

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

THIRTY-TWO KILLED

RESULT OF A FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

Horror Occurs at Carbonado, Wash., Just as the Men Were About to Leave the Mine at the Noon Hour - Other Items.

Tacoma, Wash.: Saturday, Dec. 9, brief telegrams received in this city from Carbonado, a mining town forty miles from this place, stated that thirty-two miners had been killed by an explosion of fire damp. The explosion occurred just as the men were preparing to leave the shaft at the noon hour. Seventy-six men were in the mine, which filled with fire damp at once. Several hours elapsed before efforts could be made to enter the mine. The surviving relatives at once flocked around the shaft, creating a terrible scene with their loud lamentations. The mines are owned by the Carbon Hill Coal Company. It gave work to 400 men and has an output of 300,000 tons annually, and is situated forty miles from Tacoma on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific. The mines are supplied with every appliance for safety. They are largely tunneled and the tunnels are so big that the locomotives run into them.

FIRE AT AUGUSTA, GA.

Loss Will Approximate \$1,000,000, with No Casualties.

Augusta, Ga.: A fire, which had its origin in a dry goods store here shortly after 2 a. m. Dec. 10, burned four hours and laid waste a solid block in the center of the business portion of the city. The damage will approximate \$1,000,000. There were no casualties. The flames were discovered on the second floor of J. B. White's wholesale and retail dry goods store, and by the time the fire department had responded to the alarm the flames were beyond control. Chief Roulette immediately wired Macon and Savannah for help, but the departments arrived too late to be of assistance. The Arlington annex and the stores beneath it, all and part of the old Central Hotel property, abutted the store of J. B. White on the uptown side, and all were involved in the first onslaught of the flames after getting outside of White's big store. Next came Masonic Hall, a handsome three-story building, occupied by offices and lodge rooms. Soon the structure was thoroughly ablaze, and the flames spread to the Arlington Hotel. As soon as the fire was discovered the guests of the Arlington were awakened. There was much excitement, but all made their escape by the stairways.

DEL PILAR KILLED.

Commander of Aguinaldo's Body Guard Slain.

Manila: Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's body guard, was killed by Maj. Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes, Dec. 3.

According to reports which Gen. Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan several days ago, Maj. March left the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo, and encountered Gen. del Pilar on a fortified trail. They fought for four hours during which time seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded. The American loss was one man killed and six wounded.

Del Pilar was one of the leaders of the present and of the past Spanish revolution. He was a mere youth and was reported to have graduated at a European university. Prof. Schurman met him as a member of the first peace commission and rated him as remarkably clever.

WRECKAGE OF THE NIAGARA

Now Certain that Canadian Steamer Went Down on Lake Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y.: It is now certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara, Capt. Henry McClory, founded Dec. 5 about eight miles east of Long Point, Lake Erie, with all hands, numbering sixteen persons, Tugs sent out from Port Colborne and from Buffalo to search for the missing steamer have returned, bringing with them great quantities of wreckage picked up where the steamer is supposed to have foundered.

It is the opinion of lake captains that the boat went down in deep water about eight miles east of Long Point, as none of her spars have been found.

The storm which destroyed the Niagara was one of the worst that ever raged over Lake Erie. The wind was blowing a gale of forty-five miles and it was snowing heavily. Even the largest and strongest boats made for shelter, and it is the opinion of vessel men that Capt. McClory attempted to turn his boat around and run under Long Point, and in doing so encountered the full force of the storm, his craft going to pieces.

Two People Burned.

Philadelphia: Fire at Gloucester, N. J., destroyed the Green Tree Hotel and stables and the Clifton House. The dead are David Young, a laborer, and his wife, both about 60 years of age, who lived at the Clifton House. The financial loss is \$25,000.

Peter Sells Seeks Divorce.

Columbus, Ohio: Peter Sells, the millionaire circus man, has filed a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery, naming William Bott, of the firm of Bott Bros., and Harry D. Lyons, a prominent railroad man, as co-respondents.

Two Killed and Two Fatally Hurt Alton, Ill.: A suburban train on the Burlington road ran down a hand car near here, killing Henry Delaney, Patrick K. Foer, and fatally injuring Robert Bryant and Albert Bielstein.

LONG STRUGGLE FOR LIFE COMES TO AN END.

Senator Passes Away as Peacefully as Though He Had Fallen Asleep - Was One of the Best Known Figures in the State.

Senator M. L. Hayward died at his home in Nebraska City, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 6:20 a. m. The last illness of Senator Hayward dates from Nov. 9. On the afternoon of that day he started to return to his home from his office, but had proceeded only a few steps when he fell in the street. He got up, walked to his home and took to his bed.

At first nothing was given out concerning the senator's illness, but on the contrary every effort made to keep it quiet, with the idea that it was simply a passing attack, without serious forebodings.

The public was first apprised of the senator's precarious condition through the daily papers, which on the morning of Nov. 14, stated that he was confined to his bed and quoted his son as saying that no alarm was felt and that his father was expected to be up and about again in a few days.

On the 15th the first really alarming symptoms were manifest and for three days death was looked for at any time. His right side had become paralyzed and the senator had largely lost the power of speech. On the 18th he was considerably improved, having regained in a large measure the use of his right side and his mind was much clearer. The improvement did not last long, for on the 22nd he had a relapse, from which he rallied only slightly on the 24th. For a couple of days the attending physicians were much encouraged, but another setback occurred and since that time he had steadily been growing worse. The

Says Dinsmore Poisoned His Wife and Then Shot Laue.

The wife of Fred Laue has made a confession which clears up the Odessa murder mystery. It is to the effect that Dinsmore first poisoned his wife in the rooms of the couple upstairs. He then came down and went to an adjoining room, where Fred Laue was sleeping and shot him. After shooting Laue, Dinsmore brought the body of his dead wife down into the kitchen and left it where it was found by the neighbors when they were called in. The motive for the crime was infatuation for Mrs. Laue.

The confession caused great excitement and threats of lynching Dinsmore were freely made. Extra guards were put on duty at the county jail in Kearney.

Odessa, ten miles west of Kearney, was the scene of a double tragedy early on the morning of Dec. 5. Mrs. F. L. Dinsmore and Fred Laue are dead. Dinsmore went to the home of Frank Tussing and told him that something terrible had happened over at the house - that Laue had killed Mrs. Dinsmore and then committed suicide. When they reached the house they found the dead body of Mrs. Dinsmore on the kitchen floor and near her a tin cup, which is supposed to have contained poison.

Laue was found dead in bed upstairs with a bullet hole in his head. Only one shot had been fired. Both families occupied the same house. Mrs. Laue says her husband woke about midnight, kissed her goodnight and then shot himself. Dinsmore relates that his wife went to the kitchen to get a drink and as she remained so long he went to ascertain the trouble and found her dead. There were no marks of any description on the body of Mrs. Dinsmore. Dinsmore is a grain buyer at Odessa and has been regarded as an exemplary citizen. He is under arrest merely on suspicion. The coroner's jury brought in the following verdict: "The

NEBRASKA'S DEAD SENATOR.



THE LATE MONROE LELAND HAYWARD.

senator passed away as peacefully as though he had fallen asleep.

Mr. Hayward was one of the best known figures in the state of Nebraska and a lifelong leader in the Republican party. His canvass and election to the United States senate last winter was one of the most remarkable political contests in the history of Nebraska.

Hayward was born in Willsboro, Essex County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1840. He was educated in the district schools of Essex County and afterward attended the Fort Edward collegiate institute at Fort Edward, N. Y. He was among the first to answer the call for defenders of the union, enlisting in Company I, Twenty-second New York infantry. He was afterward transferred to the Fifth cavalry. He served until December, 1865, when he was discharged owing to disability caused by sickness. He took part in several actions up the Shenandoah valley under Banks and Pope and saw other active service.

In the spring of 1873 he entered the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, graduating in 1876. He went to Whitewater, Wis., where he read law for one year. Upon admission to the bar in 1877 he came to Nebraska City and formed a partnership with T. B. Stevenson. He was appointed to a vacancy in the district judgeship in 1886 and served out the unexpired term, which ended in 1887. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875. He was a delegate to frequent state conventions and upon three occasions was elected chairman, first in 1878-79.

He was married June 15, 1870, to Miss Jennie Pelton of Putnam County, New York. They have three children, Edwin P., surgeon in the United States army, now at Havana; William H., attorney at law and captain of Company C, Second Nebraska Infantry, and Miss Mattie. He was president of the Otoe County National Bank.

A year ago last summer Judge Hayward was nominated for governor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by W. A. Poynter. March 8 last he was elected United States senator to succeed William V. Allen.

Governor Poynter issued a proclamation ordering that all flags on public buildings all over the state be kept lowered at half mast until after Senator Hayward's funeral. The funeral was held on the 7th inst. The state officials and many other prominent personages were in attendance.

Verdict Against Plainview.

Miss Mendelson was given a verdict of \$2,400 against the village of Plainview in the district court. She was injured by falling off a sidewalk.

Money for Wesleyan University.

Chancellor Huntington of the Nebraska Wesleyan University made an address in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Minden on "Education." At the close of the service \$300 was raised by popular subscription in response to his appeal for aid to the university.

Head of Cattle Poisoned.

J. J. Sidel of Culbertson, lost nineteen cattle by poisoning. It is thought some one put arsenic in the salt that was fed them. Sixteen died in about an hour's time.

jury finds that Fred Laue came to his death by means of a bullet wound on the right temple, which wound was caused by the firing of a revolver in the hands of some person other than himself, and, further, that said bullet was shot feloniously. The findings in the case of Mrs. Dinsmore's death were that she had come to her death by poison administered or taken feloniously.

The day following the tragedy, Dinsmore was charged with the murder of Laue. Other arrests are likely to follow.

City Sued by Successful Bidder.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago have brought suit in the district court against the city of North Bend to recover \$200, the amount of a certified check filed with their bid for supplies for the water works. The company was the successful bidder, but refused to sign the contract, asserting that it differed from the specifications, and the city refused to return them their money.

Start an Opposition Town.

Promoters of the Nebraska & Gulf Railroad went to Henderson last week soliciting donation of a right-of-way, sale of railroad stock and money with which to pay for the survey through that place. The business men refused to subscribe a cent. In consequence the promoters are running a survey a few miles west of town where it is their intention to start an opposition town.

Killed by Chloroform.

Mrs. Ross Baker of DeWitt died from the effects of chloroform. Wishing to have a tooth extracted she asked the dentist to administer chloroform, which he refused to do. She then went to a physician, who gave her some chloroform. She did not recover from the effects. It is said the dose was a moderate one and the physician is believed to be blameless.

Osteopath Found Guilty.

Dr. Charles W. Little, a practitioner in the school of osteopathy, was found guilty at Lincoln of a violation of the medical laws of the state by a jury in the district court. The action was begun by the state board of health. If the decision is upheld by the supreme court, to whom the case was appealed, it will stop the practice of osteopathy in Nebraska.

Nebraska Short Notes.

Newcastle Modern Woodmen are to have a new hall. Funds for the building will be raised by the sale of shares.

Mrs. Thomas Blevins of Nelawakia has left her husband and children and decamped with a man named Balsom, who had been boarding with the Blevins family. Several cases of diphtheria of the worst form are reported from Falls City.

There is a rumor current that Harris, a Baptist preacher who was stationed at North Platte several years ago, was recently lynched in Texas for shooting a man.

A new record for enterprise was established in Wheeler county last week by Mrs. Ada Hill, who recently came from Toronto, Canada. She visited the court house and took out naturalization papers, filed on a homestead, and, with the assistance of James R. Clark, procured a marriage license and was married, all in one day.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Voluninous Document Comprised 25,000 Words - Suggestions Concerning Our Colonial and Financial Policies - Civil Government for Dependencies.

President McKinley's third annual message to Congress was not delivered until Tuesday, the Senate having adjourned immediately after organizing Monday out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hobart. The message is the longest ever sent to Congress by President McKinley, comprising nearly 25,000 words. The death of Vice-President Hobart is mentioned as an event Congress is called to mourn at the threshold of its deliberations. The President pronounces a high encomium upon a private life which was pure and elevated and a public career distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives.

In beginning his review of national and international relations and questions the President calls attention to the present conditions of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and the relations of peace and friendship that exist with every Government of the world. As an element of this unusual prosperity our foreign commerce, it is stated, has shown great increase in volume and value, the combined imports and exports for the twelvemonth being the greatest ever recorded in a single year of our history. It is mentioned as a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products our manufacturing sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, aggregated \$610,982,004.35; expenditures were 700,000,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,582.07. The estimated receipts for the current year aggregated \$640,958,112; estimated expenditures, \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000. The strength of the treasury is gratifying. On Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. Customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in gold. Owing to this favorable condition of the treasury with respect to the cash on hand compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund, disregarded for eight years on account of deficiencies in the revenues, was resumed, the Treasury Department purchasing during November \$18,408,500 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, thus making a net saving of about \$2,855,000 in interest. The Government will continue to purchase bonds to the extent of \$25,000,000 in all provided these are offered and purchased up to and including Dec. 23.

Note on National Banking Act.

Increased activity in industry and agriculture and consequent larger employment of labor at higher wages adds to the capacity of the people to absorb the circulating medium. These changed and changing conditions have impaired the national banking act as to making the useful addition to the circulation. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to this subject with a view to making this act more responsive to the people's needs. The President again urges, therefore, that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000. He also recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to maintain the parity in value of the two metals, gold and silver, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts. Gold now seeks the treasury, but adequate provision should be made to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. In this connection the President repeats his former recommendation that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except in gold.

Relating to American merchant marine it is recommended that legislation should be enacted which will give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and its rank among the nations of the earth. Only in this way can we secure our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world. The present situation in this respect, the President says, is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad.

Calls Attention to Trusts.

On the subject of trusts the President declares they are justly provoking public discussion and should claim the attention of Congress. The industrial commission, created by act of Congress June 18, 1898, has not yet completed its investigations of this subject. Whatever power Congress has in the way of controlling or checking these monopolies should be promptly ascertained and asserted. Attention is called to the recommendations of President Harrison in his annual message of Dec. 3, 1889, and to that of President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1893, as well as to the act of July, 1890, bearing upon this subject. It is noted that the State legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evil of trusts has failed fully to accomplish that object, owing principally to the fact that different States take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The President adds that uniformity in State legislation on this subject is much to be desired and expresses the hope that means may be found for Congress within the limitations of constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws and compel a general observance of the salutary rules which he refers.

Foreign Questions.

In his review of our relations to foreign states the President notes the settlement of the long-pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili, in which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire. A convention of extradition between Argentina and the United States awaits some slight changes in the text before exchange. Reference is made to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects at Lattimer, Pa., Sept. 10,

1897. As the sheriff and his deputies tried for their murder were acquitted by the courts this Government, after due consideration, declined to indemnify the sufferers.

Note is made of various minor difficulties and insurrections in certain South American and Central American republics and the changes resulting. The Bluefields controversy is still unsettled.

The events of the past year looking to an isthmian canal are recapitulated and reasons for early action in the matter are urged.

Events in China as far as concerns American interests are recounted and the extension of the area opened to foreign settlement is referred to. The significant statement is made on this subject that our commercial rights in China under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future. A commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire is recommended. No time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The Paris exposition and the preparations of this country to take part in it are related at length, and the importance of a representative display is urged.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial and the statement is made that in all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this Government and people. Various matters pertaining to certain restrictions of trade between the two countries and also the satisfactory settlement of most of them and a recommendation for a joint commission of experts and practical men of affairs for the investigation of production and exportation in both countries is urged.

As to affairs with Great Britain the work of the joint high commission is recapitulated and the arrival at a harmonious modus vivendi in the Alaskan boundary dispute gives hope of a permanent satisfactory settlement. In other matters the relations between the United States and Canada and Great Britain remain most friendly.

In the unfortunate contest between the Boer states of Africa and Great Britain this Government has maintained an attitude of neutrality. In the exercise of customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this Government toward both combatants.

As to the deplorable events at Tallulah, La., when five Italians were taken from jail and hanged, the President states that a satisfactory solution of the dispute between the two Governments in regard to the matter will doubtless be reached. The recurrence of such events leads the President to recommend the conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of cases.

Favors the Pacific Cable.

Mention is made in speaking of our relations with Japan of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, which became operative in July last. It is also stated that Japan is taking a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, a branch connection with the coast of Japan, whereby the latter would be brought into direct communication with this country. Without repeating his previous recommendations on this subject the President respectfully calls the attention of Congress to them and recommends that the Postmaster General be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of such cable.

A review of our relations with Mexico shows a gratifying record of mutual good will, one of the latest instances being the acceptance of President Diaz of an invitation to visit Chicago last October, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea by Russia have been under discussion for several years with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator.

The important events leading to the dissolution of the tripartite agreement as regards the Samoan islands are recounted and also the satisfactory partition of the islands between Germany and the United States, Great Britain being given by Germany an equivalent elsewhere. A convention has been made by the three powers to which the attention of the Senate will be invited.

Declares for "Free Cuba."

Concerning events and conditions growing out of the recent war with Spain the message treats very fully. As to Cuba, held by us in trust for the inhabitants with the intent of realizing the high purpose proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the Congress on the 19th of April, 1898, the President states that the pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be kept. All the administration measures adopted heretofore in Cuba by this Government have aimed to fit for a regenerated existence and for self-government within its own sphere. Free Cuba, however, must be a reality, not a name. A loosely framed commonwealth is not to be turned adrift to face the vicissitudes of weaker states, but wise preparation must be made for eventual self-government of responsible character.

In the Turkish empire the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory and claims of many years' standing have not yet been collected, though our Government is hopeful in this regard. Attention is called to the arrangements made for collecting official and economic data under the international union of American republics and also to the commercial museum of Philadelphia in furtherance of this idea and the Pan-American exposition of 1901 on the Niagara frontier.

The President gives a resume of the Hague conference and its results in the amelioration of the laws and customs of war and says that the historic position of our citizens remains unsatisfactory and claims of many years' standing have not yet been collected, though our Government is hopeful in this regard. Attention is called to the arrangements made for collecting official and economic data under the international union of American republics and also to the commercial museum of Philadelphia in furtherance of this idea and the Pan-American exposition of 1901 on the Niagara frontier.

Porto Rico and the Philippines is stated to have been rapid and successful and to be growing with extraordinary popularity in the domestic service or in the United States proper. As to the navy high praise is given it for its efficiency and recommendations are made for necessary legislation and aid in the matter of naval construction as suggested by the Secretary of the Navy.

Future of the Philippines. The statements of the message as to the future of the Philippines are clear and unequivocal. The rebellion must be put down and civil government restored. Free public schools must be established and the burden of government equally distributed. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice and business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. The future government of the islands rests with the Congress of the United States, and the President adds that few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy our race and traditions a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. No specific or final form of government for the islands is recommended. When peace is restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish freedom and order in the Philippines. Until Congress makes known the final expression of its will the President must use the authority vested in him to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in the islands. When the insurrection ends it will be the hour of peace and clemency.

As to Porto Rico the message states the time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for the island. Many of the suggestions made with reference to Alaska, it is stated, are applicable also to Porto Rico. Changes in the latter, however, should not be made abruptly and racial peculiarities must be given due weight. The message closes with some pertinent suggestions as to lynchings in the South, the proposed memorial bridge over the Potomac and a statement of the purposes of the executive order relating to civil service of May 6, 1896, and a reference to the coming 14th of December, the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington, and the patriotic reflections naturally arising therefrom and concludes with these words: "Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment."

TO SOUTH AFRICA. Captain Slocum Goes as Military Representative of the United States. Capt. Stephen L'Hommedieu Slocum, who has been sent as the military representative of the United States Government to watch maneuvers in South Africa, is captain in the Eighth cavalry and descendant on his father's side of Capt. Miles Standish and a Huguenot on his mother's side. He first distinguished himself at the time of the Nez Percé war, when as a lad he was the bearer of communications between the officers, and on account of his bravery was recommended by the officers for a position in the army from the civil list. After he became lieutenant he served in the West, and was with that band of cavalry which rode to take Sitting Bull dead or alive. More recently he has been an attaché to Minister Townsend at Lisbon, where he was when the war with Spain broke out. On account of his knowledge of Spain and the Spaniards he was recalled by the Government to give the benefit of his experience where it was most needed.

Capt. Slocum has a brother now holding an official position in Cuba. The two are the only nephews of Mrs. Russell Sage.

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CAPT. S. L. SLOCUM.

Princess of Wales makes pickles. Prince of Wales weighs 207 pounds. China's emperor is never seen walking. The Duke of Saxeburg wears a bracelet. The salary of Greece's king is \$10,000 a year. Princess Czartoryski wears a \$75,000 gown. Italy's queen possesses a \$300,000 handkerchief. Lords Coleridge, Colin and Robert Cecil are lawyers. The Prince of Melfetta recently fought a young bear. Li Hung Chang has a \$100,000 collection of furs. The Earl of Dunmore is to explore New Caledonia. Russia has 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles. Prince August of Coburg has now shot 3,000 chamois on his estate. The Czarowitch's widow was a telegrapher before her marriage. In China it is summer only when the emperor says it is summer. The Kaiser's previous visit to Lord Lansdale cost the latter \$250,000. Queen Victoria and the Czarina of Russia have forbidden the use of tobacco in their presence.