

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.

Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1872.

DAVID G. CALDER,
Editor and Publisher.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reported capture of Fort Sill, Texas, is not true.

The court to try the government suits against the U. C. and Credit Mobilier companies will sit on the 12th inst., Justice Hunt presiding.

Starting revelations are made about frauds on the ballot boxes in Louisiana, at the last presidential election.

A fire destroyed \$10,000 worth of property in Chicago on Sunday night.

All the Pottawatomie and a large number of Kickapoo Indians have left Mexico.

Latest reports say that European countries will need 23 million bushels of foreign wheat to furnish them bread enough. England and France are worst off.

A marine survey for a cable from the Pacific coast to China and Japan is about to commence.

Letters from the government to Congress, relating to Indian affairs, has been rendered by the commissioner of internal revenue.

A party of Comanche warriors have left their agency for a raid into Mexico.

In a fight in a tenebrous house in Brooklyn, Rebecca Smith and W. Keller were badly hurt. Iron bars were the weapons used.

New York and Schwob with a blow of his fist killed a man named Lidge.

Cholera is raging in Kentucky.

Lately, Massachusetts returns show Washburn far ahead of Butler.

Two New Bedford whalers are reported lost; their crews suffered severely.

The Crown Point Mining Company has declared a three dollar dividend.

The anniversary of the admission of California as a State is being celebrated to-day.

Castellar, the new president of the Cities, and head of the ministry in Spain, will make a big effort to crush the Carlists.

The new Dockal at Flushing, Holland, was opened by the King on the 7th.

Bandits are depredating in Mexico.

Business is very depressed in some of the West India Islands, as well as in Salt Lake.

General Custer's cavalry have had another fight with and beaten the Indians on the Yellowstone.

The payment of the Geneva award—\$15,000,000 in gold—by Great Britain to the United States, is to take place to-day.

BEAU HICKMAN AND OTHER BEAUS.

ONE of the old notoriety of Washington, D. C., has recently gone the way of "Beau Hickman," or Robert L. Hickman, or "Miss Beau," as master of a belle, will turn him. He died September 2nd, of paralysis, in a Washington hospital.

He is believed to have come of a good family in King William County, Va. Two of his sisters, it is said, were married to Gen. Eaton, of N. C.

Beau was always a gay boy, and on the death of his father, is said to have taken his patrimony in cash, \$10,000 or more, and to have rid himself of the name within a year of riotous living.

He first appeared in Washington in 1830 or 1831, being then 22 or 23 years old, and evidently having considerable money. He was dressed elegantly, with gold watch, cane, faultless beaver, and all the et cetera "regardies." He appeared as a sporting man in elegant attire, talked home with positive confidence, patronized the races, and was the observed of all observers. Though he never betted, he would divulge the name of the winning race for ten dollars.

For ten or fifteen years he managed to sport faultlessly, chiefly at the expense of the latter, who usually had to "wait" until Beau had received some of the many thousand dollars which he had "just lent to" Franklin Jackson, or some other "old, good fellow." Beau evidently believed in the Shakespearean motto, "Beau is the slave that pays." When the "slave" excuse would not work, Beau would argue the point with the tailor and volunteer to verbally advertise him to all his "Beau" friends, which would be better to the tailor than the ready money for the suit.

Beau was seldom inquisitive, and largely professed not to drink. He chose the best rooms at hotels, but evaded payment, until sometimes requested to borrow his patronage elsewhere, which he good-naturedly and politely would do. Once at the first hotel in New York, he borrowed a \$1,000 bill and offered to pay the hotel charges, but the clerk could not change the bill and offered to wait. He is "waiting" still, with the prospect of "waiting" indefinitely.

Beau "raised the house" by shooting visitors to the house of gambling and ill-gotten. He never played, but accepted "chips," which he got the banks to cash. He told anecdotes and stories, for which he also demanded "chips" of value, sounding with the character of the story or the financial status of the listener. Beau always "laughed a bar," was moderately educated, a good conversationalist, always of an equal temper, and never surges either verbally or physically.

About ten years ago, he commenced the new game of life, rapidly, because easily, and with great success, covering with infinite brilliancy, the country from Boston to California, the Mississippi, and the West.

"The boys" were all right, but are crippled up, "so wouldn't show me to be a blood; no common man could be so rough as I am now." His face looked like parchment, his eyes red and inflamed, and he became an object of pity.

An old acquaintance of Beau's, believed he was "over right in his head," with a deractive valent suit, covered with infinite brilliancy, would seize any hotel, shake his bell, and say, "I am a toll team, I am."

His favorite shooting ground of late periods was New York, the Atlantic and Mississippi, where

where he would listlessly watch the passengers, and bewail the good old times before the war. He was miserly, never treated anybody, regular in his habits, latitudinal for his board, which was invariably expensive, and had money in the bank, which fact once saved him from ministerial punishment as a heretic.

Of late years he received monthly stipends from several wealthy gentlemen. He was never married, though he once lived with a colored woman. Only one acquaintance called him at the hospital, and that one, fearing that he was dead, regularized his will.

He only attended his funeral at the piney-house burial ground.

Beau Nash, or Richard Nash, was born in Swansea, Wales, Oct. 1st, 1874, and died in Bath, Feb. 13, 1876. He was educated at Oxford, where he led a dissipated life. He was placed with a commission in the army, when seventeen years old, to save him from an imprudent marriage. Wearing of rags, he commenced the study of law in the Middle Temple, but his life was mainly devoted to pleasure, and he soon became a leader of fashionable society, sustaining himself therein by the gaming table. He conducted the pageantry of a Middle Temple entertainment to William III with so much tact, that the king offered to knight him, but Nash, having not sufficient "visible means of support," declined the honor.

About that time Bath was com-

ing into note as a watering place, but Dr. Radcliffe, for some fancied insult, had put the place under ban and threatened to write down the waters. At this juncture, in 1704, Nash made his advent there, was appointed master of the ceremonies, and was secured for the town a fair reputation as a resort for valiant, hardy, and pleasure-seekers. Decency of dress and civility of manners were enforced in public resorts, an attractive assembly-room was erected, and the dull country town was transformed into a handsome city. Nash shamed the general prosperity, wicked much influence, was looked upon with much deference by citizens and visitors, and was styled "King of Bath." He still supported himself by the gaming-table, where he played with skill and fairness. He lived in great pomp, travelled in a coach and six with outriders, and was professedly charitable. Notwithstanding his gambling habits, he, like many other sinners, set in those ways, took pains to warn the young and thoughtless against the practice. In his latter days glory waned. A law against gambling deprived him of his principal means of support, and he fell into comparative indigence. After his death he was honored with a public funeral and a marble statue. He was ungainly in person, coarse and ugly in features, and tardily magnificent in dress. But he was born for a certain position, and he filled it with spirit and success.

THE INDIANS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

To every friend of humanity the introduction of the negro into the ranks of the Indians at Fort Sill was gladly received, and the following letter, confirmatory of the same, and also assertive of the principles of dissection, of the Indians in that section, and which, written the day after that of the reported massacre, was received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, September 2d, will afford similar satisfaction.

JOHN AND JACOBSON AGENTS, Salt Lake, 1872.

E. HOAG, Superintendent, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Friend.—By the last mail I had the satisfaction of reporting to the Superintendent that Hoosier and Blackhead had brought in and turned over to me twelve head of horses which had been stolen by the Indians of the Cheyenne nation.

On the 1st instant the Sam-pan-ah-sa tribe, under their leader, O'Connor, came in and turned over to me two horses which had been stolen by the Indians of the Cheyenne nation.

On the 2d instant the Indians of the Cheyenne nation, and which, written the day after that of the reported massacre, was received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, September 2d, will afford similar satisfaction.

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