

BRAVE MEN TO LEAD.

PICKED FIELD OFFICERS FOR THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Soldiers Who Won Spurs in Cuba and the Philippines—A Few Civil War Veterans Still Wielding the Sword—Gallant Deeds Rewarded.

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WHEN the Spanish war broke out, the regiments of the regular army, which was depended upon for the heaviest fighting, were commanded by colonels who were war veterans. Their service in the civil and Indian wars had hardened them into princely soldiers, the like of whom, taking the whole roster, had never been seen under the American flag.

By the addition of 24 regiments to the standing army the government has practically doubled the regular force. The new field officers and nearly all the line officers are graduates from the regular regiments, and of the colonels it may be said without favoritism that they are the pick of the material and that the material available is of the choicest.

Colonel J. M. Bell, the leader of the new Twenty-seventh regiment, now en route to Manila, commanded the squadron of the First regular cavalry, which led off in the attack at Las Guasimas. His command forced its way through the chapparal toward the Spanish lines, and in order to get at the enemy quickly rushed over a wide open space under Masner fire. Major Bell was severely wounded while deploying his men for that advance which won the victory.

Colonel L. M. V. Kennon, commanding the new Thirty-fourth regiment, was one of the first to have his men ready to go to the field. As captain of a company which had a conspicuous part to perform at San Juan hill Kennon made an enviable battle record to add to his service against Indians. His company was on the right of the Sixth regulars when General Hawkins ordered the gallant Egbert to cross San Juan river and alone open fire upon the blockhouse, which up to that time had not been seen by half a dozen men in the American lines.

Colonel Dorst, who has been promoted from the cavalry to lead the Forty-fifth infantry, was one of the very first army officers to win honors in Cuba. He commanded the famous blockhouse.

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fearlessness which was noticeable even on that field of countless brave deeds.

With one exception the three colonels from the Philippine army have not had the chance for personal distinction in the field which fell to the fighters in Cuba. Colonel William E. Birkhimer of the Twenty-eighth had a war record back of him before he went to Manila, having served through the civil war in the Fourth Ohio cavalry. As captain of a battery he went to the Philippines in the first expedition, June, 1898, and in the battles with Spaniards and Filipinos bore himself with such gallantry that General Lawton recommended him for promotion to the colonelcy of the Twenty-seventh volunteers.

Colonel Robert Bruce Wallace of the Thirty-seventh has also been at the front in the Philippines from the very start, serving as lieutenant colonel in the First Montana. He graduated from West Point in 1890 and is now but little over 30 years of age. The cavalry was the favorite arm of service for the young cadet, and he went to the southwest with the Second regiment, where he met with stirring adventures, subduing the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico.

Colonel J. Franklin Bell of the Thirty-sixth broke away from the dull routine of the engineers' department to take up the role of a scouting leader in the Philippines. He had been trained in the cavalry, and when General Lawton reached the field at Manila he organized a small force to act as the eyes of his division and placed Bell at the head of it. The major had already become the talk of the army on account of his boldness in rallying and leading detachments when the officers had been shot down, and in rushing to the front of charging troops, sword in hand, to set an example of courage.

His exploit at Quingla, where Colonel Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska lost

to reconnoiter the ford across Quingla river and develop the strength of the Filipinos at that point. Arriving at the ford before daylight, Major Bell and five troopers stole forward and saw in the dim light a line of intrenchments in front of the town with a few shadowy figures, presumably sentinels, in the vicinity.

In order to find out what lay behind the works, Major Bell formed his line to open fire. There was a sudden outburst of shots from both sides. A trooper fell dead, and two comrades who were near were wounded. The major fought his men desperately until he saw the enemy closing in on both flanks, then retreated, losing two more dead and three wounded. These were carried back to cover and a courier sent to bring up the infantry. A battalion of the First Nebraska marched forward, and the major proposed to charge the works at once. This was opposed by the Nebraska officers. Finally the full regiment came up, and in the attack Colonel Stotsenberg was killed.

The roster of lieutenant colonels and majors in the new regiments is adorned with half a score or more of names associated with brilliant deeds in Cuba. Colonel Kennon has with him in the Thirty-fourth Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Howse, a stalwart young Texan, who rode through all the fire at San Juan hill as an aid to General Sumner. Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., of the same regiment passed through the ordeal as an aid to his father, Lieutenant Colonel Bernard A. Byrne of the Fortieth is another man with a San Juan hill record. He was a captain in the Sixth regulars and followed Egbert and Kennon in the first attack upon the blockhouse as well as in the charge which carried the day. In the Philippines he has twice attacked superior numbers and captured more of the enemy than he had men at his back.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur C. Ducat of the Forty-ninth (colored) is to be singled out for special honors because of his bravery at Fort San Juan. He was then captain of a company in the Twenty-fourth regulars, also colored, and led his men against a point in the trenches to the left of the blockhouse where the Spaniards were making a stubborn defense. His company was badly cut up, but won the point. Captain Ducat was shot through both thighs. The colonel of the Forty-ninth, W. H. Beck, led the troop of colored regulars which formed the connection between the right wing and the rough riders at Las Guasimas.

All the line officers of these new regiments have been chosen from among tried soldiers. In the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth there are black men wearing shoulder straps who fought with Krav-Jorgensen at San Juan and El Caney.

George L. Kilmer.

A BIG BUSINESS.

Weight of the Mail Matter Handled at the Norfolk Postoffice for One Month.

Postmaster Sprecher weighed all the mail received and sent out of Norfolk during the month of October and the items noted contain some interesting information to the public.

The postoffice force handled 819 pounds of first class mail matter consisting of letters, postal cards, and other packages containing writing. This averages about 50 letters to the pound and shows that there were almost 41,000 different enclosures handled during the month in this class.

In the second class matter there were two kinds handled consisting of newspapers, magazines and other publications. The number of pounds handled were 2,011. In the county 1,043 pounds.

In third and fourth class matter, consisting of books, circulars, pamphlets, merchandise, etc., there were 272 pounds and 14 ounces handled.

Of free matter there were handled 22 pounds and 11 ounces. Equipments, consisting of mail sacks, etc., amounted to 3,482 pounds and 11 ounces.

The sum total of all matter handled during the month amounted to 7,505 pounds or more than three and three-quarters tons.

Of mail matter received and delivered to the railroad companies there were:

First class—751 pounds and 11 ounces.

Second class—2,011 pounds and 6 ounces.

Free matter—451 pounds and one ounce.

Third and Fourth class matter—272 pounds and 14 ounces.

Government free mail—22 pounds and 11 ounces.

A total of 6,891 pounds and nine ounces.

The lightest day was on the 28th when there was handled 14 pounds of first-class matter consisting of 700 letters.

The heaviest day was October 26 when 31 pounds and six ounces of first-class matter was handled, meaning about 1,000 letters.

The average amount handled per day was about 20 pounds or 1,000 letters.

Don't buy until you see the nice line of queensware and glassware at the Norfolk Cash store. A fine dinner set very cheap.

To Cure Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

A Successful Campaign. The sugar factory at Chino, California, last week closed a most successful campaign, it being the last of the three factories in Southern California to close down.

It was the end of a campaign which, it is claimed, was the most remarkable of any campaign in the history of American beet sugar industry. It was 65 days in length and during that time there was not a single breakdown or hitch in the work and the machinery was not stopped except for the regular cleaning. Of it the Champion says: "Every pound of sugar made was marketable, none having to be remelted, and none but the highest quality going out. The first pan made at the commencement of the campaign was first-class white granulated, and the last pan on Monday of this week was the same high quality. No yellow sugar, syrup nor any extraction in process is held over, but all cleared out of the factory in the form of first-class marketable sugar. This is a record never before made by this factory, and so far as we are able to learn, in any other American factory, there usually remaining some quantity at least of yellow sugar to hold over to the next campaign or shipped to a refinery."

The percentage of sugar in the beets was high, much of the time over 17 per cent.

The management gives the following interesting items concerning the campaign:

Tons beets sliced.....44,336
Pounds sugar produced.....12,956,400
Paid for beets, over.....\$225,000
Paid for labor.....\$60,000
Men employed.....350
Barrels oil used.....50,000
Tons coke used.....900
Tons lime rock used.....9,000
Sugar bags used.....129,664

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

"A Contented Mind is a Constant Feast." A contented mind cannot exist, however, with a diseased body. But what is disease? Just what the word indicates—dis-ease, the opposite of ease and contentment. The troubled condition may be in the stomach, the liver, the nerves, the skin, or some other organ, or it may be more general and include the whole body as in the case of anemia and that tired feeling.

It is a mistake to regard the disease as the object of medical treatment. The true way is to remove that which causes it. This is the secret of the remarkably prompt and permanent cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Impure and deficient blood is the fundamental cause of the disease that comes from rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, scrofula, salt rheum, nervousness, and a host of other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and rich, tones and strengthens the stomach, quiets the nerves, and the disease is gone, for the reason that the cause of it no longer exists.

If you would have a contented mind you must have a healthy body and the only sure means of restoring and preserving health is by making and keeping the blood rich and pure. This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does and that is why it is America's greatest medicine and the best that money can buy.

SOUTH NORFOLK. From Saturday's Daily. Mrs. Stein went to Omaha yesterday to visit her sister. Mrs. E. C. Adams, who was visiting at Missouri Valley, returned home sooner than she expected on account of the illness of her mother. C. Rasmussen is back in Norfolk after a month's absence and has resumed his old position on the railroad. Mrs. E. Blackwell has just returned from visiting relatives and friends at Howells. The sheep yards of A. Knollin & Co. now have 18,188 sheep, the full number that will be fed there during the winter. This sheep feeding industry is proving a material benefit to the markets of Norfolk, as the yards will require 1,800 tons of hay and 6,700 bushels of corn to carry them through the winter. The top price for corn is being paid, and the average at the yards is five cents higher than at Hoskins and surrounding towns.

A Prize for a Beet Lifting Machine. Among agricultural implements needed in cultivating the sugar beet no machine is more valuable than a good beet digger. In fact, some device of this kind is absolutely indispensable. Quite a number of such machines have already been put on the market, but in order to determine which is the best the Deutsche Landwirtschaft Gesellschaft has offered a prize competition. The premiums amount to \$150. The examination of the competing machines will be held in the fall of 1900. An additional prize will be given to a machine which will raise and top beets at the same time. This prize may at first seem rather small for an important piece of agriculture machinery, but it is to be supplemented by prizes offered by the Verein der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie, or the Association of the German Sugar Industry, which has offered prizes amounting to \$100 and \$250.

Our United States consul at Magdeburg says these prizes will be given to machines that are not only the best that are exhibited in the competition of the farming association, but that in addition must come up to certain other requirements and specifications which will be set forth later on. The competition is not restricted to German manufacturers and foreigners will also be admitted. This is one of the instances in which there is a legitimate prize offered for an invention.—Scientific American.

Best canned goods at the Norfolk Cash store.

Report of Water Commissioner. NORFOLK, Neb., Nov. 2, 1899. To the Honorable Mayor and City Council: Gentlemen: I beg to report the receipts for water rentals from May 1, to Nov. 1, 1899, amounting to \$1,698.95. Paid city treasurer, \$ 383.51.

City certificates of indebtedness as per list attached, taken up in accordance with your wishes..... 1,315.44

Respectfully submitted, H. H. PATTERSON, Water Com.

A list of city certificates taken up and paid by water commissioner and reported to council Nov. 2, 1899:

Certificate No. 652, amount..... \$275.00
" " 654 " 182.64
" " 656 " 56.64
" " 707 " 115.78
" " 711 " 101.35
" " 712 " 96.13
" " 712 " 100.00
" " 714 " 92.00
" " 715 " 54.25
" " 716 " 45.00
" " 717 " 130.75
" " 719 " 9.80
Warrant " 93 " 55.10

\$1,698.95 1,698.95

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Southern Literature. Interesting literature regarding the South is now being distributed by the Southern Railway—"Southern Homes" folders, large map folders, "Land of the Sky" booklets, "Southern Fields," "Minerals and Mines" books, etc., mailed free to any address. "The Empire of the South," a very handsome volume of about 200 pages, profusely illustrated, also issued by the Southern Railway, and sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents, which amount approximates cost of delivery. Address—WM. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Southern R'y., LOUISVILLE, KY.

METEORIC DISPLAY.

Some Definite Information Concerning This Week's Astronomical Phenomena.

Prof. Garrett H. Serviss writes in the Scientific American of October 28 explaining the astronomical phenomena predicted for this week. The display takes place three times during a century, or once in every 33 years. In 1833 it was so splendid that it has ever since occupied a place apart in the popular imagination as the most gorgeous and startling of all celestial pageants. The display in 1860, although imposing, was not as wonderful as it had been in 1833.

The meteors have been scattering since then and the display may not be as brilliant as in 1833, yet at the worst there is certain to be a meteoric "shower" in which but a few hundred or possibly thousands will take part. One unfortunate circumstance will be the presence of a strong moonlight which will suffice to conceal many small meteors and rob many larger ones of their brilliance. Mr. Serviss goes on to say: "While the best attainable information points to the first hour of the morning of November 16 as the time when the meteors will be most numerous, yet the data are so uncertain that all observers are advised to be on the watch 48 hours earlier. Begin say at midnight on the 13th and watch until dawn. Resume watching on the following night and so on until the morning of the 17th. Every watcher for the November meteors on this occasion can have the satisfaction of knowing that his, or her vigil is being shared all over the civilized world, by thousands of the brightest spirits, which now inhabit the earth.

The solution of the mystery of the November meteors will stand, in the perspective of a thousand years, high among the achievements of man.

"The watch for the meteors will inevitably call many unaccustomed eyes to the starry heavens, and luckily the constellations of view include several of the finest. Like the meteors, however, the stars will suffer from the effulgence of the moon. At midnight, in the middle of November, the eastern half of the firmament is especially beautiful. Nearly overhead glitter the Pleiades, a silvery swarm. A little eastward appears the V-shaped figure of Hyades, containing the red Aldebaran, making the eye of the great bull Taurus which the imagination of the constellation makers pictured in the act of charging down upon the giant hunter Orion.

Dried fruits, fresh fruits and candies, as nice as you want to see, at the Norfolk Cash store.

A Norfolk Boy in the Navy. The Omaha Illustrated Bee published yesterday prints a very fine half-tone likeness of Will Rainey formerly of this city, who is now in the navy. The News has heretofore published a short sketch of Mr. Rainey's career but this, printed in connection with the photo, gives some additional points: "A Nebraska boy in the navy is herewith presented in the portrait of Will Rainey, whose family lives at Norfolk. Young Rainey was a member of company L of the Second regiment of the Nebraska National Guard and was mustered into the United States volunteers at Lincoln in May of last year. He went with the regiment to Chickamauga and remained with it until discharged and then joined the Seventh United States cavalry at Omaha last September, and was detailed to Macon, Ga., and then to Cuba, where he arrived with his regiment on the 1st of January of this year. He was discharged at Havana, April 22, under the one year act, and a month later joined the navy at Chicago. He is now on the training ship Hartford, under Commander Hawley, which will sail from New York next month, by way of Hong Kong, carrying besides the crew, 300 land troops. His friends in Norfolk take a great interest in his career in the navy."

A general line of men's, ladies', misses' and children's shoes cheap at the Norfolk Cash store.

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Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

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Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

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