

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Attorney General Williams has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 15th.

Bush's flouring mill in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire on the 24th of April. Loss, \$8,000; fully insured.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Louis on the 26th of April. The losses foot up from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Lewis J. Leech, aged 19, at New Orleans, April 27, shot and killed Wm. J. Miller, aged 18. Cause, personal difficulty.

At Stringtown, Madison County, Ky., on the 27th of April Reuben Walker shot and killed his brother William in a quarrel over a bottle of whisky.

John Devall's cotton mills at Zanesville, Ohio, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000, on the 22nd of April. Insured for \$15,000.

The paper mill of Geo. Benton & Sons, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire on the 23d of April. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Charles C. Lewis, of the firm of Webster, Lewis & Co., which recently failed in New York, committed suicide at his hotel on the 23d of April.

Johnson, the Ohio murderer who was to have been hung on the 28th of April, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Allen.

Both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature has adjourned sine die. But few, if any of the reform measures were finally passed. The bill appropriating \$117,000 for the expenses of the extra session, was passed.

A defalcation amounting to between five and six thousand dollars, has been discovered in the Western Union Telegraph office in Philadelphia. The Chief Clerk and the late Superintendent have absconded.

Late reports to the Courier Journal give more favorable information as to the effect of the recent unseasonable frost upon the condition of tobacco plants throughout Kentucky. It is now believed that no serious injury was done.

James Laderty, of Rockville, Allegheny county, New York, April 23d, killed his grandmother and robbed her house, and subsequently shot Mrs. Van Noy, who had refused to marry him, and her mother, and then killed himself.

The widow of the late Thomas Emery proposes to build for the Young Men's Christian Association, in Cincinnati, a structure adapted to their wants. The building will seat 1,200 people. Mrs. Emery proposes to give from \$75,000 to \$100,000 for the object.

A fire broke out at Herman, St. Lawrence county, N. J., on the 27th of April, which burned the whole of the business portion of the town, excepting a hotel, one small shoe store, and a small grocery. Loss estimated at \$100,000, with insurance of \$53,000. Several persons severely injured, but none killed.

Suit has been brought by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, at the instance of a special detective, against Walker Mann, Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank at St. Paul, for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duties in absolutely refusing to allow a special agent to inspect the paid and cancelled checks of banks, searching for unstamped checks.

Information from all sections of the State of Missouri, regarding the crops, is to the effect that about three-quarters of the fall wheat has been destroyed. One-half of the wheat will be plowed up and corn planted in its stead. The peach crop in Missouri and Kansas, is nearly destroyed. Apples and pears are reported as not injured.

Advices from Coffeewille, Kansas, state that a large band of Osage Indians have escaped from the Osage Agency, and are moving towards southwestern Kansas, where, it is said, they will take revenge for the killing of four of their tribe by the State militia last August. The settlers are fleeing to the towns of Kansas for protection.

Col. E. M. Yeager, formerly of Mississippi, but for several years a resident of Baltimore, died on the 23d of April. He was proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal. At one time he was prominent before the public in connection with the killing of Col. Crane of Jackson, Mississippi, for which he was tried by a military commission.

The troubles of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have culminated in the appointment as receiver, the President of the company, who will take immediate control of all property. The condition of the financial affairs of the company has not improved with time, and the efforts of those who were trying to build the road were hampered, it is said, by creditors. It is understood no material change will take place in the system of operating that portion of the road already constructed, or in the working force now employed. No construction will be undertaken until the company is placed on such basis that money can be borrowed for the purpose.

IOWA ITEMS.

Adjutant General N. B. Baker has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. The Board will meet at the Academy June 1st.

The expenses of the Insane Asylum at Independence for the quarter ending March 31st were \$9,598.02. The cost of State patients having no residence, was \$217.25.

The National State Bank at Des Moines, some time ago made a surrender of its commission as a depository for government funds. The Secretary of the Treasury has granted the request, and the bank has ceased to be a government depository, having held the commission two years.

John Dolan, the man who was murdered near Avoca, was from Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, and unmarried. The man James H. Crawford, who was lodged in jail on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this horrible deed, was released of this charge, but was sentenced to jail for twenty days on several charges of petit larceny. It is thought now that one John Head is the man who committed the deed, as he was seen in company with Dolan the same night he was killed, near where the man was found dead the next morning, and they had been together several days in this vicinity. Dolan had some three or four hundred dollars with him and beyond all probability he was murdered for his money. Heard was under arrest here the next day as being the perpetrator of this crime, but owing to his slick tongue he was released and has not been heard of since. He said he and Dolan were intimate friends and had bunked together for many years.

The dead body of a man was found in West Nishnabotany river, near a railroad bridge about a mile west of Avoca, Pottawattamie county, on the 24th of April. The Coroner summoned a jury. The man was found to have been shot through the temple with a gun loaded with shot; was also struck several times on the head with a hatchet, or some instrument of the kind; then dragged through the bushes and mud to the river, and thrown in to conceal the dead body. The jury rendered a verdict of murder, in accordance with the above facts. Within the pocket of the dead man was found two deeds for land in that section of country, and from what information we can gather at present, his name is Jas. Dolan, and was apparently of Irish birth. He is about five feet seven inches in height, medium build, with black chin whiskers, and wore dark clothes—supposed to have come from Ogle county, Illinois. A man who gives his name as Jas. P. Crawford has been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion of being the murderer, and so far the evidence is very strong against him.

Western Inventions.

(Copyrighted from the Iowa Patent Office, Des Moines, by Thomas G. Orrick, Solicitor of Patents.)

ISSUED MARCH 30, 1875.

Pruning Implements.—Charles B. Cannon, Keokuk, Iowa. Consists in combining within a double grooved and slotted handle two operating shafts—one carrying a saw and the other the cutting parts—and in the use of two or more sleeve rings fixed at intervals on the handle for convenience of operating the tool at different distances without adjustment.

Horse Collars and Hames.—J. J. Schneider and Alex S. Meek, Bedford, Iowa.

Cut-offs for Steam Engines.—D. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo. A single cut-off valve is used between the two steam chests. As steam is cut off from one engine it is admitted to the other.

Nut Locks.—Orrin P. Welch, Topeka, Kansas.

Car Brakes.—Henry F. Rice, Jas. M. Rice, and William B. Rice, Dubuque, Iowa.

Awls for Shoemakers.—S. A. Smith, Muscatine county, Iowa. A notch is cut on each side of the awl. The opening on one side is toward the point, and on the opposite side toward the head, so that when the awl is forced through the material, it will carry through with it a thread, and when withdrawn will pull a thread through from the opposite side.

Combined Cupboards and Sinks.—Henry Call, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Modes of Making Emery Rubbers for Burr Millstones.—E. C. Hinsey, Iowa City, Iowa.

Box Hives.—George H. Mobley, Nevada, Mo. The honey box of equal length and width with the broad chamber beneath, has a space beneath its bottom, which bottom does not touch its sides. A passage way for the bees and for the rent of air is thus provided.

Seed Planters.—Warren Post and Mason Colbert, Warsaw, Mo. The cones which act upon the seed side are set in a metallic ring, which is fitted in a conical groove in a wooden wheel.

Railroad Pinch Bars.—C. Ragan, Warburton, Iowa. The bar works on a fulcrum pin passing through a bearing, which is pivoted to a plate curved to embrace the rail.

Car Brakes.—E. Stewart, Fort Madison, Iowa. Sectional screws easily clamped on ordinary car axle, and having screw thread in which works a point attached to the end of a lever having both vertical and lateral play, and connected through rods with brakes at the other end. Brakes control operation by rocking shaft, which depresses point end of lever. Motion of train applied brakes.

The Black Hills.

An Interview with Gen. Sherman. Yesterday Gen. Sherman arrived in town from the East, and during the evening was visited at his home by a Globe reporter. The General was very cordial, and immediately plunged into the topic, and told frankly what his intentions are. He promised by first stating that there was little or no gold in that spur of the Black Hills running into the Sioux Reservation, and that the spur is the object of solicitude on the part of adventurers simply because it is forbidden fruit, and because they know they have no earthly right there. He spoke earnestly, and showed in every word that he had thoroughly examined the subject, and that he had fully made up his mind what course to pursue.

The reporter asked him again as to the existence of the metal in the Indian part of the Hills. "There is very little, if any," he replied, "and there is no positive evidence yet that there is any, and yet these men insist on working those few hundred miles, all jammed in together, when they have a range 2,000 miles long to work, affording plenty of room for all. I tell you, it is the same old case of forbidden fruit. They know that they have no earthly right in that particular part of those mountains, and for that reason they all insist on going there. But they are not going there now, you mark my words," and again he raised gently on his toes and came down again.

The reporter suggested that perhaps there might be gold there after all, and the probability is that if the rest of the range yields quartz that particular part may not be exceptional just because it happens to belong to some Indians.

"Well, suppose there is? The Government is making arrangements for a survey and examination of that district, and, if there is gold there, the land will be purchased from the Indians and the country thrown open."

"Then the Government does not propose to hold that part to itself if gold is developed there?"

"No, sir. It will be thrown open to the people, and then they can go in there as thick as they please."

To the question when operations would commence, he replied that they had commenced already, and that one party had been turned back. He said there are, and will be, plenty of troops there, and forthcoming to protect that reservation from invasion on the part of adventurers. Sheridan has his orders and has perfected his arrangements, and it only remains for the miners to present themselves.

It will be futile for them to show fight, for while they will be menly turned around so long as they are quiet, if they manifest any belligerency, down they go like a row of ten-pins. Sherman speaks very earnestly on the question, and means every word he says; and it is extremely probable that we shall receive some startling news from the "Black Hills" before the restless element has been entirely cured of the gold fever.

—St. Louis Globe.

All Figured Out.

The Chicago Adventurists who were so disappointed to find that this old world refused to come to an end at midnight on Monday, the 19th of April, had made all preparations to go up to New Jerusalem. Their leader, Elder Thurman, even mathematically demonstrated the amount of house room each Saint was to have next day, as follows:

St. John says: "And I saw the Holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." (Rev. xxi, 2) "And the city lieth four square, and the length is as large as the breadth; and he measured the city with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length, and the breadth, and the height of it are equal." (Rev. xxi, 16.) If leaving one half for those golden streets, which are as "transparent glass," we divide the remaining portion of the city into rooms 33 feet square, and the same in height, it would contain 30 quadrillions, 321 trillions, 643 billions, and 750 millions of rooms.

If we allow but twenty-five years to a generation, and could suppose that during each generation there had lived 1,000,000,000 persons, we would only have 250,144,000,000. Therefore, if every person that has ever lived on the earth should be saved, there will be more than room enough for each one to have 105,301 rooms. Thus Christ has well said: "In my father's house are many mansions."

Coming of Christ.

Rev. Arthur Scott of Atlantic, Iowa, gives the following dates at which various false prophets have predicted the Second Advent of Christ. Two of the dates, however, are in the future, and we must wait and see whether Samuel Riddison and Paul Young are to be placed with their predecessors among false prophets:

- 1. John Hilton (English).....1631
2. The Huguenots.....1793
3. The French Prophets.....1793
4. Wm. Miller.....1833
5. Wm. Miller.....1844
6. Dr. John Cummings.....1858
7. American Congregations.....1873
8. Terry Islanders.....1873
9. J. M. Barber.....1879
10. Chicago Adventists.....1879
11. W. L. Alden, (Apostle, Illinois).....1898
12. Samuel Johnson.....2016
13. Prof. Young's own theory.....2016

In answer to the question what the course of the Indians will probably be, he answered that they would probably turn in for business as soon as an opportunity presented itself, and that when they got to work there will not be much time afforded the luckless victim to bind for gold.

As to the existence of the metal in the Hills, Gen. Sherman expresses no doubt. He thinks there is gold there, but

to use his own expression, "It is very thin."

"Why," said he, "these fellows can't make any money there. In the first place, they will be so far from markets that food will cost them a dollar a pound. It will be just as it was in the earlier mining days. A man might dig \$15 a day, but his meals cost him \$3 apiece, or \$9 a day, and everything else in proportion, so he never made a cent. It will be just so again, and though there may be, as I have no doubt there is, gold in those hills, it is comparatively inaccessible from the expense attendant upon digging it out."

The reporter asked him again as to the existence of the metal in the Indian part of the Hills.

"There is very little, if any," he replied, "and there is no positive evidence yet that there is any, and yet these men insist on working those few hundred miles, all jammed in together, when they have a range 2,000 miles long to work, affording plenty of room for all. I tell you, it is the same old case of forbidden fruit. They know that they have no earthly right in that particular part of those mountains, and for that reason they all insist on going there. But they are not going there now, you mark my words," and again he raised gently on his toes and came down again.

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—St. Louis Globe.

Burning of Three Steamboats at New Orleans.

Fearful Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—About 4 p. m. a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steamer John Kyle, which was lying at the foot of Poydras street. The Kyle lay between the Bessie Taylor and the Exporter. The Rodman lay above and next to the Exporter. Soon after the alarm was given the tug boat Ella Wood came up and commenced throwing water on the burning steamer, but without any effect. Capt. Hudson, of the Kyle, was standing on the front deck when the fire broke out. He promptly notified all on board to leave, as it was apparent from the first that the boat could not be saved. Capt. H. thinks every one on the Kyle was saved. Wm. B. Brown, the chief clerk, who opened the safe and took care of the money and papers, was the last to leave, and he was severely if not dangerously burned.

Captain Hudson says the cabin of the Kyle was enveloped in flames in less than two minutes from the time when the alarm was given. When she was cut loose the eddy drifted her up stream, and those on shore seeing the danger cast off the hawsers by which Exporter and Rodman were tied up, but all three boats drifted into the stream. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the Exporter took fire the moment Kyle touched her. The people on board the Exporter, having no other refuge, jumped on the Rodman. In less than a minute the Exporter also caught fire, and the three burning vessels drifted together into the stream, where they were soon burned to the water's edge. Many persons who had gone on the Exporter and Rodman as spectators were on board when the boats drifted into the stream, and had to jump overboard. Some of them were rescued, but the larger number are believed to have been lost. The number lost is estimated at from 20 to 100. The commander of the United States steamer Kansas promptly sent out his boats, one of which rescued thirteen persons. The jolting tug boats made no effort to rescue those on the burning boats. There was an excursion party from Cincinnati or Pittsburg, many of whom, it is feared, were lost. The Rodman arrived this morning and had discharged most of her cargo. The Exporter was to leave this evening, and had about 400 tons of freight, all of which was lost. Among the lost is a daughter of Capt. Reese of the Exporter. Capt. Shinkle of the Rodman was much burned about the face and hands. A son of his was reported as among the lost. The Exporter, owned by Jas. Reese, Sr., of Pittsburg, was valued at \$45,000; John Kyle, owned by Capt. John Kyle and P. S. and W. F. Davison, was valued at \$60,000; Chas. Rodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$75,000. All are supposed to be insured in western offices.

On board the Exporter was Captain Reese, the owner from Pittsburg, who, with his family and a number of friends from that city were here on a pleasure excursion. The ladies of the party were all ashore except Mrs. Reese and daughter and one other lady. Mrs. Reese and the other lady were saved, but the daughter was drowned. It is impossible to night to give the names or ascertain who is lost. The hulls of the Exporter and Rodman were towed across the river to Clyde's Yard, while the Kyle floated down two miles and sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Lost on the burned steamer, Exporter, Mrs. Bettie Muirage, daughter of Capt. Reese, of Pittsburg, is the only person lost from the Exporter whose name has been ascertained. The Rodman lost Joseph Case, Newport, Ky., First Engineer; John Ferrard, Newport, Ky., Second Engineer; Alfred Goodpasture, head cook, Cincinnati; Mrs. Bertley and Mrs. Brent, chambermaids, New Richmond, Ohio; Bill Akers, deck hand, Cincinnati; and several colored cabin boys and deck hands whose names have not yet been ascertained.

When the Kyle was discovered to be on fire, many persons from ashore rushed on board the Rodman and Exporter to get a better view of the burning steamer, and were still on board when the vessels were set adrift. It is supposed that quite a number of these ashore people were lost.

Captain Henley, under date of April 24th, officially reports the particulars of a fight with the Cheyennes, of which the following is the substance: Attached at daylight, yesterday forenoon, on the north bank of Sesser creek, a party of sixty Cheyennes, which I believe to be some of those who have not been at the Agency. Out of twenty-seven from their ponies and demanded their surrender. My demand was answered by a volley; after a desperate resistance, they were all killed. Nineteen warriors, including two squaws and a medicine man, were among the dead. I captured 125 ponies. The remainder of the Indians escaped with a portion of their stock.

I burned their camp, consisting of twelve lodges; cut all their effects. Squaws, men and children types of my command, were killed.

Cheap Sirups and Sugars.

Or What We Eat on our Griddle-Cakes.

Within the last four months I have received for chemical analysis about a dozen specimens of sirup. Some of the persons who sent them complained that "it made the throat sore;" others, that something was the matter with it; while two or three suspected an attempt at poisoning. Each specimen, which I have thus examined, has been found to be sirup made by the "sulphuric acid process," which is as follows: A warm (131 deg. Fah.) mixture of starch and water of about the consistency of cream, slowly poured into a boiling solution of 1 per cent sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), the whole boiled for some time; then the acid is neutralized by chalk and the mixture set aside. When the sediment has settled to the bottom, the liquid is dipped off and boiled down to a sirup. This sirup may be boiled down to sugar, forming what is known as grape sugar or glucose.

Woody fiber may be employed instead of starch. For example: take of lines or calico, cut into shreds, two parts, and add gradually three parts of sulphuric acid, and let stand for a day. Dilute the mixture largely with water and boil for a few hours; add chalk or carbonate of barium to neutralize the acid, and let the chalk sediment settle; then boil down to a sirup or sugar.

There are numerous establishments in the United States where old starch, filthy rags, and various kinds of refuse matter are utilized (?) in manufacturing this kind of sugar sirup. A knowledge of these simple facts will, no doubt, enlighten the picture, familiar to all, of the rag picker—gathering from the streets, gutters, and lanes in our large cities the scraps of cloth, papers, etc., from among the cigar-stubs, quids of tobacco, old bones, rotten vegetables, and the like—the sweepings of stores, bar-rooms, and kitchens. Especially does the scene become interesting if we reflect upon the probability of having a portion of these doubly distilled poisons, rectified sweets served at our boarding houses, with our tea, coffee and luskwheats. But there are simple methods of determining the presence of grape sugar, after which the only safe way is to let it alone; for unless the acid used is completely neutralized by the chalk, it remains free to produce sore throat, indigestion, and inflammation of the stomach.

A delicate test for grape sugar is to dissolve a teaspoonful of the sugar or sirup in an equal amount of water. To this solution add four or five drops of solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) and a sufficient quantity of the solution of potassa to turn the liquid dark blue, then heat to boiling. With cane sugar or sirup, no obvious change takes place; but when grape sugar is present, a yellowish-red or copper colored precipitate of "oxide of copper" is obtained.

A second test is to add to a solution of sirup or sugar, a considerable quantity of solution of caustic potassa, and warm the mixture. If grape sugar is there, the liquid is darkened to an amber or brown color, according to the amount present. A piece of white marmoset or other woolen cloth, which has been dipped in a solution of chloride of tin, and dried, turns brown or black when dipped in a solution of grape sugar and heated before a fire.

The sirups made by the sulphuric acid process have often the finest appearance of any in the market. White, dry and well crystallized sugars are always the safest and best to buy, although they are sometimes doctored with marble dust, flour, or kaolin.

There are very few brown or raw sugars that are free from impurities, of which sand is probably the principal one. However good an sugar it may have set to our teeth, it is not very desirable in our cake, and may readily be detected by dissolving the sugar in water and examining the sediment.

Woody fiber from the crushed cane is often found in large quantities, and sometimes can be picked out with the fingers. Of course it is indigestible.

The most unpleasant thing we meet in sugars is the sugar mite (Acarus sacchari), which are frequently found in vast numbers. Beal has calculated that there are 125,000 in a single pound which he examined. They burrow under the skin of the hands of those who handle the sugars much, producing grocers' itch.

Nitrogenous matter exists in excess in the lower grades of sugar, and that it is the cause of the Acari and also fungus germs. Nitrogenous matter is very unstable and prone to decay; hence, if brown sugars are used to preserve fruit, the preserve is apt to ferment and give off a strong odor, and, if the sugar is one of the very best, to produce other animal or vegetable poisons.

Large quantities of raw sugar are often mixed with cane sugar.

Of late years no sugar has been adulterated with 1/2% of the standard (solution of glucose) this adulteration

may be detected by its moist, dirty appearance, and its inferior sweetness.

There are many other things used to increase the profit on sugars besides those mentioned, but this hasty sketch has already exceeded its allotted space.

Any one wishing to see some of these adulterations, and witness the tests for themselves, will be welcomed at the University, any working afternoon.

G. E. BAILEY.

[Prof. Bailey is a recent graduate of the University of Chicago, and son of the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of this city, and is now in the State University at Lincoln, Nebraska.—ED. TRIBUNE.]—Nebraska Patron.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the Marquis de Casa, husband of Adeline Patti, had been killed in a duel.

There has been an unusual increase of dementia among the inmates of the Liverpool workhouses, which is attributed to religious excitement.

The police authorities of Posen have notified all the Ursuline Sisters in the district, who are not natives of Germany, that they must leave the country within two months.

A dispatch from Athens says: Considerable excitement prevails over the approaching elections, and a state of siege is impending. The government is contracting for five thousand soldiers in Athens, and it is supposed it intends raising the army to a war footing.

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, has issued a proclamation deposing Guicwar of Baroda, declaring him and his issue precluded from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country, and compelling Guicwar to select a place for himself and his family in British India. The Viceroy's measure is based independently of any trial of Guicwar upon his notorious misconduct, gross misgovernment, incapacity, and furthermore that restoration of Guicwar would be detrimental to the interests of Baroda. The Viceroy will select a member of another branch of Guicwar's family to succeed.

Gen. Grant as a Horse-Breeder.

Mr. Nat Carlin, the efficient superintendent of Gen. U. S. Grant's breeding farm at Kirkwood, Mo., has closed arrangements with Mr. B. F. Akers, of the Kansas Stud Farm, for the purchase of the trotting stallion Rhode Island, which horse will be placed at the head of Gen. Grant's trotting stud. Rhode Island is a brown horse, foaled in 1860, sired by Whitehall (son of North America, by Sir Walter), dam by Nigger Baby (son of Tiger Whip); second dam a mare of great endurance and some speed, bred in New Jersey, pedigree not traced. Mr. Carlin, who has entire control of this farm, has at various times made some valuable additions thereto in the way of thoroughbred mares, and has become a convert to the theory that indispensably good trotting stallions bred to these mares must turn out trotters. We are promised at an early day a full list of the stock on the President's farm in Missouri.—Turf, Field, and Farm.

Lizzie Siddonsward, aged 20, residing in City Hall Place, New York, while waiting for a car in Chatham street, April 19th, in company with a lady and gentleman, was confronted by Jacob Standerman, a rejected lover, who presented a seven shooter and shot her in the temple. She was taken home in a dying condition, and at a late hour was unconscious. Standerman was arrested, and when asked about the affair he replied in broken English, "I shoot for love," but would say nothing more. He was locked up.

Gen. Joe Geiger is, according to Senator Thurman, the handsomest man in America.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Beef Cattle, Hogs-Dressed, Sheep-Live, etc.

CHICAGO.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Beaves-Cholera, Hogs-Live, Sheep-good to choice, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Beef Cattle-Fair to Choice, Hogs-Fair to Good, etc.

ST. PAUL.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Beef Cattle-Fair to Choice, Hogs-Fair to Good, etc.