

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CAMP



WHERE village spies in sleep abide;
Where buildings tower on high;
Through all the quiet countryside,
And where the cities lie,
There swell at word a lusty band
In garb of motley hue,
Who at the bugle note's command
Are citizens in blue.

A patient throng, o'er dusty road,
O'er hard and echoing street,
Mid heat and cold they've grumpy stode,
Nor rocked their blistering feet.
They've drilled in field and dingy hall
When long days' tasks were through,
And now they're ready for the call—
These citizens in blue.

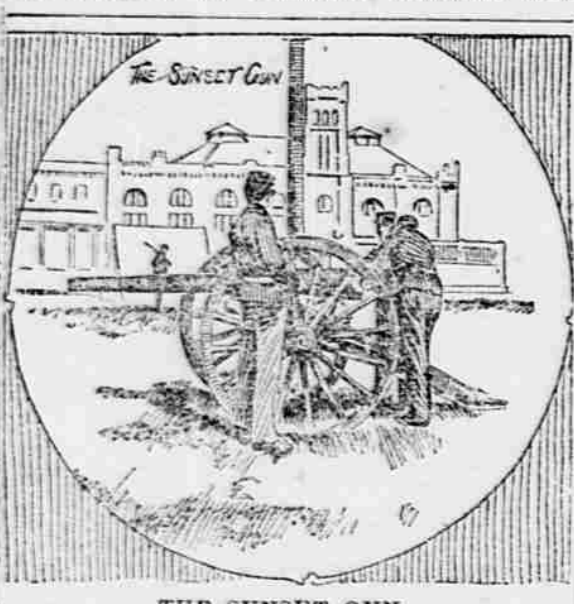
They've felt the scorn of friendly foes
Who watched them but to jeer;
They've seen the angry mob oppose
Their bayonets, anstere;
But now, behold, a nation, thrilled,
Would ask what they can do,
Their answer is: "Our ranks are filled
With citizens in blue!"

And thus a conclusion host they wait,
Close to their heartstones' glow,
From Plymouth to the Golden Gate,
The miles to Mexico,
Their knapsacks packed, their rifles scored,
Their hands and courage true—
Sweetheart nor mother finds a coward
In citizens in blue.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield correspondence:
THE history of Illinois has never before produced such a camp as Camp Tanner. It means more from every aspect than any gathering of the troops ever held and all seem to know it. When the regiments are called to the annual encampments in this city every soldier of more than a year's experience knows just what is going to happen. He knows the hours for each turn of duty, what he will have to do each day during the week and just the day and hour camp will be struck and the start made for home. Here he knows nothing about it. Neither does his captain nor his brigadier general. What the morning, the next hour may bring no man knows. It may be an order to move at once to Chickamauga. It may be orders to return home. The result of all this is a tense interest in every move that is made. The next call of the bugle may be for parade and it may be the assembly for breaking camp. Every soldier in the post feels that he has responded to a call that means war and is daily impressed with the gravity of the situation whenever he takes time to think or talk it over.

Mud and rain in combination with cold, raw winds laden with a chilly mist—wind which blows the smoke from camp fires twisting and writhing into the faces of the cooks who tend over them. These are the things which try the mettle of soldiers, and all of these the men in camp have had to struggle with. Add to them the absence of sufficient blankets and



THE SUNSET GUN.

clothing and you can judge of the boys' discomfort. In the cavalry there is one blanket for every six men, and for twenty men who came into camp with overcoats there are eighty who rushed away from home without them, trusting with a child-like and pathetic confidence in the Lord or the government to provide. In spite of all this, sickness in the camp steadily decreased.

The first company to be mustered into the United States volunteers of Illinois was L of the Fifth Infantry. These men came from Peoria. Company G of Pekin was the next to take the oath, and C of Springfield the third. The regiments mustered in the following order, seniority of colonels being the test of precedence: The Fifth, first; the Third, second; the Sixth, third; the First, Col. Turner in command, fourth; the Second, Col. Moulton's command, fifth; the Seventh, Col. Kavanagh's command, sixth; the Fourth, seventh; the First Cavalry, Col. Young's command, eighth.

IOWA.

Des Moines correspondence:
CAMP McKinley at Des Moines is an ideal place for soldiers. It is in the State fair grounds, on which no fair will be held this year. The grounds are covered with grass, and the buildings in which the four regiments are quartered furnish good shelter.

One thing which helps to strengthen the Iowa soldiers and make them ready for service sooner than in some other States is the fact that they have not been pampered. In their annual regimental camps they have been kept on regular army rations. If they got anything outside they had to provide it themselves. They have learned self-reliance.

The raising of two batteries was assigned to Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A., at present instructor in artillery practice in the State University. This State has not maintained any artillery in connection with the National Guard, but its practice has been taught in the university, agricultural college, State normal school, Iowa Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant, Cornell College in Mount Ver-

non and one or two other places. The students of these institutions have responded nobly to the call for volunteers. Former artillerymen of the regular army, eager to get back into the service, come by the score to offer their services. Graduates of military schools have been heard from. It will be necessary to secure 304 men for the two companies. Fred Holstein, captain of the State University battery, is in temporary command, but Lieut. Ely will probably command one of the batteries.

Thousands of visitors from all parts of the State go to the camp daily. So many soldiers have never been seen in one place in Iowa since the civil war.

Roast beef with gravy, chickens in various styles, potatoes, onions, radishes and fruits constituted the menu at the dinner served to the soldiers in camp by the women of Des Moines the other day. Improvised tables were spread at the different company barracks and the prettiest girls in Des Moines acted as waitresses. Most of the companies passed resolutions of thanks.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis correspondence:
THE camp of the Indiana National Guard near Indianapolis is a constant source of attraction to all classes. Everything is now perfectly systematized and working in clock-like order. All the formalities of camp life are observed, and the discipline is practically as rigid as though an enemy lay encamped but a few miles away. Each of the companies has from ten to twenty new recruits, and there are six new companies in the camp, but distributed through the four regiments. These are rapidly being transformed into real soldiers, and some of them are so earnest and so deeply interested that, were they uniformed, it would take an experienced eye to distinguish them in the drills from the older members of the National Guard. The work of examining the troops preparatory to muster progressed rapidly.



PREPARING A MEAL IN CAMP.

On an average five men to a company were rejected.

There are 5,400 men in camp, and some idea of what it takes to supply their wants may be had from the following issue of rations for a single day: Fresh beef, 9,375 pounds; pork, 1,350 pounds; bread, including hardtack and fresh loaves, 9,770 pounds; beans, 675 pounds; rice, 540 pounds; coffee, 563 pounds; sugar, 1,125 pounds; tea, 90 pounds; salt, 180 pounds; pepper, 33 pounds; potatoes, 4,500 pounds; cabbage, 1,350 pounds; pickles, 1,200 pounds. The beans are furnished ready baked and the coffee comes to the camp roasted and ground. Besides these edibles nearly all the men buy pies and fruit from peddlers, and none suffer for any of the necessities of life. Many do their own cooking, but a majority hire colored men to do it for them. Their cooking utensils are limited to pots and frying pans, and the cooking is done in the open air and often when the dust is flying.

MICHIGAN.

Island Lake correspondence:
MICHIGAN'S Governor, H. S. Pinckney, is the busiest man in the State now, because he is running the biggest thing in the State—the camp of volunteers. He has forgotten everything else—politics and business—and is devoting his entire time to equipping the troops for the field. He hopes to have Michigan's brigade ready for the field the first of all State troops. The troops, through his efforts, are in better shape to-day than ever before.

The routine of camp life is seemingly enjoyable to the men, notwithstanding the fact that they are kept busy drilling all day and no pass is extended beyond "taps." A detail watches all trains going to neighboring towns at night, and the announcement at the outset that any who did not wish to be thorough soldiers would be dismissed has had a good effect. There are so many young men throughout the State who are so anxious to join the forces if given the opportunity that all are anxious to hold their positions.

In order to acustom the men to living in the field each company is obliged to do its own cooking. Being provided with field ranges, and it is wonderful how they manage to get up meals with them in so short a time. The cook details are kept busy. No visitors are fed in camp, and their



FEED CALL.

presence is discouraged, as the boys had to pass through a trying ordeal on leaving home, and they are now getting accustomed to tent life.

Of the men now in camp Detroit fur-

nishes nearly 700 and Grand Rapids about 350, while the following cities have each a company: Coldwater, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Grand Haven, Ionia, Flint, Alpena, Bay City, Saginaw (west side), Saginaw (east side), Port Huron, Owosso, Cheboygan, Monroe, Big Rapids, Manistee, Muskegon, Calumet, Iron Mountain, Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie and Ironwood.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln correspondence:
ROM a habit of pleasure and peaceful pursuits the old State fair grounds near Lincoln have been transformed within a week to a place of rendezvous of warlike men.

At the present time between 1,500 and 1,600 men are bivouacked in Camp Alvin Saunders, so named in honor of Nebraska's venerable former Senator and territorial war Governor. They are now awaiting the orders of Gov. Holcomb, who will turn them over to the United States.

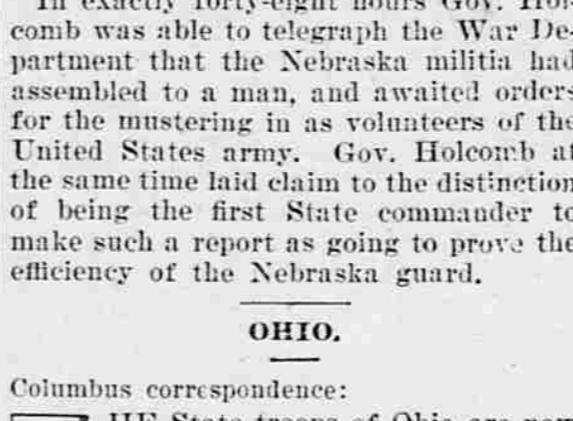
The transformation of the grounds from the civil to the military has not been without excitement. On the whole, however, the rendezvousing was long ago discovered, well planned and perfectly carried out. Brig. Gen. Bills was one of the first to arrive, and military discipline was quickly established.

In exactly forty-eight hours Gov. Holcomb was able to telegraph the War Department that the Nebraska militia had assembled to a man, and awaited orders for the mustering in as volunteers of the United States Army. Gov. Holcomb at the same time laid claim to the distinction of being the first State commander to make such a report as going to prove the efficiency of the Nebraska guard.

OHIO.

Columbus correspondence:
THE State troops of Ohio are now being prepared for volunteer service at Camp Bushnell, a mile east of the city limits of Columbus. The ground was offered free to the State by the owner, John C. Bullitt. The city of Columbus furnishes water and light (electric) free, pipes and wires being extended to the grounds for this purpose.

Gen. H. A. Axline, who is in command of the troops, estimates that more than



SOLDIERS AT TABLE.

75 per cent. of the members of the National Guard are in the ranks and ready to go into the volunteer service. There are now 8,282 officers and men in Camp Bushnell. A severe routine of daily duty has been adopted. After three days in camp not a single case of sickness was reported.

Maj. Gen. Axline has appointed Col. E. C. Brush of the First Artillery provost marshal of Camp Bushnell, and Lieut. E. C. Greiner of the Fourteenth Regiment assistant provost marshal.

The brigade formation of the State troops has been put into effect, with Col. C. B. Hunt of the First Regiment in command of the First brigade, and Col. A. B. Colt of the Fourteenth in command of the Second.

Webb C. Hayes of Cleveland has completed arrangements with Gov. Bushnell for the organization of the seven additional cavalry troops required of Ohio.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee correspondence:
A T Camp Harvey everything is now done under strict discipline. The grounds have been found excellently adapted to camp uses, and officers and men are completely satisfied. The big meadows present an animated picture at all times. In addition to the bits of blue picked out all over the fields where men are drifting from one regimental camp to another there are always in the foreground groups of recruits who are practicing the goose step or the setting up exercises varied with foot movements. The soldiers are now getting accustomed to the cold and there has not been as much complaint lately as there was at first.

There is one thing the Spaniards will learn if the Wisconsin regiments happen to meet them, and that is that marksmanship is something to which the badgers have paid attention. How they can, for instance, this in preference, for ever since Third has been assigned in that line. Every man in the regiment is almost a good shot as the trained sharpshooters enlisted in the civil war. While the Third leads, the Second is a close second, and the Fourth and First are crowding the others. When it comes to field officers, on the other hand, military experts rather give the pass to the First, though neither of the regiments has cause to grumble in this regard, and neither will admit that any other badger regiment is any better equipped than they with officers. It is a generous rivalry.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

SPANISH MOBS ASK BREAD, AND GET BULLETS.

Violent Demonstrations Are Reported Throughout Spain—Restaurants, Shops, and the Homes of Merchants Stoned by Hungry Crowds.

Many Killed or Wounded.

Dispatches indicate that the crisis in Spain has become intensified. The queen regent is rapidly losing the little popularity she has, and is now insolently referred to as "that Austrian woman." It is believed she would quit Spain at once should she believe that such a step would promote the interests of the infant king. Meanwhile the trouble in the provinces increases and the rioting may become a revolution. Thus far a number of persons have been killed and wounded and several buildings wrecked. In the financial world all is chaos. Runs on banks everywhere prevail, and the funds withdrawn are being hoarded. The speech of Lord Salisbury in London enraged the Spaniards. They discern that England in sympathy with America the other European powers will hesitate to act for Spain.

The outlook in Madrid grows darker every hour that passes. Reports of riot pour in from the provinces, and in most cases there has been bloodshed. A serious disturbance occurred at Caeceres, and a still more violent demonstration took place at Leon, where large crowds of women and children paraded the streets crying, "Give us bread or work." These paraders were joined by large numbers of men, and the disorder became greater. The mob stoned the restaurants, provision shops, and the houses of merchants, breaking doors and windows and seizing everything they could lay hands on. The civil guard called upon the crowd to disperse, but the demand was refused, whereupon the troops fired a volley into the mob. A mob of 10,000 persons rioted at Helguist and plundered houses on all sides. The police fired into the crowd. Eight thousand miners, who are on strike at Murcia, paraded the streets shouting "Death to the thieves." "Down with the octroi dues." The mob tried to set fire to the railway station and a number of other buildings, but was not successful. The mob then marched on Cartagena, but was intercepted by troops, who fired upon and wounded several of the rioters.

All these disturbances are due to economic causes, to the great dearth of wheat and the consequent advance in the price of bread, and the closing of factories and workshops, owing to the complete paralyzation of trade and the prohibitive prices of coal and raw materials. The government is adopting drastic measures to keep food in the country. A bill passed the cortes, to come into immediate operation, totally prohibiting export of wheat, flour and potatoes.

DOLE OFFERS HAWAII.

Makes Formal Tender of Islands to Uncle Sam.

President Dole has sent a long communication to President McKinley, offering to President McKinley, offering to transfer the Hawaiian islands to the United States for purposes of its war with Spain, and to furnish American ships of war in Pacific waters with large quantities of coal, supplies, and ammunition. This action was unexpected in Washington. There is a general sentiment in Congress favorable to the acceptance of the offer, and a Washington correspondent says that when it is formally received it is probable that the President will send to Congress a message recommending the passage of a bill granting him authority to act.

Major Taylor, the colored cycle rider, is matched to ride against Jaap Eden, Kiser, Gardiner, Boulay and August Lehr, five races, each on a different track.

On March 21 the stallion Boyets trotted four miles in a race in Russia in 10:07. This performance lowers all records for the distance, not only in Europe, but America.

John C. Knowles, the century rider, who made a 60-century run in 1894, died at the Bellevue hospital, New York, last week from consumption, brought on by excessive riding.

There has been no let-up in the enmity between Tom Cooper and Eddie Bald. Sooner than train at the Fountain Ferry track at Louisville, Ky., where Bald is, Cooper went to Cincinnati.

There is a good deal of interest manifested in the coming contest between Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey in California, inasmuch as the winner is likely to be pitted against Peter Maher.

In his day Bobby Mathews, who died the other day, had no peer. He was the second pitcher to knock the art of curving the ball. The first to throw a curve was Arthur Cummings. The pitching rules in those days called for a 45-foot distance. Bobby's curves furnished columns of sensations in the newspapers at the time.

Cordeau, holder of the world's 24-hour record of 616 miles, is again in great form, and will make an attempt to ride even further in the double revolution of the clock some time during the spring.

The League of American Wheelmen has secured the support of the State Department in pushing the claims for indemnity against Turkey for the death of Frank Leuz, the American cyclist, who was murdered by Kurds while making a tour of the world awhile. The Turkish Government has signified its willingness to pay an indemnity, but thinks \$40,000, the amount claimed, too high.

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ABSTRACTER

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