

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In the United States Court at Chicago, Judges Harlan and Gresham were unable to agree on one of the points involved in the Mackin-Gallagher case, and it now goes to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, the defendants having so requested. The latter were required to renew their bail of \$50,000 each.

A young Bohemian, of Pittsburgh, named Frantz Karlina, killed a girl of 3 years, a daughter of the family with whom he boarded, and then took his own life. His reason for the deed is not revealed.

Mountain and forest fires are raging in different sections of Pennsylvania.

A handsome young lady, giving the name of J. Jones, took a room in the Grand Union Hotel in New York, where she shot herself through the heart. She was sane enough to cut the initials from her handkerchief.

No secret is being made of the fact that the illness which caused ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen's death was primarily caused by a large quantity of aconite, which had been mysteriously placed in the mineral water he used.

A dispatch from Plymouth, Pa., reports that the epidemic there has taken a fresh start, and great despondency exists among the people. There were fifty patients in the hospital.

One block of track for the surface railway on Broadway, New York, has been laid at Fourteenth street. Jacob Sharp began his fight for this franchise in 1851, his chief antagonists being A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt.

A contract has been made with five telegraph operators in New York to proceed to Siam and spend three years in the postal service, teaching the Morse system. They are to receive \$100 per month and all expenses.

WESTERN.

The Hessian fly has greatly damaged the wheat crop in sections of California.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad is building westward from Valentine, Neb., at the rate of nine miles per week, and will reach White River by August.

Sullivan's printing establishment on Sixth street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire. Seventeen persons lost their lives. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the second floor, and the flames, springing up the elevator chute next to the stairway, at once cut off escape. Seven were killed by jumping from the fifth floor. One man perished in trying to save the lives of others. It was at first thought that all the rest had escaped, but nine more corpses were found inside the building.

Leading educators of Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas assembled in convention at Omaha, the attendance being large.

A bronze statue of the late Gen. Frank P. Blair was unveiled last week at Forest Park, St. Louis, by his daughter, Mrs. Christine Graham, 10,000 persons witnessing the ceremonies.

The bloodthirsty Apaches are again on the rampage in Arizona and New Mexico. They killed two men at Eagle Creek, and four at Alma. Troops have started after the cut-throats.

In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago bonds of \$50,000 each were renewed by J. C. Mackin and W. J. Gallagher. The certificate of division of opinion filed by Judges Harlan and Gresham asks the Supreme Court to decide whether the crimes charged are infamous; whether the defendants can be tried otherwise than on an indictment; whether the Clerk of Cook County is a public officer under the Federal election law, and whether the facts stated in the information constitute a conspiracy.

At Blackfoot, Idaho, George Stuart, John L. Roberts, William Pratt, John Winn, and Charles Simpson, under indictment for polygamy, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Territorial Prison and to pay a fine of \$300. These are the first convictions of polygamists in Idaho. Stuart is a Bishop at Malad City, the Mormon hot-bed settlement of Idaho, and escaped punishment five years ago through perjury on the witness stand of Mrs. Stuart No. 5. It is said that the Mormon violators of the Edmunds law, especially those residing in the remote settlements of the Territories, are now thoroughly aroused to the importance of obeying the laws, notwithstanding the fact that their leaders, Taylor, Cannon, and others, are hiding to escape prosecution.

Cattle on the track caused the wrecking of an express train near Mount Vernon, Ohio, but only the conductor received serious injuries.

A tornado which passed through Alton, Ill., wrecked several buildings. A stroke of lightning fired a lumber-yard in St. Louis, and caused its destruction.

W. C. Whitehead secured a judgment in Indianapolis for \$17,500 against the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Road for injuries received in an accident.

The Yosemite stage, says a San Francisco dispatch, was robbed by highwaymen near Clark's Crossing. The passengers comprised several members of Raymond's excursion party, who were robbed of everything in the shape of money and jewelry.

Forty buildings at Lansing, Ia., were destroyed by fire, the losses aggregating \$100,000. A fire at Merrill, Wis., destroyed property valued at \$70,000. Charles R. Smith, of Menasha, Wis., suffered the loss of \$30,000

of lumber. Forest fires raged to the north and west of Tawas City, Mich., burning to the tops of the highest trees.

SOUTHERN.

James Maxwell, President of the National Bank of West Virginia, dropped dead in Wheeling.

Jasper Rhodes, colored, was hanged at Galveston, Texas, for the murder of his wife last October. The execution took place in the attic of the jail building, in the presence of fifty witnesses. The culprit mounted the ladder leading to the attic with remarkable firmness, and took his position on the trap as though anxious for the matter to be quickly ended. When asked if he had any statement to make, he simply said: "I want my relations and friends to leave off bad habits and stay away from bad places." Six thousand people passed through the hallway and viewed the remains of the uxoriicide.

A negro murderer named Goodwin Jackson was hanged at Clarendon, Ark. He murdered Sandy Redmond on the 20th of last November. He went to the scaffold with firm demeanor, and met his fate without a tremor, but he declared to the last that he was being wrongfully executed. The hanging was public, and two thousand people witnessed it.

Amos Woodruff, of Memphis, President of a carriage and lumber company, made an assignment to W. L. Clapp. His liabilities are stated at \$200,000 and his assets at \$125,000. His corporations were thought to be prosperous, and the failure created great surprise.

The rectifying house of Elias Black & Sons at Prestonville, Ky., was burned. Loss \$25,000.

The proprietors of the Galveston (Texas) Daily News have established a branch office at Dallas, where the paper will be printed simultaneously with the issue at Galveston.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Manning has called for the resignation of Maj. S. Willard Saxton, of Massachusetts, chief of a division of the First Comptroller's office. It is stated that Saxton will refuse to resign, on the ground that there are no charges whatever against him, either of inefficiency or offensive partisanship. It is understood that he will be given until June 15 to comply with the Secretary's request.

Secretary of the Treasury Manning has appointed a committee of prominent officials of the Treasury Department to consider the propositions to renew the existing contracts for fiber-paper, and to decide whether or not it is wise to continue the use of distinctive papers for bank-notes. The use of the fiber-paper is opposed on the ground that it renders the note less stable and injures its appearance, while it offers no adequate security against counterfeiting. The fiber-paper was introduced on the theory that it could not be counterfeited, but this notion has been exploded. It is now believed that mechanical precautions against counterfeiting are no longer effectual, and that the best safeguard is to secure a clean, fine note which will retain through long use a distinct appearance. Secretary Manning thinks that the artistic appearance of the notes and securities should be improved. To accomplish a change for the better in this direction the fiber-paper must be given up, for the fiber spoils the finish. It is the intention of the Treasury Department to improve the backs of the national bank notes. The object of this change is not merely to attain greater artistic excellence, but to render counterfeiting more difficult. The first attempts at improvement will be on the national bank notes and the silver certificates. The consideration of the fiber-paper question has brought to Washington representatives of many of the leading paper manufacturers.

Secretary Whitney has written to John Roach that the dispatch boat Dolphin will be given a fourth trial at the expense of the Government, under a speed of twelve knots per hour.

POLITICAL.

On the one hundred and twentieth ballot, after a contest lasting four months, the Illinois Legislature elected Hon. John A. Logan as his own successor in the Senate of the United States. Every member of the Legislature was present. The Democrats declined to answer the call, and the Republicans quickly recorded 103 votes for their candidate. Representative Stittg making a protest. When the absentees were called every Democrat voted for Lambert Tree.

Some of them changed their votes to Charles B. Farwell, but no Republican followed suit. At the end of two hours the Speaker announced the election of Gen. Logan, 98 votes having been recorded for Lambert Tree. Senator Logan received dispatches from Republican friends in all parts of the country congratulating him upon his victory; some of them conveying the prediction that he would be the next Republican nominee for President. When President Cleveland was informed of Senator Logan's election he expressed no surprise. It is said that the President has desired from the first to avoid the appearance of interfering in a struggle in which the propriety of his participation was questionable, and which he never regarded as likely to result in victory.

Frank H. Pierce, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Consul at Matanzas, vice David Vickers, suspended.

Senator Sherman has written to a Cincinnati journal that he has concluded to permit the use of his name in the Senatorial contest, and will accept the seat if elected.

Commodore Truxton has prohibited political discussions in the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and threatens to discharge any employee taking a conspicuous part in campaign work.

President Cleveland has appointed R. M. T. Hunter Collector of Customs for the district of Tappahannock, Virginia. Five Postmasters in that State were suspended for partisan work. Mrs. Long was re-appointed Postmaster at Charlottesville, at

the request of Gens. Hancock, Early, and Fitzhugh Lee.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has approved the bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of imitation butter.

Amid commotion the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania passed a resolution congratulating Gen. Logan on his reelection to the Senate.

A bill for preventing fraudulent, immoral or criminal advertisements in connection with the practice of medicine or surgery has passed the Illinois Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 184 failures in the United States during the week—an increase of twenty as compared with the previous week. *Bradstreet's Journal*, in its weekly review of the trade outlook, says:

The movement of general merchandise throughout the country the past week, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, has not varied much from that of the preceding week. Dealers in staple lines at leading distributing centers do not look for any permanent gain or activity in mercantile circles during the coming quarter. Again the word is passed that no improvement is now looked for until next autumn. Dry goods merchants at New York and St. Louis are more cheerful than elsewhere. All the leading wool markets are quiet. Manufacturers secured supplies some weeks ago; cheap small lots are scarce, and the proximity of the new clip counsels delay before completing stocks. The movement is therefore dull and prices are unchanged. The coming six or eight weeks will witness three or four weeks' stoppage of work among Eastern cotton, paper, and nail mills, and among the nail and glass works at the West. Some special brands of pig-iron have cut prices \$1 per ton, that is, have made actual prices asking prices. There is no other change of note either in iron or steel. Copper in the home market has declined some. The reports from the winter wheat region continue favorable. The Commissioner of Agriculture telegraphs to this journal that his reports indicate a shortage of 117,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. The specials from Washington Territory and Oregon point to a gain of 4,000,000 bushels as compared with last year, and there is now no known reason for believing that the total spring and Pacific coast crop will fall much, if any, behind that of 1884. In that event the outlook for the aggregate of wheat this year is 396,000,000 bushels. It may run below this, and it is equally possible that the total may be larger. There are too many uncertainties at present for a definite forecast. The movement in grocery staples in general shows no change. Sugar and coffee are higher.

The frontier of Salvador was crossed by 400 Guatemalan troops, Honduras having failed in her attempts at mediation. Seventy-five conscripts were taken from La Libertad by a military guard. Menendez, the rebel leader, has been driven back by the army of Salvador.

The volunteers belonging to Winnipeg who were killed during the fighting at Batouche were buried with great military pomp at Winnipeg. They were buried in one large grave. Thousands turned out. Three volleys were fired over the grave by a firing party selected from the Montreal garrison artillery.

A Winnipeg dispatch says Gen. Middleton had sent word to Poundmaker that he must make an unconditional surrender or he would march against him with troops. The prospects are that there may be a fight with the Indians, as Poundmaker will be fearful of being hanged if he gives himself up.

A Chicago man has been granted a patent for a telephone based upon a system radically different from that of the Bell telephone. Hitherto the Bell Telephone Company has had a clear monopoly because of the broad claim in its patent, and it has been maintained that the Bell system was the only one on which a telephone could be practically constructed, which was the use of a continuous current of electricity. The patent granted to the Chicago inventor is operated by an intermittent current, on a plan resembling the dots and dashes of a telegraph instrument.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Taepen, Principal of the Hamburg School, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for writing to a newspaper asserting that the Socialist Deputy Viereck is a natural son of Emperor William.

The expulsion of Russian Poles from Posen and Silesia continues, and is attended with much cruelty and hardship. The number to be expelled is 30,000.

The Indian Government proposes a loan of \$50,000,000, to be expended on the extension of the railway system.

It is reported that the dynamiter Cunningham has shown signs of insanity since his imprisonment.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade, says: "The cold weather brings the season dangerously late for the crops, which are already so backward. The quantity of cold rain which has fallen is unfavorable for the wheat crop, the color of which is getting worse daily. Should the weather change it is still doubtful whether wheat would regain what it has lost during the month."

A soldier who was at the fall of Khar-toum has reached London. At the time of the fall the city was on the verge of a famine, he reports, and on entering the enemy massacred about 18,000 people. Gen. Gordon was among the number, and his head was cut off and carried in barbaric triumph and exultation to the Mehdí himself, who received it with eager satisfaction.

Sunday, the 24th of May, being the anniversary of the fall of the Commune, the Communists of Paris attempted to hold a demonstration at the tombs of their comrades in the Pere La Chaise Cemetery. The police interfered and prevented a display of seditious emblems. A serious conflict ensued, in which several men were wounded. The police finally dispersed the rioters, thirty of whom were arrested.

Queen Victoria celebrated her sixty-sixth birthday on the 24th of May. But nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the throne have attained an equal age.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In a cross-suit for divorce, John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, charges his wife with abusive treatment and gross habits of intoxication.

Miss Nellie Campbell, a pretty girl of 17, grandniece of President Lincoln, shot and killed herself in a seminary at Belleville, N. J. She had been ailing with a nervous trouble, and was demented when she committed the act.

The locusts have put in an appearance in the district around Anna, Ill.

An assignment has been made by the Simpson-Gault Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati.

Farmers in the vicinity of Eau Claire, Wis., have found carbolic acid a speedy remedy for hog cholera.

Harry Ratcliff, a society young man of Rockford, Ill., who was caught robbing a till, confessed his guilt, and claims that tobacco and progressive euchre caused his downfall.

Three merchants of Norwalk, Ohio, who claim that their wives were libeled by a reporter for a Toledo paper, named Ray S. Hathaway, decoyed him to a hotel barn and gave him a coat of tar and feathers.

A disease similar to small-pox has broken out from Mayeville to Strahan, Iowa, along the Wabash Road, and towns in the vicinity have quarantined against the infected districts. The mysterious disease at Paris, Pa., is spreading, and has also broken out at Hanlin's Station, on the Pan Handle Road. A physician from Bellevue Hospital, New York, calls the malady black-tongue diphtheria of a virulent character. The garrison at Vera Cruz is being vaccinated with yellow fever virus, to serve as a protection against the disease for four years. Those inoculated have all the premonitory symptoms of the fever. The first experiments were made upon prisoners who volunteered themselves. A report has reached Ottawa, Ontario, that Asiatic cholera has appeared at Quebec.

An effort is being made to ascertain the ownership of several bottles of jewels, nuggets of gold, etc., which have been found in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington. It has been discovered that these valuable articles formed a portion of a collection of presents from foreign powers which dates back almost to the foundation of the Government, and which was twice stolen and recovered.

Postmaster General Vilas has awarded to the American Bank Note Company, of New York, the contract for furnishing postage stamps for the next four years at the rate of \$103,650 per annum. The price paid for stamps under the new contract will be 6 99-100 cents per thousand, against 9 19-100 cents under the present contract. This difference implies a considerable saving by the new arrangement, since no less than four billion stamps are required annually to meet the demand.

The communist demonstration in Paris on the 25th of May was ignored by the Government. The processionists marched into Pere la Chaise cemetery with red flags, applauded Henri Rochefort, and shouted themselves hoarse.

British engineers report that the armament of Herat is so defective that the place is quite indefensible. The place, they say, could be made absolutely impregnable by the erection of new forts equipped with modern artillery. It is considered doubtful if the Ameer would agree to the necessary outlay. As things are at present the Russians could easily batter the place to pieces with long-range siege guns.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | |
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| BEEVES..... | \$5.50 @ 6.1 |
| HOGS..... | 4.25 @ 4.7 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 Hard..... | 1.03 @ 1.05 |
| No. 2 Red..... | 1.04 @ 1.1 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .56 @ .58 |
| OATS—White..... | .43 @ .4 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 11.75 @ 12.1 |
| LARD..... | .07 @ .08 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers..... | 5.50 @ 6.0 |
| Good Shipping..... | 5.25 @ 5.7 |
| Medium..... | 4.75 @ 5.1 |
| HOGS..... | 4.00 @ 4.7 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 Hard..... | 5.00 @ 5.5 |
| Prime to Choice Spring..... | 4.00 @ 4.4 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | .89 @ .95 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .48 @ .5 |
| OATS—No. 1 Hard..... | .34 @ .36 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | .72 @ .74 |
| BARLEY—No. 3..... | .56 @ .58 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | .18 @ .2 |
| Fine Dairy..... | .15 @ .17 |
| CHEESE—Swiss..... | .08 @ .1 |
| Skimmed Flat..... | .04 @ .5 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | .12 @ .13 |
| POTATOES—Choice, per bu..... | .40 @ .5 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.00 @ 11.5 |
| LARD..... | 6.50 @ 7.0 |
| TOLEDO. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | .93 @ .95 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .49 @ .5 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .37 @ .38 |
| MILWAUKEE. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | .88 @ .9 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .48 @ .5 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .33 @ .35 |
| RYE—No. 1..... | .73 @ .75 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | .55 @ .57 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.00 @ 11.1 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1.05 @ 1.1 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | .47 @ .49 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | .38 @ .4 |
| RYE..... | .75 @ .77 |
| HAY—Prairie..... | 11.00 @ 11.2 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.00 @ 11.1 |
| CINCINNATI. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1.05 @ 1.1 |
| CORN..... | .51 1/2 @ 1.0 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | .37 @ .38 |
| RYE—No. 2 Fall..... | .74 @ .75 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11.25 @ 11.5 |
| DETROIT. | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White..... | 1.02 @ 1.05 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .50 @ .52 |
| OATS—No. 2 White..... | .40 @ .42 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 12.00 @ 12.2 |
| INDIANAPOLIS. | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1.01 @ 1.05 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | .48 @ .5 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .37 @ .38 |
| EAST LIBERTY. | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 6.25 @ 7.0 |
| Fair..... | 5.25 @ 6.0 |
| Common..... | 4.25 @ 5.0 |
| HOGS..... | 4.00 @ 4.5 |
| SHEEP..... | 4.50 @ 5.0 |
| CHICAGO WOOL MARKET. | |
| [Reported by SHERMAN HALL & Co., Chicago. II Prices of Unwashed Wool (old clip) from India, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa for the past week unchanged as follows: Fine, 17¢; Fine Medium, 16¢; Coarse, 15¢; Belane—Fine, 26¢; Medium, 25¢; 21c. Combing—Medium, 22¢; 21c; Low Medium, 20¢; Coarse, 19¢; Brail, 17¢; 16¢.] | |
| Total receipts for past week, 241,240 lbs.; and 55 January 1, 4,748,024 lbs. Trade is much restricted depleted stocks. The supply of Medium Unwashed Wool is very low, and trade active. | |

OBITUARY.

Death at Newark, N. J., of Ex-Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Surrounded by His Family He Passes Away After Weeks of Intense Suffering.

Another prominent figure in American politics, and one of the most distinguished of New Jersey's citizens, has passed away—ex-Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. After nearly two months of intense suffering, he died at his home in Newark, surrounded by the members of his family.

For twenty-four hours before his death Mr. Frelinghuysen did not move or show any signs of consciousness. When he was taken sick several weeks ago there was a partial congestion of the brain, although the primary cause lay in the liver and the mucous membrane of the stomach, from which he had suffered before he gave up the cares of office at Washington. He fell into a stupor, from which he never entirely recovered. When his system recovered from the shock of the stupor, his pulse and temperature became normal again, and there was no fever except on one occasion, when his pulse rose to 102, but was afterward reduced. The pulse and temperature increased, and his enfeebled constitution was unable to bear the strain of the exhaustion.

Upon receipt in Washington of intelligence of the death of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, Secretary Bayard telegraphed Mrs. Frelinghuysen as follows:

"President and his Cabinet have just heard with deep sensibility of the death of your honored husband. Accept from each and all of us expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence."



Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was a member of a distinguished American family. His grandfather, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a delegate from New Jersey in the Continental Congress in 1775, 1778, 1779, and 1782, and afterward a United States Senator from New Jersey, serving from Dec. 2, 1793, to 1796, when he resigned. Theodore Frelinghuysen, a son of this man, was also a United States Senator from New Jersey, serving from March 4, 1829, until March 3, 1833. His career in the Senate showed such ability that he was nominated for Vice President by the Whigs in 1841. He was, however, defeated, receiving 1,291,643 votes, to 1,339,013 given for Dallas, Democrat, and 66,304 votes for Morris, Free-Soiler. He died in 1862. At the time he was President of Rutgers College—a position which he had held since 1850. He was also Chancellor of the University of the City of New York from 1838 to 1849. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was born at Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817. He was a nephew and the adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He received an education in the classics, graduating at Rutgers College in 1836. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, having studied law for three years previously. He began the practice of law at Newark, N. J., and soon obtained a large practice. For many years he was one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General of New Jersey, and was reappointed in 1866. He did not serve out his term, resigning the office on being appointed United States Senator Nov. 12, the same year, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. He was subsequently elected to fill the unexpired term, which extended from Dec. 3, 1866, to March 3, 1869. The following year—1870—he was elected a United States Senator for a full term, lasting from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877. During this term he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations. The last few months of his term were closely occupied by him with labors regarding the disputed Presidential election of 1876. He was a member of the Electoral Commission, and made a fine argument before the commission in favor of the Hayes electors from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. Early in the life of the Republican party Mr. Frelinghuysen joined its ranks, and as its representative was elected to the high offices mentioned. During his term as Senator he was offered the position of Minister to England by President Grant, but declined the office.

Must Not Dabble in Politics.

[Washington telegram.] Commodore Truxton, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has directed the foreman of shipbuilders and the foreman of laborers at the yard to deny over their signatures a statement that they were members of a recent Democratic city convention at Norfolk or be discharged. The Commodore has prohibited political discussions in the yard, and says that any employee who takes a conspicuous part in politics will lose his position.

Preparing to Defend Herat.

[Calcutta dispatch.] Afghan advisers report that reinforcements are continuously going from Candahar to Herat. It is expected that the railway will be completed to Mutch in sixty days. Material has been ordered sufficient to carry the line to Candahar. There is no sign of relaxation of military work.