## NEBRASKR UNIVERSITY

It is the Glory of the State and Every Man and Woman is Proud of it.

NEBRASKA LEADS IN ALL

Students Flock to it by the Thousands to Prepare for the Duties of Life.

#### A Problem to Solve.

When sepaking of Nebraska, the boasts of is the state university. Especially is this true of the wild and gren house at the farm woolly pop. It is the one purely pop. equipment of the same, \$35,000. woolly pop. It is the one purely pop-ulistic institution of the whole state. Its foundations were laid in the early history of the state when the influence of Lincoln had not died out of the republican party, when the members of that party were proud to proclaim their belief that all men were created equal and that governments derived all their just powers from the consent of the governed. In those haleyon days, when we went about the streets declaring that the United States was the greatest, and grandest nation on the face of the earth, that "Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm' and that this land was the only land of the free and home of the bravein those days the plan of the great university was formed and "the be it enacted" duly attached. The young men and young women now flock to it by the thousands to prepare themselves for the duties of life. Nebraska leads all the states in intelligence. Her prairies are covered with all the deeper love of liberty. We unite them into a composite race that leads all the states in average intelligence, in bravery on the battle field and in the occupations of peace. To the university belongs the crowning glory of the work that is the pride of the age.

That the new university reaches al sorts and conditions of man is evident from the tabulation of the occupation of the parents. As would be expected in a great agricultural state, the farmers lead, sending the large representation of 665 students. Laboring people of all sorts are well represented. There is a notable increase as compared with the last biennium in the attendance of the children of the professional men, ministers, physicians, lawyers, teachers and engineers, showing that these critical classes have now such confidence in the university that they are not patronizing other institutions.

The general report by the chancellor, fortified by the appended specific reports, give only a slight conception | would growth and consequently urgent demands of the university for pecuniary prepared to avail themselves of them. support. The unanticipated increase during the past biennium in the university has made it difficult for the regents to maintain without a deficit. support. The unanticipated increase By the utmost economy and aimost imposition upon their employes have they barely succeeded in doing so, with the exception of a slight deficit in the fuel, gas, water and light account. Add to the accumulated needs that the economies practiced have been the most conservative estimates as to the normal increase in the university for the coming biennium and it will be evident that a considerably larger sum than the university has had will be necessary for its maintenence, apart from its expansion. The regents have made the budget-after repeated deliberations—as small as they could on the side of expenditures without threatening actual retrogression In their caution it is a question if they can be just, saying nothing of being generous, in meeting the demands that the parents and youth of Nebraska wil make upon them. The estimated resources 3-8 mill tax on grand assess

ment roll for 1899 (\$168,-000,000) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 63,000.00 3-8 mill tax on grand assessment roll for 1900 (\$169 -63,375.00 000,000).... Interest on land leases and

sales, 1899 ..... 37,500.00 Interest on land leases and sales, 1900 ..... 37,500.00 Interest on permanent fund investments, 1899 ..... 6,500,00 Interest on permanent fund investments, 1900 ..... 6,500,00

Estimated expenses: Payable from the temporary univer sity fund: For salaries and wages (2

fund: For books: General library \$1,000, law library \$1,000. \$

Botanical survey (state) .... Current and incidental expenses or contracts Dairy and farm school (salaries and expenses) .... Deficiency, estimated on fuel, gus, water and lights ..... Departmental expenses (illus-

3,000,00

1. noch on

trative materials) ...... Farmers' institutes (superintendent and lecturers' ex-Pine arts, school of..... Fuel, gas, water and lights. . Furniture and apparatus. . .

tieneral repairs, floors, roofs, painting, etc ...... reology survey (state)..... Labor, student and com-Mechanic arts building, in-

terior finish, casings, bases, painting, light, fixtures, Printing, postage, station

Salaries and wages, to supple ment university fund. . . . Tunnels for steam lines (brick) ..... .......... 6,500,00

€ 97,125,00

sity will receive from the United states government for the next two years \$25,000 annually, known as the "Morrill Fund" (act of congress, 1890), limited to the special uses by the act of congress; also \$15,000 annually for the United States agricultural experiment station, limited by act of congress to original research and experiments upon subjects connected with agricul-ture. Also there will be collected from students of the university for various university purposes sums estimated, per annum, as follows: Matriculation and diploma fees, \$4,000; law college tuitions, \$4,500; laboratory cash deposits, \$4,000; also, farm cash receipts annually, estimated at \$900.

These will be asked to be formally appropriated by separate bill or bills to the specific cases.

In addition to the above, the following appropriations from the state general fund for buildings and permanent improvements have to be asked:

For a farm school and experiment first thing that the farmer proudly station building and for heating, lighting, power and water supply plant and farm and

> For a university-soldiers' memorial hall, as an extension to Grant memorial hall, for enlarged armory, wemen's gymnasium, auditorium and class rooms for remodeling the present chapel wing of university hall to accommodate the law college and pro-vide additional class rooms and to equip the same, \$30,000.

For additional boiler house capacity and coal areas and remodeling present coal areas, for two new boilers, set complete for use, for enlarged smokestack capacity, for additional steam and trenches, all used by the Spaniards mains and heating apparatus, for re- for cover. The cavalrymen say that paving brick driveway, replacing plat- some time after they reached this point, same, and scale house, \$20,000.

boad proposes the creation of a building and permanent improvement fund for the university by the levy of a tax of 5-16 of a mill upon the grand assessment roll of the state for a period of five years with the proviso that not uente them and make good citizens out of them. We instil into them a deeper love of liber. We instil into them a large and liber second line. Many out of them a deeper love of liber. more than \$50,000 be expended in a as to withdraw the appropriation from was in the possession of the Americans. the general fund and charge it against the proceeds of the special levy.

The regents feel that it is their duty

frankly to call the attention of the

legislature to the fact that the university has outgrown its income and that the time has arrived for the legislature growth of the university is entirely out of proportion to the growth of the income. Two thousand students can-not safely be instructed for the same sum as one thousand. The many demands made by reason of the age and fame of an institution of first rank cannot be met without augumented funds. As to how the income of the university shall be increased, is for the down the expenses reduce its rank, many-sideness, remarkable ably for all time, would deny its privilprobeges to the boys and girls of Nebraska its standards of admission and schol- itself are higher than "Kettle" hill. arship and is proposing to raise them still higher. Further relief cannot be of "Kettle" hill, as already described, sought in this direction and have the university kept in connection with the schools. Neither can the university be blamed for the falling off of its income by the reduction of the grand as- around the heights in front. Majors sessment roll when naturally it might and captains got their battalions and have been expected to increase. The troops together and with a cheer charged natural remedy would be the proper forward. Two troops of the Third cavassessment of the state. This again alry, led by Major Wessels, Captains is a matter beyond the province of the Morton, Hunter and Morgan, dashed regents. The only courses that seem to be open at the present time are the appropriation in lump sums from the state's general fund to supplement the income from the university fund, or the increasing of the rate of the university levy, or the laying of a spe-

> There are 1,000 voters being educated in this university and another thousand who will be voters when the constitution is changed. Let the yell still be heard on every hilltop and every valley, "U. U. U. and I. Ver Ver Versity, and Nebras ka O! My."

> Dr. Bull's Cough syrup is unquesis ably the most ranarkable remedy ver produced for the ence of throat and lung treubles. It has cored thous ands and los core wencers to many cases of men is nt consumpt or.

#### As They Do In Switzerland.

How much better it would be for us. to vote directly upon measures instead of groping in the dark. In Switzerland the people vote directly upon measures. and as a consequence it is the best governed country in the world. After an election there they know what it means without guessing. By means of the initiative and referendum they have spoiled all the petty little games of the pol iticians. The people there have demonstrated their acility to deal directly with their problems without the aid of the politicians, who, finding their occupation gone, have gone into useful ocenpations. Why can't we do as well as the little republic among the Alpa? We should make a beginning by working for the introduction of this system. which is called direct legislation, trot in our local affairs, then in state affairs. and after thus becoming accustomed to its use we can hope to make national use of it. The one definite result of the recent elections which we can all rejoice over is the adoption by direct vote. of the people of Fouth Dakota of a constitutional amendment establishing di rect legislation in that state. Let us all work for this vision in our respective states. The incidatures of nearly ad the states naced this winter. So now is the time to strike. - Medical World.

THE SOLDIER BOYS who had take on Hood's Sarsaparille are said to have stood the long marches much bet; than their companions. This medicire gives strength and endurance.

HAOD'S PILLS CURE OR liver I be 

#### BULLETS SANG "DEATH"

Though San Juan Fort Had Fallen, the Battle Went On.

"HERE WE ARE! HERE WE STAY!"

How the Victors Faced Spanish Reserves-Short Ranks, For the Cav- close u Infantry Carried the Line Forward Beyond All Others.

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XI. AN JUAN blockhouse bad fallen, but the killing of Americans did not stop. Less than 500 yards beyond it; upon high elevations, to the right and to the left, the Spaniards still beld on. At this time

part of the Third.

Ninth and Tenth

cavalry and rough riders

were on the ridge due north of the blockhouse, where there was a house with outbuildings form scales and paving about the which was known to them as San Juan House, they heard heavy firing at the To meet the above expenditures the blockhouse. This led them to suppose that the blockhouse had not yet fallen when they reached the crest of the ridge. However, the infantry said that they fired from the captured blockhouse and vicinity upon the retreating Spanjards and at their second line. Many kins' brigades fell after the blockhouse Among these was Lieutenant Ord of Hawkins' staff, who broke away from his leader in order to go in with the men of his own regiment, the Sixteenth. Ord's conduct that day was heroic, his death most tragic. When the brigade to make some sensible provision for was at the creek, deploying for the at-the adequate support of the institu- tack, he had said by way of encouragewas at the creek, deploying for the attion. A glance at the diagrams ment, "You can take it in 30 minutes." (pages 55-61) will show that the Major Forse of the First cavalry, who went forward with his battalion after the capture of "Kettle" hill, was also

The infantry reformed lines at the blockhouse and took position to resist a counter attack, which a little later was threatened from the Spaniards in front. The blockhouse was a brick building. loopholed, with trenches on each flank legislature in its wisdom to say. To and in front. West of it, toward Santiago, the ground falls into a deep depresthe university further, at this sion Six hundred yards westward, on eritical period of its growth, both sides of the main road to Santiago, would reduce its rank, probthe Spanish had strong works. On the American right and left of this depression the heights are abrupt, and posgents to maintain without a deficit. blamed for its growth. It has raised the American right of the blockhouse

> As soon as the cavalry took possession many of the soldiers had rushed forward to the west crest and opened with their carbines upon the Spaniards straight for the building known as the San Juan House. The Ninth and Tenth cavalry, with part of the rough riders, seemed to strike for the house, but owing to obstructions the line became mixed. On this charge there were some casualties. Captain Bigelow and Lieutenant Roberts of the Tenth were wounded in charging down from "Kettle" hill into the swale, and Captain McCoy was wounded in ascending the ridge. Captain O'Neil, of the rough riders, was killed Soon after reaching the house Major Wessels and Captain Hunter of the Third were hit. The fall of Major Wessels left the command of the regiment is the hands of Captain Morton. Troops I and B, under Boughton and Dugan, coming up from San Juan blockhouse, joined, and Morton pushed for ward 265 yards to the crest of the ridge. The Ninth and part of the rough riders were off to the right of that point, and Berkeley and two troops of the First

> cavalry, was also there. The Sixth cavalry had kept in touch with the infantry all the way up the hill to San Juan blockhouse, and, reaching the crest, was on the left of the Tenth Thus the cavalry had a strong line upon the highest part of the ridge extending from the Santiago road northward toward the El Caney road, ready to form connection with Lawton's left. according to plan. These troops immediately began intrenching, some using tin plates and fingers, and others, erpecially the Tenth cavalry, tools brought along on their backs. The right of the line was under fire from a blockbouse off toward the El Cancy road. Parker took his guns up the hill, and, under the direction of cavalry officers, used them with good effect. It was believed at the time that the Spaniards were ready for a counter attack. The Ninth cavalry on the right of the line, being only one battaiton strong, asked for help from the infantry, and fluxily Kent sent to its assistance some of the blockhouse victors-namely, the Thirteenth infan-

As San Juan blockhouse was situated on the crest of the bridge no advance was made by Wikoff's and Hawkins' troops. They intremched the line from yours to a tuil realization that the posithe San Juan read, the Sixth cavalry tien to theirs they will die in their position, southward, using for this work tracks tofere giving it up Kvery mothe Krag Jurgensen bayonet, which is ment that the Spaniards delayed conn simply a very heavy knife with a clade for stuck on sac Joan raige made the about an inch and a half wide. Haw Amaronas no non stronger kins' brigade, which had lost the heavi-

est of any in climbing the hill and was also weakened by the defection of some hundreds of volunteers, had been strengthened early in the day by the Twenty-first infantry from Pearson's Second brigade. This regiment had been detached by General Kent to assist Hawkins, but owing to the crowded road had not got into position in time to charge with the Sixth and Sixteenth. However, it lost under the fire at the creek and also in ascending the hill close upon the heels of the other regi-

Meanwhile what of the crest south west of the blockhouse, the region which seems to have been most easy for attack by the Spaniards? Kent's Second brigade, under Pearson, as before stated, had orders to rest its left upon a green knoll on the same ridge with a blockhouse 600 yards south. With that Pearson's orders stopped. When this brigade, consisting of the Second and Tenth, crossed the creek, the fire had somewhat abated. Still the battle was roaring on the right and men were dropping all around. Wikoff was lying dead in the bed of the stream. In order to advance it was necessary to break the line into columns of fours. The water was two to three feet deep and the banks lined with thick brosh. Entering the field, the column was struck by a heavy fire, but it swept on, passing San Juan blockhouse on the left of Wikoff's and Hawkins' troops, driving the Spaniards from hill to hill to their trenches over the crest. Taking position on the crest at a distance varying form 400 to 1,000 yards from the advanced Spanish trenches and batteries, the brigade held ont against a terrible fire. The men lay down under the shelter of the crest and fired steadily, not having time to intrench

The experience of Pearson is an example of the complications that may impel a subordinate to anticipate his chief. After the brigade had established itself on the front line, to the left of the captured blockhouse, one of Kent's aids came up with an order to Pearson to make the very move he had already carried out. During the day Kent had modified his original orders to Pearson.

If is of course impossible to depict the condition of the troops in the line when night closed in. Words fail to express it. The heat was awful; the men were soaked through and through; they had had no food since morning and no prepared meal then and bad none that night, excepting in a few cases where packs were brought up from the bed of the creek on the shoulders of already wornout soldiers. The ground was very hard, being composed in some places of calcareous rock. There was no grum-



SAN JUAN BATTLEFIELD

bling, no depression of spirits, only de termination to hold on, and a wish for support, although, while they did not know it, there was none to give them. All the infantry and cavalry were on the front line and the only help to be looked for was the coming of Lawton down the El Caney road to threaten the Spaniards on the unprotected side o

Lawton moved up, it's true, but not until after midnight and then unseen by the Spaniards, until he reached their pickets, about 600 yards from the right of the cavalry line on the crest, as before stated. There he halted, and sent back to Shafter for renewal of orders. Calls for support for the troops intrenched on the San Juan ridge had, of course, reached Shafter at various times during the afternoon and evening of the ist, and he told Lawton that as things stood the quickest way to get in position in aid of Wheeler's line was to countermarch to the crossroads southwest of El Caney and come back to El Poso, thence to San Juan ridge.

Nothing definite has yet been made known as to the strength of the Spantards on San Juan ridge. The garrison of Santiago is placed at 10,000 before the much talked of Pando's column Captain Galbraith, with Lieutenant reached there It would have been possible to have sent half the garrison or more from the main trenches to San Juan ridge after it was apparent that the Americans were to attack there in force. Why it was not done only the Spanish generals can explain. A French officer in the Spanish service told one of his countrymen in the Third cavalry that the Spaniards were amazed at the persistency of the Americans in pushing forward against San Juan ridge in the face of the pitiless fire which was poured at them at the crossing and while ascending the slopes. He also said that when the Spanish troops were driven over the crest of the ridge the men in their second line had to hold their fire for fear of killing friends, and that that resulted in demoralizing them quite as much as those driven out of the front trenches were demoralized by being compelled to beat a retreat; hence there could be no attempt at a coun ter charge, just at the time when it wenld be more effective—that is, at the very element of American success. It is well known to fighting men that the very moment of ancess and high exultation is the most dangerous for the asmulting column. Strength is exhausted in the effect to take a position, but once the victors have time to get breath and

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