Weekly Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Chancellor Fraser's Address.

Awarding of Diplomas to the Graduating Class.

John J. Ingalls' Oration.

[From the Lawrence Tribune.]

Commencement Day took place yesterday. Again the weather was most delightful, and the crowd assembled at an early hour.

At about ten o'clock, the officers, students and guests assembled on the plateau adjoining the University, the band having already taken position there, and formed in procession. The students took the lead, followed by the graduating class, Faculty, Regents, town, county and State officers, United States officers, chancellor and orator. The procession, which was formed by twos, on arriving at the steps leading to the main entrance, stopped and opened ranks, when the chancellor and orator passed through the opened ranks into the building, followed by the entire procession. The exercises commenced now at once with music, followed by the invocation by Rev. Dr. D. Read. The band having again performed a lively air, Chancellor Fraser came forward and addressed the audience. He said the occasion justified him in making a sentimental address. But it should not be forgotten that the Institute was unknown. True, the newspapers, school districts, and men of learning had made it known, in its works, appointments, yet there are men who did not know of this University, the unhappy Kansas University was almost as unfortunate as New Jersey. Kansas was very much disparaged. Its legislators were suspected as gamblers, its lawyers were villified and all practitioners were denounced. He proposed, therefore, to give a declaratory address, instead of a sentimental one. He spoke of the work that had been done, first quoting the sections of the State Constitution referring to the University. In the course of his remarks, which we have not space to follow fully, he spoke his mind rather freely with regard to the action of the Legislature. They had ignored the importance of education. They had not found out that there was a good thing in education. A man when in adverse circumstances will retrench on a number of expenses, but he will never be too poor to give up the education of his children.

The chancellor closed with a few remarks pertaining to the awarding of the diplomas to the graduates. His words to Murray Harris, the first to receive his diploma, were appropriate and very touching. The presentation of the other diplomas were accompanied with appropriate remarks. Mr. Harris is a graduate in the department of Engineering; the other graduates each received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After more music by the band, Senator Ingalls, the orator of the day, was announced and delivered the oration.

The oration was followed by a few announcements, after which the audience repaired to the halls and class rooms below, to make way for the preparations for the banquet. In an inconceivable short time the efficient ladies and gentlemen in charge of the banquet got the table in readiness and the dinner was announced. It was then about three o'clock p. m. It was in reality a banquet—well worthy of the name. The tables seated two hundred and sixty, and were covered and heaped up with everything the most fastidious could desire. It was a grand thing. The committee in charge of it deserve special credit. This committee was composed of the following persons: F. E. Boswell, Maj. Redington, J. C. Horton, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. O. B. Gunn, Mrs. D. M. Moore, Mrs. W. C. Babcock, Mrs. H. W. Baker, Mrs. George Banks, Mrs. Spenser, Mrs. Maj. Ransom and Mrs. Horton. Major Ransom, though on the General Committee, materially assisted with the dinner.

The remainder of the afternoon was consumed by the responses to the toasts. The following toasts were given and appropriately replied to: "The State," Gov. Thomas A. Osborn; "Religion and Learning, Higher Education," Rev. John A. Anderson; "The Judiciary," Hon. S. A. Kingman; "Army and Navy," Gen. Miles; "The Press," Rev. H. M. Storrs, of New York; "The State as an Educator," Hon. H. D. McCarty; "Learning and the Useful Arts," Rev. T. H. Vail; "Our Representative in Congress" Hon. S. A. Cobb; "The Regents of the University," Gov. Robinson and Hon. J. J. Ingalls.

Gov. Osborn was not present. A letter expressing his regrets was read.

This closed the exercises of Commencement Day—a day never to be forgotten.

The Sunken Steamer Mary E. Forsyth

The lighthouse steamer Dandelion, acting under orders of Capt. Boyd, of the Lighthouse Board, stationed in this city, left Passa-l'Outre last evening, or this morning, to render assistance to the officers and crew of the steamer Mary E. Forsyth, now before Chandeleur Island.

The Forsyth, it will be remembered, was wrecked on Monday last, while attempting to make the passage, loaded with U. S. ordnance, from the mouth of the Mississippi to Pensacola. It is usual, in making this passage in a river-built steamer, to take the route inside the Chandeleur Islands, passing between the end of these islands and Breton Island, but the pilot, upon this occasion ventured to take the outside route, which, in the end, wrecked the steamer at a point some fifteen miles to the eastward of Breton Island. The officers and crew were saved in boats, and effected a landing upon Chandeleur Island with about four days' provisions.

The captain with one of the steamer took passage in an oyster boat and were landed, after a somewhat perilous trip, at Biloxi, whence they came to this city to obtain assistance for the crew upon the island—thirty-five men and one woman. The Forsyth was loaded in part with a number of heavy guns. The force of the waves, after she stranded, was so great that before the crew took to the boats these guns were being moved about as though they had been made of wood instead of iron.

At last accounts the cabin of the steamer had been broken away, and it is presumed that by this time the entire vessel has gone to pieces, leaving the ordinance firmly imbedded in the sand, from which it will be, perhaps, a useless task to attempt to extricate it.

It is to be hoped that the Dandelion will retain the scene of the disaster before any suffering takes place among the wrecked crew for want of provisions.

This disaster, we take it, will open the eyes of the government agents, and show them the great risks to which a river built steamer is exposed whenever she attempts to make a sea voyage.

These ordinance stores, it seems to us, ought to have been re-shipped here upon a sea-going steamer.

Prompt Dealing with a Savage.

In the Oregon Indian War of 1855 and 1856, Ouhi, the most conspicuous chief of the Yakimas, a large and powerful tribe in Washington Territory, was one of the principal leaders. After several months of fighting, seeing the hopelessness of the contest, he came in and delivered himself up. The officer to whom he surrendered was Captain Dent, of the Ninth Infantry, the brother-in-law of President Grant. General Wright, who commanded the troops then in the field, as soon as the fact of the capture of Ouhi was announced to him, directed the prisoner to be brought before him. He then said:

"You have seen the sun for the last time. I am going to hang you. Not that you have fought against us in battle, but because before the war broke out you murdered Indian Agent Bolen. He was your friend; but you followed him from the Yakima Agency on his journey to the Dalles, and when at noon he was resting, you and two other Indians killed him, and yet the moment before you had been smoking with him. This was not war—it was the act of a dog, and you shall die a dog's death. Captain Dent, as officer of the day, you will detail a sergeant and the proper number of men, and hang this man as soon as the preparations can be made.

It took very few minutes to carry these orders out. Young Ouhi was stretched up as a warning to other Indian Chiefs that murderers would be punished. General Wright, then in command of the Department of Oregon, by this act did much to bring the war then pending to an end. Captain Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, who was killed by the Modocs at the same time with Captain Thomas, was a son of the old Indian fighter.

Change of Time.

The accommodation train of the Missouri Pacific railroad heretofore leaving Leavenworth at 7:50 A. M., now leaves at 7:22 A. M. W. H. H. BECK.

TRUTHFUL JAMES TO THE EDITOR.

[From the New York Tribune.]

(EUREKA, 1873.)

Which it is not my style
To produce needless pain
By statements that rile,
Or that go 'gin the grain,
But here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye has
no skelp on his brain.

On that Caucasian head
There is no crown of hair.
It is gone, it has fled!
And Echo sez "where?"
And I ask "is this Nation a White Man's, and is
generally things on the square?"

She was known in the camp
As "Nye's other squaw,"
And folks of that stamp
Her no rights in the law,
But is treacherous, sinful, and slimy, as Nye might
her' well known before.

But she said that she knew
Where the Injins was hid,
And the statement was true,
For it seemed that she did;
Since she led William where he was covered by
Seventeen Modocs, and—slid!

Then they reached for his hair;
But Nye sez, "By the Law
Of Nations, forbear!
I surrenders—no more;
And I looks to be treated, you hear me—as a pris'ner,
a pris'ner of war."

But Captain Jack rose
And he sez, "It's too thin.
Such statements as these
It's too late to begin.
There's a Modoc indictment agin you, O Paleface,
and you're goin in!

"You stole Schonchin's squaw,
In the year sixty-two;
It was in sixty-four
That Long Jack you went through,
And you burned Nesty Jim's ranchería and his
wives and his pappooses too

"This gun in my hand,
Was sold me by you
'Gainst the law of the land,
And I grieves, it is true"
And he buried his face in his blanket, and wept as
he held it from view.

"But you're tried and condemned,
And skelping's your doom."
And he paused as he hemmed—
But why this resume?
He was skelped 'gainst the custom of Nations, and
cut off like a rose in its bloom.

So I asks without guile,
And I trusts not in vain,
If this is the style
That is going to obtain—
If here's Captain Jack still a livin', and Nye with
no skelp on his brain?

—BRET HARTE.

LEAVENWORTH MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

Editor Times:

The term city is not fully defined, when we say it is a large collection of houses. Nor is its relation complete when it has become a factor in the commercial world. It is like a child then, beginning to stand alone. As it cultivates the fine arts and makes them a part of its growth and every day life, then, and not till then, does it define itself fully.

A city which neglects to foster and develop among her citizens a taste for painting, sculpturing, and music fails to lay the basis for homes for the sons and daughters of her merchants and tradesmen, who have become rich through her mercantile marts and commodities.

Would Leavenworth continue the Metropolis of Kansas she must care for other things besides railroads.

She has reason to be proud of her artists who stand before the canvass, easel in hand; but has she not obtained equal glory from the musical talents of her citizens, and especially of those who have proved themselves more than amateurs?

Again;—Can she expect to do herself honor without maintaining those institutions devoted to the musical education of her youth and middle aged?

It was our good fortune a few evenings since, to listen to a class exhibit or semi-concert at the Conservatory of Music in South Leavenworth.

While the programme would have been creditable anywhere, it was not something upon which a great amount of time had been spent, (with the exception of a piece or two), but was simply a showing of school work, as done at the conservatory. Some of the pupils presented had not been in but one term, but their progress was remarkable.

A novel feature worthy of mention here, is the teaching of instrumental music in classes. Its most valuable feature is that, it brings the price of instruction within the reach of the poor. Thus they can have a luxury, which heretofore the rich only could enjoy. It was clearly demonstrated at the examination that class drill instrumentally is feasible; especially under such teachers as Mr. Brown and Miss Maggie Douglass. There is indeed, at this Conservatory, a rare opportunity to secure a knowledge of that art divine, that makes home lovable.

There were two or three persons present, who evinced that they were not in sympathy with the Conservatory, and would pluck away the already richly won laurels, were it in their power.

Little Ella, the first bud of promise from this "Garden of Song," assisted by her sister, Mamie Few, rendered "Sounds from Home," in a manner that did credit to both teacher and pupils. "Sabbath March," composed by Mr. Brown, and arranged for the organ by Miss Douglass, as we heard her play it that evening upon an *Estey* organ, was worthy a hearing anywhere. It is a gem.

Finally. A conservatory of music, under the personal supervison of *such* artists, should certainly command the patronage of a wide and widening circle. MUSIC.

A New Phase in Paris.

A writer in Galignani remarks that the Englishman or American should be sympathized with, who, after having conscientiously "domed" the sights of Paris, comes across a paragraph in some p[illegible] of an incident, which reveals [illegible] that he does not know all about the French capital. Some men feel annoyed at these discoveries, but there are dozens who have lived years in Paris, and yet find out every day something new. He then describes a society scene which he witnessed.

"I was lately invited to be present at a grand wedding. The wealth of the bride, the title of the bridegroom, the look of the invitation cards, and the name of the aristocratic church at which the religious ceremony was to take place, announced that the whole affair would be of the most formal propriety. It was a somewhat cheerless day, but a proper sense of duty suggested the necessity of looking cheerful in a dress suit. Yet when I reached the party of wedding guests in the nave, I was perfectly astonished at their dowdy appearance. I concluded I had made a mistake, and that the lovely figure in white lace was not the millionaire's daughter about to exchange her wreath of orange blossoms for a Countesses' coronet. I looked about, however, before leaving my seat; there was a burial going on at one of the side altars, a christening opposite, and no other bride in the church; but I recognized the well known faces of illustrious deputies dressed in overcoats, but with small faded scarlet rosettes in their button holes. The Duchess de F—— wore an old black lace bonnet, the Vicomtesse de V—— was in a crushed velvet cloak, and the Baroness de S—— in a set of furs which had been perhaps sable in 1830, but looked like old dyed rabbit skin now. Never did such a dowdy train of dignified stately well wishers follow a pretty creature out of church. Even the officials threw the armorial carriage doors to with a spiteful slam, and one footman whispered to a comrade that "he was greatly disappointed at the whole lot." I was trying to remember which of the many wretched weddings I had witnessed could be compared to this, when a friend put his arm through mine, and we walked on together. An exchange of impressions of course ensued, and my companion at once explained the cause of these shabby nuptials. "Do you not know," he said, "that the legitimists do it on purpose? They have determined not to spend a sou on Paris trades people; they are infuriated at this state of barodeism; there are to be no balls, no dinners, no toilets, no fetes; you will soon see the noblesse of France going threadbare. I refused to believe in any such lack of patriotism, and grew warm in my expression of incredulity, but my friend volunteered to take me a regular round in order to cure me of my disbelief. I can only add that before the end of the day I had been initiated into the secrets of great men by their tailors, and into the mysteries of titled ladies by their milliners. It would take a volume to relate all the disclosures made by exasperated dealers in broadcloth, velvet and satin. "Were it not for the English and Americans," they said, "all establishments might as well be closed. Republicans do not give orders, because this is not an aristocratic commonwealth; imperialists economize, because trade is not to be encouraged under any republic, and as to the partisans of the Bourbons, they do nothing."

—Last Friday Mrs. Coyle, an old lady living in the east part of El Paso, put her head out of the window during the storm, and was struck by lightning. She was stunned for a moment, and had the top of her head singed, but she recovered. She says if she had "only seen the lightning a minute sooner she would have dodged it, but somehow she sin't so spry as she was sixty years ago."

TELEGRAMS

MISCELLANEOUS.

Funeral of the Late Minister Orr.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Church of the Disciples.

Diplomatic and Military Dignitaries in the Procession.

The Masons do Homage en masse.

Examination of Cadets at West Point.

Satanta and Big Tree to be Released.

Forthcoming Report on the Polaris.

The Races at Grand Rapids.

LATE U. S. MINISTER ORR.

New York, June 13.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon all the municipal offices were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late United States Minister Orr, Among those who called at the room to-day to view the remains were Major-General Hancock and staff, who also accepted an invitation to participate in the funeral ceremonies. President Grant telegraphed from West Point his regrets that his engagements would not permit him to be present. Wilmot de Lausure, ex-Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of South Carolina, telegraphed that he was on the way to attend the funeral. Twenty Masonic lodges reported at the City Hall this morning that they would participate in the funeral ceremonies, and about 40 more from this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City will join. As the City Hall clock struck high noon to-day a band stationed on the rotunda played a dirge from Lucia di Lammermoir. A large crowd of people were gathered in the neighborhood.

LATER.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon a great number of persons had assembled in the City Hall Park and its neighborhood, to witness the removal of the body of the late Minister Orr. The City Hall was filled with Freemasons, members of the Common Council, and others, who had come to take part in the ceremonies. Deputy Grand Marshal, Edward E. Thorne, in a brief address to Mayor Havemeyer, assumed charge of the remains. He thanked the city for the interest the corporate authorities had taken in the remains, and expressed his thanks and those of the family of the deceased to the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor in reply expressed his acknowledgements for the trust reposed in the city, and conveyed his sympathy in the bereaved family of the lamented deceased. At about 2:30 the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Mayor and the members of the Common Council descended from the Governor's room to the lower hall, and thence marched slowly out the Park followed by the pall bearers with the body. A solemn dirge was in the meanwhile played by the band stationed on the rotunda. The collin was borne by twelve Knights Templar. The pall bearers, who were distinguished by a white scarf, were as follows: L. H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Wilmot S. De Fauxsane, representing the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; N. P. Waring, P. G. M; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M; John W. Simons, P. G. M; Dan. R. Sickles, P. G. M.; Albert G. MacKay, P. G. M., of South Carolina; Joseph H. E. Drummond, P. G. M.; James Ginkinson, P. G. M., and Joseph D. Evans, P. G. M. The body having been placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six white horses covered with black netting and each led by a colored groom, the procession started. The escort was headed by a large detachment of police, then followed the officers of the Grand Lodge, and of the Grand Commandery, and following the Commanderies, were the Knights Templar, Columbian, Ivorton, Palestine, Cour de Leon, Ivanhoe, Constantine and York, of this city; Dewitt Clinton & Clinton, of Brooklyn, and the New Jersey Knights. After the hearse came the Mayor and Common Council in carriages with the Russian Minister and Consul General, Maj. Gen. Hancock, with Capt. Wharton of his staff, Gen. Morris, Gen. Duryea and numerous others. The procession arrived at the Church of the Disciples about four o'clock, and a casket surrounded by pall bearers and the guard of Knights was carried down the aisle preceded by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., reading the service of the Episcopal church, and was deposited at the foot of the altar. On the altar was placed floral offerings, one a wreath of tuberoses from Mrs. C. P. Lasile, two from the Grand Commandery, and one from the Grand Lodge representing Masonic emblems. The chief mourners and pall bearers, the Grand Marshal, aids to the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery defiled slowly from the church bearing wands covered with crape, to the main entrance, and forming a line through which the procession passed, the guard of Knights under the Eminent G. C., John Connor, following the casket. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth took his place at the altar, and with him were the Rev. S. H. Ting, Jr., Rev. Dr. Garcie, Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain of of the Grand Lodge. The Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated, and after the usual service a sermon was preached by Dr. Hepworth. A choir of voices, consisting of the members of St. Ceciels Lodge, and other Lodges under brother Jerome Hopkins, sung a dirge, after which the funeral services according to the Masonic rite, was performed by Grand Master Edward E Thorne. At the conclusion of the services the remains were escorted from the church by troops of Washington Greys and the Seventh Regiment of New York, S. N. G. bands playing funeral marches. The Grand Lodge of the State preceded the hearse, which was surrounded by Grand Commandary of the Knights of the State. The son of the deceased with Col. Childs, of South Carolina, followed next, after which came the Governors of this State and New Jersey, officers of the army and navy, officers of the civil Service of the United States, Judges of the State and city courts, members of Congress and the Legislature, and citizens. The procession marched through Madison avenue, Fourth street, Fittieth avenue, and Fourteenth street to Eleventh avenue, when the ranks opened and the hearse passed between them to the revenue cutter. Arrived there, the body was taken off and placed on board en route for Jersey, where the train was ready for its reception and removal to South Carolina. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with people.

Washington, June 13.—Several weeks ago Gov. Davis telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he would send Satanta and Big Tree to Fort Sill to await further action by the Texas authorities It is held here, however, that when these chiefs shall be removed to Fort Sill the State can have no jurisdiction over them. There seems to be doubt but that the chiefs will soon be restored to their people.

MINISTER MORI.

Before Mr. Mori left Washington he stated to friends that he tendered his resignation but that it was declined, and that after several months' absence he would resume his functions here as dipomatic representative of Japan. Members of the Legation express much surprise at the recently published accounts to his detriment and say that Mr. Mori possesses the entire confidence of his Government. He left Marseilles on the 8th inst., via of the Isthmus of Suez for Japan, intending to visit Vienna on his return voyage to the United States.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION

Chicago, June 13—Maj. J. W. Powell, of the scientific exploring expedition to the far West, reached this city from Utah this morning for Washington, whither he is going at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. He left his exploring companions in Arizona.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $312,224, making the grand total for the fiscal year to date $11,077,955, or nearly $7,800 in excess of the estimates. Total receipts for this month $4,061,732, and it is believed that there will be collected during the remainder of the month about $4,500,000 more.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

The Post Master General to-day ordered a station of the Chicago postoffice to be established on the West side to be known as the West Division station, service therein to be commenced July 1st. This station will also be a money order office; orders also were issued for enlarging the free delivery system at Cincinnati authorizing the employment of three additional carriers.

COMMENCEMENT.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 13.—The commencement exercises of the public schools of this city closed at midnight on Thursday with the largest and most brilliant audience ever assembled in Tooble's Opera House. The High school class was the largest ever graduated in the city. The commencement exercises of the Highland, Kas., University closed to-day, and the ovations before the different literary societies were pronounced by Rev. J. B. Morton, of Highland, and C. B. Wilkinson, of the St. Joseph Herald.

New York, June 13.—The examination of the graduating class of cadets was concluded to-day, and at 11 o'clock the whole corps formed in the square under the trees in front of the Library Building to witness the presentation of diplomas awarded according class, standing and rank. As each name was called the cadet stepped forward and received his diploma from the President. Previous to the distribution Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, made a speech to the cadets, and at the close Gen. Sherman made a characteristic address, full of good advice. This afternoon the cadets will receive their liberty, and by nightfall most of them will have departed.

Gen. Sherman and party will return to Washington this afternoon, and to-morrow the President and family will return to Long Branch. Secretary Belknap will remain till Monday.

BANK SUSPENSION.

The Columbia bank in the village of Chatham, conducted under the State banking law by W. A. Wolbridge & Co., has suspended, creating great excitement in the village as nearly every business man there had money deposited. The cause of the failure is not made public, but it is supposed to be owing to the recent collapse of the Columbia Paper Company.

United States Senator Windom, Chairman of the Special Committee on Transportation between the seaboard and the interior, visited the Produce Exchange this afternoon. He was received by a committee of prominent members who escorted him through the building and then displayed to him statistics of the island, trade and commerce of the port as collected by the statistician of the association.

POLARIS INVESTIGATION.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary Robison and others, who conducted the Polaris investigation, will meet this evening to agree upon a report.

San Francisco, June 13.—The sale of thoroughbred stock, by B. Whirple & Son, aggregated $120,600. Harvest Queen brought $16,500, Hambletonian $10,100, Speculator $8,500. Cattle generally brought fancy prices. Ajax was not sold.

GRAND RAPIDS RACES.

Grand Rapids, June 13.—In the races to-day for a purse of $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:21 Fred Hooper won the first money on three straight heats; Pilot Temple second; Byron fourth. Western Boy was distanced on the first heat. The fair closed to-day with a largely increased attendance.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION.

Richmond, Va., June 13.—The Catholic Benevolent Union of Virginia adopted the report of a special committee recommending the Catholic Benevolent Union of America at its annual meeting at St. Louis in October next to amend its constitution in regard to representation of the State unions and local societies, so as to allow each State union to elect one delegate for each 300 members represented in their union, and one for a fractional part thereof, and one delegate at large, and that societies not attached to any State union be entitled to representation on the same basis, with the exception of a delegate at large.

THE NEW OREGON SENATOR.

His Divorced Wife, and How He Obtained a Divorce.

The Pittsburg *Leader* contains an account by a reporter sent to Franklin, Butler county, Pa., to see Mrs. Hipple, the divorced wife of the Hon. John Hipple Mitchell, recently elected United States Senator from Oregon. Mrs. Hipple has lately been earning her living in Franklin as a servant in a restaurant, where she has resided since her divorce, but at present is unable to work on account of rheumatism. She has resumed her maiden name of Sadie Horn. The reporter describes her as follows:

She is a woman of not much over thirty years of age, but toil makes her look much older. Her face is not a very intelligent one. It was indicative of bad temper, but not much more than could be expected from one who had bore as much as she has in the shape of a toilsome life. Her mouth is small, and displayed as yet a well preserved set of teeth. Her nose is aquiline, her forehead is rather high. Her hair was jetty black and coarse. It was allowed to hang behind her shoulders, being only secured by a green ribbon. In form she is large and looks like one well inured to a life of toil. Her dress, at the time of the interview, was poor, but neat. Probably if she were Mrs. Mitchell instead of Mrs. Hipple, she would be able to dress better. Her voice is a pleasant one, tolerable well flavored with the rural *patois*. Her English is not always of the best, but, throughout the interview her manner in alluding to the delicate parts of her eventful story, was modest and unassuming, giving me a much better opinion of her than I had gained previously.

She says she was a young girl of fifteen when she married Hipple, and that he was twenty-six. He was a schoolmaster. The following is a part of the conversation between her and the reporter:

Reporter—I understand from Col. Thompson that your husband had contributed regularly to your as well as the children's support during his absence, at least until the divorce was procured?

Mrs. H.—From the time John Hipple left me he has never contributed one cent to my support. The night he went awhy he bought me a silk dress, and bought many things for himself.

Reporter—Col. Thompson said Mr. Hipple had contributed regularly to their support?

Mrs. H.—Until some three years ago he never sent them a cent.

Reporter—About the divorce. Who procured it—Mr. Hipple or you?

Mrs. H.—I applied first.

Reporter—You say you never received any aid from Mr. Hipple. There is a person in this city who says he identified you on a draft from Col. Thompson. How is this?

Mrs. H. (reservedly)—Oh, I see I must tell you the whole story. In 1867 I was in Butler. This was at the time of John's first visit. I was out at work then. Col. Thompson sent word for me to come to his office, as John wanted to see me. I refused to go. Col. Thompson then came to see me. He asked me if I did not want a divorce. Mr. Hipple wanted a divorce, but had no grounds to get one on. I had. Col. Thompson said if I would only apply for a divorce, and release all claims upon Mr. Hipple, he would pay me five hundred dollars. I agreed to this. Mr. Scott, my lawyer, of Butler, was afterward present, and witnessed the agreement drawn up between us. Col. Thompson always pretended the money came out of his own pocket, but, of course, that is not highly probable. That explains the draft. That was the only money I ever received after the separation.

Throughout the interview Mrs. Hipple showed great pain from her rheumatic attacks, and spoke slowly and with difficulty. She displayed no particular animosity against Mr. Hipple, but thought that it was hard that he should be so successful in life while she was sick and dependent upon the charity of her friends for care. She told a most straightforward story, and referred with the greatest freedom for substantiation of her statements to respectable living witnesses. Her story adds another interesting chapter to Senator Hipple's, alias Mitchell's, story.

Joe Jefferson at Leavenworth.

Some sixty of the citizens of Platte City visited Leavenworth last evening to witness this great actor in his specialty of Rip Van Winkle, Henry M. Allen, the efficient and obliging Superintendent of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., furnished an extra train to bring the excursion party home after the performance. The management of this great line of railroad are doing everything in their power, by excursion rates and other concessions, to assist Leavenworth. But we wish to bring to the notice of the press and people of Leavenworth and to complain in the name of their suburban visitors of a grave mistake. The *reserved seats* were sold at $1,50 at the Leavenworth performance, while on the night previously at St. Joseph they were sold at $1. Now, when we come to buy goods of you, we are convinced that we buy as cheaply as we can in any of your rival towns. Why must you charge us one-third more to see and hear the great actor in his famous role of Rip Van Winkle? We are convinced that to correct the mistake on another occasion, and we only complain because for your good we wish you to sell amusement at as low a price as your St. Joseph neighbors in their splendid opera house.—*Platte City Landmark.*

We can say to the Platte City visitors and the editor of the *Landmark* that the rates of admission asked from them were not higher than the rates made to our own citizens. Mr. Jefferson's agent fixed the price of a ticket and a reserved seat at $1 50, and single ticket at $1 each.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OF 1873. SPRING OF 1873.

JOHN SECKLER,

THE

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER,

The Largest Stock this Side of the Mississippi.

THREE FLOORS TO SELECT FROM.

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Having enlarged my business this season by lessing the adjoining Store, No. 322, I am enabled to bring Prices down on a level with the times. In listing the prices I have been guided by the scarcity of money matters, and the extreme low prices the farmers receive for their products. Prices are reduced to about twenty per cent. lower than they were one year ago.

Manufacturers with whom I am dealing, have, according to the times, generously dated my bills ahead as far as May 1st. This enables me to discount my bills at a net profit of 6 per cent.. Not knowing at what prices TOM, DICK or HARRY sell their goods, I am not able to say that I sell my goods at 10 per cent. less than other houses, for I do attend

STRICTLY TO MY OWN BUSINESS ONLY.

I expect to take the experience in the past for my guide in the future, that:

"Honesty is the Best Policy,"

LIST OF SINGLE COATS.

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
4775	Blue Flannel Blouses	$ 1 50	3084	Black Cloth Skeleton coats	$ 5 00
4776	Dark Cottonade Coats	2 25	8200	All wool Cassimere do	6 00
4260	Brown and Grey do	2 20	2417	Black Tricot do do	6 75
2289	Blue Navy Flannel do	4 00	3781	Light Cassimere do	7 00
1676	Dark Jeans do	3 00	5021	Olive Kersey do do	13 00
2154	Black union, cloth do	5 00	6393	J. D. Cassimere do	10 50
2625	Brown Melton do	5 50	6829	Fancy do do	10 50
2834	Cheviot, Assorted Colors	5 00	5023	Olive Kersey do do	13 00
2974	Black cloth coats	6 50	4170	Blue Basket walking coats	14 00
6349	Brown mixed Cassimere coats	7 50	2321	A Blue Diagonal do	15 00
6516	Black silk mixed coats	8 25	4876	Fine extra fine diagonal frock coats	18 00
2827	Fine black dress frock coats	17 00	1252	Blue Mixed coating do	16 00
2915	Extra fine black custom made coats	20 00		Cicergman's frock coats	25 00
2836	Superfine black custom made coats	22 00		do drab de Estes sack coats	1 00
2836A	Ex. sup black custom made coats	25 00	3096	Steel mixed Melton overcoats	15 50
	Extra superfine black frock do	25 00	6569	Drab Melton overcoats	15 50
877	Drab Melton overcoats	11 00	5016A	Light fine Kersey overcoats	20 00

LIST OF PANTS.

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
280	Plantation Jeans Pants	$ 2 00	1086	Blue Jeans, extra	2 50
1067	Fancy Cotton Pants	2 15		Cheviot pants	3 00
2885	Brown Union Cassimere Pants	4 75	5292	Grey striped pants	4 00
8265	Brown striped do do	4 00	361	Fancy Union Cassimere pants	4 50
4357	Dark striped do do	5 00	691	Light striped do do	4 50
3018	Fancy Plaid do do	6 50	9758	Dark mixed do do	5 50
2911A	Light French do do	7 50	2555	Blue Cast pants	6 50
3087A	Light Plaid do do	8 50	2906	Fancy striped Cassimere pants	7 00
3068	Guard's Plaid do do	8 50	2993	Cheviot pants	5 50
2272A	Light Fancy Cassimere pants	8 50	2910	Cheviot pants	6 00
2958A	Grey mixed do do	7 00	3033	Cheviot pants	6 00
2912	Fancy Cassimere custom made pants	7 50	2911	Fancy Cassimere made Cheviot pants	6 50
2313	Fancy plaid do do	7 00	8238	Fine plaid Cheviot pants	7 00
2192	do do do do	7 50	2085	Fancy striped pants	8 00
2257	Fancy light colored French Cas. pants	7 50	2881	Black Union cloth pants	3 00
2443	do do do do	9 00	6296	do do do	4 00
2495A	Light full dress do	10 00	6153	Black cloth pants	5 50
8438	Light party style do	12 00	5842	Black Doeskin pants	6 50
8297	Light evening dress pants	10 00	2675	do do do	7 75
8400	Prince of Wales pants	10 00	2815	do custom made pants	9 00
2268	Dark silk striped pants	10 00	2012	do do extra fine pants	10 00
2770	Lavender pants	11 00	6369	Super extra fine pants	11 00
8355	Light Congress pants	12 00	2842	Black A l extra fine	12 00
6637	Light engagement pants	12 00	2584	Extra superfine Doeskin, custom made	12 00
1151	Blue Jeans pants	2 25			

LIST OF VESTS.

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
2619	Black cloth Vest, single breast	$ 3 00	2710	Black Velvet double breast Vest	$ 4 05
2707	Black Doeskin do do	3 50	2689	Black Doeskin double breasted Vest	4 50
4417	do do do do	3 75	6793	Fancy Silk double breasted Vest	5 40
2299	Black Doeskin superfine vest sin. breast	4 50	8290	French Crepe do do	5 00
1442	Black Silk Vest, single breast	5 50	2843	Black Doeskin extra do	5 50
2728	Black figured silk vest, single breast	7 50	8386	Black Silk Cashmere do	6 00
2217	Black silk velvet vest, single breast	9 00	7881	Fancy Dress do	6 50
1741	Black do do do	10 00	7851	Black figured silk do	7 50
2949	White Marseilles vest, single breast	2 75	8416	Black silk Cashmere do	7 50
3091	White Pique vest, double breast	4 00	2967	White Marseilles single breasted vest	3 50
2984	Drab Corded Pique, do do	4 50	2925	White Corded Pique, double breasted vest	4 00
3074	White party, New style, double breast	4 50	3006	White Pique, new style vest	5 00

PRICE LIST OF YOUTH'S SUITS.

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
66 1	Grey Cottonade suits	$ 4 50	698	Dark Grey Harris Cassimere suits	$14 00
932	A Fancy Satinet suits	7 50	2182	Light colored fine Cassimere suits	15 00
2184	A Fancy Grey suits	8 00	2526	Fancy Cassimere suits	16 00
1857	Fancy Union Cassimere suits	10 00	1424	Fancy custom made suits	17 00
5923	Grey Cassimere suits	11 50	7080	do do do do	18 00
322	Fancy silk mixed suits	12 00	4041	Imported Blue Tricot dress suits	18 00
450	Dark Plaid suits	14 00	4 41	"B" do do do	22 00

PRICE LIST OF BOYS' SUITS, 9 TO 14

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
1069	Dark Jeans suits	$ 3 50	991	Fancy Scotch suits	$ 5 00
514	Satinet Jacket and Pants	5 00	1601	Black silk mixed suits	9 00
2850	Mixed Cassimere Jacket and Pants	5 50	1653	Harris Cassimere suits	9 00
42	Grey Union Jacket and Pants	6 50	5708	Fancy Cassimere suits	9 50
1673	Dark Melton Jacket and Pants	7 50	1483	Dark Union extra suits	10 00
890	Light colored Cheviot suits	8 00	1680	do do do	10 50
649	Fancy Cheviot suits	8 00	2626	Gold mixed suits	10 50
893	Dark Cheviot suits	8 75	644	Blue cloth suits	10 00
1378	Grey Union suits	8 50	981	Lt Br colored fancy suits	14 00
1686	do do	8 50	7481	Extra fine Cassimere suits	14 00

PRICE LIST of CHILDREN Suits 2 1-2 to 9

LOT.		PRICE.	LOT.		PRICE.
824	Childs cottonade suits	$ 4 00	1388	Childs French Cassimere, new styles	$10 00
667	do dark Melton suits, inc. vest	5 50	294	Childs Blue diagonal do do	10 00
667	do light col. do do do	6 00	1433	Childs drab Harris Cassimere suits	10 00
261	Childs dark Cassimere suits	8 00	993	Childs light colored Pique, tasty	11 00
1326	Childs Brown Cassimere do	8 00	1 02	Childs Brown cloth, braided	11 00
277	Childs black velvreteen suits	8 00	970	Childs Blue Cloth, braided	11 00
932	Childs Fancy Cassimere new style su