HAVE MADE HISTORY sured the colored porter that he

Notable Men One Meets on the Streets of Los Angeles.

Judge Knox, Hero of the Black Hawk War-Maj, Robinson Who Saved Seward's Life-An Exiled Polish King.

[Special Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter.] PERHAPS no section of the world, covering the same number of acres, contains a greater number ate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Mr. of people with whose life history is Robinson was weakened by the gunconnected so much of general interest as southern California. Los Angeles and the surrounding country present such a variety of climate and scenery gles of his antagonist to free his hands, as to attract representatives of all nationalities and give them a home-like feeling. A person would be hard, in-deed, to please to whom sea, mountain, hill, valley, mesa, snow and orange blossom all appealed in vain. The country possesses a certain fascina-tion for all who visit it and the pleasant winters attract many who wish to pass the last years of life without severe clima ic changes. The people all seem to feel that they "knew a good thing" and to be well satisfied with their choice of a home. The number of vigorous old people whom one meets on the streets of Los Angeles seems years that Mr. Seward continued in quite remarkable. The out-of-door customs of the inhabitants evidently prolong life. Judge John T. Knox, 91 years old, is one of the survivors of the Black Hawk war. He willingly tells the story of his connection with that unpleasantness, ascribing very little glory to himself. The sound of the voice of the old chief was sufficient to strike terror to any heart. Judge Knox was one of an "army" of 3,000 volunteers who assisted in subduing the Indians in northern Illinois, in 1832. By reason of illness he was only in the first battle, which was very exciting, but from which the followers of Black
Hawk certainly bore away the honors
of war. From this time the population
of Illionis grew rapidly and the judge

brought medicines from the surgeon and must see Mr. Seward at once. In face of all opposition he sprang up the stairs, wounded Mr. Frederick Seward, who had rushed into the hall, in the head, dealt Mr. Robinson a terrible blow, cutting the scalp and fore-head, pushed Miss Fannie aside and placed his now broken pistol on Mr. Seward's chest and with a long knife struck desperately at his head and neck, making deep gashes. Mr. Robinson leaped upon the bed, as the knife reached the secretary's neck for the second time, and pulled the would-be murderer to the floor. Now a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Mr. pushed him towards the doorway. Meantime Miss Fannie's shricks had summoned Maj. A. H. Seward, who in his efforts to assist received several severe wounds and was forced down the stairs. The assassin now freed himself and bounded after him, stabbing a man as he passed, rushed out of the hall door, mounted his horse and dashed off. He was Lewis Payne, a tall, blonde young man who was afterwards hanged, together with the other con-spirators. A guard was placed around the house, at Mr. Robinson's sugges-tion, and remained during the four office. It was thought for some time that he could not recover. Mr. Robinson's description of his life-and-death struggle with the desperate man is very thrilling. He seldom speaks of the occurrence.

A resident, certainly disting. and in his lineage, is Lucius Catelle Le Nan, who contradicts, in some respects, a statement concerning his illustrious ancestor which recently appeared in a Chicago paper. He claims to be the grandson of Emperor Napoleon. Aft-er the latter went to St. Helena, he had three sons whose mother was an began to feel the need of more space. war against pirates. In one of these



MEDAL PRESENTED BY CONGRESS TO MAJ. ROBINSON.

He started for California in 1852 and | engagements his Japanese wife and tinue to vote the democratic ticket for 50 years longer. His first vote was cast

for Jackson in 1832.

An orange grower of this county,
Maj. George F. Robinson, has had a
claim upon the gratitude of this country, which was very generally acknowledged many years ago. He is one of two men who were raised directly to the rank of major from that of private and is the only man on the Pacific coast to whom a vote of thanks and a gold medal were given for bravery. The medal is three inches in diameter and one-fourth of an inch thick. It contains \$225 worth of gold, and the steel die from which it was made required many weeks of artistic and skilled many weeks of artistic and labor, and cost over \$2,000. He was also preserted with \$5,000. Past him,



as past all those in any way associated with the tragic events which took place in Washington April 14, 1865, will always flow a little current of public interest. It is a matter of history that there was a plot to murder several others on the night when Lincoln was assassinated. Seward came very near losing his life. Early in April he was injured in an accident and confined in his room, where Mr. Blaine died about 30 years later. Mr. Robinson, a convalescent at Douglass army hospital, was detailed to nurse him. On this bright night, the surgeon had pronounced the patient decidedly better. There were repeated assurances that the surrender of Lee and other great generals had led to a complete cessa-on of hostilities. Great satisfaction expressed by cabinet officers at 's room early in the evening. The n r his bedside. A horseman galaplanet, and that it was Ma's... topod up to the door and hurriedly as Town and Country.

has taken a prominent part in develop-ing its interests. His present appear-ance would indicate that he might concame the father of four pairs of twins and four other children, all boys, who became military men, 11 being in active service at the present time. Seven of these, strange to say, are in the British army, three guarding Boer prisoners at St. Helena. Mr. Le Nan graduated at Oxford (in England) in 1877, then spent two years at Heidelberg, studying civil engineering and languages. He writes and speaks fluently 13 guages. His religion is Mohammedan-

> One of the city's latest acquisitions is Col. John Sobieski, a king without a kingdom. Although heir to vast ancestral estates, and born in a palace, at six years old he found himself with his exiled mother in a strange land, without worldly possessions. Of his great ancestor, King John III., Charles XII. said: "Such a good king ought never to have died." This descendant inherits many of his noble qualities When the colonel was four years old (in 1846) his father, Count John, and grandfather led a revolt against Russia's infamous infamous oppréssion. They captured and murdered, after re-They maining for months in a most loathe-some Russian prison. The wife had supposed her husband dead, but just re his execution she, with child, was hastily conducted by Cossack soldiers to visit him. She was not permitted to see her father and brothers, executed at the same time. The brave man and woman separated and the wife was given her choice of surendering her son to be educated as a Russian and retaining her estates, or being banished from her home. answered bravely, choosing that her boy should love liberty and despise op-pression. She had left over half a million dollars' worth of diamonds home and was not allowed to return for anything. After going from place to place the boy came to America. At 13 years of age he was a bugler in the United States army. He afterwards fought against Maximilian with the Mexicans. He is an extensive traveler and relates many interesting stories of his life of adventure. He is a mem ber of the Congregational church, has a wife and very beautiful daughter He has lectured throughout the United States and England and attracts large audiences.

Another famous resident of this locality is the venerable widow of Gen. Fremont, the "pathfinder" and first republican candidate for president

EDWARD JULIAN.

Not the Same,

Little Mabel-Papa, does our family own a planet?
"What nonsense, child. Who put that idea into your head?"

se was closed at ten p. m. Mr. I Little Mabel—Why, I asked teacher and being asleep. His daughter, last night what big star it was above

DEBT AND WEALTH

on the Former Are More Easily Obtainable Than on the Latter.

Increase in the national debts and creasing enormously, according to the recent figures given out by the bureau of statistics of the United States treasury. During the last 100 years the na-

century the aggregated debts of the

THE EXPERTS IN WAR.

Military Training Alone Not Calculated to Develop Originality of Thought.

The truth is that military men in the wealth of the world are keeping england did not show themselves one whit more competent to estimate the military problems of the Boer war than civilians. They relied, like civilians, on tradition, and laughed at the tions of the earth have increased their debts tenfold, and the wealth of the peoples of the nations has advanced to the same extent, says the New York warfare was much was also had taken place in the art of war as were predicted by theorists, who declared, among other things, that offensive warfare was much war also. idea that any such changes had taken same extent, says the New York | warfare was much more difficult than formerly, says Jean de Bloch, At the beginning of the nineteehth National Review. The cause of milientury the aggregated debts of the tary blindness is in no way obscure. world were about \$3,100,000,000, to which a cipher must be added to get the debts of to-day. These figures are more easily obtained than are those on

THEODORE C. SEARCH.



Politicians seem to be unanimous in believing that at the next session of congress a bill will be passed creating a ninth place in the presidential cabinet, that of secretary of commerce and industry. It is rumored that the first incumbent of the prospective secretaryship will be Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the J. B. Stetson Hat company. Mr. Search is an intimate friend of President McKiniey, and the suggestion of giving him the new portfolio is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate one by the other members of the president's official family. portfolio is regarded a ident's official family.

still less was known a hundred years when railways have changed ago. In 1800 the wealth of the United States, United Kingdom, France and Spain was estimated at \$20,244,640,000, while Mulhall now places their wealth at about \$195,900,000,000. With these increases in debts and wealth, population has increased 150 per cent., and gold and silver, which form the basis of the money with which payments are

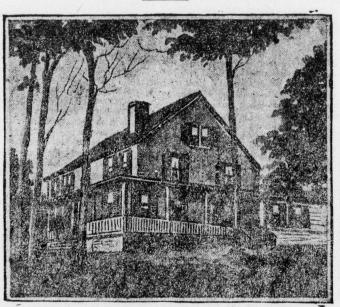
made, have increased 300 per cent.

The bureau of statistics charges these debts principally to wars, standing armies and works of public utility. Of the latter, canals, harbors, riverimprovements and railways are the principal. Of the railways, which cost \$30,000,000,000, about one-third are owned by national governments.

wealth, for little is known of property statistics in most of the countries, and mies are five to ten times larger, and mies are five to ten times larger, and whole art of war, that we find the system of instruction differing very little from that employed in the days of Napoleon, or, for the matter of that, in the days of Gustavus Adolphus. Yet even among military men themselves the more enlightened feel as many doubts as Marshal Saxe. That the methods to be adopted in the future wars are a matter of grave doubt has been declared by writers eminent as von Rhone, Janson, Muller, Pellet-Narbonne and Skugar-ewsky. It is expressed excellently in the words of Gen. Luzeux: "Let the instructors first agree among themselves." Nor can soldiers nowadays claim that experience has given them Censor Destroys Rhyme and Reason.

A Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish government have at most shot or hunted sav-

GROVER CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.



The summer home of Mr. Cleveland, near Tryingham, Mass., was built in 1767. It was formerly a farmhouse, but has been remodeled for the convenience of summer occupants. The trout fishing is an attractive feature of the locality, and Mr. Cleveland will be made welcome to even the "posted" brooks. Tryingham is about ten miles from Lenox, and the cottagers will be able to drive over to call upon Mrs. Cleveland, who is very popular among them. The house has been occupied by many notable patrons since it has been conducted as a summer boarding house.

has prohibited the performance of Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," declaring it to be of a revolutionary character. The Turkish corresponding to the result of the re character. The Turkish censor is very particular that no royalty is presented on the stage, and in all pieces the king is replaced by a prince or a The comic effect of replacing duke. a monosyllable by a longer word in Italian opera, which alone is per-formed in Constantinople, may readily be imagined. Most certainly no imputation of encouraging high trea-son can be brought against the Turkish censor.

Timber on Puget Sound.

Probably no place on earth will average acre for acre the timber that the Puget sound region can furnish. It is fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and alder, as well as maple and other woods. Its Douglas fir—the most common variety-has been found suheretofore used for car building.

Canaries, which were originally green and gray in color, were native to the islands from which they take their name, and were first taken to England on ships plying between ports and the south of From this stock have been English ports and derived a number of distinct varieties, such as the crested, the green, the its variegated markings, and the Belwhich has a strange, humpbacked appearance.

The Drum in Italy's Army The reason given for the substitu-tion of the drum for the trumpet in the Italian army is that in these days of short service a young soldier learns to march to the drum far sooner than to the trumpet. Again, it is found that trumpeters are very subject to pulmonary affections.

Over 35,000 Men Are Involved in It

-Amalgamated Association Wants
All the Plants of the Company to be
Operated by Union Men.

Pittsburg, July 2.—The end of the
first day of the strike trouble between the Amalgamated Association
of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on
one side and the American Sheet Steel
Co. and American Steel Hoop Co. constituent companies of the steel corporation on the others finds all the portation on the others finds all the plants idle and many workers from open mills who are members of the Amalgamated association, or strike Amalgamated association on strike. The association officials say they are satisfied with the situation and claim they will be able to control between they will be able to control between 35,000 and 40,000 men in the two companies. No move was made to-day on the part of either side to the controversy, and it is doubtful if anything-decisive will be done for at least a week. Both men and manufacturers agree that a shut down for about two weeks is necessary whethabout two weeks is necessary whether a settlement is reached or not. In the meantime the association officials will make every preparation to be fully equipped for a prolonged strug-gle should it become necessary.

What the strike just inaugurated may eventually lead to is problemat-ical. Three months ago when a strike occurred in the wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Co., at Mc-Keesport because the company re-fusd to allow its men to become memfusd to allow its men to become members of the Amalgamated association, President Shaffer threatened if the McKeesport strikers could not win with their own strength he would order a strike it every plant of the company. If the latter would not yield he would then call out the union men in every plant of the United States steel corporation. Such a course would now end in the biggest strike the country has ever biggest strike the country has ever seen, involving several hundred thousand men.

Gradually the plans of Preschent T. J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, are being uncovered. Since the trouble in the W. Dewees wood mills in McKeesport a few months ago, the Amalgamated association has been actively engaged in breaking up the present arrangement of the combination in operating parts of its classes with non-union men and of its plants with non-union men and others with union men. Mr. Shaf-fer says that if this is not checked the life of the Amalgamated association is threatened, for the combine will always work its union mills last and the union men will be sufferers

"It is up to the employers now," continued he. "Our scale expired June 30 and they refused to sign the new scale. Our men cannot and will prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This rulthem, and I am satisfied that something will be done within the next two weeks."

To stockholders such portions of the stockholders such portions of the prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This rulting changed the long established by the courts practice and was upheld by the courts practically without exception.

DOMINION DAY.

It Was Celebrated at the Pan-Ameri-can Exposition.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—Yesterday was Dominion day at the Pan-American exposition, and as is customary on holidays thousands of Canadians crossed the border. At 9:30 o'clock the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto with their band and pipers and a detachment of United States ma-rines came into town from the exposition grounds and escorted Dr. Borden, the Canadian minister of militia, and his staff to the temple of music in the Pan-American grounds where the dedication ceremonies in connec-tion with the Canadian building were held. Dr. Borden delivered the priness, to which replies were

The Louisiana Purchase commission delegation, which is to give a proper send-off to the Louisiana Purchase will. chase building to-day arrived in Buf-falo. Ex-Gov. Francis led the party. With him were over 60 commissioners of the St. Louis fair. The on their trains while here. They will live

No Nearer a Settlement.

Newport News, Va., July 2.—The striking machinists at the ship yard are adhering to their determination to hold out for their demands. The strike is now in its fifth week and on the day of its inauguration. seems no nearer a settlement than The machinists claim they have 98 per cent. of the number solid for a continuance of the strike. The ship yard employed 7,500 men before the pres-ent trouble. Now about 3,000 are employed. General Superitendent Post states that no conditions will be made.

Will Reorganize.

Akron, O., July 2.—It was stated by an official of the American Cereal Co. yesterday that the company would be reorganized with a capitalization of \$8,000,000 preferred and \$4,000,000 common stock. The present capitalization is \$3,400,000 all of one issue. The present stockholders will receive 180 in each for their stock, of two shares of preferred and one of com-mon for every share they now hold. It is supposed the increase in the capital stock of the company is made with a view to buying out the Great Western Gereal Co.

REASON FOR SO DOING.

Says He Wants to be a Candidate for U. S. Senator.

HE HAS A SPLENDID RECORD

Some of His Rulings and Ideas Have Been Very Beneficial to Banks and Their Stockholders, Saving Some of Them Considerable Money.

Washington, July 6.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has tendered his resignation to the president to take effect October 1 president to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dawes said: "I nave resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of allinois for the United States senate. It would not be possible for me during the next year to make a canyass for the next year to make a canvass for the senate and at the same time admin-ister to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would ot have expired until January 1, 903. Mr. Daw's entered the office of comptroller of the currency January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eckels, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chest-nut Street National bank of Phila-delphia, which was one of the most omplicated ever confronting a comp-

He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank, to oppose the general plan of a reor-ganization committee formed of orominent citizens of Philadelphia and for a time he was severely criticized therefor. His plan was followed, however, and it is now recogation is threatened, for the combine will always work its union mills last and the union men will be sufferers by this discrimination.

Pittsburg, July 5.—Quiet prevailed in Amalgamated circles yesterday. There was nothing new in the strike situation and this being the fourth, the headquarters of the association were deserted. In speaking of a general tie-up of the United States Steel Corporation plants unless the companies involved in the present dispute make terms, President Shaffer said that while he would not hesitate to take such a course if it becomes necessary to do so to win, he did not believe there would be ageneral strike. "I have hopes," said the, "that the trouble will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"It is up to the employers now," continued he "Our scale expired the practice of relating the practice of relating toward to the statisfaction of all concerned."

"It is up to the employers now," continued he "Our scale expired to the satisfaction of prompt action when convinced that public interests required that action, and has always acted on this principle, notably in the recent case of the Seventh National bank of New York. One of his first orders after entering the office stopped the practice of the employment of national bank example with the processing the office stopped the practice of the employment of national bank example with the process of the satisfaction of all concerned."

"It is up to the employers now," continued he "Our scale expired the distribution of private banks, the practice of relations of the bank a lien upon other proper ized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other proper ized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other proper ized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other proper ized that a lien upon other proper ized that a lien upon other proper ized that a lien upon other proper ized the valie of the bank a lien upon other proper, which they so not entered."

"It is up to the employers now less than the law authorized, and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the

Comptroller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquivent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at the present time 37 receiverships are being administered by two receivers with greatly reduced expenses. He also has uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks. Upon entering office the fagends of the large national bank failures of the 1802 range were still undisures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the past four years he has collected \$25,000,000 cash from these assets, which covered every description of property. One of the most prominent features of Comptroller Dawe's administration has been his annual report to con-gress. He came to office at a time when the monetary system was of gress. He came to office at a till when the monetary system was made by Dr. Gener, Director General
Buchanan and President Milburn, of
the exposition. Addresses were also
made by James Kerr, president of the
Canadian club, and Albert E. Jones,
president of the Victoria club, both
of this city. Unon the conclusion of
the present national bank system and
the present national bank system and of this city. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies Dr. Borden held a reception in the Canadian building.

The Louisiana Purchase commishe has created 785 banks.

Shower Brings Relief.

New York, July 6.—A severe thun-der storm swept over this city this afternoon and brought with it com-fort to millions of heat-stricken New Yorkers. The temperature fell New Yorkers. The temperature fell 15 degrees in less than two hours and over two inches of rain fell. Some of the sewers, unable to carry off the tremendous volume of water, burst, flooding the streets in various locali-ties and in many cases stores and residences. Lightning struck several buildings but no serious damage was done.

A Subject Discussed.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—The topic which occupied most of the morning session of the annual conference of ...merican rabbis yesterday was one which was brought before was one which was brought before
the conference a year ago and which
caused considerable discussion at that
time. The subject was "Whether or
not the religion of Jesus should be
taught in the Jewish theological
schools."

Investigation Begun.

Chicago, July 6.—Investigation into the causes which led former officers of the supreme lodge of the Endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias to make certain alleged injudicious investments was begun here yesterday. Seven officers of the society, comprising the board of centrol, went comprising the board of control, went into session and heard evidence dealing with the investments.