

NEBRASKA 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 speaking of Nebraska, the first thing that the farmer proudly boasts of is the state university. Especially is this true of the wild and woolly pop. It is the one purely popular institution of the whole state.

That the new university reaches all 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.

The general report by the chancellor, fortified by the appended specific reports, give only a slight conception of the many-sidedness, remarkable growth and consequently urgent demands of the university for pecuniary support.

3-8 mill tax on grand assessment roll for 1899 (\$168,000,000)..... \$ 63,000.00

3-8 mill tax on grand assessment roll for 1900 (\$169,000,000)..... 63,375.00

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 university fund:

For salaries and wages (2 years).....\$214,375.00

For books: General library \$4,000.00

Botanical survey (state)..... 1,000.00

Current and incidental expenses..... 9,000.00

Dairy and farm school (salaries and expenses)..... 6,000.00

Deficiency, estimated on fuel, gas, water and lights..... 1,000.00

Departmental expenses (illustrative materials)..... 4,000.00

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 agriculture.

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 station building and for heating, lighting, power and water supply plant and green house at the farm and equipment of the same, \$35,000.

For a university-soldiers' memorial hall, as an extension to Grant memorial hall, for enlarged art gallery, women's gymnasium, auditorium, and class rooms for remodeling the present chapel wing of university hall to accommodate the law college and provide 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 additional steam rooms and heating apparatus, for repaving brick driveway, replacing platform scales and paving about the same, and scale house, \$20,000.

To meet the above expenditures the board 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 more than \$50,000 be expended in a single year. If this plan prevails, the bills for buildings will be so amended as to withdraw the appropriation from 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 to make some sensible provision for the adequate support of the institution.

A glance at the diagrams (pages 55-61) will show that the growth of the university is entirely out of proportion to the growth of the income. Two thousand students cannot 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 augmented funds.

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 University, and Nebraska O' My."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is unquestionably the most remarkable remedy ever produced for the cure of throat and lung troubles. It has cured thousands and has cured thousands in many cases of violent consumption.

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 politicians. The people there have demonstrated their ability to deal directly with their problems without the aid of the politicians, who, finding their occupation gone, have gone into useful occupations. Why can't we do as well as the little republic among the Alps? We should make a beginning by working for the introduction of this system, which is called direct legislation. First in our local affairs, then in state affairs, and after this 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 South Dakota of a constitutional amendment establishing direct legislation in that state. Let us all work for this system in our respective states. The legislatures of nearly all the states meet this winter. So now is the time to strive.—Medical World

THE SOLDIER BOYS who had taken Hood's Saragossa are said to have stood the long marches much better than their companions. This medicine gives strength and endurance.

HOOD'S PILLS (CURE ALL LIVER TROUBLES) Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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 Range For the Cavalry on San Juan Crest—Pearson's Infantry Carried the Line Forward Beyond All Others.

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XI.

SAN JUAN blockhouse had 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 held 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 and trenches, all used by the Spaniards for cover.

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 and in front. West of it, toward Santiago, the ground falls into a deep depression Six hundred yards westward, on both sides of the main road to Santiago, the Spanish had strong works. On the American right and left of this depression the heights are abrupt, and possession of these was essential to the holding of the blockhouse as well as of "Kettle" hill, because the heights on the American right of the blockhouse itself are higher than "Kettle" hill.

As soon as the cavalry took possession of "Kettle" hill, as already described, many of the soldiers had rushed forward to the west crest and opened with their carbines upon the Spaniards around the heights in front. Majors and captains got their battalions and troops together and with a cheer charged forward. Two troops of the Third cavalry, led by Major Wessels, Captains Morton, Hunter and Morgan, dashed 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 in the hands of Captain Morton. Troops I and B, under Boughton and Dugan, coming up from San Juan blockhouse, joined, and Morton pushed forward 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 Captain Galtbraith, with Lieutenant 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, especially the Tenth cavalry, tools brought along on their backs. The right of the line was under fire from a blockhouse off toward the El Caney 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 battalion strong, asked for help from the infantry, and finally sent to its assistance some of the blockhouse victors—namely, the Thirteenth infantry.

As San Juan blockhouse was situated on the crest of the ridge no advance was made by Wikoff's and Hawkins' troops. They intrenched the line from the San Juan road, the Sixth cavalry position, southward, using for this work the Krag Jorgensen bayonet, which is simply a very heavy knife with a blade about an inch and a half wide. Hawkins' brigade, which had lost the best 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 regiments.

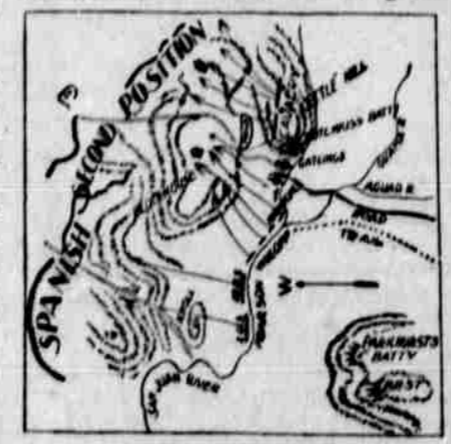
Meanwhile what of the crest southwest of the blockhouse, the region which seems to have been most easy for attack by the Spaniards? Kent's Second brigade, under Pearson, as before stated, had orders to rest its left upon a green knoll on the same ridge with a blockhouse 600 yards south. With that Pearson's 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 brush. 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 from 400 to 1,000 yards from the advanced Spanish trenches and batteries, the brigade held out 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. It 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 had none that night, excepting in a few cases where packs were brought up from the bed of the creek on the shoulders of already worn-out soldiers. The ground was very hard, being composed in some places of calcareous rock. There was no grum-

bling, no depression of spirits, only determination 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 of Santiago.

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 1st, and he told Lawton that as things stood the quickest way to get in position in aid of Wheeler's line was to counter-march 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 Spaniards on San Juan ridge. The garrison of Santiago is placed at 10,000 before the march talked of Pando's column 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 persistence 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 given 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 counter charge, just at the time when it would be more effective—that is, at the very moment of American success. It is well known to fighting men that the very moment of success and high exultation is the most dangerous for the assaulting column. Strength is exhausted in the effort to take a position, but once the victors have time to get breath and come to a full realization that the position is theirs they will die in their tracks before giving it up. Every moment that the Spaniards delayed counter attack on San Juan ridge made the Americans do so with steps.



SAN JUAN BATTLEFIELD.

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EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.—A written warranty accompanies each Machine. All parts are interchangeable, and we can supply duplicates at any time. Each part of the Machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise with any part, as new pieces can be supplied with the assurance of a perfect fit.

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Notice the following points of superiority. THE HEAD swings on patent socket hinges, and is firmly held down by a thumb screw. It is strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. The bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with the top of the table. HIGHER ARM.—The space under the arm is 5 1/2 inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, even quilts. IT IS SELF-THREADING.—There are absolutely no holes to cut the thread through except the eye of the needle. THE SHUTTLE is cylinder, open on the end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. THE STITCH REGULATOR is on the bed of the Machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle; never fails to take the goods through; never sticks at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.—An arrangement for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. The Machine does not run while winding the bobbin. LIGHT RUNNING.—The Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. THE STITCH is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel, and can be changed without stopping the Machine. THE TENSION is a flat spring tension and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. THE NEEDLE is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. NEEDLE BAR is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. ADJUSTABLE BEARINGS.—All bearings are case-hardened steel and can be easily adjusted with a screw-driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the Machine will last a life time. ATTACHMENTS.—Each Machine is furnished with the following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer Feller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Wrench, one Screw Driver, one Shuttle Screw Driver, one Prosser Foot, one Belt and Hook, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Quilter, and one Instruction Book.

A \$65.00 MACHINE FOR \$19.50.

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FREIGHT PAID—All machines shipped direct from factory at Chicago. Freight charges prepaid to any point in the United States on a railway, except to points in Washington, California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Wyoming, to which states we will prepay all freight charges for \$1.00 additional.

Persons ordering Machines will please state plainly the point to which the Machine is to be shipped, as well as the post-office address, and both Machine and paper will be promptly sent.

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