

# STOTSBERG IS KILLED

## Callant 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. Stotsberg, 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, resulting 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 Stotsberg 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 Stotsberg, 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 about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours.

Several men were struck, 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 Stotsberg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer.

Colonel Stotsberg 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 whitechappings. 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 \$1,219,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,234,310.

On the other hand, the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being \$616,049,554, a decline of \$148,680,758 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 \$593,242,359, 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 \$400,871,468 in 1897, a decrease of \$86,576,672, 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 \$323,897,119 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 93.3 cents per bushel, the value was \$137,684,659, a gain of \$85,764,481 over 1897, when the average price was 75.3 cents per bushel and the total value \$59,929,178.

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 \$13,349,371. 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 \$55,914,347 for 1897, when the average price per barrel was only \$3.84. In the quantity shipped there was an increase from 14,569,543 to 15,349,543 barrels during the two years mentioned.

The combined shipments of wheat and flour would amount to 145,124,972 bushels for the former year and to 217,206,055 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 \$115,834,525.

Next to wheat Indian corn showed the largest gain, the total exports being 208,744,939 bushels, valued at \$74,196,850, 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 30.6 cents per bushel 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 sounder across 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 Kaehur, was waiting the command. The trial was a success. Further experiments will be made.

**Live Cattle Could Be Used.** WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Waste 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 1550. He was born June 3, 1815. He represented the city of Durham in the house of commons from 1852 to 1888 and the University of Oxford from 1889 to the time of his death.

## BRUSH WITH REBELS.

Fighting Renewed to the North and Southwest of Manila.

MANILA, April 22.—A force of about 200 rebels yesterday afternoon attacked the outposts of the Washington regiment near Taguig, south of Pasig and Pateros.

Two companies immediately engaged the enemy and advanced into the open in skirmish order. The rebels were checked and routed after two hours' fighting, leaving twelve men killed on the field and several wounded.

The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees and the mercury was still rising. There were several prostrations from the heat among the troops, but only one man was felled.

Later the army tugs opened fire on the enemy along the river banks. The rebels are unusually active west of Malolos as far as Calumpit. They have been busy at work on their trenches and several new trenches have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the railroad and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating the foothill towns in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the American troops.

At 6 o'clock this morning three companies of the South Dakota regiment marched from Bocaue and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment from Guiguinto, north of Bocaue, encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500 men, when two miles out. The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that the rebels suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Nearly 9,000 regulars of the 14,000 that the president has determined to order to General Otis during the coming summer have been practically selected and no difficulty is apprehended by the war department authorities in securing the remaining 5,000 by the time they are needed. The excellent outlook in Porto Rico and Cuba will, in all likelihood, permit the withdrawal of four more regiments from those islands before the summer is over and the 5,000 thus obtained will fill the requirements, either by being sent forward directly to Manila or by relieving domestic garrisons for service across the Pacific.

The lack of transportation facilities constitutes the greatest problem, but General Otis fortunately does not require more than 30,000 troops during the summer and by the time he does need the remaining 5,000 they will be ready for him and the ships will be available to transport them.

**Buffalo Receives Bryan.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Fully 3,000 people crowded Music hall tonight to listen to W. J. Bryan. Among those in the boxes were Mayor Conrad Diehl, Vicar General Conroy of the diocese of Buffalo, and the chief city officials. Mr. Bryan appeared upon the stage at 8:25 o'clock, accompanied by a large company. He was enthusiastically received, the crowd rising and cheering for some time. Among those on the platform were Frank L. Bapst, chairman of the democratic campaign committee; Norman E. Mack, supreme court justice, Robert G. Titus and Oliver H. P. Belmont.

Justice Titus presided. He spoke against territorial expansion and urged the democratic party to plant itself squarely in opposition to "that heresy." The chairman introduced Mr. Belmont, who was received with hearty applause.

Justice Titus paid a high tribute to Mr. Bryan, who was received with tremendous cheering.

**Cannon Wants Speakership.**

CHICAGO, April 22.—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon came to Chicago from Danville today to tell a few friends he was an awfully good candidate for the speakership of the house of representatives and then took a train for Washington.

As a result of the growing rivalry between the supporters of Congressman Hopkins and Congressman Cannon for Mr. Reed's place, there is talk of a conference, probably in Chicago, of Illinois republican congressmen to decide which of the two they will support. They feel a divided delegation from Illinois might jeopardize chances of success, and hope to focus their energies in favor of one man.

**Term of Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The United States supreme court will adjourn for the present term on May 22. The call of the docket for cases will be suspended on Friday, the 28th inst., leaving one week for the argument of cases. On Monday, May 1, the court will meet for the announcement of opinions and the hearing of motions and then will take a two weeks' recess. The sessions of May 15 and 22 will be held for the promulgation of opinions only.

**Quay is Silent.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is in the city, stopping at his house on K street. He was met at the station on his arrival today by a number of friends, who congratulated him on the outcome of his trial and appointment as senator. The senator declined to be interviewed. There were a number of callers at the house and many congratulatory telegrams received.

**Master Out of Nebraska.**

ALBUQUERQUE, Ga., April 22.—The Third Nebraska will be mustered out May 11. Its former colonel, W. J. Bryan, will be invited to review the regiment before it is disbanded.

**Sherman Restored to Health.**

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Ex-Secretary Sherman was one of the president's callers today. The ex-secretary has so far recovered that he is able to take a short drive each day. Although his recent severe illness has left him worn and thin he looked remarkably well today, considering his advanced age. The president greeted him cordially, expressing his warmest congratulations upon his recovery. Mr. Sherman remained but a few minutes. He said he had simply called to pay a friendly visit to the president.

## 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 hum 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 a nature's gifts. The mighty hills lie lazily blue around the nestling town and waft an air of balm and healing that is like elixir to the tired 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

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 needful. The thin-soled foot coverings are practically of no use for the rough stones and pebbles are quickly felt, and footsores and weary 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-

er, building, room 717, Denver Colorado.

Some of the country's greatest soloists will appear during the course and the services of one of the finest orchestras obtainable will be secured. There is a sharp competition now existing among leading band masters and orchestra leaders to secure this coveted honor. Satisfaction given here means a card for the orchestra elsewhere.

A school and collegiate department will be in full operation, and these will be in charge of the best instructors. The course will embrace literature, languages, mathematics, natural history, general history, pedagogy, child study, and kindred branches and domestic science, if there be enough applications for the same. Philosophy, religion, art, and music will be given each its important place.

It is doubtful if there be a more successful teacher of art than Mrs. John B. Sherwood of Chicago. She is a great philanthropist as well as lecturer, and gives the proceeds of her work towards the maintenance of the Working Girls' Home in Chicago. In the Windy City she is considered a great drawing card, and her art conferences are filled with the best and most cultured people. She was at Boulder last year, and it is possible that she will be again welcomed there at the Chautauqua at its second session. She has studied in all the European cities, and the course in art will embrace studies of art in all the European cities. She travels with a real art gallery, and she illustrates by photographs all her subjects. She secured at a great expense last year some of the most noted paintings and, with a heavy insurance on these, she was able to present to her classes these masterpieces of the brush. The course this year will be a most earnest one, and the knowledge gained will be a great eye-opener towards the appreciation of the beauty in art and nature hereafter.

In conclusion, it might be added that the Chautauqua pays no dividends and is not conducted for personal profit. All surplus made by the Chautauqua is to be spent in improvements. The auditorium came in for its share this year and it was necessary to remodel it a little to accommodate a greater number. The organization is composed of men of broad sentiments, who love this wonderful country and feel that in the West ought to be developed a great summer-educational and health-giving center, where thousands may find each year recreation and advantages of intellectual growth.

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

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## THE UTE RESERVATION.

Indian Lands in Colorado Now Opened 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 274 allotments out of the entire tract. All the remainder of the area, about 626,000 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 noted 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 most 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 beautiful 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:

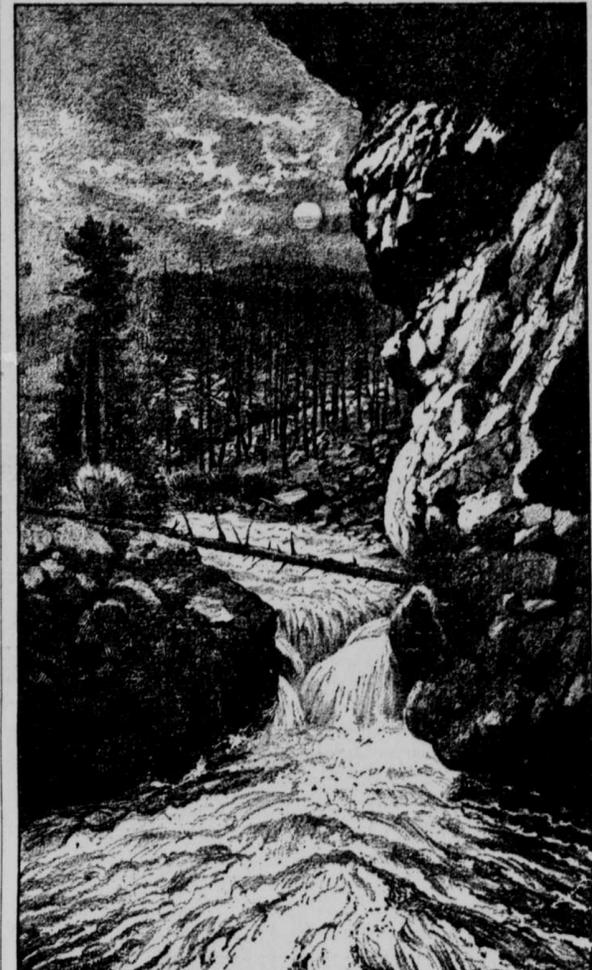
"And shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead and townsite laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall be 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 extends, 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 residence 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 a tributary a large section of the San Juan mining country as well as 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 soil is perfect for the production of the wheat, 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.



SCENE IN BOULDER CANON.