

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Wm. McDaniels of Oto county was quite severely burned while playing Santa Claus.

Permission has been granted Theodore Miller, formerly leader of the band at Hastings, to recruit the organization for muster in as the regimental band of the reorganized Second Regiment, Nebraska national guard.

The weather in Chase county has been very mild for the last month, and stock men report that their cattle are doing well. With the exception of three or four days in November they have had to do no feeding as yet this winter.

C. L. Patterson of Superior struck his wife with a dinner plate, inflicting a severe gash at the base of the skull. Patterson is believed to be insane and is under guard. Mrs. Patterson is in a dangerous condition, and in the care of friends.

D. M. Underwood, proprietor of the railroad eating house at Cody, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and three daughters. The cause was dependency.

The Platte county bank of Platte Center was chartered last week by the state banking board. It has a capital stock of \$10,000 paid up. The officers are: R. S. Dickinson, president; Max Bruckner, vice-president; Christian Grunther, cashier.

The freight rooms of the Burlington depot in Superior were destroyed by fire. The entire east end of the building burned to the ground, and the remainder of the depot would likewise have been, but for the efficient work of the fire department.

E. D. Marcellus has sold his 200-acre farm one and one-half miles from York to Artemus Miller for \$10,000. There have been a number of sales of York county farms lately at advanced prices over what the same land was offered at one year ago.

A McCook dispatch says that wheat this year yielded better than had been expected, and, considering the acreage, the amount gathered was immense. At times the elevator men could not find room for the storage. The corn crop was also satisfactory, and it was unusually free from weeds. The yield of millet was heavy.

Max Randa, an old settler near Niobrara, was adjudged insane last week. He has been brooding over imaginary losses, the death of his brother a few months ago having apparently unbalanced him. A sister in Bohemia had recently sent him transportation to the old country, which he burned with other valuable papers.

Mrs. Charles McDonald, one of the earliest settlers in Lincoln county, and the mother of the first white child born in Lincoln county, died at her home in North Platte last week. Mrs. McDonald was a sister of Mrs. James E. Boyd, wife of ex-Gov. Boyd of Omaha, and was well known to many of the pioneer citizens of that city.

Bishop A. R. Graves has suspended Rev. Tyrer of Ord because of a series of sermons recently delivered from his pulpit. He is said to have declared himself an evolutionist and a disbeliever in many portions of both the new and old testaments. The Episcopal community is excited over the verdict and, as Rev. Tyrer is popular, many declare they will support him in opposition to the will of the bishop.

Attorney General Smyth is preparing for an appeal to the supreme court of the suit of the state against the Omaha National bank over the Bartley check for \$201,000, drawn to redeem the Chemical National bank warrant. A motion for a new trial was filed last week. The action of Judge Baker in refusing to entertain Mr. Smyth's motion for a dismissal without prejudice at the last minute is made the basis of the motion.

Mrs. John Eckman, the widow of the Chadron sheepman who was shot and killed last September by a band of cattlemen of Fall River county, South Dakota, while he was engaged in moving his band of sheep from Nebraska into South Dakota, was presented with a check for \$1,000 by the thirty-one cattlemen who were indicted for his slaughter, as a result of the Eckman killing, but who were released from custody at their trial in Hot Springs.

The young man who committed suicide on the B. & M. railroad track near Axtell, by kneeling on the track and then shooting himself was identified as William Johnson by his father. The only means of identification were his clothes and a letter found in his pocket, which he had started to Wilcox to mail. Johnson was 23 years of age, and lived with his father, eight miles west of Wilcox. No reason can be assigned for his action excepting temporary derangement.

Adjutant General Barry said that he had wired to Colonel Stark at Washington requesting the latter to inquire at the war department regarding the evident intention of the federal authorities to bring the sick men from the First Nebraska as far as San Francisco, as was indicated by Captain Ickers' telegram dated Nagasaki and sent on December 23. The theory of army officers at Omaha, that the object of the government is to bring the boys to San Francisco and there put them in the government hospital for treatment, and that therefore there is no necessity for the extra expense of transportation to the homes of the sick men, does not relieve the anxiety of the state officials.

The report in regard to seven cases of smallpox at Wilsonville is false. There is only one case, and that is thoroughly quarantined and the patient is recovering.

Cob Corn, the big Sioux Indian, was last week liberated from jail in Chadron. Several Sioux braves and their squaws came down from Pine Ridge to spend Christmas and pitched their tepees just in the suburbs. On Christmas night Cob Corn went home to his tepee filled with firewater and beat his squaw and kicked his papoose to his heart's content. He was soon afterward taken and put in safe keeping till he sobored up.

STATE TEACHERS' MEETING

A Warm Time Over the Report Recommending a Ticket.

THE OUTCOME FINALLY.

Some Points in the Discussion of Various Subjects—Papers Read by a Number of Delegates—The Recommendations for Legislation.

There was a warm time at the annual election of the State Teachers' association in Lincoln. The nominating committee brought in a report recommending the election of the following officers: President, C. F. Beck; deputy state superintendent of instruction, executive committeeman, J. W. Dinmore of Beatrice; secretary, Annie E. Neeland of Box Butte; treasurer, J. E. Dalzell of Lexington. The fight for first place, which looked up last night, at once became apparent. No sooner had the report of the committee been read than the amendment was offered substituting the name of Prof. Charles Fordyce of Wesleyan university for that of C. F. Beck. When the association emerged from the fire of motions, appeals and points of order which followed, it was found that the Fordyce faction was at the top of the heap.

An amendment was adopted creating a section for superintendents and principals of schools. The constitution was also changed to allow each section to select its own members of the educational council as had been the rule until last year.

The first paper on the program was "How Can We Prevent Overcrowded Courses of Study?" by Superintendent J. T. Morey of Kearney. He accepted the parallel often drawn between the school system and a machine and agreed that the results were much the same in that each tried to turn out articles of uniform quality and polish. The manufacturer and superintendent alike are made miserable by the genius with his constant claims for new things with merits yet to be tested. Mr. Morey dwelt at some length on the acknowledged defects of the present cramming system, and gave much advice to patrons, teachers and school boards, but left the problem he was supposed to solve in the same unsettled state as in the beginning.

The address by Miss Sarah C. Brooks, supervisor of primary work in the schools of St. Paul, Minn., was heard with much interest. She took for her subject, "School Environment." Miss Brooks laid great stress on the help to be derived from good pictures. Accurate copies of great paintings may sometimes be secured at small cost, but even these are often beyond the reach of schools. Photographs are valuable because they follow nature closely in everything except color, and we expect to have that later. The great point in the selection of pictures is that they shall be true to nature, that the child may not form wrong impressions. The custom of celebrating the birthdays of prominent men and women was warmly commended.

Prof. U. S. Conn of Wayne took up the question as to how far economy should be taught in the public schools. As a remedy for the lack of thrift in many pupils the savings bank plan was urged. This had been tried in several localities with more or less success. Superintendent Moulton of York, who discussed the paper, said he did not agree wholly as to making the getting of money so important in the eyes of the child. More than enough of that greed for financial gain comes to him from outside forces. He favored teaching economy in regard to the care and use of school property.

The educational council submitted a report from its committee on legislation, recommending the passage of schools laws in the order of their importance as follows:

- 1. Free high school attendance law.
2. Effective compulsory education law.
3. Bill establishing school district libraries.
4. Bill for providing suitable and separate out-houses.
5. Removal of six-mile limit, to enable the formation of large districts.
6. Teachers' examination quarterly.
7. Bill relating to endorsement of county certificates.
8. Third day concurrent resolution.
9. Kindergarten certificates in State Normal school.
10. Requiring districts to file itemized reports.

Against Any Pardon. Lincoln dispatch: The Mills case from Harlan county has again come to the front on account of the strong efforts being made to induce Governor Holcomb to either pardon or parole Mills. The first movement in this direction was made a couple of months ago and many of the grand army people took an interest in it. It seems that there was no politics in the move, as one of the most prominent workers to secure the pardon was also one of the most prominent fusionists of this county, and who is known to stand very close to the governor. The plan advanced by the workers in Mills' behalf was that the family of the imprisoned man is in destitute circumstances, that his wife is in delicate health, and that the offense upon which the sentence was based was exaggerated. It is said that Governor Holcomb felt disposed to grant a parole on account of the good showing made.

The news of the movement created a great stir in Harlan county, however, and it was ascertained that the sentiment there was strongly against Mills. Prominent people from that county have recently called on the governor and entered strong protests against any act of clemency.

He Must Answer. "They have arrested me, but I have done nothing to justify such treatment," remarked F. J. Vanderberg, who was brought to Omaha from Sioux City by Deputy United States Marshal Tracy, turned over to Marshal Thumel and lodged in the Douglas county jail to await trial in the United States court.

Vanderberg is under indictment, having been charged with using the

mails to defraud. Last winter he came here as the promoter of a commercial college in which he was the president, secretary, board of directors and the whole thing. He sent out large quantities of letters, promising to furnish by mail the necessary instruction for acquiring a business education. He charged from \$6 to \$15, and at the same time agreed to furnish books which give all the information required. For this money he sent out some leaflets and circulars, and that was all that his students ever received. In November, 1887, he was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Homan, and when his room was searched several bushels of letters from his dupes were secured. All of these, which had contained money, drafts or postal orders, had been opened. The others had not been touched. He was taken before a commissioner, and after having been given a hearing was held to court in bonds of \$1,500. At the last session of the grand jury he was indicted, and when officers went to locate him it was discovered that he had jumped his bond. A search was made and it was learned that he was in Iowa, where he was arrested.

There is an indictment against Vanderberg in Iowa, where he is accused of the same crime that stands against him here. If he is not convicted in Nebraska, he will be taken to Iowa for trial.

Nebraska at Washington.

Special to the Lincoln Journal: An interesting rumor is afloat that one of the members of the delegation of the upper house will shortly contract a marriage with the daughter of a leading citizen of Omaha. This was hinted in one of the Washington papers yesterday, and is current among his colleagues. Another item of gossip of interest to Nebraskans is that the widow of an ex-senator of our state who resides in the east will shortly marry a prominent citizen of Saline county.

General Colby, commanding the Second brigade of the Second division of the Fourth corps at Anniston, Ala., is in the city on a short leave of absence. General Colby is anxious that his brigade shall not be mustered out of the service until the last, and hopes that he will be successful in his efforts to prevent such action on account of the excellent standing which the brigade has at the war department.

A. H. Swart, formerly editor of the Tecumseh Chieftain, and later editor of the Dixon, Ill., Star, has been appointed to a temporary clerkship in the war department.

Charles G. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., of the Indian commission is making a visit to Washington in connection with the ratification of the Fort Hall Bannock Indian treaty.

Judge Strode has asked of the war department to muster out Sergeant Frank S. Hutchison, company A, Third Nebraska Volunteers. Sergeant Hutchison is ill and desires to quit the service.

All in Readiness.

A Lincoln correspondent writes: The senate chamber and the representative hall are now in trim condition ready for occupancy. Members of the legislature frequently call and try their voices in the big halls. This is generally done by yelling at a workman who may be engaged in brightening up the brass ornaments on the speaker's desk. If the workman yells back it is a sign that he has heard and the caller is at liberty to pick out a seat where he stands. One old member surprised some of the newer ones by keeping perfectly still. No motion was apparent except a slight movement of the left eyelid. He explained that he was simply practicing on catching the speaker's eye, as he had found that plan more effective than a loud noise. He admitted, however, that the signal code might be changed at this session, but did not believe he would be slow in catching on.

New matting has been laid in the corridors so that the tramp of feet will not disturb the legislative quiet. Old carpets have been renovated and all the furniture shines with a fresh coating that is guaranteed not to stick to the trousers of even the heaviest member.

Inquiries at the hotels reveals that most members have written that they will occupy their rooms Monday. Many members now in the city believe the early bird is most successful. They think nearly all members will be in Lincoln by Saturday night.

The System Criticized.

In the Nebraska Educational convention Hon. Henry Sabin, ex-superintendent of the Iowa schools, spoke on the subject: "A New Gospel of Education," and showed up what he deems the fallacies of the system now in vogue. He made a plea for less talk about character building and more work to assist character growth. Surround the child with good influences and nature will see to his character. He is entitled to more than scientific teaching, for he is an immortal, responsible being. Out of instruction comes strength. Every child should draw from it power to do its very best, the enthusiasm which makes life worth living, and courage to face every situation. Mr. Sabin found much good in some of the new methods, but urged that they should not hide the teacher. The living impersonation of the teacher behind is what makes any method worth using. The growing tendency to push the child faster than he can well go was cited as one of the worst evils of our present system. Two important things have yet to be learned—first, respect for the individuality of the child, and second, respect for the individuality of the teacher.

Rejoins His Regiment.

Corporal John Jacobs, of the Twelfth regular infantry, who fought in all of the Cuban battles, has been home at West Point for several months, and left last week to join his regiment, which is stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo. He came home on thirty days' sick leave in August, but had to have his leave extended several times on account of his severe illness. He expects to leave soon for Manila.

Union Pacific engine No. 1396 hauled a string of seventy loaded freight cars from Grand Island to South Omaha. Taking forty feet as the average length of the cars in the train the total length would be nearly half a mile. The engine handled the train with ease.

CUBANS DECIDE TO YIELD.

Evacuation Celebrations in Havana to Be Postponed.

UNCLE SAM IS TO BE OBEYED.

The Patriotic Committee of 150 Issues a Manifesto in Line With General Ludlow's Wishes—Cuban Soldiers Are Still Excited.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The Cuban Patriotic league, consisting of 150 leading Cubans, lawyers, doctors and business men, at a meeting which lasted until 4 o'clock this morning, decided to yield without reservation to the wishes of General Brooke and General Ludlow in the matter of postponing the six days' celebrations they had planned for the evacuation. The committee has approved a manifesto to the Cuban population of Havana, on the lines of General Ludlow's reply on the subject of the proposed celebrations, quoting some portions of it and paraphrasing others.

An order has been issued closing the saloons, forbidding parades and prohibiting the carrying of firearms.

The Cuban citizens in Havana and the Cuban soldiers outside the city are intensely excited, but the patriotic committee and the military chiefs of the Cubans think they can quiet this feeling and prevent violent incidents.

The force of 200 insurgents doing police duty at Vedado under Colonel Hernandez, has been withdrawn because the United States military authority could not recognize them except as individuals. A misunderstanding between Generals Lee and Ludlow regarding American troops made the entrance of the insurgents to do police duty necessary.

A letter from Gomez has just been received here. He said that he could not come to Havana unless he came as the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army of liberation, and if the men who had fought with him for three years were not good enough to come he preferred staying with them. He scouted the idea that the presence of the Cuban troops would result in disorder. He trusted the American people and feared the politicians were working against Cuban liberty.

The Americans are divided in sentiment, many believing that a great mistake has been made in not giving the Cubans an opportunity to celebrate the event for which they have fought so many years. General Lee was in favor of granting permission for the insurgents to parade and recognizing Gomez as the head of the Cuban army. Since General Brooke gave his decision Lee has, of course, refused to express himself.

The evacuation program for Sunday is as follows:

At 11 a. m. the American commissioners, Generals Wade, Clous and Butler, with their staffs, will leave the Trocha hall at Vedado for the palace on horseback, in full uniform, but without a cavalry escort. They will arrive at the reception room of the palace at 11:45, where they will meet Generals Brooke, Lee and Ludlow and their staffs.

Captain-General Castellanos, Admiral Minterola, and the Spanish evacuation commissioners and their staffs, will stand in the throne room, the throne having been removed. At noon General Castellanos will, in a few words, turn over the command to General Brooke.

There will then be a short reception to the outgoing and incoming generals, and immediately afterward General Castellanos will start for Cavalera wharf, escorted by General Clous. After Castellanos' departure all Americans are expected to pay their respects to General Brooke. The general will then go to the Hotel Inglaterra.

One division of Lee's Seventh corps will, in the meantime, be massed at the Lea end of the Prado, and these troops, 8,000 strong, under General Keifer, will march on review.

Three flags will be officially raised—at the palace, at Morro and at Cabanas—by Lieutenants Lee and Wade and Major Butler, all sons of generals.

The saluting will be with the bronze guns of Cabanas, made in 1740. American artillerymen will first salute the falling Spanish flag and the Spanish artillerymen will use the same guns to salute the American flag.

Promptly at noon United States regiments will patrol the entire city.

DREYFUS MAY BE IN FRANCE.

A Report That the Exile Sailed for Home Three Weeks Ago.

New York, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, by way of Hayti says: It is reported here that ex-Captain Dreyfus, who for the last three years has been kept in solitary and close confinement on Devil's island, one of the Salut group a few miles east of here, was removed from his island prison to Cayenne, French Guiana, and sailed from there for France, December 4, on a convict transport. Cayenne is about 3,500 miles from France, and with fair weather the transport should already have reached a French port.

A 40-Degree Drop in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—The mercury dropped about 35 degrees here last night and a norther prevails. The wind is driving a light snow before it. Reports from other towns in the state indicate a fall of 40 degrees.

It Was 34 Below in Wisconsin.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 31.—At 1 o'clock this morning the thermometer showed 35 degrees below zero, and a record of 34 below for the night was reported. This is the coldest day for this winter.

POSTS TO BE ABANDONED.

Fort Leavenworth and Crook Likely to Be No More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is practically decided that a number of the Western military posts will be abandoned when the army is increased, and that this contemplated arrangement includes the abandonment, among others, of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crook, at Omaha. From what can be learned at the War Department as to the yet imperfect plans touching this matter, neither of these forts will be permanently abandoned at present, but will be denuded of their troops until the services of a portion of the troops now needed for garrison duty in the Philippines and in Cuba and Porto Rico can be dispensed with and the troops returned to the military stations in this country.

Among other infantry stations affected are Jefferson barracks at St. Louis; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Columbus barracks, Ohio.

The intention of the military authorities to garrison places in the Philippines as soon as possible and the necessity that will come of mustering out a large number of volunteers when peace is formally declared will compel the war department to send practically all its regular infantry and some of the artillery and cavalry out of the country.

Posts adjacent to Indian reservations will be maintained for cavalry detachments, and practically all the batteries of the seven artillery regiments—certainly all the heavy batteries—will be kept at the coast stations. The artillery will be very much scattered, however. Probably no regiment will be kept intact at one post.

MUST BE SEATED.

Nothing, It Is Said, Can Keep Roberts Out of Congress—May Be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Representative-elect Roberts, the Mormon Congressman from Utah, will probably be confronted upon his arrival in Washington to take his seat in the Fifty-sixth congress by a proposition of expulsion because of his alleged polygamous practices. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the House who have studied this now celebrated case declare that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking his seat, but they add that the House, by a two-thirds vote, may expel him on the ground that he is living in violation of the general laws which govern the United States.

Retiring Spanish Coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—After a conference with Mr. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, the President approved an executive order which had already been signed by Secretary Gage, to the effect that on and after January 1, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba shall be paid in United States money or in foreign gold coin. The order gives the rates at which the foreign gold coin shall be accepted. It provides for the retirement of the leading Spanish silver coins now in circulation and specifies values credited to them in the payment of taxes, customs, dues, etc.

Young Doctor Murders a Woman.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Dec. 31.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. F. F. Gray killed Mrs. Lizzie Skinner on the streets, within 100 feet of the depot, in plain view of many people. He stabbed her four times with a surgical knife and she died instantly. He made threats that he would kill her. He was watching for her at the depot as she was coming to take the train. After the killing he immediately gave himself up. Mrs. Skinner left a former husband on account of the doctor, and he has deserted a wife and family for her. Dr. Gray is about 30 years of age, and a son of J. W. Gray, one of the prominent physicians of the county.

The New Filipino Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—From a Filipino source it is learned that the new Filipino cabinet is much stronger from an insurgent point of view than the last, inasmuch as all the new ministers are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands and to refuse to liberate the Filipino prisoners. It is added that the Filipinos will never release these prisoners "while thousands of Filipinos are dying in the Spanish convict settlements of Fernando Po, the Ladrões and the Caroline islands."

Barry-Leon Draw.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 31.—Jimmy Barry, the bantam weight champion, and his old-time rival, Casper Leon, fought a fast twenty-round fight to draw last night before the Tri-City Athletic Club. The fight was an even one from start to finish. In the opinion of many of the spectators Barry outpointed his man, but Barry's daily superior strength evened matters.

Omaha's 1899 Exposition Meeting.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—A greater number of the stockholders of the 1899 America exposition was five days night and a board of two hundred directors elected, representing in the progressive business of the state.

Left \$500,000 for a Hospital.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The late Ferdinand Rothschild left children, the Evelina hospital & wife. He founded in memory of his charitable bequests.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD.

Appendicitis Fatal to the Mexican Ambassador to America.

AN ABLE DIPLOMAT.

His Diplomatic Career in Washington Began Forty Years Ago—Was a Friend of Lincoln and Grant and of Mexico's Wisest Patriots.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senador Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at an embassy here at 4.10 o'clock this morning. Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and, although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear.

For the last thirty-five years Romero has been one of the leading officials of the various governments of Mexico. As early as 1859—during the administration of President Buchanan—he was connected with the Mexican legation. He was at that time only 23 years of age. Before he was 25 he had charge of the interests of Mexico in the United States. He was secretary of the Mexican treasury during the administrations of Juarez, the first president of Mexico, and Diaz, when he succeeded Juarez; was a member of the Mexican congress, an officer in the Mexican army, and then again minister, and, later, ambassador to the United States. He was known in Washington as one of the shrewdest and ablest of the foreign diplomatists. The most important treaties with Mexico were made by the United States through Senor Romero.

He had many friendships among prominent Americans. Among them was a strong attachment between General Grant and him. He also was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1868, when he returned to Mexico, Secretary Seward furnished him a United States government vessel as a mark of distinction.

The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments, within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines of his country, confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," which was a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and industrial relations.

NOT TO PAY COLLINS POLICIES.

One Company Holds Murder Invalidates Insurance for All Beneficiaries.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—The Preferred Accident Insurance company, one of the companies which carried \$5,000 insurance on the life of J. S. Collins in favor of John Henry Collins and Grace Collins jointly, and was sued because it refused to pay, has filed an answer which indicates an intention to fight the claims of all beneficiaries alike.

The answer denies that the plaintiff has made a proof of loss as provided in the policy and denies that the company has waived the production of such proof; it sets forth the facts of the arrest, trial and conviction of John Henry Collins for the murder of his father, and refers to James S. Collins as having been "murdered by John H. Collins, one of the beneficiaries of this policy."

The next clause, which is the vital part of the answer, is as follows: "The defendant, for a further defense, alleges that the plaintiffs, John Henry Collins and Grace M. Collins, have an equal, joint and undivided interest in said policy, and that by reason of the facts above alleged, said policy has become void and the plaintiffs cannot recover thereon." Because one of the beneficiaries is convicted of the crime of murdering the holder of the policy, it is claimed that the policy is rendered void for all the other beneficiaries as well as for the one so convicted.

Larger Than Any in the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Work on the battleship Ohio has begun at the Union Iron works. The Ohio will be the largest ship ever built on the coast and one of the three biggest to be built in the American navy. She will have a displacement of 13,500 tons, and her dimensions will be as follows: Length, 388 feet; breadth, 73 feet 3 inches; draught, 23 feet 9 inches.

The Ex-Officio's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Roosevelt of William Jewell college has received a letter from Commander James M. Miller of the navy, offering to the college the ball of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk by Hobson at Santiago. Miller was commander of the Merrimac before Hobson took the boat and Liberty is his home.

Congressman Hatch's Son an Embassador.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—A man giving his name as Vivian L. Smith, whose real name is said to be Llewellyn S. Hatch, was arrested by detectives at the Jefferson hotel yesterday. Hatch is said to have embezzled \$790 from the Mutual Life Insurance company's branch of Butte, Mont., fifteen months ago. It is said that he is also wanted in St. Louis and Little Rock, Ark. He is said to be a son of the late Congressman W. H. Hatch of Missouri.