

this business owing to the system being carried out here by a man named Scully, an Irish landlord also.

Again he says the Pope condemned the Irish land agitation. Does he believe the Pope infallible in politics as well as religion? Does distress in Scotland or England justify distress in Ireland, and vice versa?

Frederick A. Bee, consul to his Imperial Majesty of China is here also. He is the only foreigner in the Chinese Emperor's service. He says that Burlingame is now worshipped as a God in China; that his image is hung in all the temples; that the religion of the Chinese is based on filial love and obedience; that Christianity don't improve them; that he himself don't expect defecation after death. He admits owing his hold in China to Dennis Kearney. At the time of the Chinese riots in California Mr. Bee advocated the cause of the celestials, and even went before the Commission on Chinese Immigration to testify to the usefulness and superiority of the heathen. For this act Mr. Bee was taken wholly under Chinese protection. He says Chinamen make better citizens than Italians; that Chinamen should be free to enter this country; that it is to the benefit of the United States to open trade with China, a nation of 350,000,000; that England tries to foment strife between America and China.

John Marshall, of Auckland, New Zealand, is in Chicago. He says that in his country he has never seen snow at Christmas; that May, June and July are his winter months; that he eats his Christmas pudding with a fan in one hand. He says that New Zealand is three days steam from Melbourne; that the colonies will soon become federated; that the system of tariff is bad since it is made by one colony against another; that Victoria is high protection while New South Wales is free trade; that the latter country is now prosperous while the former is dead. He says that all persons coming to Australia purchase supplies in Sydney because of its cheapness; that New Zealand has a comparatively low tariff; that in Australia and New Zealand all the railways are run by government and give satisfaction. On this point he was asked a question. It is this:

"But don't the railway employes all vote for the administration and thus intrench it so that the outs can never dislodge the ins?"

"I never heard of such a thing. There is no politics in the railway commission. And, besides, we have the secret ballot in our part of the world. No master can tell how his servant votes. He may say: 'I want you to vote for So-and-So. If you don't I'll discharge you, and if you do I'll pay you.' But he can not find out how the man votes. A candidate might spend all the money he liked and he'd never know to a certainty whether it had done him one penny of good."

J. S. Clarkson, he who was dubbed "headsman" by the democrats, owing to his deftness in decapitating democratic officeholders, visited

Chicago recently. He speaks his mind freely on the political situation. He is pleased with the McKinley bill, but he thinks tin-plate should be kept on the tin tariff list; because the demand for it cannot be supplied by home industry, no matter how high the tariff. He says also that the Senate schedule making sugar free up to 13 was the wisest scheme. This, he thinks, would benefit beet-sugar enterprises. He is not so sanguine about reciprocity, which he defines as "protection's option on free trade." He thinks that if it were once adopted with South America it would extend to Europe in the end. He says New England would be glad to ship machinery to Brazil free of duty, but how would it please Western stockmen and Kansas sugar-growers to bring hides and sugar duty free to the United States? He says the force bill will be passed at next session of Congress. He says the next republican candidate for the Presidency will come from the Mississippi Valley. Here is what he says:

"I should say that his name is Robert Lincoln. He has the splendor of a name and demonstrated his executive ability when he held the portfolio of the Secretary of War. The soldiers will prefer Alger, perhaps. As for McKinley, if he is elected and his tariff bill proves a success, he will be Ohio's next governor, and doubtless her candidate for the Presidency. Reed is a growing man and has captured the people by his sturdy maintenance of the doctrine that the majority should rule."

CHICAGO, Oct. 4th, 1890.

RECORD OF JUDGE C. H. BERRY.

Eagle Rock, Idaho, Oct. 14. [Special to the *Herald*.]—On the 31st of July the *Times* of this city published in the editorial columns the record of the renowned judge of the third district for Idaho, C. H. Berry, who was appointed to that position by President Cleveland together with Honorable H. W. Weir and Honorable John L. Logan. The two latter were bodily fired for partisanship on the coming in of President Harrison, but the paper alleges that Berry was retained after making promises which more than satisfied the republicans, and the *Times* further stated that he had gone to an adjoining county with Dubois for election schemes and that he had become the tool of dear Freddie. In the July court the judge had informed the Democratic lawyers there was "nothing else before the court that Monday morning," and these men left, but not so with the Republicans. The scheme was on foot and was then sprung. United States Attorney Fremont Wood and Clerk of the Court Richardson being the only ones in the room, then Mr. Berry announced in this "open court" that on the following Monday he would appoint election supervisors, but this business was kept a dead secret until the following Saturday, when the matter finally leaked out. On the following Monday James H. Hawley read the law and decisions to the court

and showed wherein the power was vested in the judge of the Ninth district, which is now composed of California, Nevada and Idaho, and Fremont Wood did not deny the matter, but this district judge made the appointments anyhow. The *Eagle Rock Times* severely criticised the judge and seemed to hint that Berry was not living up to the law as the important position of a judge demands. The *Times'* editorial closed as follows: "Bury Berry and let the name be forgotten. We should not attempt to pull him down, but as a parting memorial exalt his name—Selah!"

This thrust was humiliating to Mr. Berry and he investigated the matter to see what he could do in the way of a libel, but things did not float in his direction as anticipated, so a charge of contempt of court was made against the manager, R. C. Bonney, for writing the editorial, and as he of course would try this kind of a case, the result would be in Berry's favor, whether right or wrong. The papers were out for the arrest of Mr. Bonney to appear before his honor on September 25, but lo, and behold the bird had flown, and when that day had arrived the papers had not been served. Then a writ of attachment was gotten out for his body, dead or alive, to be produced in court on October 29. Mr. Bonney returned from the Pacific coast yesterday morning, and in the afternoon gave himself up to the United States Deputy Marshal Hopson, promptly furnishing bonds, and is now at home on the paper. His partner, W. Dennis, formerly of the Indianapolis papers, has also been lately showing up the additional record of the judge. Judge Berry is reported to have received a stroke of paralysis, and is now lying probably at death's door in Montpelier, and in all likelihood will never recover sufficiently to hold the term October 29. The stroke is supposed to have been caused from worryment over the chagrin brought upon himself, after bragging about being able to secure Mr. Bonney in attendance.

Four weeks ago today Snellson shot Lockett. One week later Miss Olson shot Hall. During last Tuesday night young King took his own life, and yesterday a boy was instantly killed near the Warm Springs. The events of a tragic nature which have opened only the last four weeks are here referred to. Were the record to be traced back for a year the result would startle the old residents of this community who, in former years, were accustomed to witness or hear of a tragedy in their midst only at long intervals.

The best of a potato is not just under the skin, as so many suppose; therefore pare thickly.

One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of a good beef-steak is that it must be served at once.