# Lincoln County Advocate.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

VOL. I. CANTON, D. T., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1876. NO. 10.

Lincoln County Advocate.

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S. W. TALLMAN, Editor and Proprietor.



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—And—
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☞ The best of accommodations for men and teams. J. P. KENDALL, Proprietor.

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Will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of pine lumber, which I will sell at Sioux City prices. 7tf. O. E. HARDY, Proprietor.

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Farmers and all others from the vicinity of Canton will find it to their interest to give my house a call when in Portlandville. Good accommodations for teams. J. STACY, Proprietor.

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Will pay taxes for non-residents. Office at the Court House, Canton, D. T. 7tf.

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Cor. Main & 5th Sts., } Canton, Lincoln Co., D.T.
CONSULTATION FREE.

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CANTON, D. T.

MARK W. BAILEY. O. S. GIFFORD.
BAILEY & GIFFORD,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
CANTON, D. T.

H. B. DONALDSON,
County Treasurer,
CANTON, D. T.
Real Estate and tax paying business promptly attended to. Office at Court House. 1tf.

J. GRIER HAYS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Canton, Beloit, and vicinity. Residence and office at the late residence of Rev. J. D. Snyder, southwest from the Beloit Bridge, Canton, Lincoln Co., D. T.
☞ P. O. Address, Beloit, Iowa. 1tf.

THORE J. THONSTAD,
Ex-Officio County Clerk, and
REGISTER OF DEEDS,
CANTON, LINCOLN CO., D. T.,
Will pay taxes for non-residents, and furnish abstracts of title at reasonable rates. 1tf.

RICHARD JOHNSTON'S
Meat Market
All kinds of fresh and salt meats and everything in the butcher's line always in stock. Shop of Main St., Canton, D. T. 1tf.

JOHNSON HOUSE,
CANTON, D. T.
Passengers on Howard's Stage Line between Sioux Falls and Portlandville going south can get breakfast, and those going north can get supper at this House. Splendid accommodations for all travelers, and good stables in connection with the House.
J. L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. J. SKINNER,
—DEALER IN—
Agricultural Implements,
SIOUX FALLS, D. T.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT
W. H. ROBINSON
Keeps on hand and for sale for cash a large stock of bread, pies, cakes, crackers, cove oysters, canned peaches, &c.; also a full line of confectionery, tobacco, cigars, oranges, lemons, &c. Warm meals at all hours. In connection with the above he has a
First-Class Barber Shop.

E. O. PLUMBE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CANTON, D. T.
Formerly U. S. Marine Surgeon, Licentiate in midwifery and surgery, Hamburg Germany. Office at Keller's Drug Store. Residence over Robertson's store. All calls will receive prompt attention. Charges reasonable. 1tf.

M. L. SYVERUD,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
And Dealer in
Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,
Post Office Building, Canton, D. T.
All kinds of work in my line attended to promptly, and on short notice.
☞ REFERENCE—MY WORK.

PHŒNIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL ..... $600,000,00
CASH SURPLUS ..... $1,252,302.82
The oldest and most reliable company in the United States. Over $10,000,000 in losses have been paid by the Phœnix
JOHN FALDE, Agent,
1tf. Canton, D. T.

B. R. WINTERS,
Dealer in all kinds of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY, &C., &C.,
—At the—
Plunder Store, Bridge street.
CANTON, D. T.

E. W. SKINNER,
Wholesale Dealer in
Agricultural Implements
Of every description,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

THE CENTENNIAL 4TH IS COMING,
AND T. W. Hood
Is opening a large stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he must get rid of some way.

My stock of
Dry Goods
Consists of
CALICOS, DRESS GOODS,
GRASS CLOTH,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, &C.

My Stock of
Groceries
Consists of
SUGARS, TEAS,
SYRUP, COFFEE, DRIED FRUIT,
Spices of all kinds,

And in fact everything kept in a first class store. I also have a job lot of
Millinery Goods,
To sell cheap.
Please Call and Examine Goods and Prices.
T. W HOOD,
Adee & Laning's old stand, Lower Canton.
Cash or Trade Paid for Grain.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
—Dealer in—
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Standard Prints, Heavy Weight Cotton
ade, Cheviot Shirting, Shirting
Stripe, Denims and Heavy
Duck, Bleached
and
Brown Sheeting,
Flannel, Ticking Gingham,
Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Ribbons,
Edging, Hosiery, and a great variety of
NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Glassware,
And a large stock of
GROCERIES,
For sale at low rates for cash.
Cash Paid for Wheat.
CANTON, D. T.

O. A. RUDOLPH,
—DEALER IN—
Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE
Tinware,
STOVES & NAILS,
Farming Hand Tools,
IRON,
PUMPS, GLASS AND PUTTY,
Guns, Revolvers, Etc.
Gunsmithing
—AND—
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
☞ A liberal discount to those ordering largely.
CANTON, D. T.

NEW STORE,
New Goods,
—AND—
New Prices.
The Cheapest Cash Store West of Chicago.
H. G. GILBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Crockery and Glassware.
Ladies' Fancy Hats,
Dress Goods, Shawls, Parasols, Hosiery,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
&c., &c.
No. 60 MAIN ST., CANTON, D. T.

HARALDSON & BEHLMER
—DEALERS IN—
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Boots and Shoes,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, &c., &c.,
MAIN ST., CANTON, D. T. 1tf.

THE
Post-Office Store.
BEN. KENNEDY
Wishes to inform the public that he has opened up a new stock in the Post-office building, consisting of
Books,
STATIONERY,
STAPLE AND
FANCY GROCERIES.
In the Book line can be found a full line of the school books used in Lincoln Co., D. T., and Lyon Co., Iowa.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS, DIARIES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
POCKET LEDGER, &C.
In the grocery line will be found a large stock of everything kept in a first-class grocery store.
Having packed a quantity of pork I am prepared to furnish choice pork at reasonable rates. Being confident that I can make it to the interest of the people to deal with me, I collect a share of the public patronage.


U. S. Treasurer New has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 14. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Lincoln Wilton, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, have also resigned, their resignations to take effect on the first of July.

A bill has been reported from the House Committee on Territories, as a substitute for the bill to regulate the elective franchise in Utah. The substitute provides a general election law for all the Territories, requiring, among other things, that all voting shall be done by ballot, inclosed in envelopes of uniform size, to be supplied by the Secretary of the Territory

All accounts agree that the prospect for an abundant crop of small grain in Southern Dakota was never better. Many of the farmers hold that the promise is brighter than last year at this time, and with ordinary fair weather for the next six weeks the harvest will be worthy a centennial fame, and will go into history with other grand achivements of this centennial year.—*Press & Dakotaian.*

On the 21st inst. President Grant nominated to the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine, *vice* Benjamin H. Bristow, resigned. The Senate at once went into executive session and unanimously confirmed the nomination. Should Senator Morrill accept the appointment he will not enter upon the duties of his office until after the appropriation bills shall have been disposed of.

The bounty bill passed the Lower House of Congress on the 20th inst. It allows all enlisted men, including slaves and Indians, $8.33⅓ for their per cent. of service from April 12, 1861, to May 9, 1865, deducting bounties already paid, but does not include substitutes, men who were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, nor those who were discharged on their own application for other causes than inability incurred in service. All applications for bounties are to be filed within five years.

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, A. F. & A. M., as chosen at the recent session held at Yankton: M. W. G. M., H. H. Blair; Deputy G. M., Geo. H. Hand; S. G. W., B. E. Wood; J. G. W., R. C. Hawkins; G. T., J. B. Watson; G. S., Mark W. Bailey; G. C., Rev. M. Hoyt; G. Marshal, W. H. H. Beadle; G. S. D., C. W. McDonald; G. J. D., Edwin Sharp; G. S. S., E W. Laird; G. J. S., L. W. Bell; G. S. Bearer, A. F. McAuley; G. Pursuivant, G. J. Skinner; G. Tyler, Daniel Niles.

The Democrats have had full control of the House of Representatives for the past six months. What have they done to merit public confidence and future support? Nothing! Their labors have been barren of good results. The people's time and money have been recklessly squandered on fruitless investigations started for no other purpose than to give the Democratic party a little political capital in the Presidential campaign. They will not only fail to secure this capital, but they are likely to lose what little they had formerly gained.—*Republic.*

Hon. J. P. Kidder, our present delegate in Congress, was successful in securing the passage of his bill for the relief of preemptors It was approved by the President on the 24th of May, and reads as follows: "That whenever any pre-emptor on public lands or Indian reservations shall make satisfactory proof at the local land office, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that the crops on the lands occupied by him have been destroyed by grasshoppers within two years prior to the passage of this act, the time within which the preemptor is required to make final proof and payment is hereby extended two years."

The New York *Times* closes an article on the Cincinnati Convention and the nominees thus: "With two such nominees the Republican party can listen to no such word as fail. The strife at Cincinnati has left no sore which a little time will not heal; the defeated candidates cherish no grudges which can impair either the unity or the efficiency of the campaign. The candidate who came so near the nomination has given another example of the manliness and warmth of heart which have won for him many friends by frankly pledging himself to throw all the influence which remains in him on the side of his successful rival. Let all the friends of all the candidates make up their minds to do likewise. The time for dispute and struggle within the party is over.

The little city of St. John's, about twenty miles east of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, was visited on the 19th inst. by a conflagration which destroyed nearly all the business houses and many of the dwellings, and entailing a loss of $2,000,0000. The territory devastated embraces a strip 600 feet wide and a mile and a half long, extending the entire length of Richelieu street from its head to the locks, and spreading on either side along all of the cross streets. Its progress was so rapid that the occupants of the buildings had barely time to escape with their lives. One young lady, endeavoring to save goods, was burned to death, and several other persons were very severely injured. Seven hotel, nine churches, the Custom House, Post-office, two banks, the United States Consulate, the docks, and a number of vessels in the river were destroyed. The business men of the town are not discouraged, however, and have already begun to plan for rebuilding.

Although there is no lack of appreciation by the public of the value of a well conducted newspaper, yet but few realize the annoyance and embarrassment which the prompt payment of many small sums, due publishers, would prevent. To the individual debtor the amounts are unimportant, yet when hundreds, are alike remiss in canceling these obligations, the most thoughtless will recognize the importance to the publisher of the aggregate amount thus withheld. Those who pay promptly are true friends of a newspaper.—*Ex.*

## A DOZEN REASONS.

*The Republic* gives the following twelve good points why the Republican party should be preferred to Democracy. A hundred equally as good could be given:

1. It represents the intelligence and loyalty of the nation.
2. It is the champion of free education and an advocate of the rights of labor.
3. It preserved the Republic in the face of the greatest rebellion of modern times.
4. It restored—through its legislative wisdom—the Southern States to all their rights and privilege in the Union.
5. It abolished slavery.
6. It made freedom universal.
7. It settled the vexed San Juan boundary question.
8. It obtained $15,000,000 from England, and settled amicably the Alabama depredation question.
9. It gives the nation a good national banking system.
10. It has paid nearly $600,000,000 of the national debt.
11. It built the Pacific railroad.
12. It has opened a profitable commerce with Eastern nations through favorable treaties.

## DAKOTA ITEMS.

A new town, to be called "Ovan," has been laid out at the forks of Skunk Creek, fourteen miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

A paper has been started at Crook City, on Whitewood Creek in the Black Hills, by X. S. Burke & Co., and is called the Black Hills *Tribune.*

Christen Andersen, a Dane who resided in Turner county, committed suicide on the 22d by hanging. Andersen was fifty years old, and domestic trouble brought on by religious differences is supposed to have been the cause for this rash deed.

Dakota's prairies never looked better than now and never gave promise of greater yield. The grain stands thick upon the ground and is mostly headed out. The centennial promises us a harvest better than Dakota ever knew.—*Press & Dakotaian.*

G. M. Binks, Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America, in Dakota and Northwest Iowa, will in the future make Sioux Falls his home. Friends of temperance who may require his services to preach sermons, lecture on temperance, and institute Good Templar lodges, will address him at Sioux Falls, Dakota, when he will respond to invitations to preach and lecture in any part of the Territory.—*Pentagraph.*

A correspondent of the Omaha *Bee* furnishes the following information respecting new towns in the Black Hills:

A new town has been commenced and in one of the prettiest spots in the Hills. It is named Centennial City, and is on the road from Deadwood to Crook, seven miles distant from the former and two from the latter. It is situated in a beautiful valley bounded on the west by a lovely forest, and on the east by barren hills, whose sides are of a blood red color capped by a summit of fine white gypsum, on the south and upper extremity of the city is another hill of the same kind which seems to cut the valley in two, while to the northwest as far as the eye can see is a natural sloping valley from one to two miles in width and bounded by trees on the west for twelve miles and on the east by the Red, White and Green hills before mentioned. This valley is taken up for farming purposes for ten miles from Centennial City, and cabins can be seen at regular intervals of one-half mile all the way to the Spear Fish. We believe that Centennial will be the city of the foot hills from the fact that it is the only site near the mines in the north that is within a mile of the diggings. Water has been found at a depth of sixteen feet and enough to supply a good sized town.

ANOTHER TOWN.

Spear Fish is ten miles from Centennial, on one of, or we will say the finest stream in the Hills. The town is one mile square and is laid out on a piece of ground through one-third of which the Spear Fish goes dashing, making a noise like a cataract, so swift is the stream; the ground is as level as a floor, and is *miant* all around; beautiful round hills, red clay, and white gypsum; and grass at their base already fit for the scythe. Among the company owning Spear Fish are Al. Wood, Capt. Spaids and Capt. Garland, of Yankton.

## HAYES AND WHEELER.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He is a graduate of Kenyon College, Ohio, and of the Law School of Cambridge. He adopted the profession of the law, and upon being admitted to the bar opened an office in Cincinnati, where he first held public position as City Solicitor from 1858 to 1861.

In 1861 he entered the army of the Union as Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, was very soon promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, and his regiment was assigned to duty in West Virginia. At the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1872, he had command of his regiment, it being at that time in the Kanawha Division of the Ninth Corps, and official reports give him great credit for the repeated onslaughts he made upon the enemy notwithstanding their vigorous resistance. After the battle of Antietam his regiment was returned to West Virginia, during service in which section he was promoted to colonelcy of his regiment and given command of a division of the Eighth Corps, which was at that time under Gen. Crook. In September, 1864, he was at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, winning the highest praise for the bravery and military skill displayed in those movements with which he was entrusted. The succeeding month he was also in command of his division at Cedar Creek. Shortly after this he was commissioned a Brigadier General, with which rank he left the service.

In October, 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress from the Second District of Ohio, comprising a portion of Hamilton county, by a majority of 3,098 over Joseph C. Butler, the total vote cast being 17,752. In 1867 he defeated Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the most popular Democratic leader of Ohio, for Governor, by a majority of 2,983, the total vote cast being 484,226. In 1869 he did the same for Hon. George H. Pendleton, winning by a majority of 7,518, the total vote cast being 465,359. On his retirement from the Gubernatorial chair, Gov. Hayes was again, in 1872, a candidate for Congress from the Second District, but was defeated by Hon. H. B. Banning by a majority of 1,502, out a total vote of 30,566. The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, June 2d, 1875, to nominate a candidate for Governor, felt that no man was so well fitted to lead the party to victory as Gov. Hayes; and although he expressed a strong desire to remain in private life, and urged the nomination of Judge Taft, he received on the first ballot 400 votes out of 537. The ensuing campaign was one of intense excitement, owing to the financial, religious and educational interests involved in the contest. The Republicans went into the contest with earnest zeal, made a gallant and successful fight against the rag money doctrines promulgated by the leaders of the Democratic party, and placed Gov. Hayes again at the head of State affairs by a majority of 5,554 over Wm. Allen, the total vote for the two candidates being 590,090. The office he won in this contest he now holds.

William A. Wheeler's home is in Malone, New York, where he was born June 30, 1819. He received an academic education, and was a year or more a student in the University of Vermont in the class of 1842, but from which he did not graduate. He studied law, but did not pay much independent attention to the practice of his profession. For several years he was District Attorney for Franklin county, N. Y. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the New York House of Assembly, and was in 1858 and 1859 a member of the New York Senate and President of the same. In 1867-8 he was President of the New York Constitutional Convention. He was elected to Congress in 1860, 1868, 1870, 1872 and 1874, and the term which he is now filling will end with the next session. During his public services he has been recognized as a staunch supporter of the doctrines of the Republican party, but he has been in no sense a partisan. It was owing to his superior tact that the Kellogg-McEmery imbroglio in Louisiana was satisfactorily settled, he having been chairman of the House Committee sent to New Orleans to adjudicate the difficulty.—*Sioux City Journal.*

## THE GENERAL EXPRESSION.

At an immense mass meeting held in Washington on the 19th, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations, Attorney-General Taft alluded to his personal knowledge of Gov. Hayes, his political principles, etc., and commented upon the principles of the Republican party. He concluded with saying that popular education is the hope of the republic. "I trust," said he, "that the time be not far distant when all people will acquiesce in sustaining common schools, and when they who would ask a division of the school fund will yield to the genius of Republicanism and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious worship in family and in church, while the state, with a sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the best system of common schools the world ever saw."

After adjournment of the meeting the crowd proceeded to the residence of Mr. Blaine, who, after making a few introductory remarks, spoke as follows:

"I heartily join with you in ratifying the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. I know both candidates well, and have known them long. They are true and tried, honest and competent, strong and popular. I do not believe it was possible for the National Convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mass of the American voters, and have no doubt of its triumphant election in November; and to that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with the most earnest zeal. If I may be permitted to refer to the connecting of my own name with the Republican nomination let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction and without one tinge of regret at the final result. I owe much to the true friends who so faithfully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness toward those who opposed me. I hope I can go further and say that out of all the fierce conflicts of the past half year I do not at this moment cherish a trace of ill-will or uncharitable feeling toward any political rival or any political opponent. Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity of the American people, wisely guarded by the Republican administration of government, which shall be just to all citizens of our own common country. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night."

President Grant made the following speech in responding to a serenade after the above named meeting:

GENTLEMEN: After all the speaking you and I have listened to to-night, for I was with you at your ratification meeting, you cannot wish, even if I was a speaker, to hear anything from me; but I cannot withhold my approval of the excellent ticket given you by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. A ticket that should receive the cordial support of all races in all sections. I know Gov. Hayes personally, and I can surrender with unfeigned pleasure my present position to him, as I believe I shall do on the 5th of March next year, with guaranteed security for your rights and liberties under the laws of the land.

## THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

President Grant sent the following message to Congress on the 20th, in relation to the Extradition Treaty with England:

"It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that Her Majesty's government has finally released both of these fugitives—Winslow and Brent—and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty under which the extradition of fugitives criminals is made between the two governments. The position thus taken by the British government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as an abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty on the extradition, and under these circumstances it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this government to make demands upon that government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requision of that character from that government under the treaty. It will be the cause of deep regret if the treaty, which has been thus beneficial in its practical operations, and which has worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding the existence at times of violent political disturbance, of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, and which has given rise to no complaints on the part of either government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and to the general interests of both countries. Its violation or amendment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious and have made efforts to enlarge its scope and to make a new treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime. At the same time I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain a proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to execute the existing treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by treaty the identical conditions which that Government demands under its act of Parliament. In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under the menace of an intended violation or refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it inadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain while the United States desires an enlargement of the list of crimes for which extradition may be asked and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty. It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of treaty relating to the extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the government of the United States or as forming a part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British government remain unchanged I shall not, without an expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

## The Fate of Charley Ross.

A few weeks ago, a Boston detective called at the Fifth Avenue Theater, and explained to Mr. Stephen Fiske that he was in confidential communication with Mrs. Mosher, the widow of the man who had stolen Charley Ross; that she was evidently exercised in mind in regard to the secret of the boy's fate; that she had heard of the stolen child in "Pique," and was anxious to see the play if she could come to the theater unobserved; and he believed that, under the influence of the play, she might be induced to make the confession which she had hitherto refused.

These facts having been represented to Daly, he placed his own private box at the service of the detective, and next evening Mrs. Mosher was brought quietly to the theater. She was a plain, elderly woman, neatly attired in black, and was accompanied by a female friend. During the progress of the trial she laughed and cried with the rest of the audience, but did not exhibit any special perturbation until the last act. The sorrow of the heroine, Miss Fanny Davenport, then appeared to move her strangely. When Miss Davenport exclaimed, "He's dead!" Mrs. Mosher rocked herself backward and forward and repeated: "He's dead! Yes, he's dead!" The joy in the Renfrew family when the stolen child was restored also affected her deeply. At the close of the performance Mrs. Mosher and the detective left the theater as quietly as they had entered, the detective whispering to Mr. Fiske as they passed, "I think it has been a success." No further revelations were vouchsafed until Wednesday, when Mr. Christian K. Roes, the father of the abducted boy, visited Superintendent Walling, and held a long conference in reference to some new clews which have been discovered. It is believed communications have passed between Mrs. Mosher and her brother, Westervelt, now under sentence in Moyamensing Prison, and that the fate of Charley Ross is shortly to be cleared up.—*New York Sun.*

## Charlotte Temple's Grave.

In Trinity Churchyard, about twenty feet from Broadway, and not more than three rods directly north of the buttress of the church tower, is the grave of Charlotte Temple. Upon this grave lies an oblong stone, browned with time and covered with moss, bearing only the inscription, "Charlotte Temple." Above this inscription an oblong space has been cut, leaving an empty hollow, which was evidently at some time filled with a memorial tablet. The remains of four leaden bolts at the corners show that whatever the tablet may have been it has been removed. The story which is told concerning this lost memorial is as follows: "Lucy Blackmey, the daughter of Charlotte Temple, came to America from England in 1800, for the purpose of visiting her mother's grave. At that time the story of Charlotte Temple was fresh in the minds of the people, and the sexton of Trinity Church found it an easy task to point her to her mother's unmarked grave. She caused a long freestone slab to be placed over the grave, resting upon pillars. Near the top a silver-plated tablet was set into the stone. Upon this tablet was the following inscription: 'Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Stanley, aged 19 years.' The arms of the House of Derby were engraved above this legend. Her father was a younger son of the Earl of Derby. It is alleged that this plate was subsequently stolen, but before the thieves could escape with it they were frightened by a watchman, and dropped it in the long grass of the churchyard, where it was afterwards found, but not replaced. The pillars have given way, and the slab of stone rests on the ground. It is claimed that the name Charlotte Temple was cut in the stone after the removal of the plate."—*New York Tribune.*