

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

WOMAN USES GUN ON INTRUDING MAN

Would Be Assaulted Forces His Way Into a Ranch House and Struggle Ensues.

HUSBAND WAS ABSENT

Unlucky Wife Wins Fellow at First Shot From Winchester Rifle and Continued a Fusillade at Fleeing Man.

Alliance, Neb., March 8.—With the spirit of a true western woman, Mrs. Fred Bauer, wife of a well known farmer and rancher living eight miles north-east of Alliance, successfully used a Winchester rifle upon a man named Bertron, who, it is alleged, had attempted a criminal assault. The daring woman, it is said, had been successful in frustrating the ruffian's first attempt and when a second was tried she secured a rifle and fired a bullet through his shoulder and then, when he retreated, she kept up a fusillade of shots after his fleeing figure until the magazine was empty.

It seems that Mr. Bauer had been obliged to come to Alliance on business, leaving no one but his wife at the ranch house. It is alleged that Bertron, finding Mrs. Bauer alone, attempted the assault. In the struggle on the part of the woman to prevent the man's purpose, the latter succeeded in forcing down his intended victim's throat nearly half an ounce of laudanum.

Falling in his attempt, the man is said to have left the house. Mrs. Bauer soon began to vomit the poison and was nearly successful in clearing her stomach only by force. Mrs. Bauer is suffering from severe nervous shock and the effects of the laudanum, but it is believed she will recover.

FIRE AT MASON.

Impliment House Burned at Loss of Nearly \$75,000.

Mason City, Neb., March 8.—A fire started in Henry Shaper's impliment house and destroyed the lumber yard of Dierks Bros., John Meeks' confectionery, A. O. Hines' hardware store, and the J. R. Davidson general mercantile store. Had it not been for the prompt and heroic work of the firemen, and a light rain the whole east side of Main street would have been destroyed.

WASHOUT OF TRACKS.

Situation of Flood Near Fremont Is Not Yet Relieved.

Valley, Neb., March 8.—Five hundred feet more of Union Pacific track was washed out by the flood between here and Fremont. All day long the railroad company has had a large force of men engaged in repairing the track, but this afternoon the heavy rain had been renewed when the last washout occurred, making now about 1,000 feet of track washed away in all. Should the gorge continue in the Platt river, it will be several days before the track can be repaired.

MURDERER BREAKS JAIL

Mark Dunn, Sentenced to Hang March 11, Holds Up the Jailor.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 9.—Mark Dunn, convicted of the murder of a wealthy farmer named Benton, two years ago, and sentenced to be hanged, March 11, escaped from jail this morning. Dunn got possession of two revolvers that were smuggled into the jail in a coal oil can and forced the death watch to submit to being bound with water hose. A few moments he was ordered to the watchman's cell, as he was ordered. Then the murderer forced the jailor and a deputy sheriff to enter the jail, and locking them in escaped with the key. Posses are scouring the country.

POLES FOR JAPAN.

American Representatives of This People Resolve for Japan in Strong Language.

Chicago, March 9.—The first official expression of the Polish people of America upon the attitude of the Polish nation throughout the world in the Russian-Japanese conflict was made today in an address issued by the officials of the large Polish organizations and editors of various Polish newspapers of Chicago. The resolutions express hearty sympathy and admiration for the Japanese cause and pray the brave efforts of the Japanese men at the earliest possible time be crowned with complete and lasting victory.

MINERS WILL VOTE.

Men Will Decide Whether to Accept or Reject the Compromise Wage Offer.

Indianapolis, March 9.—The United Mine Workers in national convention voted today to refer the final decision as to accepting the wage offer of the operators to the locals.

Get Youthsful Burglar.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—Divina, through a plate glass window, Virgil Kelley, a man of 29 years, attempted to escape from the store of the Sprague Drug company. He was caught rifling the cash drawer by W. K. Sprague, who had stood guard over the store during the night, suspecting that burglars had designs on the place. The police were called and, after an exciting chase, Kelley was captured. He refused to tell the officers anything about himself.

POLYGAMISTS NUMEROUS

This is the Opinion of Senator Dubois Expressed in Smoot Case.

Washington, March 9.—With President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church again on the stand for the defense, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened today before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Senator Dubois put into the records the census figures for Utah, taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent. in polygamy, as Smith had said, in reality there were about 23 1/2 per cent. of the Mormon population of polygamous age who were living in the state of polygamy in 1890. Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction in the number of polygamists since 1890.

The Laws and Polygamy.

Smith said Smoot became an apostle on April 9, 1890, the same day upon which Smith's last child was born. He declared that when Smoot became an apostle the status of most polygamists had been fixed many years before. Smith had never advised for or against the continuance of polygamous cohabitation.

In relation to convictions, Smith said there had been none since the manifesto of 1890, that all convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory. The list of the first judges elected since Utah was a state showed that the former territorial judges were chosen without exception, and that all of them had formerly sent Mormons to prison for polygamous cohabitation.

PLURAL MARRIAGES SINCE 1890

Salt Lake City Knows of Many—Several Are Mentioned.

Salt Lake City, March 9.—Prosecution against Senator Smoot will introduce, it is said, testimony to refute statements of President Joseph F. Smith that no polygamous marriages had been contracted since the manifesto of 1890. One instance is that of Abraham H. Cannon, an apostle of the church, who married the girl to whom his brother, David, was engaged. David died while on a mission to Germany, and Abraham married his fiancée. This wedding occurred several years subsequent to Woodruff's manifesto against polygamy. Abraham Cannon had three or four other wives. The church authorities gave out at the time that Lillian Hamilton had been "sealed" in order that the brother might raise up children of the deceased brother. Another case was that of Apostle George Teasdale and Ann Marian Scoles, a young school teacher. She died in childbirth, and was buried with apostolic honors. Among those at the funeral was President Joseph F. Smith. It was duly declared that Marian Scoles had been "sealed" to Apostle Teasdale, and was his wife. A gravestone attests this. This marriage must have occurred since the manifesto was issued, for, prior to 1890, the girl was engaged in teaching.

Bishop Lorio Harmon, when accused of polygamous cohabitation with Ellen Anderson, who had borne him a son, replied that he would not betray his children, but would rather plead guilty to felony adultery. He did so, being sentenced to one year and a fine. After a few months he was pardoned. That was in 1899. Since that time his first wife, Ada Williams, has borne him one child, and his plural wife, Ellen Anderson, has borne him two children. He lives with both women, their combined nine children and a boarder. There are similar cases.

VLADIVOSTOK IS AGAIN ATTACKED

Japanese Fleet Assaulted the Russian Position From a Distance

BOMBARDED THE TOWN

Although Heavy Shelling Lasted Several Hours Damage Was Small.

FIVE LIVES WERE LOST

Fleet Approached City and Opened Fire From a Range of Mile and a Half, Apparently Feeling for the Russian Strength.

Vladivostok, March 8.—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes.

The fleet approached from the direction of Askold island, at the east entrance to Ussuri bay, and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok. Entering Ussuri, the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than a mile and one-third. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

SAY FIVE WERE KILLED.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Official dispatches received here concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok by a Japanese fleet Sunday afternoon do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed, four sailors and the captain of an electric gunboat. It is apparent the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forces, compelling the Russians to disclose the position and caliber of their guns, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port. If this was the view of the Japanese it is believed to have failed signally, as the batteries did not fire a shot, and if the squadron is in port it could not be seen from the Japanese position in the bay of Ussuri on account of the high land which rises from the coast on that side, obstructing the view of the harbor.

DISPATCH FROM VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

A communication from Viceoy Alexieff to the czar from Mukden, bearing Sunday's date, says:

"I most humbly inform your majesty that the commandant at the fortress at Vladivostok reports that at 8:50 o'clock this morning seven vessels were sighted off Askold island. At 9 o'clock the Russian fleet was seen to be making for Askold island. About noon the enemy's squadron was midway between the coast and Askold island, making for Ussuri bay. They were out of reach of the shore batteries.

LIKELY NOT THERE.

Believed the Russian Squadron Has Left Vladivostok.

London, March 8.—Only Russian reports on the bombardment of Vladivostok have yet been received, and these give no indications as to whether a port at Vladivostok is still open, according to a report from Tokio the German squadron was seen off Gensan, Korea, last Thursday, but on this point there is no reliable information. Speculation, however, mostly inclines to the belief that the Russian squadron is not at Vladivostok as neither the official nor the other reports of the bombardment mention Russian battleships.

THREE WERE KILLED.

In Addition Two Priests Were Injured in Fire Which Destroyed a Catholic Rectory.

New York, March 5.—A priest and two servants were killed, and two priests were severely injured at a fire which destroyed St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and the adjoining rectory in Long Island City today. The dead are:

REV. FATHER ERNEST MARY AND MARGARET BRADY, domestics.

CLEVELAND HAS NO GAS.

Cleveland, March 4.—With the temperature hovering around the zero mark to-day, Cleveland people who depend on natural gas for fuel are suffering from the intense cold today because of the washing away of the gas mains of the East Ohio Gas company leading from this city to the West Virginia gas fields. The supply of gas failed early yesterday.

VON WALDERSEE III.

Hanover, March 4.—The condition of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee is causing anxiety. He has been ill for some days and is losing strength.

U. S. MAY INTERVENE.

San Domingo's Condition May Force Uncle Sam to Take a Hand.

Washington, March 7.—Intervention in San Domingo is likely to be the next thing to engage the active attention of the administration. Reports from the island seem to agree that things are going from bad to worse, and some of the foreign governments already have begun to press for a settlement of the existing outrageous conditions. The United States has less at stake in the island than some other nations so far as actual investment of capital is concerned.

The island, however, is close to this country and the Monroe doctrine requires the United States to take some action. Under that doctrine foreign countries are absolutely prohibited from establishing even a protectorate over any American country. Nothing but a protectorate, it is feared, will put an end to the present shocking condition of affairs in San Domingo.

There is every reason to believe, according to the information received here, both officially and unofficially, that the rebels in the island have adopted a definite plan of operations for the express purpose of nagging the United States into interference. At the same time both the rebels and the government forces have been acting in such a way as to force the United States in the interest of good order to land military and enforce protection. France, Germany and England have informally notified the state department that they expect this country to restore order in the republic of San Domingo, or to permit them to do so. This latter condition, of course, could not be accepted by President Roosevelt or any of his advisers, and steps already are being taken, it is believed, to make a show of force in the island within a comparatively short time, the result of which, it is feared, will be a provisional government, which necessarily will be under the protection of the United States, and which, of course, will be independent both of the present government and of the rebels under General Jimenez.

There is a strong sentiment in San Domingo favorable to annexation to the United States. The rebels, however, have not changed their views materially since 1871, when they voted almost unanimously to accept annexation to the United States. This public sentiment in the San Domingo half of the island was what induced commission Grant to present a report to congress in favor of taking the republic into the United States as a territory.

The people of San Domingo have been a restless lot for a couple of hundred years. Their land was conquered by Spain in 1521, and the Spaniards had lost the entire island by 1801. Six years later the Spaniards re-established themselves in control of San Domingo, but in 1821 the people declared their independence. Only a year later the San Domingo half of the island was captured by Hayti and remained a part of the black republic until 1844, when the republic of San Domingo renewed its independence.

Just at the outbreak of our own civil war when affairs here were precarious to permit any attention being paid to the West Indies, the Spanish government succeeded in re-establishing its belated sovereignty over San Domingo. This was done by consent of the people, who never had succeeded in governing themselves and probably never will succeed. As soon as the American civil war was over Spain made haste to get out of the island and the republic of San Domingo renewed its separate existence.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of re-establishing order by means of a protectorate on the part of the United States is the fact that half of the island belongs to the republic of Hayti. The black people there are intensely jealous of any foreign interference, and already have intimated to this country they necessarily would view with suspicion any landing of United States troops anywhere on the island on the theory that ultimately the sovereignty of the United States surely would be extended to cover their own country.

There is a feeling at the state department that something is likely to break loose in San Domingo within a short time. It is an open secret that ships and marines have been so disposed that they can be concentrated at San Domingo on short notice. One outrage has succeeded another, and the patience of the cabinet and the members of his cabinet is likely to become exhausted almost any time. The Panama treaty is now safely ratified. Conditions on the isthmus seem to indicate Colombia will remain quiet, at least for the present, in hope of securing a monetary compensation later on.

INSIDIOUS JAPS

IN A NEW RUSE

Let Contraband Goods Pass Blockade for Their Own Use Later.

POUR TROOPS INTO KOREA

While the Fleet Remains Inactive Japan Is Busy Transporting Heavy Forces for Immediate Service in Northern Korea.

Tokio, March 7.—It is evident that several vessels laden with coal, provisions and other contraband articles have recently effected the passage of the Tsugaru strait and succeeded in reaching Vladivostok. Their exact number and names are unknown, but it is said that they have included British, Norwegian and German vessels. Two of them are said to have carried cargoes of Australian coal. Japan evidently refrained from making a special effort to prevent their passage, and it is not impossible that she calmly permitted the delivery of the contraband goods, calculating that they will prove useful to herself at a later stage of the campaign.

POUR TROOPS INTO KOREA.

Heavy Forces Being Landed on Mainland for Approaching Conflict.

London, March 7.—Little change in the far eastern situation is reported this morning. It is apparent that the Japanese are busily engaged in transporting their forces into Korea, and this work is being facilitated by the enforced inactivity of the navy.

According to the Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic, Admiral Skrydloff has learned privately from Port Arthur that the Russian battleship Retvizan lies in such a position as to block effectively the exit of the battleships from the harbor, the passage being practicable only for cruisers.

The correspondent adds that Russia's new battleships now on the Baltic will be ready for active commission before the end of August.

PLAN BIG LAND CAMPAIGN.

Japs Propose First to Avertthrow the Russians Along Yalu River.

London, March 7.—Bennett Burrell, the Telegraph's correspondent, who is now in Chefoo, telegraphs that the Japanese have decided to advance along the Pekin road from Seoul, which place they have already left, when they have secured the necessary stores to threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok; while another force will deal with the Liao Tung peninsula. The first big Japanese victory, which is more than likely to occur if they keep their troops in Korea, will be where the Cossack cavalry have little value, will mean the authorized rising of the Chinese, who will lend a great helping hand to the Japanese. Their Manchurian horsemen are bigger, better and braver riders and fighters even than the Cossacks.

GAIN 100 MILES.

Japs Now Able to Land Troops That Much Nearer Their Zone of Military Operations.

Paris, March 7.—Information received here from official sources in Korea confirms previous reports that Chinnampo is free from the siege and that the Japanese have ceased debarking troops at Chemulpo and have taken advantage of the opening of Chinnampo to land the troops there, thus expediting the forward movement.

CALLS OUT RESERVES.

Russia Getting Ready to Place Immense Force in the Field if Necessary.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—An imperial order has been issued summoning the reserves of subalterns and first class reserves of the army and the Japanese reserve of Russia to the colors for a six weeks course of training. This is interpreted as indicating that everything is being made ready for mobilization of the whole Russian army if necessary.

No Leave of Absence.

Brest, March 4.—By order of the minister of marine all leaves of absence of naval officers and men, and those of some convalescents have been cancelled.