

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Delays

Wednesday, August 3.

Spain is perfecting military operations to prevent uprisings in Catalonia and Biscay.

A private dispatch from San Juan says that 2,000 volunteers have surrendered to the Americans.

The Spanish government has accepted the terms of peace set forth by the American government, and only the details are needed to cause all hostilities to cease at once.

General Merritt has cabled that he will need 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

The following is an official statement given by authority of the president as to terms of peace offered by the United States: In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows: The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity. Requires the relinquishment of all the claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island. The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies. Like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is said that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated. The cabinet was in session an hour and ten minutes. It is positively stated no word in any form has come from Spain, nor were there dispatches of any significance from the front. There was no important action taken, so far as could be learned, but it was decided to make public a statement of our terms of peace.

Thursday, August 4.

The troops in Porto Rico are awaiting the arrival of General Brooke.

The hospital ship Relief sailed yesterday either for Cuba or Porto Rico.

The Fifth Illinois finally got away from Chickamauga. They left yesterday for Newport News.

The blockade of the ports west of the Isle of Pines on the south coast of Cuba is now so well maintained that not even a fishing smack can get through.

Refugees from Havana say the people are in desperate straits. Money is plentiful but of no use because there is nothing to buy. There is also much misery at Mantanzas and Cardenas.

Cuban forces of Gomez attacked the town of Gibera in the province of Santa Clara and after two hours of fighting compelled the Spanish forces defending the town to put up the white flag.

The Madrid press censures the Porto Ricans for yielding too quickly to the Americans. They declare the Spanish in Porto Rico ought to fight, or at least make a show of resistance before surrendering.

Friday, August 5.

The United States will demand possession of the whole island of Luzon.

The Porto Rican junta of New York has disbanded and resolved itself into an advisory committee to look after Porto Rican interests.

By permission of the navy department Admiral Cervera and his son are taking a trip to Newport News to see the wounded Spanish prisoners. Cervera may extend his visit to New York.

The commanders at Santiago are urging the government to get the army away from Santiago on account of prevailing sickness. They will be conveyed north as fast as the government can do so.

There is a division of opinion among the Spanish leaders, and Sagasta is taking his time to reply to this government. Sagasta is taking counsel from all leaders, many of whom are in favor of continuing the war. The sentiment of the people is for peace.

An official dispatch from San Juan says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, was court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieutenant Ruiz, second in command, committed suicide. It is denied that this was the case.

General Brooke landed 3,000 men at Arroyo, sixty miles east of Ponce. From there he can strike the military road leading to San Juan at Cayey, beyond Aibonito, the mountain pass where the Spaniards expect to make a stand. By getting between this point and San Juan the Americans will have the Spanish forces, unless they sooner withdraw toward San Juan, between two fires.

The Spanish forces on Porto Rico are concentrating at San Juan.

When the news reached Honolulu that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was accomplished, the people went wild. They are planning an immense ratification meeting on the arrival of Admiral Miller on the Philadelphia with the flag.

Captain Higginson, senior commander of the naval convoy to Miles' expedition, in his report of the landing of the troops at Guanica, recommended Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for gallantry. This is the second time Lieutenant Wainwright has been specially mentioned.

General Miles is advancing on San Juan regardless of peace negotiations. The Eighth Illinois regiment, colored, will relieve the First Illinois of duty at Santiago.

The idea prevails that Manzanillo will yield without trouble, as the Spanish forces there are short on ammunition.

The Infanta Maria Teresa has been floated and will soon start for the Norfolk navy yards under her own steam. She is in fairly good condition.

W. Ranking and Harry Price, two boys of Cincinnati, have started a movement among the youths of the country to raise money for a battleship to be named "The American Boy." President McKinley has indorsed the scheme.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief in the Philippines is becoming more friendly to the Americans. He has made two propositions to General Merritt, which may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to the United States. In the first place he asks the commander of the American forces to permit the rebel soldiers to march through the streets of Manila when the city surrenders; in the second place, he suggests the formation of insurgent regiments with American officers. This is considered a highly important proposition, and may be the possible key to the whole situation in the island.

Some of the transports used in the first expedition to Manila will soon be back and will again make the trip, conveying some of the troops now at San Francisco.

General Leonard Wood, the military governor of Santiago, called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of the city, with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessities of life, for which the leaders have lately been charging exorbitant rates.

The town of Guayamo, Porto Rico, was captured yesterday by General Haines' brigade, consisting of the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois. The enemy's strength was about 500, and made but a feeble resistance. Three Americans were wounded slightly. One Spaniard killed and two wounded, so far as known.

A Madrid dispatch says that the government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deprecates any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans. Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

The transporting of General Shafter's army to Montauk Point, L. I., has begun. A part of the rough riders left yesterday, and others of the command will be sent north as rapidly as it is possible to do so.

The capture of the harbor of Nipe has given the Americans a useful port in northeastern Cuba. Nipe lies nearly north of Santiago, about thirty miles east of Holguin, and a dozen miles west of the boundary of the region surrendered to General Shafter. Its narrow entrance is deepened for some distance inside. There is eight to ten feet, shoaling thence to four fathoms or less. It is a fine, safe, thoroughly land-locked basin, and a good rendezvous for vessels operating against Porto Rico.

The Secretary of the navy has made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson: "Marine battalion is in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2 1/2 per cent. Fleet surgeon reports that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived south in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since July 1."

Spain's answer came yesterday, but it is long and officials fear new and critical complications may arise.

Captain Sigbee has been assigned to the command of the Texas, relieving Captain Philip, who has been assigned to shore duty.

The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company say the Christobal Coking is in a very bad situation and they fear it will be impossible to save her.

Colonel Bills of the Second Nebraska has appealed to Governor Holcomb to use all honorable efforts to get the Second sent to Porto Rico.

The French government is demanding the release of the French steamer Glende Rodriguez, captured by the New Orleans off San Juan, Porto Rico, July 17.

The repair ship Vulcan, now in Guantanamo bay, has proven a big success, and is a revelation to the officials. It saves the ships a trip to dry dock.

Private Richard Sprague of company M, Second Nebraska regiment, died in the First division hospital yesterday of typhoid fever. Sprague's home is at Wood River, Neb.

Captain Goodrich of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, has been assigned to command the Newark, whose captain, A. S. Barker, will relieve Captain Clark of the Oregon, who has been condemned by the medical survey.

Secretary Long has written a letter to some person whose name is not given, replying to attacks made on Admiral Sampson. The secretary is indignant, very. He claims all attacks on Sampson are unjust and due entirely to ignorance.

The tug Hudson sank the Spanish fishing sloop Christina off Cardenas.

No armistice is possible until Spain has agreed generally to the peace terms of the United States.

The transports now at the various camps, with the possible exception of those at San Francisco, will undoubtedly, in case peace comes now, be held in camp until climatic conditions in Cuba will permit their going there for garrison duty. It is not likely that the government will disband the volunteers until circumstances are such that it can be safely done.

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SHE ACCEPTS AGAIN.

THE REPLY SUBMITTED TO THE QUEEN.

According to a Madrid Story the Formal Answer Has Been Completed—The Eastern Squadron to be Ordered to the Coast of Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Spanish reply to the United States, according to a high authority, accepts the American peace conditions. It has been completed and was submitted to the queen regent this morning previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

The queen regent conferred with Silveira, the Conservative leader, this morning, with the Duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba.

This afternoon Her Majesty will receive Senator Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler.

The series of conferences between the premier, Senator Sagasta, and the leaders of the various parties will conclude this afternoon with interviews with General Canalejas and others.

Senator Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senator Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR CLOUD.

England Is Preparing for Emergency and the Navy Can Soon Mobilize.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted to-day, though the officials depreciate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness. It is felt both here and upon the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the New Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy for the "open door."

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man upon full pay or half pay has been assigned a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment, will be sent north as rapidly as it is possible to do so.

According to Paris advices, Admiral Bollerie, commanding the French Pacific squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. The reason given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

WITHOUT EFFECT ON MILES.

The Campaign Is Conducted the Same as If There Were No Talk of Peace.

OFF SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 4.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted lamps in the lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan, deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, Annapolis, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, Florida and the Raleigh yesterday, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where General Miles is waiting.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 5.—Major General Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen are being issued. The Second and Third Wisconsin are moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania to-day. Colonel Hulings has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Major General Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Romanian, four batteries from Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Illinois, are disembarking there. The Morgan troop of the Fifth cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here.

Spontaneous Combustion in Hamburg. HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—A fire on Oswald quay last night, originating in spontaneous combustion amid cotton, destroyed over \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise.

Congestion at St. Michael's. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8.—The steamer Dirigo arrived yesterday morning from St. Michael's with 100 passengers, some of whom went north recently, but being unable to get up the river returned. About forty were Klondikers. They brought down \$200,000 in dust and nuggets. The Dirigo confirms the stories that a terrible condition of affairs exists at St. Michael's owing to the failure of individual ocean boats to get their passengers over the river. It is predicted that thousands will have to winter at St. Michael's or return to the States.

THEY LOOT THE SOLDIERS.

Santiago Shopkeepers Translate Pesos Into Dollars.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Santiago correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser sends the following: Santiago so far remains a desecrated scene of first colonial experiment. Looting and the theatrical scenes of conquest that attended older wars are not here. The town is as quiet as New York on a Sunday afternoon out of the season. At first the shops opened their shutters tentatively half way before they could be sure their tills were not, one and all, to be pillaged. The cafe Venus admitted visitors only after mysterious pounding at the entresol before custom flowed more freely, and customers, being Americans, hungry and ragged, were found amenable to any price. For a nation of Yankee shopkeepers, the Yankees in Santiago have done very well. They have left the unblinking Spanish shopkeepers cheat them to the top of their bent. It took the Spanish shopkeeper but a day to realize this. Women and children in the background, adding to the town's queer, deserted look, attested the inhabitant's uncertainty. Yet the situation was characteristic enough of Uncle Sam, who, instead of looting, kept his hands in his pockets and let himself be looted. "Loot" may not be the Spanish word for translating pesos by dollars and charging accordingly, but it is, perhaps, polite enough. After awhile the streets grew more confident. Women, some of them in freshly laundered dresses, priests, carrying great sun umbrellas, are seen going about their errands. Shutters came down from shop and dwelling in greater numbers.

The most notable shops are the barbers' shops, true to the traditions of the immortal Barbierie, and the chemist shops. Each of these sorts of shops makes considerable display. Clothing and haberdashers' and tobacconists' shops are fairly stocked. Cafes and bakeries are quite deficient. In most only a few strips of coarse fried porridge are to be had, with an occasional mouldy cookie. With the incoming of the Americans, of course, came greater plenty and circulation. The liveliest scenes are along the wharves, where Colonel Humphrey and Colonel Weston superintend the unloading of transports on dry wharves, instead of the turbulent beach at Siboney. Cuban labor was supposed to be doing most of the work. On the hill at the back of the town, in the barracks or hospital, that could so plainly be seen on the day of the fight, covered with Red Cross flags, Spanish officers and men are busy making their preparation before transportation. Horses gathered before the doors, and also at the palace in the plaza, where the American governor, General Wood, holds his rule.

The main buildings are a few churches, the cathedral, with its plaster echoes of Toledo and Seville; the archbishop's palace, imposingly placed on high ground and, true to the countermen of Calderon, the theater.

None of the greater merchants would take anything but American money, partly, no doubt, on account of Spanish rate of exchange, and partly, too, because they saw that the eye and face of George Washington were destined to be the trustworthiest sort of tender in the town and province now. So far as we could judge from the shopkeepers the town was relieved and truly glad that a settled state of affairs seemed likely to descend upon them.

CERVERA VISITS COMRADES.

Wounded and Ill They Embrace Their Former Commander.

NONFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Cervera, arrived here yesterday morning from Baltimore to visit Captain Concha, commander of the admiral's flagship Maria Teresa and the other Spanish sick and wounded at the navy hospital here. This was the first time they had met since the fatal dash out of Santiago harbor. The meeting was a pathetic one, the admiral and captain embracing one another like children. The admiral then visited Lieutenant Naval of the Pluton, who lost a leg, Drs. Nicoli and Augusti of the Vizcaya, and the scenes were equally affecting when their former chief entered the ward where the Spanish sailors are. Their faces lit up and they embraced him as best they could, their joy being plainly visible. The admiral took lunch with Medical Director Cleborne, and it is said he will remain here several days.

NOT TO RESIST GEN. MILES.

Madrid Orders That There be no Opposition to Miles' Army.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deprecates any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

IT MAY BE ANOTHER BLUFF.

No Orders Issued for the Movement of General Wade's Division.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—At the war department to-day a high official who was asked whether any orders had been issued for the movement of commands assigned to General Wade, said that there had been no orders issued yet. "The list of regiments for the Porto Rico expeditions was given out to silence the clamor," he explained. He would not say whether the orders would ever be issued.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, August 3.

The official weather report issued by the University of Nebraska shows that the showers of last week were exceedingly beneficial to the crops of many counties, but the thing most needed by the state—a general and soaking rain—came Monday night and early Tuesday morning. It was a general rain covering Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa, and extending southward to the gulf. The weekly crop report issued before the rain reports had been received has been made of little value by this opportune rain. Only a summary will therefore be given. The past week has been cool, with less than the normal rainfall in most of the state. The average daily temperature deficiency ranged from four degrees in the eastern counties to about two degrees in the western. The daily maximum temperatures exceeded ninety degrees on the first two days of the week, and were below eighty degrees on the last two days. Showers occurred in all counties, but they were generally very light, except in the northern and extreme eastern counties, where the rainfall exceeded half an inch, and over a considerable portion exceeded an inch. The past week has been very favorable for harvesting, haymaking and threshing. Harvesting is nearing completion in the northern counties. Wheat and oats are being threshed, and reports indicate it is yielding about the average, which is somewhat less than had been expected. Oats are yielding well but are light weight. Corn has improved in condition in the northern and extreme eastern counties, but has been injured in other counties by the continued dry weather.

Thursday, August 4.

The republican state convention will meet August 10.

Mike Munson, a farmer living near Fremont fell under the cars of an Elkhorn freight and was killed.

The Nebraska Epworth assembly opened auspiciously yesterday. For the opening day a flattering attendance was had.

The body of Canoy Hanks of Nebraska City, who has been missing since July 13, was found on a sand bar in the Missouri river near Peru.

Laurence Sears, a young lad of Lincoln, was drowned in the Blue river at Milford while in bathing. He got beyond his depth and drowned before help could be summoned.

Wm. A. Poynter, populist, for governor and E. A. Gilbert, silver republican, for lieutenant governor, and the rest of the state officers renominated, was the work accomplished by the fusionist conventions held in Lincoln Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the republican congressional convention held in Lincoln last night, Hon. E. J. Burkett of Lincoln, was nominated on the first ballot. He was so far in the lead of Judge Stull of Auburn that the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Burkett was a member of the last legislature and made a brilliant record as a parliamentarian.

Friday, August 5.

Ten Connell an Indian of the Sac tribe was run over by a B. & M. freight train at Falls City and instantly killed.

Governor Holcomb and Adjutant-General Berry will leave next Monday to visit the Second and Third Nebraska regiments to see how the boys are getting along.

The board of public lands and buildings met yesterday and again opened bids on a water plant for the institution for the feeble minded at Beatrice. The contract was awarded to the United States supply company of Omaha, whose bid was \$6,241.

Saturday, August 6.

Fire consumed J. S. McBrayer's barn at McCook. The loss is \$2,000.

Robert Motter of Fremont was thrown from his buggy and his arm was broken.

Eliza Webb, aged 103 years, without doubt the oldest colored woman in Omaha, died yesterday forenoon at 616 North Fifteenth street. Mrs. Webb was a member of the African Methodist church and was noted for her earnest endeavors in the line of religious work.

The Hoochoos of the trans-Mississippi region have fixed upon the night of September 9 as the date for having their grand concentration, at which time they will do their annual howling. The grand concert will be upon the roof of the Minnesota building, the structure having been tendered to the Hoochoos and the tender having been accepted. A number of candidates will be initiated after the transaction of the routine business which brings the Hoochoos together.

The house of Mr. Haskins at Seward was robbed of \$200 cash as well as several other articles. Bloodhounds from Lincoln were put on the track of the thieves but no news has yet been received as to how successful they were.

Thomas Jansen, a wealthy Beatrice man, aged seventy, has mysteriously disappeared and foul play is suspected. A reward of \$500 is offered by his son for information leading to the finding of his father either dead or alive. He was last seen December 13, 1897 at Indianola, where he had gone to collect some interest due.

Sunday, August 7.

Archie Ross of Company E, Second regiment, who is in trouble at Chickamauga over an alleged bigamous marriage, enlisted while out of the Nebraska penitentiary on parole. He had been paroled to his father about five months ago. His term in the penitentiary expired July 21. Ross' young wife lived with his father's family while he was in prison.

At South Omaha yesterday Harry Hultzman, a lad 19 years old, struck Frank Hannehofer a heavy blow with his fist during a quarrel, and the blow killed him. Hannehofer had been drinking and meeting Hultzman spoke to him in a threatening manner. Hultzman resented the talk and struck him in the neck, felling him. He was arrested and taken to Omaha. A charge of manslaughter has been preferred.

Monday, August 8.

The city council of Columbus concluded the work of investigating the matter of Officer Rector shooting Alex McGarvey last evening, and exonerated Rector and he will resume his position on the force this evening. McGarvey is still in the hospital, and while the fall has not yet been removed he is said to be doing very nicely and no serious results are apprehended. Last night the officers had a hard fight with some hoboes which they had arrested. When they arrived at the city jail the tramps offered resistance and a general fight ensued. Officer Brock was beaten with a cane and in the melee two of the prisoners escaped. The town is overrun with this obnoxious class of people, and the force have strict orders to arrest them wherever found.

It now develops that Private Archie P. Ross of E company was not properly married in Chattanooga. He procured a friendly saloonkeeper, who attended himself as a minister and performed the ceremony. Colonel Bills learned today that Ross had worked on a grand scale in Chattanooga, giving it out generally that he was a nephew of the handsome colonel of the Second. He secured no money on his representations. In another case the merchants were not so fortunate. A Kentucky private signed a number of checks "Col. J. C. Bills," and obtained much money upon them. He cannot be arrested in Georgia, so he will be sent to Chattanooga on an errand and there the merchants will endeavor to secure the return of some of their cash. Colonel Bills begins to think he is too well known. The checks were made payable to "J. F. Harding." As Lieut. Willard S. Harding is known to be adjutant of the Second Nebraska it was not a hard matter to get the checks cashed.

Tuesday, August 9.

The young son of W. G. Traub of Gordon had his hand badly lacerated in a job press yesterday. The thumb was badly torn.

The postoffice at Bancroft was robbed last night, but the burglars succeeded in securing very little of value aside from several postal cards.

The sessions of the Epworth assembly are well attended and the gathering is proving to be of immense value and a great success in every particular.

Marion Powell of West Blue township, York county, yesterday received word from Chickamauga announcing the death of her son, Willard Powell, who was a member of Captain Culver's cavalry.

Mrs