

LANDIS WINS LAURELS

Young Indiana Orator Distinguishes Himself in Speech Against Roberts.

EXCORIATION OF THE MORMONS

Makes a Sarcastic Speech on the Plurality of Wives—Record of Apostles of the Mormon Church Taken Up and Exposed to Public Gaze.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The second day's debate in the house upon the Roberts case was less dramatic than that of Tuesday. The galleries were almost as crowded, but the women were less demonstrative. The president's pastor, Rev. Dr. Bristol, was in the executive gallery the greater portion of the afternoon, listening to the arguments. Roberts was not present during the day. Had he been he would have heard the most scathing exhortation of the Mormons ever delivered upon the floor of the house. Landis of Indiana, the young orator who distinguished himself during the last congress in an oratorical duel with Johnson of his state, won new laurels. He charged that Utah had been admitted to the union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy and reviewed the history of the apostles of the church, whom he charged with living in open and flagrant violation of the law against polygamy, to show that they had basely broken their solemn pledge to the government.

There had been, said Mr. Landis, universal rejoicing in the land in 1896, when Utah had been admitted into the Union. The people of the United States thought that the birth of the state worked the death of the system of polygamy. Yet they were startled to learn in 1898 that Utah had elected as its sole representative in the house a polygamist and that he was moving upon Washington with a plurality of wives and a multiplicity of children. (Laughter.)

Landis went over the record of the apostles of the Mormon church to show that most of them were guilty of continued polygamous practices. Some of his statements were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged faith, arousing great enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation. At times he convulsed the house with his sarcasm. Of the fifteen apostles of the church when the proclamation was issued, he said, eleven were open violators of the law and three had undoubtedly taken plural wives since it was promulgated.

Landis said he believed, and that Roberts had not denied, that Margaret C. Shipp had become his plural wife since Utah was admitted in 1896. He paid a high tribute to the Christian missionaries who had worked among the people of Utah. Roberts, he said, had boasted that he had received the votes of the Gentiles of his district. That, Landis said, was because he ran as a democrat as well as a Mormon and because his opponent "had been a Danite who had killed his man."

Landis expressed his pity for the poor women who ministered to the rotten and lustful notions of the Mormon priesthood. He ridiculed the proposition to admit Roberts and then turn him out. The framers of the constitution in statutory hall would get down off their pedestals and laugh at such a procedure. It would be a burlesque on law and precedent and an outrage on common sense. Not only should Roberts be turned back, but also Utah, whose people, he said, had solemnly lied to the congress of the United States in 1896.

In his peroration Landis protested against Roberts' admission in the name of the motherhood of the land and of the pitiful innocents doomed to the shame of illegitimacy. He got a whirlwind of applause when he sat down. The speech created a sensation.

Nebraskans Call on Dewey.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Congressmen Burket and Stark called upon Admiral Dewey today to extend to him an invitation to be present at the Beatrice Chautauqua, July 4, and incidentally to visit Lincoln en route. They are enthusiastic over the reception accorded them by the hero of Manila bay, although their visit was not productive of much satisfaction. Admiral Dewey stated that he fully appreciated the honor extended to him and that there was no state that he would rather visit, but engagements in St. Louis and Chicago about July 4 made it impossible for him to accept.

Incidentally Admiral Dewey paid a glowing tribute to the First Nebraska, stating that it was one of the first regiments in the Philippines and he pathetically recalled the fact that Mrs. Stotsenburg, together with a number of other women, were his guests on board the Olympia on the day that Colonel Stotsenburg met his death, leading his regiment in action near Quingua.

Makes It a Capital Offense.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 25.—Senator McIntyre of Ottumwa today introduced in the upper house of the legislature a bill fixing penalties for the crime of holding up or robbing trains. It provides that any person who takes part in holding up or stopping a train to rob the passengers, express or mail cars shall be, on conviction, sentenced to either the death penalty or to imprisonment for life.

Pension for Mrs. Stotsenburg.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senator Allen reported favorably his bill granting a pension of \$50 per month to Mrs. Mary L. Stotsenburg, widow of the late Colonel J. M. Stotsenburg of the First Nebraska. The report states that Mrs. Stotsenburg is in poor health and that she is unable to properly educate her two small daughters; that she has a widowed mother and sister in a measure dependent upon her and that, in consequence, it would be no more than right to give \$50 per month to the widow of so gallant an officer as Colonel Stotsenburg.

BIG COAL COMBINE.

Control of Thousands of Acres of Valuable Land in Western Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 24.—A combine looking to the control of thousands of acres of valuable coal lands in western Wyoming and the output of the mines there is said to be in progress of formation at this time. Five big companies, the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Diamondville and Kemmerer Coal companies are in the deal, which proposes to construct a line of railroad south from the Diamondville and Kemmerer coal mine on the north, a distance of sixty miles, to the Aspen coal mines of the Union Pacific on that road.

The new line will traverse a tract of land fifty miles square, which is underlaid with an excellent quality of bituminous coal and which will be controlled by the combination. A large quantity of mines are to be opened along this line of road, the product going to market via the Union Pacific on the south and the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation road on the north.

THURSTON ENTERS A DENIAL.

He is Not Figuring on Presiding Over the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A Philadelphia paper stated today that Senator Hanna and Senator Thurston will be candidates for the honor of presiding over the republican national convention, which is to be held there on June 19. So far as Senator Hanna is concerned he has authorized an emphatic denial of this rumor. Senator Thurston said today that he had not approached a soul with a view of being temporary chairman; that it would be the height of folly to think of so doing until after the state convention of Nebraska had selected delegates at large to the national convention.

"Of course," said he, "no man could fail to appreciate the honor of being chosen to preside over the deliberations of such a great convention, but any statement that I am already laying my plans to be made chairman is wholly false."

RUMOR OF BRITISH DEFEAT.

Stories of Disaster Current in Both London and Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—There was a rumor on the bourse today that General Buller has suffered defeat. There is nothing here to confirm the report on the Berlin bourse of the defeat of General Buller or the rumor on the Stock exchange of this city of the capture of two British battalions by the Boers. The fact that General Buller was heard from this morning when he sent lists of casualties to the British troops seems to disprove these stories.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange today that two battalions of British troops have been captured by the Boers.

Absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela river is occasioning some additional anxiety, but General Buller is engaged in a big operation, which will take considerable time to work out.

SUSTAIN INHERITANCE LAW.

Iowa Supreme Court Declares It Is Constitutional.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 24.—The supreme court handed down today an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the inheritance law, passed three years ago. It imposes a tax of 5 per cent on all inheritances, which goes to collateral heirs. The heirs of the estate of Frank C. Stewart of Council Bluffs objected to paying, and in the lower court Judge Thorne held the law unconstitutional. On appeal the supreme court holds that the law as first passed was unconstitutional but that as amended a year later, with a provision that notice must be given to administrators action to collect the tax, it is constitutional and applies to estates not settled before the amendatory act passed.

Puerto Rico to Get Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The cabinet at its regular meeting today again discussed at length the Puerto Rico situation. The large number of letters being received by the president have tended to confirm the administration in the belief that no unnecessary time should be occupied by congress in taking action in the matter. The opinion is unanimous in the cabinet that free trade with the island or a nominal duty is essential to prevent widespread business disaster among all classes of its people.

Discuss Samoan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate in executive session again today discussed the Samoan treaty upon the basis of the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was ratified. Speeches were made in support of the motion to reconsider by Senators Jones, Pettigrew, Allen and Money and in opposition by Senators Davis and Foraker. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was ordered, but a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum. The call, so far as it went, showed 11 for and 22 against.

Officers Assigned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Officers recently promoted have been assigned to regiments as follows: Colonel Charles W. Miner to the Sixth infantry, Colonel James M. Sanno to the Eighteenth infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Davis to the Sixth infantry and Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin to the Fourth infantry.

Westminster Grave for Ruskin.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The dean of Westminster has offered a grave in Westminster Abbey for the remains of John Ruskin.

AS TO CARLOAD RATES

The Matter of Serving Railroads With Copy of the Order.

CLAIM ALL LINES WERE NOTIFIED

Transportation Board Served Notice on Them to Restore Carload Rates—Burlington Only Road Claiming that No Copy of the Order Was Received.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—The State Board of Transportation investigated the alleged failure of its secretaries in 1897 to serve the railroads with a copy of the order restoring carload rates on live stock. The finding of the board shows that while no return was recorded, a copy of the order was mailed to each company violating its commands and that only one company has so far denied having received it. The report is as follows:

"We find that on the 26th day of November, 1897, on the recommendation of the secretaries the following order was made:

"It is therefore, by the State Board of Transportation of the state of Nebraska, considered, adjudged and ordered that the defendant railroads hereinafter named, on or before the 5th day of December, 1897, restore the carload rate in force prior to the 10th day of August, 1897.

"JOHN F. CORNELL, President.

"W. F. PORTER, Secretary."

"We further find that on the 27th of November, 1897, the following certified copy of the order was made out and mailed to each of the defendant roads:

"It is therefore, by the State Board of Transportation of the state of Nebraska, considered, adjudged and ordered that the defendant railroads hereinafter named, on or before the 5th day of December, 1897, restore the carload rate in force prior to the 10th day of August, 1897.

"JOHN F. CORNELL, President.

"W. F. PORTER, Secretary."

"State of Nebraska, Lancaster county, ss.:

"I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order made by the State Board of Transportation in the case of Tibbles against The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company et al on the 26th day of November, 1897, relative to rates on live stock. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and set the seal of the State Board of Transportation this 27th day of November, 1897.

(Seal) "J. W. EDGERTON, Sec."

"We further find that the Burlington is the only road that has claimed that they did not receive a copy of said order and that the Burlington, through its representative, immediately after the making of the order applied to the secretaries for an extension of time for its taking effect of the order that they might notify the Interstate Commerce commission ten days before a change of rate, as required by the interstate commerce law."

First Step in Fremont Canal.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 25.—Work on the Fremont power canal, the great project involving an outlay of two million dollars for its construction, has been started. Several days ago engineers surveyed the mouth of Elm creek, on the south bank of the Platte, and a little west of the city. This is the point at which the discharge from the great reservoir will be made and the big dam built, securing the waterfall of 100 feet. From this survey Engineer Rosewater of Omaha will make plans and specifications for the dam. Another survey has been made further west along the line of the proposed canal. The limit of time for beginning work under the franchise granted by the state board of irrigation expires January 25th.

Deficiency Judgement Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—A case involving the constitutionality of one of the provisions of the deficiency judgment law of 1897 was submitted to the supreme court. The action was begun and a decree rendered in 1896, reserving by agreement of the parties the question of the liability of one of the defendants for deficiency judgment. It is contended that the act of 1897 does not apply to actions pending at the time of its passage, nor to accrued causes of action nor to decrees already rendered. This contention is based on a section of the statute which provides that "whenever a statute shall be repealed the repeal shall in no manner affect pending actions founded thereon."

Tried to Die by Fire.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Jan. 25.—The residence of C. E. Joyce, a prominent citizen here, was seen to be on fire. About the time the fire was discovered Mrs. Joyce ran out of the house screaming and her clothes afire. Mr. Joyce was in the barn at the time. Hearing his wife scream he ran toward the house, meeting his wife in the yard. He succeeded in smothering the fire that enveloped her, but not before she was dangerously burned. She was taken to the house of a near neighbor and everything possible done to alleviate her sufferings. Mrs. Joyce has had periods of mental derangement and during one of these set fire to the house.

Yeiser After Express Companies.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—John O. Yeiser of Omaha complained to the State Board of Transportation that the express companies doing business in Omaha neglect to deliver promptly to consignees packages that are entrusted in their care. He alleges that they turn such packages over to local delivery concerns and that they charge an extra fee for delivering them. The board is asked to issue an order compelling the four companies to deliver without the addition of local charges.

MATTERS IN NEBRASKA.

Organize Economic League.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 27.—An economic league was organized here under the auspices of the university association of Chicago. The purpose of the society is to meet from time to time to discuss political economy, political science and sociology. In more common parlance it is a debating club. The following officers were elected: George E. Jenkins, president; S. H. Hinshaw, vice president; W. H. Adams, secretary; G. L. Pritchett, treasurer; H. P. Showalter, local organizer; Messrs. Bailey, Barnes and Weldner, executive committee; Messrs. Stephens, Barker and Clapp, entertainment committee. The first regular meeting will be held on the second Friday evening of next month, at which time some prominent legal lights of the city have promised to lead in the discussion of some of the prominent political questions.

Adams Held for Assaulting Ames.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.—The case of Ernest Ames of Lincoln, Neb., against Horace Adams, the Silver Crown mining man, was heard here and Adams bound over to the district court, he being released on his own recognizance. The case will probably be dropped, as the facts were brought out that Adams was justified, in a measure, by shooting. Testimony from both sides showed that Adams went to the Cooper King mines to remonstrate with Ames and his companions for jumping the property. He was armed with a pick and advanced to the shaft, where Ames was standing with a hatchet in hand. One of his companions came out and snapped a pistol in Adams' face, but the gun did not go off. Adams then pulled his own and shot Ames twice. Ames has about recovered from his wounds. More trouble over the mine is feared.

State Capital Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—A. W. Haynes, a colored student of the State university, began suit in the district court against A. L. Hoover and Stephen Hoover, proprietors of the Lindell hotel, to recover \$2,500 damages, claiming that he was denied the privileges of the hotel. Haynes was employed by the republican state central committee and it is alleged that the hotel people refused to allow him to ride on the elevator with other passengers.

Treasurer Meserve has issued a call for general fund warrants registered from \$2,541 to \$2,656. They cover a sum of \$49,600.

The Roman Catholic Farmers' Mutual Insurance company has been licensed to issue policies in Boons and Antelope counties.

Seeks Damages for Shander.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 27.—James Hamons has filed suit against John Mirra for \$10,000 damages. Both are farmers and live near Lindsay. Last November a son of Hamons shot and killed Daniel Ducey, jr., while they were hunting ducks. At the time it was generally conceded to have been an accident. Hamons alleges in his petition that Mirra has frequently declared that the shooting was willful and deliberate and that he (Hamons, the plaintiff) knew that it was to occur. The petition also recites that Mirra has at divers times tried to organize a crowd to lynch both the plaintiff and his minor son.

Not Ready for Enumerators.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 27.—Hon. T. E. Hibbert, supervisor of census for this congressional district, was here yesterday. Regarding the preparations being made for taking the census, he says that no enumerators have yet been appointed and that the department at Washington will not permit the appointment to be made until a short time before the work is to be begun. All other preliminary work for the district, he says, is completed.

Suit for Services to a Priest.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 27.—The attention of Judge Fawcett and a jury was taken up by the suit of Mary Seymour against the estate of the late Catholic priest, Rev. Eugene Cusson, to recover for services performed for the defendant during his lifetime. The jury returned a verdict for \$275.34. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

Celebrates His Eighty-Ninth Birthday.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Jan. 27.—Edwin Davis is one of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. Friday he was 89 years of age and to celebrate the occasion he invited Senator W. H. Newell, S. A. Davis, George Hay, R. B. Windham, C. S. Polk, G. M. Spurlock and Rev. Asa Sleeth, the other trustees, to a sumptuous supper.

Farmer Falls Dead.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.—John Fanver, an old settler and respected farmer, living one mile west of this city, while out doing some work around his barn immediately after having eaten his dinner, fell dead, supposedly from stroke of apoplexy.

Smallpox Patient Dies.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Jan. 27.—David Cope, the young man reported as suffering from smallpox, died at the home of his employer, George Vanier, two miles southeast of DuBois. Quarantine regulations are strictly enforced and no new cases have developed.

Prairie Fire Hits Ranchers.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Jan. 27.—A fifty-eight mile wind swept this vicinity. A flying spark from the chimney of a ranchman's house, five miles west of Wood Lake, resulted in a very bad prairie fire burning out the ranches of P. E. Wanz, Mat Day and J. J. Davis, besides many hundred tons of hay on other ranches.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., Jan. 27.—A disastrous prairie fire started a little west of here and south of the railroad track and, fanned by a fierce gale, it swept on, heaping up stacks of hay, barns and stock.

THE ISLAND CAMPAIGN

Some Extracts from the Report of General Otis.

PART THE NEBRASKANS PLAYED

Detail of Col. Stotsenburg to the Pumping Station and the Fight that Soon Followed—Good Insight Into the Work that Our Troops Done.

The report of General Otis, detailing the administration of military and civil affairs in the Philippines up to August 31, of last year, has been printed in pamphlet form by the government of the island campaign. The full details of the irritating conduct of the insurgents is given and the correspondence with Aguinaldo had prior to the outbreak of hostilities is printed in full in the report.

That part of the report which refers to the Nebraska regiment is of special interest. The first mention of the regiment is made in the copy of the general order of October 14, which designates the Nebraskans as part of the guard and police force, to be stationed with the Second division north of the Pasig river. The next mention is on the 15th of December, where he notes that one-third of the Nebraska regiment had just sailed for home. The commanding general here says that the applications for discharge had become so numerous that he forwarded to the adjutant general of the army the following communication:

"I have the honor to forward herewith 427 applications from enlisted men of this command for their discharge from the service, some on specially stated grounds which require consideration, but for the most part on the plea that war department orders entitled them to it. They refer to paragraph 2, general orders No. 40, current series, and think that the present cessation of active hostilities between the United States and Spain is the 'close of the war' within the meaning of that paragraph; hence these numerous individual applications which they consider the paragraph invited them to make.

"Doubtless the end of the war awaits the proclamation of peace, and in these islands that day may be somewhat deferred.

"The number of these applications indicates the desire of the enlisted men of the command to escape the country, and shows how difficult it is to hold them in conditions of contented discipline. Much of this desire to escape their military obligations at a time when their services are especially demanded arises from homesickness, and that fact accounts largely for the heavy percentage of sick men with which we have been afflicted.

"Under present exigencies I am obliged to disapprove all of these applications."

STATION OF THE NEBRASKANS.

Passing over the accounts of the events leading up to the commencement of the next mention of the Nebraska regiment is found on page 92 of the report, relating to February 4 as follows:

"Several weeks previous to this date we had moved up Nebraska regiment from its barracks in the tawcky settled Binondo district to the high, unoccupied ground at Santa Mesa, the most eastern suburb of the city, where it was placed in camp. This change was made for sanitary reasons solely, as the regiment had been suffering from a very high rate of sickness, caused by unhealthy locality. The new location was within the view and the range of the mauler rifles of the insurgents along the San Juan river portion of their line. During the latter part of January I was informed by good Filipino authority that the insurgents meditated an attack on these troops and was advised to remove them or, in their exposed place, the insurgents would kill them all. General MacArthur, who commanded north of the Pasig, warned Colonel Stotsenburg, who commanded that regiment and placed two guns of the Utah artillery in position a short distance removed therefrom. It was expected that insurgents would make the initiative at this point and they acted strictly in accordance with our anticipations."

STOTSBERG TO COMMAND.

After describing the beginning of the fight the report continues:

"Our immediate interests lay to the northeast and comprised the pumping station and deposito of the waterworks which it was necessary to secure, although we had provided for their loss, insofar as the army was concerned, by erecting a number of distilling plants along the river banks, by which good water could be obtained. Stotsenburg had attacked early in the morning, drove the enemy from the blockhouses in his front, and reported that he could capture the powder magazine and waterworks (deposito meaning, though pumping station understood at the time) if desired. MacArthur had been pressing back the enemy in his entire front, inflicting heavy loss. He had called for troops to fill a gap on Stotsenburg's left, and a battalion of the First Tennessee regiment of the provost guard, under the command of its colonel, was sent him, and the following correspondence by telegraph ensued:

"General MacArthur: Stotsenburg reports: Have captured blockhouses 6 and 7; burned 6. Can capture powder magazine and waterworks if desired. Battalion First Tennessee has passed to report to you. Let Stotsenburg go ahead with aid of Tennessee, if conditions permit, and capture magazine. Waterworks must wait. Not prudent to advance small force so far out.

"General Otis: Am making inquiries at various parts of line to determine expediency of moving Stotsenburg as you suggest, so as to extend entire line Maraguina to Caloccan. Stotsenburg's success on right may have induced them to retire on the left. This I am now trying to ascertain. Do you approve of this movement if I find it expedient?"

"MACARTHUR."

"General MacArthur: Do you think extension of our line from Maraguina to Caloccan prudent? Our flank would be greatly exposed at Maraguina. You have all your available troops under arms all night and portion of them must have rest and sleep, so that you could not place more than 3,000 men on line permanently. I think Stotsenburg meant reservoir, not waterworks.

"OTIS."

"The Nebraska regiment and Tennessee battalion advanced rapidly during the morning and captured the powder house and deposito, and the South Dakota regiment on the left drove the enemy from all their intrenchments as far to the westward as the Lico road, and about noon the following telegram was sent to General MacArthur:

"Reported that insurgent troops were arriving all night and this morning for service in your front. Think line you suggest from coast to Chinese hospital your proper one, not permitting Stotsenburg to expose your right flank unnecessarily.

"OTIS."

"The insurgents had firm possession of the railway and all of its rolling stock, and were utilizing it to the best advantage in forwarding to Caloccan its troops from the north. To my dispatch General MacArthur replied as follows:

"Have your dispatch. Will act accordingly and try and occupy Chinese hospital and extend the line to the left from that point. We have everything now to include blockhouse 4, and I have no doubt when Colonel Kessler gets a gun, which I have sent to the front, we will demolish and occupy the hospital if it is still defended by the insurgents. At 11:20 a. m. Stotsenburg is crossing San Juan river at the bridge; have authorized him to proceed according to your advice, as the left of the insurgent line still holding on, or at all events not yet occupied by us.

"MACARTHUR."

TELEGRAM FROM STOTSBERG.

At noon on February 6 Stotsenburg telegraphed from the water reservoir the following:

"General MacArthur instructs me to wire suggestions about waterworks. They should be taken and a line of pipe occupied and guarded. I think I can do it from here and if necessary run the pumps, occupying the high ground in rear and connecting with the left of the First division at San Pedro Macati. My command consists of the First Nebraska, Tennessee battalion, the two companies of the Colorado regiment and four pieces of artillery. There is no engineer at the waterworks, and no coal. I do not think we shall find any difficulty between here and there.

"STOTSBERG."

"STOTSBERG."

"Stotsenburg's command was augmented by a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry from the provost guard, under command of Major Goodale, and I was directed to proceed and carry out his plan. Later that evening I sent for General Hale, who commanded the right brigade of MacArthur's line, informing him that I had just received information that a part of Stotsenburg's command was in difficulty, having been attacked by insurgents, and that it was short of ammunition and without water. Hale at once proceeded to the deposito and wired me that Stotsenburg upon leaving the waterworks had ordered Goodale to take his battalion out the Maraguina road, extending his right to connect with his (Stotsenburg's) left, and continued:

"Although I had not contemplated sending my troops to Maraguina, I did not consider it desirable to change orders and leave Stotsenburg's left flank without the protection he was anticipating, and as there was little resistance met through the district traveled, and as we heard no firing on our left, there appeared to be no special danger in Goodale's position. We threw some shells in the direction of the headquarters at Maraguina to show them that they were covered by artillery fire and to deter them from any attack they might make on Goodale's command.

"HALE."

"General Hale ascertained that the reports which I had received were greatly exaggerated and that no portion of Stotsenburg's command was in any immediate danger. He at once adopted measures to keep open communication with the pumping station, which Stotsenburg had successfully reached by means of large detachments which patrolled the four miles of road between deposito and the station, and the following morning I received this telegram from General MacArthur:

"Stotsenburg just reports that he has found the missing pump machinery, that insurgents have abandoned Maraguina, and that ten companies went toward Pasig. This command has been actively engaged since Friday and wants to rest today and tomorrow. I have authorized him to do so and not to make any further active movement of any kind without specific orders.

"MACARTHUR."

In the closing account of the early days of the struggle, General Otis tells how the Nebraskans had found the missing machinery of the waterworks, and how steps were at once taken to put the machinery in order, so that in a couple of days the city was again plentifully supplied with water.

Mad Dog Scare at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 23.—Hastings is now experiencing its first mad dog scare for several years. From incursions about half the dogs on the south side of the city will have to be killed. A dog owned by John Budneck went mad and after biting nearly every dog in the neighborhood it ran after and bit a Russian woman in the foot. As soon as the police were notified of the affair several started in pursuit of the dog, but not until next morning was it found and killed.

High Price for Farm Land.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 23.—An eighty-acre farm situated in the Platte bottoms about ten miles from this city was sold at sheriff's sale for the largest price ever paid for farm property in this county. It brought \$78 an acre. There was considerable rivalry between two farmers owning land adjoining this, which is largely the reason for the high price. The land is fenced, but has no buildings on it.