ABILENE REFLECTOR

—PUBLISHED BY—

L. H. LITTS & CO.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In Rhode Island hereafter the people will vote every ten years to see whether they want the constitution amended.

The bill legalizing pool selling at Monmouth Park has become a law through the failure of the Governor of New Jersey to sign or veto it within the prescribed time.

The British Admiralty Court has found that the captain of the bark Ada Melmore was partially responsible for the sinking of the emigrant ship Kapunda and loss of several hundred lives.

Vilas and Whitney are reported the talkers at Cabinet meetings. Lamar is generally very quiet, but wakes up occasionally and scores a good point. Bayard talks a good deal at long intervals. Fairchild, who occupies Manning's seat at the table, is essentially judicial in his manner.

The other morning John Cavanaugh, a Scranton (Pa.) miner, was buried under a mass of rock at Mount Pleasant colliery. Just as a party of rescuers reached near enough to hear him call out that his leg was broken they were warned by a cracking above them and fled, and another mass of rock fell upon the poor fellow and he was killed outright.

The Governor and Council of Maine recently commenced hearing charges against the State Fish Commissioners. The charges were that the commissioners showed partiality in executing the law; that they paid their private bills out of and otherwise misappropriated funds; that they robbed the lakes of spawn and sold it and that they violated the laws by killing fish and game in the closed season.

The manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina has doubled in volume and value in the last ten years, and real estate values in about the same proportion. North Carolina contains about three hundred square miles of coal, and thirty counties in the State have good workable iron ores. One of the greatest sources of wealth, if properly utilized, in North Carolina, is its timber lands, fully half the State now being a virgin forest.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Alaska Commercial Company complaining that private parties are taking seals in the water about Alaska, and asking that more revenue cutters be sent for their protection. The letter states that between forty thousand and fifty thousand skins have been taken during the year by outside parties, and the United States is asked to prohibit all killing of seals within the eastern half of Behring's strait.

The Light House Board has completed arrangements for increasing and improving the illumination of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island. A strong lens will be placed in the torch, five additional electric lights will be placed around the base, making thirteen of such lights in all, and a number of incandescent lights will be placed in the interior of the statue. The light to be placed in the torch will be one of the most powerful fixed lights in the world.

Mr. Fairchild entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st. The officers and many clerks of the department waited upon him early and extended their congratulations. The crowd became so great that he was compelled to abandon for a time all idea of attending to current work claiming his attention. He received a profusion of flowers and congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country. A majority of the telegrams were from bankers and business men.

One of the accounts of the late attempt on the Czar's life is as follows: "While the Czar was walking on the terrace overlooking the lawn at Gatschina Palace a shot was fired from behind a bush. The bullet whistled close to the Czar's ear. A second shot was fired from behind another bush, but without effect. A sentinel near immediately fired upon the first assailant and, it is reported, killed him on the spot. The second assailant tried to escape, but was arrested. He proved to be an officer of the army."

The Kentucky Court of Appeals overruled the petition for a rehearing in the case of John J. Corneilson. This is his last resort to evade the punishment decreed against him for assaulting with a cowhide Judge Richard Reid in Mount Sterling in May, 1884. Reid, it will be remembered, afterward committed suicide. The verdict of the lower court was a fine of one cent and costs and confinement in the county jail for three years. Corneilson is reported as saying he will surrender and will not attempt to leave the State. Thus, after three years of tedious delay, the offense of cowhiding a judge of the highest court of the Commonwealth will be atoned for.

C. Kirchoff, Jr., agent for the division of mining statistics of the United States geological survey, has prepared a preliminary statement of the production of lead and zinc for 1886, from which it appears that 114,829 short tons of desilverized lead, and 20,800 short tons of nonargentiferous lead were produced. A considerable increase in the make is expected during the current year in Southeast Missouri. The production of spelter in the United States is estimated as follows, the unit being the short ton of 2,000 pounds: Illinois, 21,077; Kansas, 8,932; Missouri, 5,870; Eastern and Southern States, 6,762; total, 42,641. The reports indicate preparations for a further increase in the product during the current year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The members of the extreme left in the Italian Chamber of Deputies have passed resolutions censuring the Government for entering into alliance with Austria and Germany.

General Roswell S. Ripley died from apoplexy while at breakfast in New York on the 29th. He served in the Confederate army and was the officer who directed the fire on Fort Sumter.

Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, committed suicide at the St. Louis custom house on the 30th by plunging down the elevator shaft from the third floor. He fell a distance of eighty feet and crushed in his skull. The cause of the rash act was mental derangement, superinduced by malaria.

Authentic information has been received from St. Petersburg that a fresh attempt had been made upon the Czar's life at the Gatschina palace on the 29th. The Czar was not injured.

Sam Turner, the well known hotel clerk and part proprietor of the Grand Pacific, Chicago, died on the 30th. Mr. Turner was one of the oldest and most popular hotel clerks in the country.

The New Jersey Senate has passed the bill giving women the right of suffrage in school elections.

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned sine die March 31.

John Godfrey Saxe, the poet, died at Albany, N. Y., on the 31st. He was born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816.

The President has directed the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon. This is the first action taken under the Indian Severalty act which was passed by the last Congress.

The British Cabinet has decided to abandon the clause of the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill which provides for the changing of the venue from Dublin to London in certain classes of criminal trials, thus practically removing the greatest cause of the Liberal Unionist opposition to the bill.

Tammany has passed resolutions condemning the Crosby High License bill. Resolutions were also adopted condemning Lord Salisbury's Irish policy and sympathizing with the Irish people.

Charles S. Fairchild has been appointed to succeed Manning as Secretary of the Treasury. He had already acted for a considerable period in that capacity, consequent upon Mr. Manning's sickness.

A dispatch was received in Kansas City from Governor Marmaduke stating, in reply to a question concerning militia companies, that he was about to disband all the companies of militia in the State.

Herr Most has issued another manifesto against the capitalists and police.

President Diaz opened the Mexican Congress on the 1st. Nothing of great importance was outlined in his message.

Rev. James Curran, of New York, has been ordered to do penance for sustaining Dr. McGlynn.

Martin V. Montgomery, the retiring Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in place of Judge McArther, resigned.

Cloture was voted by 361 to 253 in the British Commons on the 1st and further debate on the Coercion bill, first reading, was shut off.

The French Senate has passed the Cattle Duties bill as approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

Queen Victoria arrived at Cannes, France, on the 1st. The houses were decorated and the people cheered her.

The prosecution against Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and Crilly for connection with the Irish plan of campaign has been abandoned.

Rev. A. H. Braun, censor of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York, lectured recently in opposition to Henry George's land theory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports from Virginia indicate serious damage to vegetables from the snow and ice of the 29th.

Joseph Sommers, who dislocated his neck last October, died in Brooklyn on the 29th. His case was remarkable, the fact of living so long under the circumstances being unparalleled.

The Staynor-Ives party held a conference with the Rice-Thomas party at New York on the 29th in relation to the Baltimore & Ohio purchase. The conference was said to have been in relation to the Erie road joining the system which was to operate the Baltimore & Ohio when the control was transferred, but no definite particulars could be obtained.

One of the cables of the Commercial Cable Company was damaged by ice recently. A repair steamship was sent out from New York.

A wholesale merchant of St. Petersburg, worth millions, has been killed by a man to whom he refused to give 80,000 roubles toward the nihilist fund. The murderer was arrested.

A mob of Greeks attacked with stones the residence of the American missionaries in Smyrna. The American legation has asked the Porte to send a man-of-war to Smyrna to protect the missionaries.

A premature blast at West Roxbury, Mass., recently resulted in the death of Joseph Holland, A. Ledgeman, and the wounding of an assistant, Thomas Glynn.

An explosion of gas occurred in the Van Storck mine of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company at Scranton, Pa., the other morning. Eight men were injured, two seriously.

A robber boarded an express car on the West Shore road just before reaching Utica, N. Y., on the night of the 30th, shooting Messenger Lake in the shoulder and then robbing the safe, afterward making his escape. The amount taken was not known.

News has been received at Albuquerque, N. M., of a quarrel between Navajo and Zuni Indians at Defiance. Settlers feared a war between the tribes would result.

The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Association met at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th and reaffirmed the iron clad rule regarding the price list. Trade was reported brisk, with the spring outlook very encouraging. A small advance in prices will probably be made shortly.

An attempt was made the other night at New York to poison Miss Agnes Herndon, the actress. A box of fruit was sent to the lady and after she had partaken of a portion of it she became very sick. It is believed to have been the work of a "crank" admirer from whom she received a letter threatening dire results in case she rejected his suit.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has created a contest board to examine and decide all contests in the preemption public land division.

One man was killed and three fatally injured by an explosion in the boiler works at Erie, Pa., the other day.

New York ticket brokers pretend not to be in the least apprehensive of the results of the agreement of the railroads not to pay any more commissions.

M. Antoine, protester delegate to the Reichstag from Metz, has been expelled by the German Government from Alsace-Lorraine and conducted to the frontier.

Police Inspector Somerville and Constable Garrett, found guilty by a coroner's jury of murdering Hanlon at Youghal, Ireland, have been released on their own recognizances.

The reported loss of the steamer Eagle has been confirmed by the discovery of wreckage on the Bonavista Bay shore, Newfoundland. The crew numbered 250 men, and there was nothing to show that any were saved.

The Stewart sale was concluded on the 31st, with the disposal of the library. The aggregate receipts were about $600,000.

J. B. Bolin's residence at Cedarville, Cal., was destroyed by fire the other night. Mr. Bolin was absent at the time. His wife, three boys and two girls were asleep when the fire began. The girls escaped, but the three boys, aged seven, ten and fifteen, were burned to death. Mrs. Bolin was seriously injured while trying to rescue the children.

An extensive plot involving over 100 Russian officers has been unearthed in the Caucasus.

The jury of inquest in the Richmond Hotel fire, Buffalo, N. Y., by which fifteen persons lost their lives, returned a verdict recently recommending that the electric light wires, which were found to interfere with the work of the fire department, be put under ground, and censuring the proprietors of the hotel for having only one fire escape on the building.

The remarkable case of William Kissane, who has been under indictment in New York for thirty-four years for forgery, caused considerable comment. Kissane fled to California and is reported to be extremely wealthy at present under an assumed name.

President Strong of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company denies absolutely that his company has purchased or has any interest in the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road. He declares that he has no information as to the alleged sale beyond the rumors coming from the street.

The Wabash line passed out of the hands of Receivers Tutt and Humphreys on the 1st.

The decrease of the public debt during March amounted to $12,808,467.

Advices from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. On March 29 while the Czar was exercising in the park connected with Gatschina Palace he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing close to his person. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

An elevator loaded with girls fell five stories in Chicago the other day but none were hurt.

The Dauntless has left Queenstown for Southampton, where she will be overhauled, prior to going on a cruise along the coast of Norway. She will afterwards visit the Azores and then return home.

Judge Wade, of Helena, M. T., rules that no more licenses shall be issued to traveling men for non-resident firms.

The Stonecutters' Association of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport has decided to close all shops until the employes make some settlement regarding wages and hours of work.

The Texas State Rangers recently had a hard fight with outlaws near Memhill, which resulted in four deaths. One of the dead was a ranger, the other three belonging to an outlawed family named Connor.

All the United States prisoners in Southeastern Pennsylvania have been placed on their own recognizances, no money being available for jury trials before next October.

William Clarke, the registry clerk who was accused of stealing a package containing $10,000 from a mail pouch in the New York post-office, was committed for trial on the 1st.

Press dispatches state that a quarantine against cholera has been established at El Paso, Tex., the point of danger from which it was deemed possible that the scourge might be introduced into the United States.

Some time ago the Sewanhaka Yacht Club, of New York, made a request of the Navy Department that a naval officer be detailed for the purpose of giving the club practical instructions in the management of its vessels, with a view that the fleet might be relied upon as a naval reserve. In compliance with this request Commander McCall has been detailed to this duty.

The Bulgarian authorities have caused the arrest of two lawyers, leaders in the recent insurrection, who had taken refuge in the Russian consulate at Rustchuk. They were arrested in the presence of the German Consul.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has closed a contract with the French Cable Company for exclusive interchange of business.

Two freight trains collided near Corinth, Miss., recently killing an engineer and fireman.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commission has quarantined against New York and Vermont.

Further earthquake shocks are reported at Savona in Northern Italy.

News has been received that Charles Roark, who was supposed to be the man who shot Express Messenger Lake and robbed his safe on the West Shore road near Utica, N. Y., the other night, had been captured at Suspension Bridge. He was traced by means of fragments torn from bank notes in express packages when they were hastily opened.

Chicago carpenters struck on the 1st.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was reported engaged fighting the labor unions.

A heavy snow fell at Raleigh, N. C., April 1.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

There are a few isolated cases of cholera at Valparaiso and at Santiago de Chili, but none along the coast to the north.

Clearing house returns for week ended April 2 showed an increase of 11.5 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 7.3.

American securities were in demand in London during the week ended April 2. French and German bourses were depressed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) companies, the Grays and the Blues, have officially resolved to withdraw from the Washington drill because of the entry of three colored companies into the competition.

It is asserted that the alias in California of William Kissane, the New York forger, is Colonel William K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of Sonoma County.

Advices from Bermuda state that the steamer Saragossa, Captain Miller, from Baltimore, March 18, for Port Antonia, foundered at sea 350 miles north of Watkins' island. The crew were all saved.

The great Hotel del Monte at Monterey, Cal., burned on the morning of the 2d. The guests had a very narrow escape, excitement for a time being intense. The total loss amounted to $1,000,000.

It is reported that the President will make favorable response to the invitation of the citizens of St. Louis to visit that city this fall.

New York was greatly excited on the 3d by a report that the Cunard steamship Scythia with 800 souls on board was wrecked at Scituate. The report was unfounded, the vessel herself arriving at port in the afternoon.

The fine Roman amphitheater at Pola in Austria, on the Adriatic, suddenly collapsed on the 2d and fell into an immense chasm which opened on the site. From this chasm vapors are emitted.

During the sitting of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 2d a parchment case containing gunpowder was found in the doorway of the President's bureau. Later in the evening a petard was exploded in the vestibule adjoining the offices of Minister of Finance. Nobody was hurt.

Damages amounting to $400,000 are reported by fires in the cedar brakes on the Brazos river, Tex.

Clarksville, Tenn., suffered a loss of $250,000 by fire on the 3d. First street and part of Franklin streets were swept clean, twenty-four buildings being burned. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Policeman Michael O'Brien, of Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded the other night by a tough named Timothy Grady, whom he was trying to arrest. Grady is under arrest.

The roof of a church at Linguaglossa, Sicily, fell without warning during the services on the 2d, burying beneath it several hundred persons, forty of whom were killed and injured.

The National Bureau of Labor has twenty-nine special agents in the field investigating strikes from 1881 to 1886 and inquiring into the condition of workingmen in the cities.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Missouri, Kansas & Nebraska railroad were filed in the office of the Secretary of State the other day. The object of incorporation is to construct a railroad and telegraph line from a point on the State line of Kansas, southeast of Paola, thence northwesterly via Paola and Lawrence, through the counties of Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, Jefferson, Jackson, Atchison, Brown and Nemaha, to the north line of the State. The capital stock of the company is one million dollars.

If a tree is planted on Arbor Day for every inhabitant of Kansas and nurtured until it gets a good start what a beautiful land this will be twenty years hence.

Over 11,000 men are now engaged in building the Rock Island extensions in Kansas and Nebraska.

The State Silk Culture Commissioners met at Topeka the other day and organized by electing J. S. Codding president and J. Morse secretary. They left for points along the line of the Santa Fe road to decide where the silk culture station should be located. They have $10,000 to expend.

The Attorney General decides that the Municipal Suffrage act does not confer upon women the right to vote for justices of the peace, they not being municipal offices.

After a two days' contest the Executive Council elected Hon. A. R. Green member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to succeed L. L. Turner.

On April 1 the post-offices of Downs and St. John were raised from fourth to third class or Presidential offices.

Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended March 26th: Established, Zenobia, Scott County, Mrs. Hattie Merritt. Discontinued, Brownlee, Atchison County. Postmasters appointed, Clinton, Douglas County; Joseph W. Christian; Fowler, Meade County, Joseph Vaughn; Irving, Marshall County, Florence McMillan; Protection, Comanche County, Harvey T. Rayl; Sheridan, Sheridan County, Valentine Gruber.

The employees of the Missouri Pacific railway in Northern Kansas and Nebraska recently presented W. W. Fagan, the retiring superintendent of the Central Branch division, a very handsome gold watch. The watch was ordered from New York and cost $800. Colonel Fagan retires from the road to assume the duties of the general superintendent of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis road.

A delegation from the department of Kansas G. A. R. recently visited St. Louis for the purpose of securing headquarters for the department during the National Encampment, and quarters for the various posts. After carefully examining the grounds, the committee decided to place their headquarters in the Lindell Hotel, and have secured parlors 6, 7 and 9 for the week of the encampment. After consultation it was decided to give the department of Kansas the exclusive use of Washington Park as a camping ground. The department of Kansas will send at least 25,000 old soldiers to the encampment.

Mr. John Sebastian has been appointed general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road, better known as the Kansas extension of the Rock Island route. The new road was opened for business from St. Joseph to Hebron, Neb., and from St. Joseph to Topeka on Sunday, April 3.

The Denver, Memphis & Atlantic road, which has been for some time under construction across Southern Kansas ostensibly as an independent interprise, has now passed into the control of the Missouri Pacific. This adds to the latter some 200 miles of road already constructed, with several important extensions in progress westward through Kansas and southwest into Indian Territory, all these lines being virtually parallel to lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

There are fifty-five daily newspapers published in Kansas and the boom is growing.

It is stated that nearly seven thousand passes have been returned to the Santa Fe road that have become "dead" by the operations of the Interstate law.

The committee of Odd Fellows appointed by the Grand Lodge to arrange for an excursion to Denver during the third week in September, on the occasion of the assembling of the Sovereign Lodge, met at Topeka the other day. Arrangements were completed for the excursion and the following executive committee appointed: S. F. Burdett, W. A. Carmony, C. H. Shafer, G. A. Huron and S. H. Kelsey. Messrs. Burdett, Shafer and Brant were appointed a committee to devise ways and means for carrying out the plans. A committee was also appointed to arrange for transportation. It is supposed that the excursion will be over the Santa Fe, and that it will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever given in the State. There will be a special train of delegates from the States east of the Mississippi and also from Colorado. This train will reach Kansas City on Saturday, September 17.

Cannell, who kidnaped his little daughter at Rossville some time since from the home of Mrs. Emmerson, who had adopted the child, was subsequently arrested in Southern Kansas after a lively chase and the child recovered. Cannell and two other parties are in jail for the offense.

A meeting of the representatives of the Kansas State Base Ball League was held at Emporia the other day and a permanent organization effected. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for getting a charter.

A late Washington dispatch says: Ex-Representative Hanback, of Kansas, who has been dangerously ill, is now up and will leave for the West soon. He has entered into a partnership and will pursue the practice of law.

Pensions granted Kansans on the 1st: James Doaglass, of Junction City; Orange D. Draper, of Wichita; David Fife, of Cherryvale; Alexander Stephens, of Peabody; James H. Roch, of Kanopolis; Henry L. Heckerson, of Kirwin; Samuel Havennar, of Independence; John S. Wilson, of Downs; Stillman Goodno, of Washington; James Jameson, of Dodge City; Peter Goodnight, of Wellington; Horace C. Derr, of Arkansas City; Young J. Powell, of Robinson; Frank M. Tracy, of Troy; John G. White, of Pittsburg; Abraham S. Nowberger, of Museum; William W. Jones, of Baxter Springs; Cyrus S. Knowles, of Dial: Isaac N. Kinzie, of Salem; Joseph A. Gurley, of Leroy, and Nimrod H. Endsley, of Badger Creek.

Salina has 1,152 school children.

The other day a sixteen-year-old boy by the name of Shewalter, an inmate of the reform school at Topeka, who ran away from that institution last fall, was taken back by the superintendent. The boy had been dodging about from place to place since his escape, and was finally captured at Bloomington, Ill. On the return the boy jumped from the train about forty miles east of Kansas City, while it was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The train was stopped and returned to where the lad jumped off. He got up and attempted to run but was overtaken and put on the train again, somewhat the worse for his jump, but not seriously hurt.

The special mail service from Chilocco, Cowley County, to Arkansas City has been discontinued.

Leavenworth registered 2,673 women as voters, 617 of whom were colored. The total registration for the city election was 6,991.

The post-office site at Pleasantdale, Rush County, has been changed two miles south.

At a special election held in Lyon County recently the propositions to aid the Missouri, Kansas & Southwestern railroad and the Emporia, Winfield & Fort Scott railroad, were carried by about 1,500 majority. Emporia gave over 1,700 majority for the propositions. It is stated that this insures the construction of four railroads to Emporia within the next eighteen months.

A new post-office named Alpine has been established in the Public Land strip with Alexander C. Bender as postmaster.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE.

Opinion of Attorney General Bradford in Regard to Municipal Suffrage for Women —What Officers They Can Vote For.

In response to an inquiry, the Attorney General has written the following letter defining the scope of the Municipal Suffrage law:

TOPEKA, March 29, 1887.

Hon. L. U. Humphrey, Independence, Kan.:

DEAR SENATOR: In answer to your favor of the 18th inst., permit me to say, after considering the statutes bearing on the subject, I am of the opinion that all incorporated cities of this State that elect justices and constables separate from the township in which they are situated are constituted townships for the purpose of electing justices of the peace and constables. (See sec. 4, ch. 19a, comp. laws 1885, and sec. 48, ch. 110, comp. laws 1885.) Therefore justices of the peace and constables, whether elected in or out of a city, are township officers and not municipal officers.

Women are by the statute of Kansas made eligible to vote for municipal officers alone and not township officers. Justices of the peace being constitutional officers, only constitutional electors can vote for their election. Constables are not constitutional officers, and the Legislature without any change in the organic law could have qualified women as electors therefor. The statute of 1887, however, confers municipal suffrage only, and qualified women to vote for municipal officers only.

As justices and constables are township officers and not municipal officers, the rule is the same with reference to each, and women are not qualified electors for the purpose of electing justices of the peace and constables. These offices are elected, however, at the usual city elections in cities of the first and second class, at which municipal officers proper are elected, and precaution should be taken to prevent such complications as might arise if unqualified persons are permitted to vote for justices and constables.

The mayor and city council of each city have general power to enact such ordinances not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State as they deem expedient for the good government of the city and the preservation of peace and good order. They have power in my opinion to provide by ordinance separate ballot boxes, poll books and tally sheets for the purpose of holding city elections, at which time both justices of the peace and municipal officers are elected, and they may also provide for the use of the city two poll books and two ballot boxes to be used by one and the same election board. The returns from the board in each ward in a city being made in the manner provided in the general election law, but separate from each other, they can provide separate ballot boxes, poll books and tally sheets for the municipal election proper, from the election in the city as a township for township officers, that is to say, in one ballot box shall be deposited the ballot upon which is written or printed the name of the candidate for justice of the peace and constable, in the other ballot box may be deposited the ballot containing the names, written or printed, of the candidates for the several municipal officers to be elected.

If the mayor and council of the cities of the first and second class shall fail or neglect to enact such an ordinance, the women themselves can avoid the difficulty in a practical manner by voting for municipal officers only, striking from the written or printed tickets the names of officers for whom there is any doubt of their right to vote.

It is the duty of all good citizens and all city governments to see that the intention of the Legislature in enacting this wise and just law is not nullified. All city councils should by ordinance such as above suggested, make it impossible for complications to arise such as can be imagined if no action is taken.

Women now for the first time are invested with this incalculable power for good in the purification of politics, and see to it if no action is taken by the present city governments, that by no act of theirs shall the will of the Legislature be defeated.

It seems to me there are good reasons outside of the question of women voting for municipal officers at the election for holding that the ballots for municipal officers and for justices of the peace and constables should be cast in a separate box other than the one for municipal officers is deposited. The poll books and ballots cast for justices of the peace and constables must necessarily be canvassed by the county commissioners and should be returned to the county clerk. The poll books and ballots cast for the municipal officers are canvassed by the city council, and the result declared by them.

Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory, I am, yours most respectfully,

S. B. Bradford, Attorney General.

ADULTERATION.

Extent to Which Adulteration of Spices and Condiments Prevails.

Washington, March 31.—The chemists of the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the commissioner have for a year or more been investigating the extent and manner of food adulteration practiced in this country, and a report covering several branches of the work is in process of preparation. That portion relating to spices and condiments, prepared by Clifford Richardson, is already completed. The investigations show that no other kinds of human food are adulterated to such an extent. Of twenty samples of ground cloves examined only two were pure. The others had suffered the extraction of their essential oils and had been polluted by the addition of clove stems, allspice and husks of various kinds. Of eight samples of cayenne pepper only one was pure. Of ten samples of mustard none were pure, unchanged mustard, though several had only suffered the loss of their fixed oil. Others, however, contained quantities of wheat flour, the spurious matter being in some cases two-thirds of the compound. This made it necessary to add tumeric acid (harmless) to restore the mustard color. Ten samples of allspice were examined, eight of which were pure, and four samples of cassia were all pure. Of ten samples of ginger four were pure, while only one out of thirteen samples of black pepper was found to be what it purported to be. A specimen sent from Baltimore to a man who had an army contract was almost entirely spurious. Cayenne pepper, black pepper, husks and mustard hulls were used to give flavor and pungency, while "body" was supplied by ground beans and rice and color by charcoal. Two samples of mace out of five were pure and of three samples of nutmeg examined all were pure. Mr. Richardson's experience leads to the conclusion that the public has the power in its own hands to effect a reform in the matter of spice adulteration. The quality of the article is usually fixed by the retailer, who names the price he is willing to pay. The grinder thereupon estimates the amount of pure spice he can afford to put in, and fills out the order with refuse. Mr. Richardson incidentally mentions a New York spice grinder who within a short time worked off 5,000 pounds of cocoanut husks.

—A Little Mistake—Lena, who has been only a few months from Germany, is very proud of the facility with which she is acquiring the English language. Once in a while, however, when trying to repeat some of the slang phrases used by the boys of the family, she makes a slight mistake. As, for instance, when, after listening with an incredulous smile to a very transparent attempt at a hoax by young John, she exclaimed. "Oh, Master Vonny, dat story is not dick enough."—*Harper's.*

—A man was found dead by the roadside in Alameda County. He had one eye only, and his nose was broken, furnishing, one would think, ample means for identifying him. Yet he was claimed by three different lots of people and positively identified as three different men. He turned out to be none of them, but a different citizen entirely.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—The inhabitants of Old Town, Me., are mostly Indians. The chief offices in the city are occupied by red men, who take as much interest in such affairs as their white brethren in neighboring cities.

MANNINGS' SUCCESSOR.

Hon. Chas. S. Fairchild to Succeed Secretary Manning in President Cleveland's Cabinet—A Brief Sketch of the New Secretary.

Washington, April 1.—It was officially announced from the White House yesterday evening that Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, will be appointed to-day Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac Maynard, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer Jordan's successor has not yet been determined upon, and probably will not be announced for some days. Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, is spoken of most frequently in connection with the place, and to-night is thought most likely to succeed Mr. Jordan.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles Stebbins Fairchild was born a Cazenovia, N. Y., April 30, 1842, and his position as a Cabinet Minister finds him in the prime of life and well fitted for the onerous labors as head of the financial department of the Government. His father was for many years the attorney for the New York Central railroad, and is one of the eminent men of New York. The new Secretary of Treasury received his early education at the Methodist Seminary at Cazenovia, and he entered Harvard in 1859, graduating from that institution with the class 1864. He then entered the Harvard law school and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and subsequently became one of the firm of Hart, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, one of the most successful legal combinations in New York. In 1874 he was appointed deputy Attorney-General, and in his first political position he so distinguished himself, that in the ensuing year he was nominated by the Democratic party for the Attorney Generalship and was elected. He served in this capacity for two years, and they were eventful ones for the people of New York, because the alleged canal ring were receiving the attention of Governor Tilden, and his Attorney-General cordially seconded his efforts to rid the State of them and their methods. Upon the expiration of his term as Attorney-General, Mr. Fairchild, in 1878, visited Europe for the second time, his first trip having occurred in 1871. While on the continent, the future secretary made a careful study of the monetary systems of the Old World, and when he returned to New York he had acquired a valuable fund of information. From 1880, when he returned from Europe, up to the time he was called to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild was practicing his profession in New York City. The new secretary is a very straightforward man of business, easy of access, for it has been his boast since he came to Washington that his door has always been open to callers, no matter what their business was, and in this respect he has shown a marked difference from other officials of the new administration. His face is round and smoothly shaven, a closely clipped black moustache being conspicuous above the firm, closed mouth, while in stature he is slightly above the medium height, compactly built, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds.

Secretary Fairchild is a firm believer in the efficacy of equestrian exercise, and every afternoon at the close of business he mounts his smart bay roadster and rides at a canter through the suburbs of Washington as an appetizer for dinner. Socially, he and his wife are very popular, and his hospitable mansion has always been thronged during the gay season.

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Robber, Single-Handed, Attacks, Wounds and Robs Express Messenger Lake on the West Shore Road—Only About $800 Booty Secured by the Miscreant.

Rome, N. Y., March 31.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Frankfort, N. Y., says Express Messenger Lake, who was robbed between Clark's mills and Frankfort last night, reached here about midnight and was able to proceed to the office of a physician, where his wounds were dressed. He was shot in the upper part of the right arm, the ball passing around the shoulder, causing an ugly wound. The doctors probed for the ball, but were unable to locate it. Lake endured the operation heroically without chloroform. He was weak from the shock and loss of blood, but walked to the station and took the half-past three o'clock train for Albany.

On his way home to Sharon Springs he stated to a correspondent that soon after his train left Clark's mills a man entered his car through the side door, which he shoved back, saying as he entered: "Throw up your hands." Lake did not realize for the instant what was up, and failed to comply with the command. The intruder leveled his revolver at the messenger and shot him. Lake fell to the floor of the car, when his assailant said: "Now, damn you, when I tell you to hold up your hands again you will do it, won't you?"

The fellow then bound the hands and feet of Lake and gagged him. One of his legs the robber tied to the safe. The desperado then took a bunch of keys from the pocket of the messenger and unlocked the safe, which he rifled of its money packages. The amount secured is believed to have been $700 or $800. The robber left the car at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western crossing at Utica, where all trains come to a stop before going to the depot. Before leaving the car the robber said to Lake:

"Damn you, if you say any thing about this I'll come back and kill you."

The messenger replied: "You wouldn't rob a man, then kill him, too, would you?"

"Yes, I would," replied the robber, as he left.

Lake tried to free himself, but did not succeed. At Utica his car was opened and he was relieved from his uncomfortable position. At this place it was determined that he had better stop over and have his wounds attended to.

The messenger says his assailant was a large, strong man, wearing a mask that hung down over his chest. His hair was cut very short at the back, and his hands were calloused, hard and dirty.

A Big Railway Project.

Boston, March 31.—The *Advertiser* says it is reported that the Union Pacific has a project on foot to build a new line from Laramie Wy. T., south to the Colorado state line, where it can effect a union with the Colorado Western and continue the road through to Salt Lake City. The two corporations will act under the title of the Union Pacific & Colorado Western railway, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, divided into shares of $1,000. A company has been formed with officers and directors, as follows: Charles Francis Adams, president; Elisha Atkins, vice-president; F. L. Ames, S. R. Callaway, Gordon Dexter, Sydney Dillon and Ezra H. Baker. Henry McFarland is the secretary and treasurer.

An Old Indictment.

New York, March 31.—A dispatch from San Francisco says that the proceedings in New York to have an old indictment for forgery against William Kissane *nolle prossed* have created a great sensation in that city. It asserts that people who know Kissane and what his present name is maintain a severe silence on the subject. One of his friends says, however, that Kissane is living in an interior flat, and has a family of grow-up daughters, and it would be wrong to wreck their lives because of their father's youthful indiscretions. Recorder Smythe has as yet rendered no decision in the application made to him on Tuesday in regard to the old indictmen.

The First Work of the Commission.

Washington, April 1.—The first business that will come before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, after its complete organization by the election of a secretary, will be to fix the time and place for the hearing of matters submitted by Mr. A. Smith, vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Virgil Powers, general commissioner for pool rates for the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in reference to long and short haul feature of the Inter-State Commerce act as it applies to the railroads east of the Mississippi river, south of the Ohio and west of the Potomac river.

BIG HOTEL FIRE.

Total Destruction of One of the Largest Hotels in California—Other Fires.

Monterey, Cal., April 4.—Fire Saturday morning destroyed the great Hotel del Monte, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The house was crowded with guests but all escaped without injury, though their clothing was all destroyed. The total loss will be over $1,000,000. The fire was first noticed in the lavatory by J. C. Marshall, of Philadelphia, and the clerk was quickly informed of the fact and he called up the servants, who, thinking they could check the flames without trouble, and fearing that a panic might be caused by a sudden alarm, went to work to extinguish the fire without rousing the guests. The hotel was provided with hose in every corridor; with fire extinguishers in every hallway and the system of waterworks was capable of throwing a stream to the height of a hundred feet. The clerk and his assistants turned on the water, when they were horrified to find that the force was so weak as barely to give forth a sprinkle. They rushed to turn on additional streams, with similar results. It soon became evident that they could not control the flames and an alarm was given, servants rushing through the halls and calling on the guests to get up and fly for their lives. Men, women and children dashed from their rooms clad only in their night clothes and such wraps as they could snatch from the beds. They had to dash through smoke and flame on the lower floor to find a place of safety. Many ladies could not summon up courage to face the fire and fled shrieking to the windows of the floors above. The hook and ladder company connected with the hotel was soon at work and ladders were run up to the second and third stories, down which servants carried the women and children who were afraid to face the smoke and flames on the lower floor. The clerk, who was first notified of the fire, made strenuous efforts with his brigade to put out the flames, but water could not be got. The fire was discovered fifteen minutes before the alarm was given and five minutes after the alarm the last guest was out of the house. The terror of the night was made worse by pitchy darkness, for soon after the fire broke out the gas main burst and the hotel was plunged in gloom. The frightened guests huddled together on the lawn and beneath trees. The bowling alley and saloon, which are about one hundred yards from the hotel, were given up to the use of the ladies and children, and all the mattresses and bedding that were saved were placed there for their use. Much of the luggage of the guests was in the annex, the last part of the building to catch fire and nearly all of which was saved, but most of the luggage in the main buildings was lost. Nearly all the things in the safe were saved. In less than half an hour the huge building was enveloped in flames, and within three hours was totally consumed, the only vestige remaining being the brick chimneys. The total losses, including the losses of the guests, will probably reach a million and a half. The only guest who was injured was Captain Scott, a Boston capitalist, who burned his hands in a too rapid descent on a rope from the window of the room he occupied. From the fact that the water pipes had been tampered with and that immediately after the first outbreak of fire flames were noticed in another part of the buildings, it is firmly believed it is the work of an incendiary. The hotel will be rebuilt.

FRENCH FLATS IN FLAMES.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 4.—Smith's block, a five-story French flat structure on Wylie avenue, was badly damaged by fire at nine o'clock Saturday morning. The building was occupied by ten families, who lost nearly all their effects. The fire started in the basement and the flames quickly shot up the elevator shaft, spreading to all parts of the building. A panic ensued among the occupants of the three upper floors and a number of persons barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Hinchman and Mrs. Osmond were taken from the fourth floors almost suffocated, while Mrs. Wilt, a visitor, made her escape from the story by means of a rope suspended from the roof, which had been used in raising articles to the upper floors. William Henry Smith, owner of the building, who had a merchant tailoring establishment on the first floor, was painfully burned about the head and face while trying to extinguish the flames, and his son, who forced his way into the burning building, was also badly singed. The total loss was about $37,000; the insurance $25