

Fair and warmer, with possibly thunder storm Tuesday afternoon, variable winds.

RUSE TO CAPTURE DELGADO

Insurgent Officer Informed That His Parents Were Destitute.

WEYLER'S PLOT A FAILURE

An American From the Cuban Camp Details the Circumstances of the Conspiracy—Patriots in the Havana Province Suffering from Hospital Necessities.

New York, June 14.—The Herald publishes a dispatch from Havana which says that a typical story of the rebellion has been brought to town by an American who has just returned after several months' service with Col. Juan Delgado, one of the most active insurgents in Havana province.

The Spanish from time to time resort to every sort of ruse in order to persuade rebel leaders in the field to enter this province. Two men have been given time and of trouble for months, the two being Brig. Gen. Castillo and Col. Delgado. Perhaps the Spanish thought that there was some jealousy between the two and they had a trap for Delgado's feelings.

They sent him a message telling him that his mother and father were in absolute destitution; that if he would surrender with his command, he would be pardoned, and that if he did not he would be killed. The message added that three days from the date it bore Gen. Castillo was to present himself, and that it would be well if Delgado should give himself up at the same time. An escort, it was said, would meet Delgado at a certain point, and lead him to headquarters of the general commanding.

That night Delgado sent a small sum of money to his parents by a trusty messenger and received their receipt. Then he divided his forces. One-half he sent to Castillo's camp in command of the detachment, and the other half he took with him to headquarters of the general commanding.

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"I trust that man as I do myself," said Delgado to his subordinate, "but if you hear that he is going to present himself, capture him, or kill him, if necessary. As for me, I will remain in my appointment with the Spanish on the hill."

Delgado kept the appointment by ambushing the column sent to receive his sword. The Spanish retreated with considerable loss, and Delgado returned to hear from his lieutenant that Castillo had no intention of entering the city, but had been approaching on the subject and had been told that Delgado had already consented to lay down his arms.

The Cubans in this province are suffering greatly from lack of hospital facilities. Most of their shelters for wounded men have been destroyed. The American who brought this news from Delgado tells me that men who are seriously wounded by Mauser bullets will stick to their horses until they drop rather than be left in the temporary hospitals, with the chance that they will die there for lack of attention or be killed or captured by the Spanish.

The Spanish column Almansa had an engagement June 6, near Guines, Havana province, with rebel forces under command of Castillo, Amargura and Cardenas. The fight began at 8 o'clock in the morning and at noon the Spanish had lost 100 killed and wounded. They were compelled to send to Guines for reinforcements, which did not come before the column was forced to retreat, the Cubans pursuing it to Guines, killing and wounding many.

About this engagement not a word has been said officially, but this morning a train from Guines brought more than a hundred wounded soldiers, among whom are four officers. The dead were left on the field.

La Lucha says of Gen. Lee: "During these days Gen. Lee is on the anxious seat. There are telegrams every day informing him of his relief from his present employment, but Mr. Lee is just as cool as ever in his apartments. While the telegrams report his relief, the consul goes on, cool, regardless of the news from the United States."

The fact is that Gen. Lee will probably remain at his post until he takes a vacation in August. He may not return. If he goes away before August, it will be at his own request, as it is believed that the idea of the Administration is to keep him here until many questions which arise during his term may have been disposed of with his assistance.

UNEASINESS IN SPAIN.

Rumors of Proposed Annexation of Hawaii the Cause.

New York, June 14.—The Herald's Madrid special says that reports of proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States cause anxiety, as they are believed to forebode President McKinley's Cuban policy.

Senator Silveira, the leader of the dissident conservatives, in a great speech last night condemned the Duke of Tetan's assault upon Senator Comas. He proceeded to say that Premier Canovas' projected Cuban reforms signify that Spain resigns in the face of the United States her title to govern the Antilles.

A vigorous military policy in Cuba is advocated by Senator Silveira. He denounced the weakness of the present ministry. He concluded by declaring that the breach between the Spanish people and the present government widens daily.

LABORERS LEAVING CUBA.

Reconciliators Accepting Places to Work on the Congo.

Havana, June 14.—The Congo Free State has agents in Cuba visiting Weyler's reconcentrators in quest of able-bodied laborers, willing to emigrate with their families to Africa, under contract with a syndicate, protected by the King of the Belgians, to engage in coffee planting upon a large scale on the Congo River. Many of the unfortunates have decided to go. Spanish troops are returning to Spain at the rate of 2,000 per month.

Cheap Rates to Asheville, N. C. On account of Young Women's Christian Association Summer School at Asheville, N. C., the Southern Railway will sell tickets from Washington at one fare for the round trip, namely \$14.95. Tickets on sale June 13, 14 and 15; final limit June 27, 1897.

The Finest Lumber, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

ACTIVITY IN SCOTLAND YARD.

Assault on Faure Impels English Detectives to Extra Vigilance.

London, June 14.—The news of the attempted assassination of President Faure has aroused the officials of Scotland Yard, and a conference of chiefs was held yesterday. Notwithstanding the so-called royal bodyguard, made up of titled gentlemen, the Queen will be guarded in the jubilee ceremonies by detectives of the Yard. It is generally believed here that the Paris affair may have a great effect on the arrangements for jubilee day. One well-informed gentleman says he would not be surprised if it meant the absence of the Queen from the procession.

It is certain to bring about a general scouring of the city for anarchists and other dangerous characters. The news spread like wildfire among the Irish. Several of the National Liberal Club said it might mean a raid on Fenians.

The personal guardian of the Queen's safety on jubilee day will be Inspector Quinn, of Scotland Yard. The Queen is very fond of him, and has the highest confidence in his judgment and reliability. Dr. Mark Ryan, a leader of the English Political Prisoners' Amnesty Association, and one of the heads of the extreme Irish movement, was seen yesterday evening. He said: "I do not think it will make the slightest difference to the jubilee. The Queen will go through the trying ordeal all right, and will be well guarded. Not a single spot will be left uncovered, nor a single suspicious person left unwatched."

THE PARIS BOMB THROWING.

Slight Significance Given It by the Police and Press Writers.

Paris, June 14.—The press and the police agree that the explosion of the bomb, which was supposed to have been an attempt upon the life of President Faure yesterday, was either the act of a lunatic or of practical jokers.

MET AND THEN ADJOURNED

The House in Session Only a Few Minutes.

Mr. Sulzer's Attempt to Produce a Dramatic Effect and Make a Speech Proves to Be a Failure.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Lacey of Iowa asked for unanimous consent for the passage of a bill for the relief of the settlers in Greer county, in the Territory of Oklahoma, a measure which is intended to extend the time for the proving of claims, and endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Henry of Texas promptly objected, and Mr. Lacey took his seat, very much disappointed.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee called for the regular order, so that the House might consider bills reported from committees, under rule 24, but he had no sooner made the point than Mr. Payne of New York moved to adjourn.

"In chair in doubt," said the Speaker, rising visibly as he heard a chorus of "noes."

A division was demanded, and while the Speaker was making the count Mr. Williams of Mississippi arose to seek recognition.

"The chair will count every man standing," declared Mr. Reed, and Mr. Williams dropped into his seat as if he had been shot.

The count showed 77 ayes and 74 noes, and the yeas and nays were demanded.

Standing immediately in front of the Speaker's desk was a large apparatus resembling the steering wheel of a river steamer. Around its circumference was wound a sheet of paper containing six million names signed to a petition urging Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. This monster petition attracted a great deal of attention by its members and created much favorable comment.

It was "laid" on the Speaker's table by Congressman Sulzer of New York. Before the session Mr. Sulzer sought permission to have it brought into the House by the main entrance after the House began its session.

Mr. Sulzer had his eye upon for the dramatic effect he would produce, but the device was vetoed by the Speaker, and the petition was quietly deposited on the floor in front of the Speaker's desk. It had been Mr. Sulzer's intention to make a speech on the subject if he could get the floor, but this was denied him.

The roll call showed 88 yeas; 78 nays, 15 present; total, 181, and the House adjourned until next Thursday.

JOHN S. SHRIVER'S TRIAL.

The Contumacious Correspondent's Case Coming Up Tomorrow.

The case of John S. Shriver, the contumacious newspaper writer, before the Senate's investigation committee, which was set for trial last week and postponed until tomorrow morning, will come up without fail. District Attorney Davis said today that all is in readiness, and that the Government would be ready to present its case in the morning.

Judge Jere Wilson told a Times man that the defense was prepared, and that unless some unforeseen cause should arise they would be ready to go on with the case tomorrow. He said that Judge Dittenhoeffer had telegraphed that he would be on hand, and that the case could go on without any further disappointment. It is not thought that much time will be occupied in presenting the case to the court, for the reason that with the exception of a few minor details it is similar to many of the others. The Government is confident of a conviction.

It is contended that the newspaper men were asked practically the same questions as Broker Chapman, and that the decision in his case will materially affect the questions at issue in the present cases.

BICYCLIST KICKED BY A HORSE.

Chased on the Road and Knocked Into a Stone Pile.

Carlisle, Pa., June 14.—An unusual accident happened to a bicyclist yesterday. While F. P. Lavanture, of Newville, was riding along the pike he passed a horse grazing at the side of the road. The horse trotted after the rider, who at once struck a faster gait in order to get away, but the horse caught up with the bicyclist. The animal then kicked the bicyclist and rider into a stone pile. The bicyclist was wrecked and the rider was very badly cut and bruised.

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OLD DAY IN THE SCHOOLS

Flag Day Observed in Proper Style by the Pupils.

AT THE PETER FORCE BUILDING

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Delivers a Characteristic Address—Maj. Harries' Eloquent Words to the Pupils of the Morse School.

Flag Day is being fittingly celebrated by patriotic school children all over the city. Over each school building the Stars and Stripes floated proudly to the breeze, while every child wore the patriotic emblem in the shape of a miniature flag. In most of the graded schools the lack of a suitable hall made it impossible to hold general exercises, so, as a rule, each grade conducted its own program, which consisted of appropriate songs, recitations and addresses by the teachers.

At the Morse School the exercises were held in the open air in front of the building. Five hundred children were assembled on the lawn and under the shade trees which fringe Massachusetts avenue. A platform for the speakers and other entertainers had been built at the front entrance of the school, and had been festooned with the Stars and Stripes. The little platform were grouped the teachers and guests.

At a signal from Principal March the children saluted the flag in martial manner, and said in chorus: "I give my hand and my heart to God and my country. One country, one language, one flag."

Another signal from the principal, and the schoolchildren burst forth with "The Star Spangled Banner" in swinging style. Principal March made an address, urging the children always to feel reverence for the flag, and to be proud of it.

He said that he would not take up any true with a preliminary speech. He expressed the honor which the school should feel in having with it Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Morgan and the other distinguished guests.

"The History of the American Flag," an essay, was next read, by Carlos R. Mirick, one of the pupils.

Mr. Roosevelt was the next speaker. Principal March introduced him by referring to Mr. Roosevelt's zeal in clean politics.

He said that this speech represented a broken resolution. He had said that he had devoted to speak at the Morse School, because next fall he expected to have two little Roosevelts at this school. It spoke well for the stability of American institutions when the public school children manifested such devotion to the flag. There were many who were not able to do so themselves, good Americans before they reached their majority. When a boy submitted to some boy who was stronger than he, or oppressed a boy who was weaker, or lied, or shirked a duty, that boy did just so much to lower the American character.

He would like to see, he said, the Morse school grounds enlarged, so that it might have a baseball field and football eleven. A boy was no good who did not go in to do his level best in sports, in studies and in the great battle of life. All these boys and girls would have to be trained to do so themselves, good Americans before they reached their majority. When a boy submitted to some boy who was stronger than he, or oppressed a boy who was weaker, or lied, or shirked a duty, that boy did just so much to lower the American character.

He hoped that if the blast of war ever blew in their ears they would uphold the flag as the fathers have done.

"The American Flag," a recitation of a patriotic nature, was next recited by a pretty little girl, who spoke cleverly and intelligently.

Prof. Schultz recited an original poem entitled "Grant's Tomb." Miss Eugene Washington, one of the girls, read a school, read an essay of a patriotic nature, containing frequent reference to the American flag, which, she said, was the emblem of a nation the watchword of which is "Humanity." It meant "peace, progress, prosperity." In the essay the little girl mentioned the American flag, and spoke intelligently of the underlying principles of popular government.

A little girl, Lucy Eliecher, who was dressed in red, white, and blue, gave a brief recitation called "The American Flag."

Prof. Schultz next sang "The Red, White, and Blue."

It was intended that the day should be observed by special exercises at Central High School, but the large amount of work which is being done in connection with the annual exhibition of the manual training school and the drawing classes made it impossible for the idea was abandoned at the last minute.

The Morse School was one of the few which held joint exercises of all grades. At 2 o'clock the children adjourned to the big playground adjoining the school, where the celebration was held in the open air. A chorus of the entire school in the song "America" followed by exercises, which were extremely interesting. A large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present.

School Trustee Mr. George H. Harries delivered an address, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the young people of the land cultivating love and reverence for the Stars and Stripes.

Major I. P. Williams also delivered an excellent address appropriate to the occasion.

Recitations were delivered by Claire Grant, Mabel Powell, Nellie Sawyer, Hattie Street, Florence Milliken, Edna Phillips, Clara Clegg. The music was under the direction of Mr. C. H. Chase.

The pupils of the Webster School held their exercises at 10 o'clock this morning when a long and entertaining program consisting of songs, recitations and addresses by the teachers were rendered.

The grades of Henry School held independent exercises, under charge of the respective teachers. Many of the relatives and friends of the pupils were present.

The exercises of the Polk School will be held at Hamline M. E. Church tonight, and they will be of a much more elaborate character than would have been possible had they been held in the school building.

The children of the Addison school congregated at 1 o'clock in the lower hall, where appropriate Flag Day exercises were held. The song "Columbia," by the school was followed by the "Revolutionary Alarm," by Miss Jennette Baker, and the "Appeal to Arms," by Master George Connel, were given in such a happy and enthusiastic manner as to evoke cheers from their fellow pupils.

A song, "Our Flag is There," was followed by the oath, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The Declaration of Independence was read by Frank H. Fisher, and the "Responsibility of Government," by Cameron Hayes. A song, the "Origin of Our Flag," was inspiringly sung by the pupils of the Fifth grades, and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung heartily by pupils and teachers.

"The Duties of American Citizens" were enumerated by one of the pupils, and the exercises closed with "The Star Spangled Banner" by the school. Miss Ella Chase, the principal of the school, was in charge.

The pupils of the Western High School gathered in the recitation hall at 9 o'clock this morning, where the usual order of Monday morning chapel services was supplemented by very simple Flag Day exercises, which were as follows: Song, "America," by the school; prayer and scripture reading, by Miss C. M. Westcott, and the "Oath of Allegiance," by the school, after which the principal, Miss Westcott, gave an interesting and inspiring five-minute address on "Our Flag."

INDIA'S SEISMIC SHOCK

Wide Area of Disturbances Through out the Provinces.

Earth Split and Overturned a Train at Manipur—Terrorific Destruction Existing.

Calcutta, June 14.—The disastrous effects of the earthquake which occurred Saturday evening are widespread, and the seismic disturbance having extended far into the central provinces. The damage to property is almost incalculable and the sufferings of the people are terrible.

SPORT OF THE SOLDIER BOYS

Impromptu Court-Martial Held After "Taps."

THE PENALTY INFLICTED

Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Camp Contains a Fine Compliment to the Colored Battalion.

The Mischievous Major's Case Settled Satisfactorily.

The soldier boys at Camp Washington were up bright and early this morning, and were much refreshed after the relaxation of yesterday. The "setting-up" exercises were gone through as usual.

To the tune of "Rastus on Parade" by the band, Company E, first separate battalion, colored, marched on for exterior guard mount at 8 o'clock.

Capt. P. B. Meredith was officer of the day, Lieut. Samuel Piper, commander of the guard, and Lieut. Frank Robinson, officer of the guard. The ceremony was well executed, but was hardly as good as Company A, first separate battalion, colored, on Saturday.

The general field officer of the day is Major Richard A. O'Brien, who relieved Lieut. Col. Ureil, and the medical officer of the day is Lieut. Charles Lane, who relieved Lieut. George A. Drury.

The report of the medical officer of the day, received this morning, shows the camp to be in good sanitary condition, and in full it is as follows:

"Headquarters D. C. Miller, Camp Washington, Md., June 14, 1897. Major George Henderson, Surgeon General.

"Sir: In compliance with your order of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the sanitary and hygienic condition of the camp:

"Special attention was paid to the culinary department of the different companies—the rigs, basins, crockery and ice chests being rigidly scrutinized. These, without exception, were found in perfect condition.

The quantity, quality and preparation of the food was all that could be desired. The dirt, water, soap and garbage were properly disposed of. Most careful inquiry as to complaints failed to reveal any worthy of note. The streets were well policed, the tent walls were leaped and tent floors in perfect sanitary condition.

The sinks, with the exception of that at headquarters, and the first Regiment, for officers, were carefully cared for. That at headquarters was not policed and lime had not been used. That for the first Regiment was not properly policed; and in a sanitary point of view, was in perfect condition.

"In conclusion I desire to make special mention of the neatness and cleanliness of the colored detachment, First Separate Battalion. They deserve great commendation, and may well serve as a model for the brigade. I am, sir, very respectfully, "GEORGE A. DREYER, "Surgeon, Engineer Corps."

The hand concerts in front of headquarters have proven to be a feature of the camp. In addition to furnishing music for guard mounts, dress parade and concert, the band practices regularly every morning, and shows marked improvement. The concert for the evening will be:

- 1. March, "Senegambian," Voelker. 2. The "Jolly Coppermith," Boettger. 3. "Serenade," Nollinger. 4. American Fantasia, Foster. 5. Waltz, "My Dream," Herman. 6. Gavotte, "Captivating," Tolman. 7. Mikado March, Sousa.

A large number of the friends of the boys took advantage of Sunday to visit camp and the various battalion messes had an opportunity to entertain the visitors, as there is no restaurant on the reservation. The boys were happy to have the fair sex with them at dinner and supper, but the battalion commissaries were correspondingly unhappy, as table accommodations are somewhat limited, and of course all were taken care of eventually, and the commissary department is to be congratulated on handling the crowd, many boys of the companies having reported for duty without prior notice. Notwithstanding the large number of visitors in camp, everything passed off smoothly, and not a single casualty or arrest was reported.

Lieut. Col. Ureil was field officer of the day, and he had as guard three excellent companies, Company C, First Battalion, Capt. Jesse B. K. Lee, and Companies A and D, Fourth Battalion—Emmetts and Oudwys.

The first Regiment camp was the scene of a nocturnal and impromptu court-martial yesterday. The second Battalion has two colored servants—Charles Wood and a barber, who, when not employed in barbering, gives his time to trying to save the souls of his fellow-men, and to studying the mysteries of gravitation. Yesterday evening two colored girls passed through the second's camp. Charlie Wood made some remark, at which the preacher took offense, and he gave Wood the benefit of a little sermon.

A wordy war ensued, and as a result the barber complained of Wood's conduct and a court-martial was convened after taps last night. A color sergeant was promoted to general and president; a corporal was made a colonel and judge advocate. The prisoner was arraigned and the preacher told of the cause of the trouble, and alleged that Wood drew a knife on him.

The prisoner was thereupon searched, but no knife was found. At this point the judge advocate ordered the complaining witness to be searched, and at least a dozen knives and razors were found, having been surreptitiously placed in the preacher's pockets. He was found struck, but no explanation would be heard by the court, and he was sentenced to pace up and down the rear of the tent line for an hour, which he did.

Company C, Second Battalion, National Feniches, will tomorrow journey to River View and give an exhibition drill under command of Capt. Charles S. Dwyer, Union Veterans' Legion, Encampment No. 69, which is composed of war veterans of the Union, will give an excursion to River View on that evening, and in response to a request of Col. Ureil, who is a member of the encampment, Gen. Ordway has granted permission for Company C to leave camp for that purpose.

The stenographer, Pointz will run to Fort Washington, and take Capt. Dwyer's company to River View, and will return to Fort Washington after the drill. The Feniches will be entertained by the Legion and the field and staff officers of the Second Battalion will accompany the Feniches for the occasion.

The case of the major, who was guilty of meddling with the sentinels on Friday night has been closed by the major in question receiving a severe reprimand from Gen. Ordway.

CAMP NOTES.

Major Campbell, of the Fifth Battalion, who has been suffering from a wound, received during the late war, is now much better.

Capt. George W. England arrived in camp yesterday, and took command of his company, D, Fifth Battalion. First Lieut. Francis Carroll has been in command of the company during Capt. England's absence.

Capt. Charles S. Dwyer, of Company C, Second Battalion (Feniches), went to the city last night and will return this evening. During his absence Lieut. Myers, of Company A, Second Battalion (Corcoran), was in command of his company.

Sergeant B. C. Egan, of Company C, Second Battalion, also left camp for one day yesterday.

Company A, Second Battalion (Corcoran) go on provost guard at 4:30 today.

Company B, First Battalion, will have exterior guard tomorrow, and Company E, Second Battalion (Mortens) will have the provost guard duty to perform.

Sergeants Charles P. McCarty and Private Richard Thomas have recovered from their recent illness.

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