

# THE IOLA REGISTER.

Published Every Friday.

IOLA, KANSAS.

## NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

### A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WORLD'S WORK.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

**PROF. H. R. PALMER** conducts the *May Musical Festival* at Marion, Iowa.

**JUDGE CONNELLY F. TRIGG**, of the United States Circuit Court of Eastern Tennessee, is dead. Postmaster-General Key is spoken of as his successor.

**MR. FELIX COSTE**, of St. Louis, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri.

**JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Sr.**, head of the well known New York banking house of J. & W. Seligman, died on the 25th of heart disease, while on his way home from a Southern tour, undertaken for the benefit of his health.

**DR. JOSEPH F. WEBB**, a brother of Mrs. President Hayes, formerly of Ohio but for two years a resident of Minneapolis, died in the latter city on the 27th, of apoplexy.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention was held on the 28th. There was a spirited struggle over a resolution introduced to call a future Convention for the choice of Presidential Electors, but it was finally voted down and Electors chosen. The delegation to Chicago is instructed to vote unanimously for Gen. Grant.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention, held on the 28th, was composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, eighty of whom were colored. The delegates chosen to the National Convention were instructed to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention elected an unpledged delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The Tilden men claim ten of the twelve delegates.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, which met on the 28th, harmonized the conflicting elements in that State and chose an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati. The delegates are said to stand twenty each for Tilden and Hancock and eighteen for Bayard. The unit rule was rejected by a vote of 125 to 123. Tilden's friends claim a stronger showing than is here given them.

The California Republican State Convention instructed for Blaine and adopted the unit rule.

The new British Parliament was formally opened on the 30th.

**D. W. MIDDLETON**, for twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead.

The Indiana State Greenback Convention, held on the 29th, elected delegates to the National Convention and also nominated a full State ticket, headed as follows: Richard Gregg for Governor; Thomas DeBrule, Lieutenant-Governor; J. B. Yeagley, Secretary of State; George W. Demarre, Auditor; John F. Ulery, Treasurer; John L. Miller, Attorney-General.

**HARTMANN**, the Socialist elected from Hamburg to the German Reichstag, is a journeyman shoemaker.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY** has been tendered and has accepted the United States Judgeship for the Eastern and Middle District of Tennessee, made vacant by the death of Judge Trigg.

The Congressional exodus investigation has closed. It has cost \$40,000 exclusive of printing, which will swell the amount to about \$5,000 more.

**KEMBLE** and companions, the convicted Pennsylvania bribers, have been pardoned by the Governor, upon recommendation of the Board of Pardons, so far as their imprisonment is concerned. They paid their fines and have been discharged from custody.

**DENIS KEARNEY** has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable May 11.

**JUDGE A. W. SWEET**, many years ago a resident of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and since then of California, committed suicide by taking opium at Dallas, Tex., on the 29th.

**EARL COPPER** has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

OFFICIAL announcement is made that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has secured control of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs by the purchase of a majority of the stock.

REPRESENTATIVE WELLS of Missouri has introduced a bill to establish an assay office at St. Louis, and to set apart rooms in the Custom-house and Post-office building for that purpose. The bill appropriates \$10,000 for purchase of needed machinery. This is reported to be upon the recommendation of the Director of the Mint, who has said that an assay office ought to be established at St. Louis.

#### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**WILLIAM P. GILLESPIE**, of Columbus, Ind., made a death-bed confession that he and two others murdered James Jamison, a wealthy stock-trader living in Johnson County, who mysteriously disappeared some ten or twelve years ago.

A BAND of so-called vigilantes, near Hancock's Chapel, Harrison County, Ind., on the 27th made an attempt to run off one Henry Long, who was under examination before a Justice of the Peace upon a charge of murdering a German farmer named Tintlock. Long was armed, and he shot the leader of the vigilantes, Louis Henriot, through the head, killing him instantly. He then secreted himself from the mob, but it was believed was subsequently captured and made away with.

**JOHN DIFFBACK**, a wealthy stock-

man of Dakota, was recently murdered by white stock thieves and 150 head of his horses run off.

A BOILER in the Torrent Shingle Mill, at Savannah, Ga., exploded on the 27th, killing Lewis N. Torrent, Superintendent, and George Hughes, engineer. Eight persons were injured. The building was totally consumed.

**WM. LISHAN** and wife, new settlers, living four miles from Umatilla Agency, Ore., were recently found murdered in bed, their heads being chopped to pieces with an ax. Robbery was not the object, all the property remaining undisturbed. No clew to the assassin.

**MRS. HOUSTON**, living in the country near Austin, Tex., on the 27th, in a fit of insanity, attempted to murder her five children by driving knitting-needles into their brain through their ears. One was killed and two others seriously injured.

**JOHN S. HOOVER** was taken from the Jail at Buena Vista, Colo., on the morning of the 28th, by twenty masked and armed men, and hanged from the window of the Court-house. Hoover shot and killed James Bennett last April. He had secured two continuances of his trial upon affidavits, and finally pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

FOUR lives were lost by the disaster in Madison Square Garden, New York.

The steamer *Alice*, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, on the 28th went over the falls and Government dam at Louisville and sank forty feet from shore in eighteen feet of water. Many of the passengers jumped overboard, but it is believed only one, an unknown man, was drowned.

A NEVADA murderer, Charles Wesley Haymers, was hanged at Winnemucca on the 27th.

**MRS. ABRAHAM CARMAN**, of Jersey City, poured kerosene upon the kitchen fire and was burned to death. She was the mother of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, who with Cove Bennett has been tried three times for the murder of her husband.

**I. M. KALLOCH** has been held for trial without bail on the charge of killing Charles De Young of the San Francisco Chronicle.

**LUCIAN M. NOFTSINGER** was hanged at Gainesville, Tex., on the 30th, for the murder of Willis Cline in August, 1878. Noftsinger was rejected by the woman who subsequently became Cline's wife, and in order to satisfy his jealousy and obtain revenge he murdered her husband. Ben Krebs and James Preston, who were to have been executed at the same time and place, were saved by executive clemency.

TWO men were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in the furnace of the Bryan Hill Iron Company, near Youngstown, O., on the 30th.

SIX employees of a drug house in Aldergate Street, London, lost their lives by the burning of the building on the 30th.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Minister to Colombia, who recently left for his post, has special instructions on the subject of the canal project. He will explain to the President of the Colombia confederation that this Government exercises a protectorate over certain portions of the isthmus, and that the concessions recently granted De Lesseps by the Colombian authorities compel the Americans to look after their own interests.

It has been discovered that the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company owes the Government \$160,000 for arrears of interest due on first mortgage bonds, which matured in 1888. The detached coupons have lain in the Treasury twelve years, very curiously, without any one's attention being called to the fact.

IN accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, orders have been sent to the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri to issue 500 tents for the use of the sufferers by the recent tornado in Missouri.

The officers of the Constellation have been banqueted by the Galway officials.

AT a Cabinet meeting held on the 30th, the threatened invasion of the Ute Indian reservation for mining purposes was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion. It was decided to send Gen. McKenzie and his forces into the reservation to prevent collision between the whites and Indians.

SIX ocean steamers arrived at New York on the 30th, bringing 3,386 emigrants from all parts of Europe. Total arrivals for April, 46,118, the largest number ever landed at Castle Garden in any one month.

**JACKSONVILLE, Ill.**, had a \$100,000 fire on the 30th. The east block of the south side of the Public Square, comprising fifteen buildings, was entirely destroyed. The Post-office was burned out. Total insurance about \$30,000.

**MR. CLARENCE R. RALPH**, Treasurer of the New York Journal of Commerce Company, arrived at St. Louis, March 24, on his way to Colorado. He left his hotel, the Planter's, to visit a dentist, having an attack of the toothache, and this is the last known of him. His friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. He was thirty-eight years old, five feet six inches in height, weighed 116 pounds, and had dark brown hair, mixed with gray, and gray eyes.

**SAMUEL SWEETZER**, living near Milford, Kosciusko County, Ind., died a few days since of trichina, after a sickness of two months' duration. His case was very puzzling to the physicians, they never suspecting the real cause until two or three days before his death. His sufferings were intense and were horrifying to witness.

A BERLIN dispatch says the Government, in concluding extradition treaties with foreign countries, insists on the inclusion of recidives among offenders liable to expulsion and surrender.

The United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, has officially informed the State Department of the contemplated visit of the King of Siam to this country, and urges that he be received and treated with proper con-

sideration. The Cabinet have discussed the propriety of sending a man-of-war to convey him from Europe to this country.

THE semi-official *Berg* of St. Petersburg, publishes the programme of the Revolutionary Executive Committee. The programme declares the Government as being regarded as an enemy. All means which may be employed to overthrow it are justified. All elements of opposition, although not actually allied with the Committee, will have its assistance and protection; persons and social groups knowingly aiding the Government will be treated as enemies. The publication of their document by the *Berg* inaugurates a new method, which the editor announces he intends to pursue against the Revolutionists.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

APRIL 27.—Senate.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported. The House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas, to establish a temporary station for scientific observation, etc., passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was further considered. House.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill passed. Mr. Thomas (R., Ill.), from the Select Committee on Pensions and Back-pay, reported back a bill to equalize the bounty of soldiers of the war of the rebellion. The bill not complying with the rule, which requires every bill to be accompanied by written report, was withdrawn. The House resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the registration of trademarks, which was passed after being shorn of its strictest provisions.

APRIL 28.—Senate.—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented the report of the majority of the select committee to investigate the accounts in the Treasury Department, and submitted some remarks thereon. Mr. Ingalls presented the report of the minority—Messrs. Ingalls and Dawes. Both gentlemen spoke in support of their views, and other members took a hand in the discussion, which grew to be quite lively. Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. House.—Mr. Cox (D. N. Y.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British Colonies. The bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was considered in Committee of the Whole and several sections disposed of. Mr. Thomas (R., Ill.), from the Select Committee on Pensions and Back-pay, reported the bill to equalize bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion. Placed on the calendar. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on Mississippi Levees.

APRIL 29.—Senate.—The Indian Appropriation bill passed. The clause abolishing the Indian Commission was stricken out, also that requiring bids for supplies to be received and contracts awarded in the Mississippi or Missouri Valley. A joint resolution passed, authorizing the President to call an International Sanitary Conference at Washington. House.—The Senate amendments to the Post-route bill were agreed to, also the conference report on the Special Deficiency bill. The Internal Revenue amendment bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

APRIL 30.—Senate.—Consideration was resumed of the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers, the pending question being on Mr. Allison's amendment to direct the President to appoint two colored cadets at large to West Point yearly. Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without debate. The Kellogg-Spofford resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Vance spoke in favor of their adoption. Adjourned till Monday. House.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Chalmers (D. Miss.)—Extending the letter-carrier system to cities of 10,000 inhabitants; by Mr. Wells (D. Mo.)—To establish an assay office in St. Louis. Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic bill, with Senate amendments. Several amendments were disposed of. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

#### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THE Senate was not in session on the 1st. The House further considered in Committee of the Whole the bill amending the Internal Revenue law. The bill ratifying the Ute agreement for the sale of their reservation was reported from committee, also the Post-office Appropriation bill.

THE public debt statement of May 1 shows a decrease in the debt during April of \$12,078,070; legal tenders outstanding, \$316,742,106; total without interest, \$31,381,913; total debt, \$2,147,957,048; total interest, \$19,822,020; cash in Treasury, \$199,464,393; total debt, less cash in Treasury, \$1,968,314,755.

**MRS. NELLIE STOKES**, aged 19, was shot and killed in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 1st, by Edward Kennedy, a young man who had become enamored of her, but whose addresses she had rejected. Kennedy subsequently attempted to commit suicide, but the bullet failed to penetrate the skull and his injuries are not serious. Mrs. Stokes was separated from her husband and Mr. Kennedy at the house where she was boarding.

THE German-American Independent Republican organization of New York have issued a manifesto favoring the holding of an Anti-Third-term Convention at Chicago simultaneous with the regular Republican Convention.

**COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT** has resigned the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to take effect on the 1st of June. Ill health is the cause.

**NEAR Jonesboro, Ind.**, on the night of the 30th, James Johnson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Grant County, had his throat cut with a razor in the hands of an insane man named John Miner, who was about to be sent to an asylum. Miner then cut his own throat from ear to ear. Johnson was alive at last accounts, but not likely to recover.

It is said that an understanding has been arrived at by both parties for an adjournment of Congress by the 1st of June.

THE Potter House, at Battle Creek, Mich., was burned to the ground on the 30th. The American House, adjacent, took fire and was partially burned, and some other property was injured. Some of the guests at the Potter House barely escaped with their lives, and many lost their baggage.

**NEAR Paterson, N. J.**, on the 2d, Joseph Van Houten, a member of a German society out on a May-day frolic, was shot and instantly killed by a farmer named Dalzell, whose land they had attempted to cross after being forbidden. Van Houten's companions would have lynched Dalzell and likewise his son, who took part in the affray, but for the timely arrival of a large squad of policemen.

#### THE MISSOURI TORNADO.

A Semi-official Report of the Great Calamity—An Appeal for Aid.

The following report by Messrs. Shaler and Nipher to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, of their visit to the territory swept by the recent tornado, gives a more comprehensive view of the great disaster than has heretofore been published:

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1880.—To the President and Members Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis: GENTLEMEN—We returned this morning from an exploring tour which covered the entire line of the Marshfield tornado, from its source to where it ceased to be seriously destructive, and embraced also a part of the track of the storm which followed the valley of the Finley, and we wish to say to you, as eye-witnesses of the suffering and destitution now existing among the people living in the paths of these whirlwinds, that the half has not been told you. The James River storm began about thirty-five miles southwest of Springfield, and gradually increased in size and power until, at fourteen miles from its starting point, it had attained a width of 1,800 feet. From here to a point eight miles beyond Marshfield, a total distance of forty-six miles, it has cut an unbroken swath, varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide, almost totally destroying every thing within the limits of this belt. Men, women and children are killed or crippled; horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are in a similar condition; houses, fences and outbuildings not only leveled, but blown away; plows, wagons, reapers and other farming utensils are reduced to scrap iron and kindling-wood; and in many cases fields with growing crops are so covered with forest debris or with mud and sand from the streams that much additional labor is required to save what has been planted. This labor the owners can not give without aid. Some are widows whose husbands have been killed, leaving them with crippled children to nurse; no houses or barns left standing, and entirely without horses or implements with which to carry on the farm. In other cases the farmers are alive and unharmed, but with badly injured families, who demand their first care, and who being utterly without means are dependents on the bounty of their neighbors who were fortunate enough to live outside the tornado's path. Another class consists of those who are crippled for life from the loss of arms or legs. The Finley storm, which probably began at or near Cassville, Barry County, and which followed thirty miles behind the James River whirlwind, gradually diverged from the course of the latter (they were three miles apart at the point of nearest approximation) until it finally reached and destroyed the town of Licking, in Texas County, was less violent than the other, and its path was marked by untouched spaces, but the total damage done was probably fully as great. In Marshfield, eighty-six deaths have occurred to date—about 10 per cent. of the population. Forty-nine are now in the hospital, which is in charge of St. Louis nurses, and of these three will probably die. The destruction of the families of those adults who have been killed is, or will be, most pitiable. The towns of Lebanon and Springfield and the people of the counties adjoining are doing nobly, but the destruction is so great and so widespread that what has been done up to the present time is very inadequate to effect what should be done. We, therefore, most earnestly trust that you will not cease your efforts until the St. Louis subscription has been doubled at the very least, and that, too, as speedily as possible, so that the destitute farmer families may be enabled to make a crop this season and have the necessities of life for the coming winter. We advise also that the additional donations should be distributed as judiciously as possible between the agricultural sufferers and those of the town, and for this purpose you should have a clear-headed representative in the relief committees of Springfield and Marshfield. Any further or more particular information on the subject of the tornado will be given with pleasure upon application to either of the subscribers. We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

FRANCIS E. NIPHER,  
Professor of Physics.  
C. SHALER SMITH,  
Civil Engineer.

An Appeal to the People.

To the charitably disposed people of the United States: The recent cyclones which passed over the western portion of the State of Missouri have brought death and ruin to hundreds of families, laid waste many thriving towns and villages, and scattered to the winds the houses, stock and implements of hundreds of farmers. Recent advices received by this committee show that destruction to be more fearful than pen can picture. Prof. Francis E. Nipher, Professor of Physics in Washington University, and C. Shaler Smith, civil engineer, who have just returned from an exploring tour, which covered the entire line of the two tornadoes, in their report to this committee say that "half has not been told." The James River storm began about thirty-five miles west of Springfield, Mo., and gradually increased in size and power until it had attained a width of 1,800 feet. For a total distance of forty-six miles it had cut an unbroken swath of 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide. Men, women and children are killed or crippled; houses, cattle, sheep and hogs are in a similar condition; houses, fences and outbuildings not only leveled but blown away; plows, wagons, reapers and other farming utensils reduced to scrap iron and kindling wood, and in many cases fields with growing crops so covered with forest debris or with mud or sand that much additional labor will be required to save what has been planted; no houses or barns left standing and farmers entirely without horses or implements with which to carry on the farm.

Similar reports come from other sources, and the demands upon the people are very urgent. St. Louis is doing all in her power for the relief of these unfortunate districts, but the call is great and can not be supplied in an adequate manner by the citizens of this State. This committee, in behalf of the sufferers, appeal to the people of this country to come forward and assist in relieving the great distress of the Southwest. The appeal from the fever-stricken cities of the South during the last two summers are not more urgent than this. This committee will furnish information to any parties having funds to forward to the points needing assistance, and will receive and disburse any money or supplies sent here for this purpose.

E. O. STANARD,  
ALEX. H. SMITH,  
D. P. ROWLAND,  
SAML. CUPPLES,  
MARTIN COLLINS,  
Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee

#### HUMOROUS.

WHEN honest men fall out rogues get their work in.

A HEN on a porcelain egg may be setting a good egg sample, but there is no money in it.

A MAN with a good head on his shoulders will not go too far. It is the same way with a pin.

If any one believes a mad bull is color blind, let the experiment be made with a red flag in a small yard.—N. O. Picayune.

THE way dentists get patients into their offices is to hang out a gigantic imitation tooth with roots six inches long. This settles the business with a timid woman at once.—Detroit Free Press.

"WILL you have cream and glucose in your coffee?" is the question now propounded from the maternal end of the breakfast table. "Yes," answers the pater-familias, "and pass the oleomargarine."

BOSTON has the champion mean man. He was obliged to have a large safe hoisted from the street to a third story window, and caused it to be done at night, when the crowd that always enjoys such a sight couldn't have seen the affair even if they had known about it.—Boston Post.

THIEF before the severe judge:—"What a disgrace! Are you not ashamed, an old man like you, to be brought here accused of theft?" "Pardon me, your Honor; do not upbraid me undeservingly. I began stealing when I was very young."—Paris Paper.

WHEN the young and tender school-girl isn't thinking, Isn't thinking, Of the time when she will be allowed to vote, 'Lowed to vote; The chances are that she is coyly blinking, Coyly blinking, At some young man in a zebra overcoat, Overcoat.

THEY had been sitting before the fire for two hours without a word having been spoken. He was a young man with reddish hair and rough hands, who lived in the neighborhood, and she was a country girl who combed her hair behind her ears and wore a dress without a flounce on it. Two hours had passed without a word, and then he hit her in the side with the point of his finger as if he was stabbing at a baby's mouth, accompanying the movement with an expressive sound like "k-r-ick." She blushed, so did he. Then he said: "Huh?" And then she said: "Uh-hu." And it was all over.—Oil City Derrick.

#### Sights in Havana.

THE people here appear listless; they move slowly, lazily I may say. There is manifest little of the vim and push seen in our Northern cities. The natives are small of stature, sharp-eyed and voluble in speech; in communicating a simple statement, as, for instance, directing the coachman where to drive you, they will talk and talk, and there seems no end to the jabber. "Walking Spanish" means very slow; talking Spanish, fast and long. The victoria carriages, French style, are the popular vehicles in Havana; the streets are full of them. A course drive which may be extended three or four miles costs only eighteen cents, or sixty-five cents the first hour and forty-five cents each subsequent hour; two persons may be comfortably seated in a victoria, and three light bodies can squeeze in. So it will be seen that driving out is a very cheap luxury here, and it is largely availed of by almost everybody except the laboring poor. The horses are small, generally in poor condition, but tough as a knot; their endurance under the broiling sun of this climate is remarkable; they trot off at a fair gait and never seem to tire. The cruelty practiced upon dumb beasts is shocking; the horses are most unmercifully whipped at their work, and oxen, which are almost exclusively used in draying service—moving immense loads with clumsy, heavy carts—are cruelly goaded with a pole steel-tipped to a sharp point. The oxen are so harnessed that they draw from their heads, and rope-reins are attached to rings in their noses to direct their course. Dumb beasts are overworked, poorly fed and tortured to death. Possessed as they are of wonderful endurance, they break down and are used up in three or four years at longest under such cruel usage.—Letter to Troy (N. Y.) Times.

#### About Precious Stones.

MR. WATHERSTON, an eminent London jeweler, gave an interesting lecture lately on gems and precious stones. He said that, with the exception of the diamond in the glass-cutter's hand, they are intrinsically worthless, their high estimation in olden times having been due to their use as magical charms against evil, while in later times they have been prized as concentrated expressions of wealth and splendor. He said that the Braganza, belonging to the crown of Portugal, and still in the rough, is the largest diamond. It weighs 1,680, and the Koh-i-noor, before being cut, weighed 787 carats. There are cruel allegations against the Braganza, to the effect that it is only a white topaz. In this case a diamond belonging to the Rajah of Matan comes to the top. A Governor of Batavia offered \$2,500,000 for it, but the Rajah refused the offer, saying that his diamond was a talisman upon whose possession depended not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family. Of rubies scarcely more than two can be deemed historical. The first and most famous is that in Victoria's cross. It is believed, on tolerably good authority, to have been worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.