of its canyon lower as it scurries along to the mystical sea. The soft frowning of these mountain streams mingled with the sighing of the winds in the pines complete nature's harmonious greeting and it has a most beneficent effect on mind and spirit, when weary and needing contentment and peace.

Sixty or seventy-five three and four-room cottages are being erected and the rent of these is purely nominal. A large dining hall, capable of seating 400 at a time, will be under the supervision of one of the best chefs of the country. Board will be reasonable in the country is being secured and the large auditorium, with seating capacity of 5,000, is likely to be overtaxed. On this account, and to provide for emergencies when the auditorium is occupied, it is deemed advisable to erect a large central cottage with a number of rooms, near the auditorium. Here all the meetings of the Woman's Council can be held, or an extra session of conventions. No charge will be made for the use of this building, a course more liberal than is in practice in any of the old established Chautauques. Boulder is determined to lead in everything, and it will be safe to assume that in point of equipment, talent and location, there is not a better place in the United States to spend one's summer vacation.

The Boulder Electric Company have their engineers on the ground and they are making maps and taking field notes so grading will soon be begun for an electric line from the depot to the park.

The mornings and evenings are quite cool and it will be necessary to

bring a goodly supply of warm flannels and a big shawl or wrap for sitting out after the sun has gone down. Stout shoes, so that one can take the walks and climbs in the mountains, will be needed. The thin-soled foot coverings are practically of no use for the rough stones and pebbles are quickly felt, and footsore and weary you will return from your jaunts if this kind be affected.

In making plans, do not forget the children. They love an outing as well as the grown folks, and the management has made very excellent provision for their entertainment and accommodation. Bring sensible dresses, old shoes, old hats and old everything, and then turn them loose to frolic and enjoy to their little hearts' content. Mothers can feel perfectly at ease to have their little ones under careful supervision and take short excursions bent solely on pleasure.

The advisory board of the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua is composed of men of international reputation. These names should indicate the high standing of the summer school: J. H. Baker, president of the State University, Boulder, Colorado; Z. X. Snyder, president Colorado State Normal School, Greeley, Colorado; Regis Chauvenet, president State School of Mines, Golden, Colorado; W. F. Slocum, president Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

All information desired about the Chautauqua can be gained by writing to the secretary, J. W. Freeman, Coop-

THE UTE RESERVATION.

Indian Lands in Colorado Now Open for Settlement.

A Washington dispatch says: The opening of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, which has been awaited with impatience for many months, has at last been accomplished, the President having issued his proclamation on April 4th, announcing the opening of these lands for settlement effective at noon, May 4, 1898.

This vast area of arable lands, fifteen by sixty miles in size, located on either side of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, south and east of Durango, cannot fail to attract a large and desirable class of settlers. The Ute Indians are entitled, under the law of 1895, to 374 allotments out of the entire tract. All the remainder of the area, about 636,000 acres, will be subject to entry under the desert homestead, timber and townsite laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, and many of the Indian allotments will be leased by intelligent white men at reasonable rates. The lands embrace both valley and mesa or uplands, but the supply of water for irrigation is many times greater than will be called for. The soils are the semi-adobe, sandy loam and red—the former being peculiarly adapted for the growth of grain and grasses, while the soils last named are unequalled for the growth of vegetables, alfalfa and fruit trees. Owing to the percentage of gypsum in the bottom lands, the yield of clover is as high as three and one-half tons to the acre.

Aside from the agricultural future of this great area of virgin soil, the stock industry gives promise of almost unlimited growth. The plateaus afford range for tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, while tributary mining camps supply an abundant market for good prices.

Under Federal enactment, Ute Indians who so elect may accept allotments in severalty. The lands allotted to the Southern Utes aggregate about sixty thousand acres, divided equally between agricultural and grazing lands, and allotments are generally in compact form. The Indian may lease his allotment for a period of three years, for agricultural, and ten years for mining and grazing lands. The advantages of the leasing system are:

First—The lands are exempt from taxation and free from cost of water charges, as the Indians own the canals and ditches.

Second—The rental in many instances a small amount in cash and a share of the crop—one-fourth or one-third.

Third—Indians can be hired to work at small wages and spend their money at home, thus keeping the money in circulation in the community.

Fourth—The Utes are paid \$50,000 annually by the government. The treaty provides that this payment shall continue "forever." This money goes into circulation in the immediate region where it is distributed from the bountiful hand of Uncle Sam.

The act of Congress of February 20, 1895, which fixed the time for the President's proclamation six months from that date, but which has been delayed until now, cites how the land shall be taken up by the whites, and is as follows:

And shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead and townsite laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall be required to make a cash payment of fifty cents per acre at the time filing is made upon any of said lands.

The advantages of cash payment of fifty cents per acre are many. It shuts out the "professional boomer" and leads direct to a first-class citizenship—that is, men of thrift, energy and industry.

The location of the lands in question ends the public domain entries in Colorado, so far as valuable farming lands extend; forever, as this particular area embraces all that has been, by virtue of being an Indian reserve, withheld from entry. It is the last chance for cheap, fertile and enviable homes.

The land offices are in the city of Durango, which is the commercial, manufacturing and educational center of southwestern Colorado. The city enjoys a population of 8,000 and the singular distinction of being the best built city of its size in the West, being largely of brick and stone and embracing among its edifices many costly business and professional buildings, as well as expensive modern public, school and church buildings. Durango numbers among its business enterprises the San Juan branch of the Omaha-Grant smelter, employing hundreds of men, several large coal and coke companies, electric street railways, two daily papers, iron works, flouring mills, manufacturing enterprises of various descriptions and many extensive wholesale and retail establishments. The city is the terminal of the Rio Grande system and enjoys as tributaries a large section of the agricultural, orchard and range sections of southwestern Colorado, northern New Mexico and southeastern Utah. Durango's prosperity and commercial importance will be materially increased by opening for public entry under the homestead, timber and mineral laws the unallotted lands embraced within the boundaries of the Southern Ute reservation and provided for by congressional enactment, as the soils subject to entry are susceptible to the perfect growth of cereals, grasses, fruit and vegetables, and tributary to the best cash markets of the West affords. To impress the homesteader and those of an agricultural inclination with the superior market facilities of this section, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the extensive mining interests embraced in the San Juan country afford employment to many thousands of men who depend absolutely upon tributary agricultural sections for the products of the ranch, range, orchard and garden. Durango is not dependent upon the ebb and flow of any one industry, but blends smelting, manufacturing, mining (coal, iron and precious metals) with agriculture, horticulture and stock growing to an extent that renders the future a certainty as to commercial prominence and industrial success.

A company has been formed in Illinois for the manufacture of an artificial stone resembling marble, the components of the substance being glue water, ammonia, glycerine, alum and plaster of paris.