CHURCH HOWE'S LAST GAME.

Hypocritical Boodlers Sent Into McShane's Ranks to Steal His Money.

DOINGS IN COURT CIRCLES.

Judge Hayward and a Jury Engaged With a Street Railway Suit—Burglars Again at Large—Lincoln News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

There has been a more cheerful appearance among the gang of late who are trying to boodle and bulldoze Lincoln voters into standing up and swallowing Church Howe for congress in the face of the bitter recollections that come home to them of what Howe has cost Lincoln in cold cash in the past. The precious gang of paid workmen that Howe has in Lincoln, with Attorney Courtnay at their head, have been sitting up nights of late, and they give it out that they have stemmed the tide of desertion that was rapidly decimating the Howe crowd, and that Howe will get a majority in Lancaster after all. Church Howe, coming on the B. & M. train between Omaha and Lincoln on the morning of Monday, October 25, told a reputable and prominent man in the present campaign in the state, that his strikers were going into the McShane ranks, and professing to be McShane men, were getting money to meet their expenses, and then were going off and working for him. This kind of a game is so eminently characteristic of Howe and his methods that it will not be questioned. If it is questioned it will be proved. Evidently information of this character, poured into the cracked and scared ears of his Lincoln is roustabouts, one explanation of the extra hilarity on the part of a few of the sappers here, and causes them to cry aloud and repeat for the "brainy" man of Nemaha. In Lancaster county the present week the whole work is being done on the shipping in plan and the scare that Howe will ruin Lincoln if not elected and that no man must vote for an Omaha man because he lives in Omaha is being worked for all and more than it is worth.

SUPREME COURT DOINGS.

Court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Republican Valley Railroad company vs Brewster. Dismissed.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Pierce vs Hellman, on motion; McMurtry vs Edgerly; Jensen vs Mundt; Ex parte Havens; Shriver vs McCloud; Perry vs Granger, on motion; Marshall vs Roe; Ballou vs Black.

Court adjourned to this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

IN DISTRICT COURT.

The greater part of the last two days has been occupied by the jury, with Judge Hayward presiding, in the trial of the case of Richard Sweeney against the Lincoln Street Railway company. The case is brought on the part of the plaintiff to recover $10,000 from the railroad company for damages. The attorneys in the case have been giving it close attention and the question of negligence on the part of railway corporations of all kinds has been gone over in detail. The facts in the case, as recited in the petition of the plaintiff, are that on the 8th of November, 1885, Sweeney was riding on the platform of a street car on the Lincoln street railway line and that in driving over a switch too much speed was used by the driver—so much, in fact, that Sweeney was thrown off the car, one wheel running over his heel so that for several months he was confined to his bed under the care of a doctor. Afterward he was obliged to go on crutches up to March, 1886, and up to June of that year was able to do only partial work at a barber chair. The defense recites that Sweeney suffered from his own carelessness in riding on the platform instead of in the car and was guilty of contributory negligence.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Monday night the store of Randall & Co., dealers in clothing, was burglarized and when the early morning brought the first man to the store he saw the depredations that had been committed. The burglars effected an entrance through a back window, removing a pane of glass, and went to work removing and invoicing stock. As near as Mr Randall could determine at noon, they must have taken at least $500 worth, consisting of sealskin caps, suits, jewelry, gents' furnishings and a few overcoats. No trace of the thieves or their plunder has been discovered.

A DESERVING DIVORCE.

Judge Pound yesterday granted a divorce to John W. Thackara, separating him from his wife, Laura Thackara, who obtained her husband in matrimony by fraud and deceit. The petition filed in court by the husband recited that all the time in which the courtship was in progress his wife represented by word and act that she was chaste and virtuous, that he so believed her and they were married on the 25th of November, and the first intimation the man had that all was not right came to him on the 4th day of the March following, when his wife presented him with a bastard child, owning up to its parentage. Since that time a separation has existed in the Thackara family and the wife departed for some other point and the case for divorce was brought in court. The verification of the petition by affidavits was made and the bill for divorce was granted as prayed for. The case is one of a few out of the grist in Lancaster district court that was considered a deserving one.

MINOR MATTERS.

The young man who played an important part in the suicide of Dora Johnson is named Andrew Lorenson. When he was called to the house after the poor girl had taken the fatal dose she remarked to him that it was his fault. He seemed very penitent that his neglect had caused the girl to take her life, but as usual in such cases, penitence came too late.

The societies of the A. O. U. W. in Lincoln held an anniversary reception at K. of P. hall Thursday evening in commemoration of the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the order.

The whistle of the Chicago & Northwestern trains in and out of Lincoln is the latest music for the capitol city, and the first trains over the road on the first day were well patronized.

The members of Lincoln post, A. of the T. P. A., are urged to be present at a meeting of the post Saturday evening at the Windsor hotel parlors, as the post will have important business demanding attention.

W. B. Lanius, of Grand Island, and C. O. Bates, of Beatrice, two of the prominent officials in the state organization of the K. of P., as well as rustlers in their individual callings were in Lincoln yesterday.

In the district court the case of Bookwalter vs Lansing is set for trial on the 3rd of November. This is a case that promises to be of no small amount of interest, as it is a conflict between owner and agent in the transfer of valuable real estate.

The council at its last meetiug transacted little business of interest. A $250 percentage on sale of sewer bonds was allowed F. W. Lewis, some petitions were received and some improvements in the police quarters were ordered.

The young lady, Dora Johnson, whose attempt at suicide was reported in yesterday's BEE, breathed her last Monday evening after thirty hours of suffering.

Only one lonesome case was up in police court yesterday, although a gambler who was hauled over the coals deposited enough with the officers to pay up a fine and costs.

Finch, the prohibition wind engine, held forth down at Bennett Monday night, preaching for Bigelow for congress and the straight prohibition candidate, Howe having not yet succeeded in getting the prohibition candidate off the track.

Among the Nebraskans at Lincoln yesterday were noted the following: C. Thompson, Ashland; J. W. Tallmage, Fairmount; J. H. Mickey, Osceola; R. S. Norval, E. C. Carnes, Seward; John B. Hawley, Fremont; John L. Webster, O. H. Ballou, John H. Sabler, Omaha; J. W. Boggs, Blair; N. H. Bell, Fremont.

He Put Them in the Box.

Detroit Free Press: "Looking for Jake, I suppose," said Sergeant Bendali as Mr. Dunder entered the station yesterday with a very long face.

"Vhell, I like to see Shake. I doan' know vhas I shall do mit dot boy."

"What is it this time?"

Mr. Dunder laid five alleged half-dollar pieces on the desk in a row and replied:

"Maybe you see dose?"

"I do."

"Maybe it vhas goot money?"

"Every one of 'em is bogus!"

"Dot ish so. Some fellers pass 'em on me for beer sometimes vhen I vhas in a hurry. I puts 'em all in a box behindt der bar."

"Well?"

"Vhell, last Sunday Shake taker a notion to go mit Sunday school. Dot vhas all right. It vhas der vhay to make goot boys. Dis morning der superintendent comes down to me mid dis bogus money and says:

"'Mr. Dunder, you haf some boy named Shake?'

"'Yes.'

"'He vhas mit our Sunday school yesterday. He vhas a werry nice boy.'

"'So he vhas.'

"'We take up a lidle collection to buy some new books und your son Shake puts all dis money in der box. What shall you do aboudt it?'

"Vhell, sergeant, you see how it vhas. Dot vos some more tricks by Shake, und I haf to shell oudt two dollar und a half good money to make up."

"And where is Jake?"

"He shlips oudt when dot man comes in, und I doan' find him any more. Maybe you see him pretty soon? If so, yust tell him dot vhas sooch a goot shoke dot I laugh all oafer, und dot he can come home. I vhill be laughing ha! ha! ha! vhen he comes in, I shall keep laughing till he goes down cellar mit me to see if dot gas meter was leeking, und den—

"I see."

"If you hear somebody yell oudt dot he was kilt und won't nefer do so any more you go right along and mind your business. It vhas Shake and me, und I vhas taking dot bogus money out of his hide!"

A Beautiful Present.

The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., to introduce Virgin Salt into every family, are making this grand offer: A Crazy Patchwork block, enameled in twelve beautiful colors and containing the latest Fancy Stitches; on a large Lithographed Card having a beautiful gold mounted Ideal Portrait in the center, given away with every 10-cent package of Virgin Salt. Virgin salt has no equal for household purposes. It is the cleanest, purest and whitest Salt ever seen or used. Remember that a large package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.

One of Herrmann's Tricks.

Washington Post: One story he repeats is worth repeating. He was sumnering at a foreign watering place, and was constantly besieged by the Countess Somebody to perform some of his tricks. He pleaded that he was on his vacation and that he desired to rest. Finally she cornered him in a pavilion overlooking the sea, and in the presence of a large company entreated him to show them what he could do. "You have a beautiful necklace," he said at last; "please let me have it." The countess complied and Herrmann immediately threw the costly chain of gems into the ocean. "How dare you do that?" demanded the countess, angrily.

Without replying, Herrmann reached forward and brought fourth a large bouquet from the inside of the gentleman's coat. Handing it to the countess he bade her open it. "She did so," says Herrman, laughingly telling the story, "and right in the bouquet she found her necklace. Now that was real nice, wasn't it?"

Cure of Liver Complaint.

IOWA FALLS, Hardin Co., Ia., June 8, '85.

I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for four years, and I think I could not get along without them. For a long time I was afflicted with a pain under my right shoulder blade; I also had considerable difficulty in breathing. I applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster on my back, and one on my chest. I kept changing them every four days, and at the end of three weeks was entirely cured. E. S. STEVENS.

What Cleveland Overheard.

New York World: A few days ago, while enjoying the beautiful view from the upper porch of "Red Top," Colonel Wilson remarked to the president that he thought he was very sensible in building the porch so wide, for it gave to the building the appearance of larger proportions than it would otherwise have.

"That is the way an engineer officer looks at it," said Mr. Cleveland. "The ladies take a different view of its utility."

"Ah! and what do they say?" asked Colonel Wilson.

"I thought I overheard them say the other day that it would be a splendid place to push around a baby carriage," and Mr. Cleveland looked at Colonel Wilson as though he thought they were right.

Mrs. J. M. Sters, the glove-fitter at Bennison Bros., was the pleased recipient last Saturday evening of a solid silver glove stretcher, made especially for her use.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS.

ROTTEN TO THE CORE

Church Howe's Rascally Career as United States Marshal of Wyoming.

A TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY.

He Bolts Republican Tickets and Supports Democratic Nominees.

BRIBE-GIVER AND MONTE SHARK.

Juries Packed for Money by Howe and Murderers Acquitted.

FORCED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

Horsethen Arrested and Jailed and Their Stock Confiscated to Pay "Costs"—Affidavits By Men Who Knew Him.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Oct. 23, 1886.—[Special Correspondence of the BEE.]—Once in a while it is possible that a man in public life, by reason of superior intelligence or greater success, may be an object of slander at the hands of his enemies and political opponents, and may really be not so bad as painted; but when a careful search into the record and antecedents of an individual without malice or prejudice for or against the person reveals nothing but corruption both in public and private life, it is time to stop and carefully consider and determine upon the developments made. When a dealer wishes to test the quality of an egg he holds it against the sunlight, and a man asking the unpaid support of his fellow men for public position should be able to bear the same close scrutiny in order to determine whether he is good or bad, and fit to carry out the trust which is to be reposed in him.

Your correspondent has incidentally looked up the standing of Church Howe during his sojourn in Wyoming as United States marshal and frankly it appears to be even

WORSE THAN HIS NEBRASKA RECORD,

although greatly similar in political methods. In 1868 Wyoming was created into a territory, and among the officials appointed by President Johnson was Church Howe, who resided in Massachusetts. Almost immediately upon his arrival at Cheyenne, which was then as it is now, the capital of the territory, Howe commenced a career which for violence of all decency and regard for honest purpose appears to have no equal in the history of the territory.

Within a few months after his arrival he mixed with the rougher element of territory and was known as one of the boys. At the time Cheyenne being new was naturally rough, and variety shows and other dives to catch the money of ignorant and foolish men were numerous in the city. Howe was a constant frequenter of these, and many old-timers remember him as a patron of McDaniels' famous hurdy-gurdy concern, as he made himself more than ordinarily conspicuous by having the female attaches of the place gathered around him and seated on his lap.

Shortly after Howe arrived in Wyoming he appears to have perfected a political deal with the then management of the Union Pacific railroad, for when the time came to hold a convention to nominate a delegate in congress he called a meeting at Laramie City, and with Charles W. Meade, and a man named Hammond, superintendents of the Union Pacific, assured prominent republicans that if they would nominate Howe for congress, they would insure the support of their road for him. The offer was not accepted, and another gentleman was put up, to whom Howe gave only a negative support. Again, in 1870, Howe was a candidate for the office, but was again defeated by a gentleman named W. F. Jones, one of the territorial judges.

HOWE BOLTED THE NOMINATION

and worked for Jones' defeat. In 1872 Howe, after again failing to get the republican nomination, went to the democrats and endeavored to induce them to vote for him. Upon his failure to gain the support of either party he organized in 1872 what was known as the "people's movement," which had for its chief object the overthrow of the republican party in the territory and to serve Howe's own personal ambition. He owned a paper at South Pass and its utterances, all inspired by Howe himself, were very bitter against the party and President Grant; particularly against the latter were many vile and libelous article which, had they appeared in the east at that time even, much less the present, would have undoubtedly insured Howe's either being assassinated or driven from the community, decorated with a coat of tar and feathers. Associated with Howe in the "people's movement" were H. J. Rogers, a broken-down banker at Cheyenne, and J. W. Cook, a nondescript, each of whom were to be rewarded by Howe with political preferment in the event of his success. Howe drummed the matter up while traveling about the territory at the expense of the goverment, and, finally, in June, 1872, issued an

"INDICTMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY"

in his paper at South Pass, and he afterwards read the same document at the "convention" held by the "people's movement at" Laramie City a few days later on. The indictment consisted of a lot of false charges against Grant and his administration; upon the party generally which he said had become so corrupt (?) that he (Howe) could no longer stay in it. The convention did not prove a success and Howe, greatly enraged, went over to the democratic party and tried to obtain its nomination for delegate to congress. The democrats refused to take him up, and corrupt and officious to the last he interfered in its deliberations, and through the agency of money and the influence of the Union Pacific bought the vote of a member of the convention for W. R. Steele, who thereby obtained the nomination by one majority. The affidavit of M. P. Hannifin, a well known business man of Cheyenne at this time, who was a member of the convention in question, gives light upon the matter and shows that he was also approached by one of Howe's missionaries, a man named Mr. Laughlin, with a bribe which was refused by Hannifin and taken up the next day by Stillman, whose vote broke the tie which had existed for three days prior to that time between Luke Murrin and W. R. Steele and gave the nomination to the latter. During the canvass which ensued Howe used every means to secure Steele's election over a republican and it was through his efforts that the republican nominee, Hon. W. W. Corlett, now a leading resident of the territory and an ex-delegate to congress, was defeated for the office at that time. In every way he worked for the defeat of the republican ticket. He efforts and organization of the "people's movement" attracted the attention of the Wyoming Tribune, the leading republican paper of the territory, which upon July 6, 1872, devoted the following article to Church Howe and his associates:

[From the Wyoming Tribune of July 6, 1872.]

AND THE MOUNTAIN LABORED.

"This paper has kept silent in respect to the people's movement lest something it might say should add to the difficulty of a thorough organization and consolidation of the republican of the territory for work in the coming campaign. While Church Howe, H. J. Rogers and L. W. Cook each hope to be caught up by the high tide of this abortive Peoples Movement and borne to the halls of congress, Church Howe being the insignificant leader of this project to destroy the republican organization in this territory. If Mr. Greeley is elected these gentlemen may hope for their reward and it would seem to a calm an unprejudiced mind that the two last mentioned distinguished citizens had staked their political future on the prospect of climbing to distinction in the Greeley party on the broad shoulders of the late, but soon to be appointed again marshal of the territory. What are claimed to be the troubles in the republican party are not things of to-day or yesterday. They begun as long ago as 1867 when the ex-marshal two months in the territory failed to have his distinguished qualifications acknowledged in his nomination over W. W. Corlett. The war began then against the men who, in the convention, favored Mr. Corlett as against himself, he has continued until the present day. Sometimes it was under one pretext, sometimes under another, but always with the one object in view of a seat in congress. In these years which have past we are not able to see that the ex-marshal has made much progress towards the goal of his ambition. The card which this expert poltician has depended upon to win his game has been the influence of the Union Pacific railroad, but we think by this time he has discovered that men are men if they are employed by a great corporation. We have no evidence but the word of the ex-marshal that he can control the railroad company. The means he uses to this end are not powerful. Giving away other peoples' dogs to railroad officials in Omaha may be deciding influence on the political destiny of this territory, but we have confidence that no new organization, to the destruction of the republican party, can be built upon such a foundation. To review the political record of the ex-marshal in this territory is to give the history of all the trouble in the republican party and the origin of the Greeley movement. His strength in this territory does not number fifty votes, and the power he boasts of with the railroad company is a confession of his weakness before the people. We all know that when Judge Jones was nominated the ex-marshal announced himself as an independent candidate, but afterwards concluded he could do more harm by feigning acquiescence in the decision of the convention. In that campaign he sold the influence of the South Pass News, a paper which he owned, to John Wauless, the democratic candidate, for $250, and this very paper, to-day, is published at Laramie City, as the Independent, a nondescript bushwhacking journal, devoted to nothing but the abuse of the republican party from President Grant down and to the support of the ex-marshal. We have devoted this much of our space to the ex-marshal, because he is held up as the leader of this new party in the territory which was born of his disappointment and defeat and the platform of which is published to the people in the silly twaddle of the bill of indictment which was read at Laramie the other evening. With such a leader and such a platform what may not these distinguished citizens expect to accomplish with Howe in congress, Cook as chief justice and Rogers as governor. Then, indeed, will our territory have reached its political millenium."

A DISTURBING FACTOR.

Having been such a disturbing factor in the party since his advent into the territory, and for other and official reasons he was removed by the president in the early part of 1878, and a gentleman named Milroy, a valiant and useful officer in the union army, was appointed from Indiana to fill Howe's place. The artful dodger learned of Milroy's appointment and took good care to be on hand when the general arrived. Meeting him upon the arrival of the first train Howe falsely told the general that he himself had been forced to resign the office because he could not make anything out of it, and as a friend would advise him not to take it. The general, a simple minded old gentleman, thoroughly unaware of Howe's real character, allowed himself to be fooled and left on the next train back to his home. The truth was the office was the most lucrative one; honestly conducted, and much more so under Howe's rule if the stories of the best and most responsible residents of the territory speak the truth, and they undoubtedly do, as will appear further on. At the time of Howe's defection from the republican party Dr. George W. Corey, the leading physician of the territory, and at present an honorable and prominent citizen of Cheyenne, was chairman of the territorial republican committee and also chairman of the Laramie county central committee. I saw this gentleman, who, being an ardent and true republican from principle, was grieved and astonished to learn that Howe had secured the republican nomination to congress in Nebraska, and upon being requested assented to making an affidavit of facts which had come under his notice during Church Howe's sojourn in Wyoming. Dr. Corey's affidavit is as follows:

DR. COREY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Wyoming Territory, Laramie County—ss.:

George W. Corey, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that ever, since 1866 he has been, and now is, a resident and practicing physician in the city of Cheyenne, in the county and territory above named; that ever since 1869 he has been and still is personally acquainted with Church Howe, now a resident of Nemaha county, in the state of Nebraska; that the said howe was a resident of the said city of Cheyenne from 1869 till 1873, and during the said period of time he was United States marshal in and for the said territory; that he received his appointment to said office under a republican administration, partially upon the ground that he was a republican; that at the time of his coming to said territory and entering upon his duties as such United States marshal, he professed to be a staunch republican; as soon as he came here he went into politics and seemed perfectly willing to ally himself to any party or to profess and champion any political creed, provided he should thereby be able to promote his ambition for official honor and power. He had scarcely landed here before he began to scheme for the highest official positions in the territory.

At one time while here he joined forces with Silas Reed, then surveyor general of the territory, and assisted in organizing what was known as the "people's movement" whose avowed purpose was to oppose and overthrow the republican party of the territory.

Immediately after coming here he sought to be elected a delegate to congress at the hands of the republican party, but failing to get the nomination, he subsequently endeavored to get a nomination for the same office from the democratic party, attended one of their conventions and made a fight for it, but was again defeated by one W. R. Steele. That during the period of 1869 to 1873 said affiant was chairman of the territorial republican central committee and also chairman of the Laramie county central committee. That as such officer said affiant was familiar with the politics of said territory.

About 1872 Howe was removed from his office as United States marshal on account of irregularities, and General Milroy, of Indiana, who had served his country in the federal army during the late war, was appointed in his stead. Upon the arrival of General Milroy in the territory to assume the duties of that office, he was met by Howe, who, by falsely representing that the office was not a lucrative position, and that there was little or no money in it, so discouraged the general that he declined to qualify or take the office, and returned to Indiana immediately, his former home.

The purpose of Howe in making these misrepresentations was to frighten General Milroy away and retain the office himself. In this he was successful, and was reinstated to the office which he held for about a year thereafter.

While serving here as United States marshal, Howe and his deputies were suspected, and accused of stealing, and being interested in the stealing of horses.

It was a matter of general talk and general notoriety that Howe as United States marshal was in the habit of packing juries and receiving pay therefor. GEO. W. COREY.

Subscribed and sworn to at Cheyenne, before me, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1886. F. J. PARSHALL, Notary Public.

FREEING A MURDERER.

In 1868 a railroad contractor named John Kelly foully murdered a young man named Charles Maxwell, at the town of Bennett, in Wyoming. He escaped at the time, but was afterwards captured at Red Oak, Iowa, by N. K. Boswell, sheriff of Albany county, Wyoming, and brought back to the territory for trial. He was tried at Rawlins, the case having been taken out of the territorial officers' hands and given, through the influence of money, to the United States officials to try. Howe as marshal summoned the jury which tried the case, and according to Herman Glalike, a prominent citizen of Wyoming and at present living in Cheyenne, received $8,000 for his services in securing a jury that would acquit Kelly. Kelly was acquitted, although the crime was unprovoked and cold blooded. It was charged at the time that it was largely through Howe's influence that Kelly secured his acquittal. Mr. Boswell, as stated, at the time was sheriff of Albany county and had gone to expense in getting Kelly back to Wyoming to answer for his crime. He felt that a great injustice had been done the people of the territory by this travesty on justice. He was familiar with Howe's character in former transactions and knew perfectly well that he would scruple ot nothing to gain his ends. At a convention which Howe had endeavored to get the nomination at he had been approached by Howe, who endeavored to bribe him. As Mr. Boswell is an honest man it made him very angry to be thus approached and he spurned the offer. Mr. Boswell was seen and he expressed perfect willingness to swear to what he said concerning Howe and his affidavit is here given:

MR. BOSWELL'S AFFIDAVIT.

Territory of Wyoming, county of Laramie.

N. K. Boswell, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he now is and ever since 1868 has been a resident of Wyoming territory; that he was acquainted with one Church Howe during the years from 1868 to 1873; that in the year 1872 said affiant attended a republican territorial convention; that during said convention the affiant met said Church Howe when the following conversation, in substance ensued: Howe said, "Boswell you are a d—d fool to work for Jones as he has no money; here, take this," at the same time handing out a roll of money which he offered to affiant, but which was refused. Affiant further states that Howe was a candidate at said convention for delegate to congress and that the money was offered as a bribe; affiant further states that the said Howe used many other corrupt means to secure said nomination; that one George Ellis, a delegate to said convention from Uintah county declared to affiant that at that time said Howe offered him (Ellis) $2,000, for the votes of the two delegates from said Uintah county.

Affiant further states that in 1868 one John Kelley shot and killed one Charles Maxwell at the town of Benton in said territory; that subsequently in the year 1870 said affiant pursued and captured, while acting as a deputy under said Church Howe, who at the time was United States marshal of said territory, the said John Kelly at Red Oak, Ia., and brought him back to Laramie City for trial for the killing of said Maxwell; that said trial occurred at Rawlins in said territory, and that although said Kelly was guilty of a foul murder, he was acquitted and set free; that there were rumors at the time that undue and illegal means were used for the acquittal of said Kelly and that said Howe was concerned therein. Said Affiant further states that during said period he was sheriff of Albany county, Wyoming.

N. K. BOSWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 22nd day of October, A. D., 1886. A. J. PARSHALL. Notary Public.

BOGUS ARRESTS.

Upon the authority of a former chief justice of the territory, a man whose record through a long residence in this city has made his character well known to be far above reproach, tells me that Howe was certainly not a good man. Some time after his appointment a man, whose name he forgot, shipped eighteen head of horses to Cheyenne from Nevada and held them for sale. Church Howe arrested the man and, taking him before an ignorant justice of the peace at Cheyenne, named William Rollins, had the horse man bound over for trial upon no real ground whatever. Through the connivance of these corrupt men the Nevada man lost all his horses which were sold and the proceeds appropriated by the officials. There was no proof but what the man honestly owned the horses and it was afterwards proved that they were his. This arrest and prosecution was made by Howe and it was always supposed that he got most of the money resulting from the sale of the horses.

Among Howe's deputies was a notorious three card monte man named Jack McDonald, a friend and pal of the well known Canada Bill. A favorite scheme of this fellow's, was to go about Cheyenne and take up horses and arrest their owners on frivolous charges. He always picked out ignorant persons and then terrorize him into either paying money or giving up the horses. A favorite method of action was to pick out a horse belonging to some herder who had come to town to see the sights. McDonald would go up to the horse, and mixing up a little dirt and water, mark U. S. upon the horse's shoulder. He would then go into the saloon where the half-drunken owner was drinking and ask him why he had stolen a government horse. Upon the owner's protest McDonald would lead him out and show him the mark put on by himself. The poor drunken herder half scared to death would be arrested and taken to Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, and locked up. In a day or two he would be permitted to go minus his horse, which was

CONFISCATED TO PAY "COSTS"

erated by Howe and his deputy McDonald. These are but a few instances of Howe's utter depravity. In 1873 about a year after his first removal he was summarily bounced from the office. The department of justice at Washington dispatched a man out to the territory to look over Howe's affairs and they were found in bad shape. Howe was absent from the territory at the time, without leave, and, although the government, thoroughly frightened by a long article published in the Cincinnati Gazette at the time charging Howe with

A LARGE EMBEZZLEMENT

of government funds, he could not be found. The next heard of him was in Nebraska, where he has since resided. The statement made by Mr. Hannifin is as follows:

MR. HANNIFIN'S AFFIDAVITT.

Wyoming Territory, Laramie county, ss: Martin P. Hannifin, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is chief of the fire department of the city of Cheyenne, in the county and territory above named; that ever ever since 1867 he has been and still is a resident and citizen of the said city of Cheyenne; that he was personally acquainted with Church Howe, now a resident of Nemaha county, in the state of Nebraska, between 1869 and 1873, when the said Howe was United States marshal in and for the said territory, and that during the said period of time affiant was familiar with the political career of the said Howe in said territory. Affiant further says that immediately after his coming here, the said Howe went actively into politics, urging himself upon the republican party with great persistence for the highest offices in the territory, but failing of promotion in that party as rapidly as he wished he began to curry favor with the democrats, that in 1872 he (Howe) was present at a democratic convention held in Laramie city to nominate a delegate to represent the territory in congress and that affiant was one of the delegates of the said convention, and was personally present during its deliberations. Affiant further says that said Howe was in attendance upon the said convention throughout its entire session which continued for three days, and that it was the general understanding and talk among the delegates that said Howe wanted the convention to honor him with the nomination.

The fight for the nomination finally narrowed down between Luke Murrin and W. R. Steele, each of whom for a large number of ballots received an equal number of votes thus making the matter a tie. Affiant further says that $500 and a pass over the Union Pacific railroad was offered to him by Judge McLaughlin if he would vote for Steele, but affiant declined the offer and continued to support Murrin to the last. The next day the same offer was made to one Judge Stillman of Sweetwater county, a delegate in the said convention, if he would vote for Steele. Stillman accepted the bribe, cast his vote accordingly, and Steele was nominated. Howe was known to have been working in the interest of Steele, after it was ascertained that he himself had no show, and it was rumored, generally understood, and believed that Howe handled and manipulated the boodle which corrupted Stillman.

Affiant further says that in 1872 Howe joined forces with two other individuals and assisted in organizing what was known as "the People's Movement" whose avowed purpose was to oppose and overthrow the republican party of the territory. Affiant further says while here the reputation of Howe both as a private citizen and a public officer was of an unsavory character and it was a matter of much talk and general notoriety, that in his office as United States Marshal, he was in the habit of packing juries and receiving pay therefor.

M. P. HANNIFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st, September, 1886. J. W. FISHER, J. P.

I have seen dozens of the best residents of Cheyenne who were here when Church Howe lived here and they all remember him as a sharp, unscrupulous man against whose honesty many stories were current at the time.

H. C. Eckenberger and wife, general agent Chicago & Northwestern railway, of Portland, Oregon, is in the city.

THE GREAT SUCCESS

Which attended the Special Sale of Misfit and Uncalled-for Garments, at the Only

Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam St.,

Has been even greater than was expected, but a number of tailor-made garments are still on sale, consisting of the best styles of make and the finest goods extant. It will pay you well to see those handsome suits, as by reference to the price list it will be seen that they are being sold for less than ready made clothing.

PANTS.

$ 6	Merchant	Tailor	Made at	$ 3.00
8	"	"	"	4.00
10	"	"	"	5.00
12	"	"	"	6.00
15	"	"	"	7.50
19	"	"	"	8.50

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

SUITS.

$25.00	Merc'nt	Tailor	Made at	$12.00
30.00	"	"	"	14.00
35.00	"	"	"	16.00
40.00	"	"	"	18.25
45.00	"	"	"	20.00
50.00	"	"	"	23.50
60.00	"	"	"	28.00
65.00	"	"	"	30.00
75.00	"	"	"	35.00

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

OVERCOATS.

$25	Merchant	Tailor	Made at	$10.00
30	"	"	"	11.50
40	"		"	14.75
45		"	"	20.00
50	"	"	"	22.00
60	"	"	"	26.50
70	"	"	"	30.00

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

Prof. Chas. Ludwig Von Seeger

Professor of Medicine at the Royal University; Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc., says:

"LEIBIG CO'S COCA BEEF TONIC should not be confounded with the hordes of trashy cure alls. It is in essence of the words patent remedy. I am thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation and know it to be not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of the high commendation it has received in all parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef, Coca, Quinine, Iron and Calisaya, which are dissolved in pure genuine Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry."

Invaluable to all who are Run Down, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Malarious or afflicted with weak kidneys. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Her Majesty's Favoritie Cosmetic Glycerine

Used by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the nobility. For the Skin, Complexion, Broken Chapping, Roughness, $1.00. Of druggists.

LEIBIG CO'S Genuine Syrup Sarsaparilla is guaranteed as the best Sarsaparilla in the market.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and Duffy's Formula.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps.

EASTON, Md.

Gentlemen.—I have used your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey with the most beneficial effects. My trouble was Chronic Diarrhœa. WALTER HUBBARD.

620 WELCH STREET, Chester, Pa.

Gentlemen.—I have been suffering for ten years with catarrh of the stomach (result of typhoid fever), running into dysentery and ulceration of the lower bowel. The best brands of whiskey never suited my palate until I tested your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which has given entirely satisfactory results. CHAS. A. WEIDNER.

BRYAN, Williams County, Ohio.

Gentlemen.—I was troubled with cramps of the stomach for a long time, until I found out your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the best remedy I ever used. Please send your Duffy's Formula to take with it. MRS. MEARA.

WINSTON, North Carolina.

Gentlemen.—For two years I suffered with what the doctors called Chronic Diarrhœa, and was unable to get relief. I was greatly reduced when I commenced the use of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, since which I have experienced great relief, and have gained more than 30 pounds in weight. DOC. COATES.

108 MORRIS STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have used the Duffy's Formula along with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, giving it to my youngest child of seven years, quite a delicate little thing. She had been ailing a long time with mammas. I am glad to say that there is a decided improvement. JOHN BURGAN.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Duffy's Formula is a special household application of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, combined principally with raw beefsteak, in liquid form, without cooking or chemical changes. It furnishes unequaled blood-forming material, whereby the weight and strength are increased. It is the most palatable and efficacious beef preparation ever made. It can be had of all druggists at ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

OLD SAUL'S CATARRH CURE. 300,000 Single Boxes sold by Old Saul, in person, who has travelled all over the United States. 100 Doses—25 Cts. By Mail 25 Cts. OLD SAUL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in Proportion.

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisement.

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

COMMISSIONERS.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary drawings regularly every three months instead of semi-annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. 4th Grand Drawing, Class H, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 9th, 1886, 99th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1 do	do		25,000
1 do	do		10,000
2 PRIZES OF		$5,000	10,000
5 do	do	2,000	10,000
10 do	do	1,000	10,000
20 do	do	500	10,000
100 do	do	200	20,000
300 do	do	100	30,000
500 do	do	50	25,000
1000 do	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,750
9 do	do	500	4,500
9 do	do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the