

Nebraska Notes

1896 OCTOBER 1896

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Library Day in Nebraska

To all friends of Education in Nebraska. Greeting:—The Nebraska State Teachers' Association has formally recommended that the people of this state observe October 21st (or a day as near that date as practicable) as an annual Library day. Since it is usually most convenient to have special exercises in schools upon Friday, it is recommended that Library day be fixed for the year 1896, upon Friday, October 23d.

Let me call your attention to the excellent opportunity afforded by this anniversary for extending the influence of good literature among our people, both old and young. Let all public school teachers in this state, and all friends of education, enter heartily into the spirit of this day, to the end that existing libraries may be strengthened and new ones established wherever they can be made to contribute to the general intelligence and welfare.

I need not urge the great importance of encouraging children to form habits of useful reading at home. There is no more effective way to build up a good school library; and this anniversary, instituted by our great State Teachers' Association, and coming in the early part of the school year, will give the best possible occasion for a special movement in this important direction.

Your attention is called to the Nebraska Pupils' Reading Circle as one of the most promising adjuncts of such a movement, and it is especially recommended that an effort be made to extend the influence and usefulness of this organization to every school in the state.

Nothing of importance can be accomplished without "organization and a time." Let "Library day" furnish the occasion. Let our schools, by a fitting observance of this day, endeavor to create a deeper interest in the cause of education, and increase or establish a library in every school house, to which all who will may have access under proper restrictions. Funds may be raised at this time by entertainments, donations and subscriptions, or by whatever method may seem best adapted to each locality. Often your board will donate an amount on consideration that you raise a like amount. A "poverty party" once yielded more than thirty dollars.

Let your programs awaken the people to the fact that it is the educated head and hand that leads the day. When this idea possesses young men and women, they will find the means for securing the culture and training they need to prepare them for honored and useful citizenship.

Let it be borne in mind that to furnish one with a carefully selected list of books, "to give him an education," to put him in possession of a moral and intellectual ideal. Therefore let your selection of books be made with reference to quality, not quantity.

We feel we voice the sentiment of all educators in wishing that a well selected library might be placed in every community, giving to all our people the companionship and counsel of "our best minds at their best days." No more appropriate time could be taken for this work than the anniversary of the day which gave America to the civilization of the world.

Chairman State Committee.

North Platte has recently expended \$500 in sidewalk.

A dancing school for little folks has been organized at North Platte.

Mrs. Anna Prestecher of Clatonia, Saline county, died recently of neuralgia of the heart.

After an absence of seven years Rev. J. C. Irwin has again become a resident of Nullertown.

Evangelist Redding has been holding a series of stirring meetings at Schuyler, and Satan has left the town.

M. H. Marble of the Table Rock Argus, raises a peculiar variety of summer squashes, which must be seen to be appreciated.

The Woodmen of the World of Fremont, North Bend, Webster and Cedar Bluffs will picnic at Scott's lake, near North Bend.

Rudolph Valenta, a youth of seventeen, living some miles west of Wilber, had both bones of his leg fractured at the ankle joint by the tumbling rod of a threshing machine, while he was engaged in cutting bands.

There was a small riot on the Elkhorn railroad last week. Half a dozen men employed in the yards became intoxicated, threatened the lives of local railroad officials and are reported to have attempted to obtain control of the switches, intending to derail incoming trains. City Marshal Morrissey patrolled in the yards on the switch engine all night and was compelled to swear in eight or ten special police to maintain order and prevent the men doing damage to railroad property.

BOB FITZSIMMONS ARRESTED

Charged with Arranging a Prize Fight Contrary to Law.

JIM CORBETT WILL GET THE SAME DOSE.

Action of the Court May Have a Salutary Effect in Stopping the Great Crop of Talk Which Noth are Known to Have Harvested.

New York, Sept. 22.—Bob Fitzsimmons was arrested at the Bartholdi hotel by Detective McNaught, who brought him to police headquarters shortly before 1:20 o'clock yesterday. The arrest was made on a warrant charging Fitzsimmons with a misdemeanor in arranging a prize fight in the city.

Fitzsimmons was arraigned in general sessions yesterday morning before Judge Fitzgerald. The court room was crowded. Fitzsimmons leaned on the railing in front of the judge's desk and looked straight at the judge. He carried a silk hat in his hand and wore a Prince Albert coat. His manager, Martin Julian, stood beside him, but he had no counsel. The indictment was read and Fitzsimmons was asked if he wished to plead. After a whispered conversation with Julian he pleaded "not guilty." The judge then held him in \$1,000 bail, and as no bondsman was ready, the judge added: "Committed until bail is furnished."

Fitzsimmons turned pale at the idea of a prison cell struck him, but he was not taken to a cell. He was taken up to the detective's office in general sessions building to wait until some one could be found to go security for him. Fitzsimmons finally secured bail and was released. The district attorney said there were two counts to the indictment. He further said that the case of Fitzsimmons and Corbett, who had been jointly indicted, was the first arrest made since the law was amended.

The indictments against the two pugilists were found by the grand jury a week ago yesterday.

A special from Asbury Park, N. J., says:

After reading the newspaper reports regarding the indictments said to have been made between Corbett and Fitzsimmons for violating the penal code of New York, Corbett said he did not believe that there is such an indictment pending over him. Corbett, who is training for his fight with Sharkey, claims that he did not sign any article for a fight in New York, because he knew it was contrary to the law to sign such papers, and that this part of the contract was deferred until the parties in the affair were out of the state.

A Roast for Dunlop.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A severe attack on Joseph R. Dunlop, who was the editor and publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, is made in the annual report of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, which will be submitted to Postmaster General Wilson during the present week. In discussing the work of the postoffice inspectors during the fiscal year covered by the report, General Maxwell says:

"There is no more contemptible member of society than the professional blackmailer. Joseph R. Dunlop, the editor and publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, by this sort of journalism earned for himself contempt and bitter hatred, and at the same time cleared a handsome fortune."

"His paper was published solely for money, and he pandered to the most degraded classes and depraved tastes to attain his ends. Constantly did he transgress the laws of decency in this publication. He, however, made a fatal mistake when he undertook to prostitute the United States mail service to his nefarious purposes by making it the carrier for his objectionable and obscene publication, and when criminal proceedings were instituted against him in the United States courts, which resulted in his conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for two years and to pay a fine of \$2,000 and costs, there was much rejoicing among the better elements of society in those localities where his black-mailing medium had been circulating."

Gold Coming Over.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamship LaGascogne, which arrived from Havre, brought \$500,000 gold, consigned to Lazard Freres. The bank of British North America announces that it will have a consignment of \$500,000 gold on the steamship Teutonic, leaving Europe Wednesday. Chicago advises that arrangements have been made in London for the shipment of \$1,500,000. Of this amount \$1,200,000 is for the Chicago New Edison company 5 per cents recently sold abroad. Cables announce the sale of 203,000 American eagles by the Bank of England today. The bank still asks 78 shillings for gold bars, but in the open market the price is 3/4 lower.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—The steamer Pavonia, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, brought \$497,500 gold, consigned to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Struck by Lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22.—Four powder mills at Hazardville, Conn., were blown up. Lightning struck one mill, and the explosion set fire to the other three. No one was killed or injured.

Struck Him Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Martin O'Brien, a brawny beef handler, lay in wait for William Oliver, against whom he had a slight grievance. Without a word, O'Brien dealt Oliver a terrific blow with his fist. Oliver fell, and without a look at the prostrate man, O'Brien leisurely walked up Oak street and boarded a car. That was the last seen of him. An ambulance was sent for, but the surgeon who responded to the call pronounced Oliver dead.

Atrocious Cruelty of Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Sept. 20, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 23.—Well authenticated stories of barbarous acts by the Spanish troops continue to reach here. Recently the Havana papers published an account of an alleged battle near Chuccho de Arce, in which, after an hour's fighting, the Spaniards drove the rebels off, killing nineteen and taking many prisoners. The papers suggest that the government should reward Colonel Aguilera, the Spanish commander, for his bravery.

The facts in regard to the "battle" are as follows: On September 17 ten rebels went to attack a guerrilla band that had started from Vegas to the field. When the rebels, in ambush, were ready to attack they noticed a strong body of soldiers coming toward them. Hidden in high grass the rebels let the soldiers come closer and then fired a volley, killing two officers and wounding three soldiers. The troops fired back a volley in the grass, hitting nobody as the enemy could not be seen. Lieutenant-Colonel Aguilera, who commanded the troops and came from his headquarters, Neuva Paz, went after this action towards a colony named Pablo Diaz. There he found a family composed of twenty-five persons, men, women and children. He asked if they had seen any rebels in the neighborhood. On receiving a negative reply, he ordered a general slaughter of everybody, including children from one to ten years of age.

MURDER MOTHER AND SON.

A young man begged to be killed instead of his mother, who was in the eighth month of pregnancy, but he was killed with a machete and bayonet, in presence of the mother. Then they pieced the abdomen of the mother with a bayonet, after which they disembowelled her with a machete. The little children were first pierced with the end of a bayonet, then finished with machetes. Of twenty-five human beings present in that colony, nineteen were butchered, and six made their escape, hiding themselves in the cane, where they remained until late at night, when they could come out safely. Besides truthful witnesses, the men of the guerrillas boasted of what they committed when they went back to Vegas, about two miles from the colony. On September 18th, three days after the slaughter, a traveler passed by the spot of the murder, and was horrified at the number of carion crows devouring the bodies. None had been buried.

On September 18 Colonel Aguilera started with his troops and the guerrillas from Neuva Paz toward the sugar estate Cuero. Near a place called Cuero, he saw a house, went to it and found only three children in it. He asked where the parents were. They answered they had gone after some fuel to prepare their breakfast, and would soon return. The colonel ordered the three children, ten to fourteen years old to be locked up in the house, and after this was done he ordered the guerrillas to set fire to the house. The guerrillas, horrified, disobeyed at first, but under the threats of Aguilera, they acted, and the house was burned down with the children in it.

On their return to Neuva Paz the guerrillas told the people what had been done. This information is from Spanish sources.

After the house was burned Aguilera went on and met a man seventy years of age, who was accompanied by two negroes. He asked where he was going. He answered he was taking some vegetables home to Neuva Paz. The colonel ordered him to be killed with the machete, and the negroes also. The body of the old man was thrown into a well near by, where he was found two days afterward, traced by his hat, that was found near the well. The bodies of the two negroes were chopped to pieces and thrown into a cave, where they were found. All this was related by a sergeant and some of the soldiers.

A Move Will Perpetuate a War.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—At a meeting held last night in Shoreditch to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks, a most important announcement was made, which, it is believed, puts an end to all conjecture regarding the action that might be taken by the British government in the direction of putting an end to the massacres by force of depositing the sultan. The statement was made by Mr. John Lewis, a member of the house of commons for the Haggerstone division of Shoreditch. He said if England had a free hand in the matter very few days would elapse before there would be a change in Turkey. He then added that he was authorized by the foreign office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers that if she attacked Turkey on any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination. If she fired a single shot or took action alone, it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

Six Years for a Customs Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—United States District Judge Morrow yesterday sentenced Frederick R. Williams, ex-customs collector, convicted of extorting money for the illegal landing of Chinamen, to six years in the state prison.

Corbett Will go West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—President Groom of the national athletic club received a dispatch yesterday afternoon from James J. Corbett stating that he accepted the offer of the club for a ten round go with Tom Sharkey for \$10,000. Corbett instructed Groom to go ahead with the arrangements, assured him that he had nothing to do with any other San Francisco club, and stated that he would start at once for the coast.

LEADVILLE PEOPLE NERVOUS

The Militia is Present but Fears are Entertained by Many.

CITIZENS DEMANDING MARTIAL LAW

Some Means Necessary to be Taken to Drive the Strikers—Threats to Burn the Town Causes Excitement and Terror

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 21.—The presence of the militia has had no apparent effect in quieting the nerves of the people of this unfortunate city. The feeling is so intense that the people clutch eagerly at the most absurd of the rumors and the fear is general that dire disaster is certain soon to overtake them.

There were plenty of sensations yesterday, but interest centered in the hope for martial law order, which has not yet come from Governor McIntire. General Brooks received an early hour yesterday an order from the governor which appear to be of an advisory nature. General Brooks was in conversation with the governor over the telephone during the day and late Tuesday night issued a proclamation outlining his military policy while in camp. Judge Owens of the district court also talked with the governor, but was apparently not satisfied with his interview and he declined to talk.

All day the business men and mine-owners have been demanding frantically for martial law that the strikers may be disarmed, their ammunition and dynamite confiscated and all possible means of resistance taken from them.

One of the frights of the day is the rather vague story of an attempt to destroy the city waterworks. The miners' union have long boasted that in the event of armed resistance they would destroy the water system and burn the town. The waterworks are situated about two miles from town in California gulch. Troops were posted there Tuesday and at night a detail of thirty men in charge of an officer, were stationed inside the works. Pickets were thrown out and the hard rainy night passed as comfortably as could be expected. Just before dawn there was a flash of a shot and a faint report on a distant hill, such as might have been a signal. A little later one of the sentries made out some dark forms crawling up the hill. He hailed them and was answered by a shot. There was silence for a time and several scattering shots were fired from the gullies, but the attacking party, finding the guard well awake, drew off without an injury, so far as could be learned on either side.

Colonel McCoy, in charge of Camp McIntire, took the matter less seriously. "I am not inclined to think from the report my officers made to me that there was much in the affair."

Gladstone in America.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Chronicle publishes a long letter from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to M. Maurice Laulet of the Paris Figaro. The letter was written in response to an appeal made by M. Laulet to Mr. Gladstone to arouse the English press in behalf of the Armenians. Mr. Gladstone declares it is his belief that the population of Great Britain is more united in sentiment and more thoroughly aroused by the present outrages in Turkey than they were by the atrocities in Bulgaria in 1876. Continuing he says:

"The question whether effect can be given to the national indignation is now in the balance, and will probably be soon decided. I have read in some Austrian newspapers an affected scruple against sole action by any one state in a European crisis, but there are one of these in Russia, who in 1878, earned lasting honors by liberating Bulgaria and helping onward the freedom and security of the other Balkan states. The other power is France, who in 1840, took up the cause of Egypt and pushed it single handed to the verge of an European war. She wisely forbore to bring about that horrible transcendent calamity, but I gravely doubt whether she was not right, and the combined powers wrong in their policy of that period."

Mr. Gladstone proceeds to denounce "the great assassin," and continues: "For more than a year he has triumphed over the diplomacy of the six powers. They have been laid prostrate at his feet. There is no parallel in history to the humiliation they have so patiently borne. He has, therefore, had every encouragement to continue a course that has been crowned with success. The pending question seems to be, not whether, but when and where, he will proceed to his next murderous exploits. The question for Europe and each power is whether he shall be permitted to swell by myriads the tremendous total of his victims."

In Other years, when I possessed power, I did my best to promote the concert of Europe; but I sorrowfully admit that all the good done in Turkey during the last twenty years was done not by me, but more nearly despite it."

The letter concludes by expressing the hope that the French people will pursue a policy worthy of their greatness, their fame and the high place they have held in European Christian history.

A Negro and an Ax.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—Near Amite City, La., yesterday morning John Johnson, a negro, brained with an axe John Cotton, his wife and Merriam Hevens. Johnson attacked and severely wounded Misses Agnes and Lizzie Miller after which he fled to the swamps. The particulars of the tragedy are meagre, but it is stated that Johnson attempted to criminally assault Agnes Miller, and the killing was the result of an attempt to capture him.

Quieter at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 25.—Another quiet day passed, the only evidence of a miners' strike being the presence of the state militia and the movements of the details going between their camp and the mines that are guarded. The citizens' committee is working readily with the militia and the sheriff and the courts are continuing to act promptly upon all matters referred to them. The usual rumors of trouble to come are heard and the night guards have some tales of attacks averted to tell each morning.

The court of inquiry called by General Brooks convened yesterday afternoon in secret session. By this means some facts are hoped for that will give some light upon the Coronado mine attack of Monday morning. The men now under arrest for the murder of Fireman O'Keefe are Peter Turnbull, vice president of the miners' union; E. J. Dewar, secretary; George Handy, William O'Brien, Patrick Kennedy, J. V. Doyle, Richard Otis, John Alern, Gomeri Richards, Ernest Nicholas, Eugene Cannon, Cornelius Shea, Michael Weibel, Gus Johnson and Nels Clausen.

George S. Handy, recording secretary of the union, said that the officers deeply deplored the violence employed at the Coronado, and that none of them knew of or expected this trouble to occur, which he says he can prove.

Edward Boyle, president of the western federation of miners, bears his arrest with fortitude, declaring he has had nothing to do with the Coronado affair in any way.

Cudahy Wants a Corner.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—December wheat began to take an upward turn on the Chicago board of trade yesterday, and John Cudahy, the credited holder of nearly all the contract wheat for December delivery, is reported to have a deep laid scheme to keep the stuff until the dollar mark is reached. He is said to hold at least 25,000,000 bushels. There was a rise of 1-8 cents in the market yesterday, from 65 cents to 66 1/8 cents, but later in the session the price declined to 64 7/8 and closed at 65 1/2. The demand from the short interest, however, continued unabated on the tap of the gong. The market was partly influenced by the cable quotations recording higher prices and steadily increasing demand. The cry of short crops in Europe has been backed up by higher prices there, and messages from Russia contained the word "famine." Then there is an unusually low aggregate in this country's yield. The well informed here believe Cudahy has utilized his recent good fortune to get a grip on December wheat, which comes dangerously near the "corner" line.

A Receiver Wanted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A bill for a receiver for the Farmers' Trust company of Iowa, was filed in the superior court Wednesday. The complainants are Julia C. Rogers, Caroline M. Hobbs, Frank F. Holmes, Emil Walber, guardian of the estate of Clara Schoof; Harriet F. Schoof, William F. Schoof and others. Judge Paine appointed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as receiver.

The company was incorporated in Iowa with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and its principal business has been to loan money on farm lands. The allegation is made that, as foreclosures were made by the company, President Sayer has not placed the property thus acquired in the hands of proper trustees, to be held as surety for the bonds. Instead, it is alleged, he has withdrawn good securities which were not sufficient, thus violating the agreement contained in the bonds.

In the circuit court Julia C. Rogers began a damage suit also, against Sayer and Treasurer Niggemeyer for \$25,000. The suit is based on the same transactions which are complained of in the bill for a receiver.

Won a Fortune by Abstaining.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—Suit has been brought by C. F. Crocker and W. H. Crocker to terminate a trust under the will of the late Charles Crocker, by which they were custodians of 490 \$1,000 bonds on behalf of George Crocker.

The terms of the trust are that if within the fifteen years, immediately succeeding the testator's death, George Crocker should for five years abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, the bonds shall be turned over to him. Otherwise at the end of fifteen years they are to go to the other heirs—the children of C. F. Crocker and W. H. Crocker and Mrs. Alexander.

The plaintiff avers that from September 22nd, 1891 to September 22nd, 1896, George Crocker has abstained. They desire therefore to turn over the money to him and terminate their trust, and sue the other heirs to give them an opportunity to establish in court any objection they have to such a course.

Insurance Men at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—The national convention of the insurance commissioners has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James R. Waddill, vice-president, Stephen W. Carr; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Cutting. Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

General Mexico Dead.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 25.—A private telegram to members of his family in Dallas, received yesterday evening, announces the death of Gen. Mexico in the city of Mexico, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives of the Mexican congress. Gen. Mexico was regarded as the leading statesman and financier of the Mexican republic, a close friend of President Diaz and a progressive man of modern ideas.

MILITIA RULES SUPREME

Entirely Capable of Maintaining Order at Leadville.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CAUSES A SCENE

A Legal Phase of the Strike Shown in the District Court—Wild Rumors Still Abroad in the City—Non Union Men Arrive.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 26.—The 150 miners from Joplin, Mo., arrived early in Leadville at 5 o'clock yesterday, and were escorted by squads of militia to quarters prepared for them at the Emmet mine, Marion mine and others adjoining in the down town district. Though there was some jeering by men and women in the great crowd assembled at the depot to witness the arrival of this first instalment of non-union miners, no acts of violence were committed. The camp remains at peace and as quiet as it has been throughout the three months' strike. The militia are entirely capable of maintaining order and they are prepared to act promptly and without hesitation. It will be shot to kill if the slightest demonstration indicating a riot occurs.

The court of inquiry has accomplished nothing and it will probably cease its sittings shortly.

The legal phase of the strike occurred yesterday upon a hearing before Judge Owens of the district court as to bail for the twenty-two prisoners charged with the murder of Fireman O'Keef at the Coronado affair of Monday morning. The sheriff and marshal testified that the arrests had been made upon complaints and they personally had no knowledge of evidence sufficient to hold any of the prisoners. The district attorney wanted all the cases dismissed, but this the court declined to do. The attorney for the defendants also requested a hearing of the merits of the cases before dismissal or a finding.

The district attorney in the afternoon created a scene and was ordered out of the court room by the judge, the sheriff escorting the disgraced officer of the court from the hall. Judge Owens decided that in view of the state of affairs existing here and for the reason that the defendants and he himself desired a thorough investigation to be made, the prisoners should be released on bail in sum of \$500 and the sheriff was directed to go out and obtain sureties.

Although interest centered about the court house and a great crowd gathered during the evening, no demonstration occurred, the militia preventing a crush of spectators in the court room.

During the afternoon a crowd also gathered about the Rio Grande depot to await the arrival of the special train bringing in the Joplin miners. The depot was surrounded by state troops and no one without a pass was permitted to cross the line. At 1:30 the four car loads of the local citizen soldiery were sent to Malta, four miles below to guard the train as it came in.

The train arrived at Malta at about 4 o'clock. After some delay it proceeded cautiously up to the city. Along the line of the track in the suburbs there was no demonstration. On the arrival of the train at the Poplar street depot, the miner alighted and formed on the depot platform. The order to march was given and the newcomers, preceded by the guards, started for the hills. There progress was viewed by thousands. At some points on the line demonstrations were made against them, and there were jeers from the striking miners and women and children.

There was a general feeling here yesterday afternoon that the strike is in a fair way to be broken. It is said that many miners who have been out will return to work. There is a strong effort against this, however, from the leaders. The usual forebodings of trouble are heard and countless sensational rumors are continually springing up. Leadville last night was orderly and quiet.

Chicago has Another Hobby.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Two robbers late yesterday afternoon entered the office of the Western Foundry company at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Albany avenue and holding up the cashier, M. A. Rourke, took \$1,600 from the safe and escaped. They were pursued by a crowd which was collected by the foundry people and were in a fair way to be captured at Thirty-sixth street and California avenue, but again eluded their pursuers. At this place the buggy in which the men were riding broke down, and as they were about starting to escape on foot Frank Nyhoff, a milkman, came along. The two men jumped into his wagon and demanded that he vacate. On refusing they shot him in the leg, pitched him out and drove away at a furious pace. Officers from the Brighton police station, who had been apprised of the outrage were soon on the scene and started in pursuit of the flying robbers in a patrol wagon. The men were lost sight of, however, but the police in following in the direction in which they were supposed to have fled found, nearly two miles from the foundry, the milk wagon, which had also broken down. The entire southwest police district was notified and a large detail of officers were sent out.

A Failure and a Suicide.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The firm of Darlington, Quick & Boyden, commission men at the stock yards, failed yesterday morning.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the failure came the information from Lincoln, Ill., that Frederick Boyden, a member of the firm, had committed suicide at this place yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. The firm is one of the oldest and best known among the business houses at this yard.