

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

His Visit to the State Fair at St. Paul Commented on in a Style Which Would Do Credit to Bill King.

[Chicago Times, Sept. 1.] Time was when the chief executive of this republic was a respected and self-respecting officer. In their conspicuous position—standing in the strong light that beats upon the throne—the least able and meritorious of the earlier Presidents were careful to do nothing that would detract from the simple yet majestic dignity of the exalted place to which the suffrages of their fellow-citizens had called them.

Washington, the first, was the best exemplar. He marked a high standard of official and personal conduct. No man would dare approach him with a bribe, sugar-coated with the appellation of present. He accepted no hospitality that he could not return, and with the scrupulous nicety of the man of honor he paid his own way.

Such courtesy to be the rule in the executive mansion until later times developed little men. Before Johnson's administration presidents left the White House for tours of pleasure so rarely that their progress became a great event, celebrated for its novelty. In the summer they sailed down to Old Point Comfort or took a brief vacation in the country, but in their peregrinations they never compromised the dignity of their station.

They were not the guests of railroad jobbers or steamboat monopolists. They paid their way like gentlemen, and when they accepted invitations they became the guests of the whole community, not of a moneyed few.

Lincoln remained closely at his post, rarely, if ever, was he out of Washington. His summers were passed at the Soldiers' Home, and though essentially social in his nature he never ran off on a junket. With his famous swing around the circle Johnson made a Presidential precedent which his successors have but rarely followed.

Grant was generally ready for an excursion, and the manifold ring surrounding his administration were never at a loss to provide entertainment of this kind. He refused few offers of the opportunity of a respectable spree in social company. With his characteristic contempt for public opinion he gladly accepted a villa lot at the sea-side resort given him by the Government.

The cheapest occupant of the white house since John Adams entered it at the beginning of the century, is the amiable accident from the Buckeye State, who, through the indecision and cowardice of his opponent, who received the votes of the people, and the capidity of the Confederate brigadiers who voluntarily shut their eyes upon manifest fraud, is now the latest in the long line of Presidents.

Mr. Hayes appears to be animated by no loftier ambition in the administration than stirred the breast of the plantation dandy who used to sing: "If I were de President of dese United States, I'd eat molasses candy and swing upon de gate."

He loves cross road curiosity, and the hurra of the multitude is music to his ear. He has a puerile delight in showing himself, and a tramp's exquisite instinct in finding out a beautiful free-lunch route. Rarely giving entertainments at the White House, he is willing always to become the guest of anybody who has plenty of good cheer. He entered Washington as a reformer on a free train supplied by that notorious railroad jobber, Tom Scott, and has frequently made use of the same conveyance, though Scott, if perfected, would have been submitted to the President for his signature.

Scarcely was he warm in his seat when he visited Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Always at the expense of somebody else. Then followed the New England tour, which betrayed fully of how small a pattern this feeble Cæsar was made. Railroad transportation free, as usual. Then came a trip to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia. At only one place on this lengthy route did he attempt any payment of the hospitality he received.

Atlanta was the scene of his acknowledgement, and the northern soldiers who voted for him would gladly forget in what coin this payment was tendered. This year he has assisted at John Roach's launch at Chester, placing himself under obligation to a speculator who then had a subsidy bill pending in Congress, and whose mammoth entertainment was designed to promote its passage. The Wyoming centennial celebration fed him and listened to his eloquence. He always seemed to think the gratuitous exercise of his vocal organs a full quittance of any effort made in his behalf, and in New England his favorite phrase was "You have heard my voice."

trampster named Vripief, and a peasant named Anosof—conspired to play upon popular credulity. The three women took house, in which they litted up several rooms for prayer—covering the walls with holy images and other articles, which, as they asserted, had been brought from Jerusalem. Kieff, and various places of pilgrimage. The people who flocked to these rooms were only admitted upon payment of a good round sum, and the three women earned a great reputation for piety by their devout exterior. They then took Vripief and Anosof to lodge with them; and the latter went about the country celebrating their praise, while Anosof pretended to be endowed with the gift of prophecy. Anosof played his part so well that his confederates were enabled to collect a large sum of money for building a convent and a hospital—one of their first victims being a nun. Their doings at last attracted the attention of the police, and in the course of the trial more than eighty witnesses were called to prove the charges. Yet so strong was the general belief in their sanctity that the evidence, conclusive as it was, failed to convince many, and they are looked upon as martyrs.

THE ASYLUM SWINDLE.

How the Wily Fletcher Tempted Talbot Until He Fell.

[Le Sacre Sentinel.]

The testimony of Rev. Kerr, Talbot, Brown and Bartlett shows beyond dispute, that in all the hundreds of transactions, large and small, involving the expenditure of over a million dollars of State's money, not one solitary instance has been shown where the trustees even attempted to protect the State. Not even the feeblest protest appears to have been made at any time by any one against the increasing flow of extravagance and waste. The trustees were sworn to protect the State—were placed in their positions for that express purpose—and yet in no case whatever, where there was a doubtful or false claim or demand presented, have the trustees failed to decide against the State! This is one of the most remarkable features developed by the investigation, and we venture to assert that nowhere, outside of thoroughly organized bands of robbers, public plunderers, can another instance be found of such uniform action on the part of any body of men. We are therefore driven, irresistibly, to the conclusion, that some one or more of the board of trustees had a "divvy" with contractors and certain outsiders, whereby the profits were "pook'd" for mutual benefit.

The leading spirits about the institution appear to have been Rev. Kerr, C. T. Brown and Dr. Bartlett. They run the whole business, so to speak. For the credit of this country, we regret that Mr. Talbot allowed himself to be enticed by the wily Fletcher, the oily Kerr, and the swilling Bartlett. Mr. Talbot does not pretend to be much of a business man, in its hard sense, and being a stranger he was readily taken in. Mr. Talbot, in testifying, made a clean breast of it, and stated that he had first refused to take mileage from Minneapolis to St. Peter on Fletcher's account, but the crafty Fletcher persisted in tempting him until he fell, and since then his virtue became so easy that he concluded it was right. He also stated that Bartlett and his wife had often chided him for his refusal to take more of the State's money for doubtful service, and that the trustees and Bartlett protested against his appearing before the committee because he "talked too much!"

A FIELD FOR SCIENTISTS.

Extinct Liliptipians.

[Hickory Valley (Tenn.) Letter.]

I find here a field for the seekers of science. In this yard are numerous little graves about twenty inches long. They are lined at the sides and ends with flat rocks, set up edgewise. Many years after the house was built, they were discovered by the dirt wearing away and exposing the rocks. Most of them have been examined. They find in them diminutive skeletons, but they show to have been full grown people, having a full set of teeth and mature proportions. These graves are found in various places in the country. Who they were or in what age they lived have been unaccountably learned; history gives no account of such a race. They must have been a superstitious people, from their weird and weird burial practices, believing their dead to be transmitted into another existence. In the graves are found various carbon vessels of singular shape and material, also numerous shells and ornaments. Shells that have been taken out—one a large sea-shell, with pictures on the peculiar design carved on it, appeared to mean something if anyone was able to decipher them; they show ingenuity and mechanism. This place is at the foot of Mill Creek mountain. The mountain is some fifteen or twenty miles in circumference, and surrounded by a comparatively level country; it has an altitude of many hundred feet above the level of the country, and can only be ascended with difficulty by footmen. I was one of the first to see the summit; found it pretty steep and rugged. On top there is two or three acres of level land; from here you have a splendid view and a pleasant breeze.

How John Has to "Pungle."

The cry of Kearney and his associates that the Chinese "must go" because they live on little besides wind-pudding, is much of it buncombe. The San Francisco Golden Era characterizes the following letter of a leading Chinese merchant of that city as a true statement of the whole business. In response to the demand these people did go, what would the oppressed policeman and tax-gatherers do for a living? Editor Golden Era: He has learn read paper, so now see all dat dat what he talkes. He hab see what plenty mad talkes, how much he "pungle" obery month for chow-chow. Me tinkes you no shabbes how muchee Chinaman had pay for allee same ting. Me tellen you: For littee shanties on Sacramento street to Amelkay man for 1 month. \$50 00 1 pieceman cooley catchee chow-chow. 20 00 1 littee dog for 1 month. 2 00 1 Cumshaw to 1 pieceman, who say he look out no man cheat me. 20 00 1 other policeman talkee me allee same. 10 00 1 other policeman, who say, "John, you pungle or I'll bust your eye." 10 00 1 other policeman, who say he fireman, and tun wid der machine. 5 00 1 other policeman, who say, "John, who you licence." 5 00 1 other policeman, who say, "John, you pay me dat license or I raine had place wis you." 10 00 Rice for cooley. 5 00 Chow-chow for me. 20 00 Littee bird's-nest soup, rat sance. 20 00 1 littee rat, impure dog, for smoke. 20 00 1 littee rat, when Amelkay man tinkes me, and Judge Loudblack say, "John, you must pungle." 10 00 Dat what cost China merchant to live in San Francisco one month. What you tinkes? — Chin Foo.

It Would Come Handy.

[Hastings Gazette.]

The Hon. C. C. Brandt, of Brown county, is reported to have been confined to the house for some time with rheumatism and other ailments. That little \$50 bill would come in quite handy now if he only had it.

Playing Upon Popular Credulity.

A trial has just resulted at Riazan, Russia, in the condemnation of the accused persons to transportation into Siberia. A band of five—consisting of an old woman named Tchoubar and her two daughters, a retired

DR. DUNGER ON HIS EAR.

Proposes to Cure, Free of Charge, Ten of Chicago's Worst Drunkards.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26, 1878.—I have been nearly five months since I gave to the public the facts relative to my discovery that dipsomania, or drunkenness, is a disease of the sensorial nerve cells, and that a properly-made tincture from pure Cinchona rubra is a specific for it.

During the period that has intervened between the publication of my recipe and the present time, I have received and responded to over 1,000 letters, coming from thirty-three States and Territories, the sorrowful contents of many of them such as would move to sympathize the heart of an anchorite. These many groans have been witness to my hopeless men, heartbroken women, and despairing children; and, if the parties who wrote them are to be believed, they stand ready and willing to pay anything they possess in this world for a cure of their miserable curse, under which they themselves, or those in whose interest I have written, now groan. But right here I wish to put it upon record that, when many of the writers of these affecting epistles were advised that it would cost from \$15 to \$25 to effect the great reformation they sought, their ardor cooled off and I heard no more from them.

Sometimes, in numerous instances, my suffering correspondents hesitated to invest for either lack of confidence in me or faith in the remedy I am using—at least that is the charitable construction I now place upon the want of action. I have no fault to find with them, however, because the world is full of charlatanism and quackery; but I hope to be able to remove from their minds any idea they may entertain that I am engaged in that species of quackery which has been witness to my hopeless I herewith make a *test proposition*, which, if accepted and faithfully carried out, will solve the problem as to the efficacy of cinchona in the disease known as dipsomania, or drunkenness. This is my offer:

I will send (free of all charge) a bottle of pure Cinchona Rubra Tincture to each of ten of the worst drunkards in Chicago, provided they satisfy me by a respectable reference that they earnestly wish to be cured of their alcoholic habit, and will take the remedy according to the directions. I require age, weight, complexion, the length of time they have been drinking, and fair general health—no more; and I require that they be sober and sane, and will not drop into the "horrorous mania-a-potu," or any other sickness from the change cinchona will produce in their systems.

I require a proper, respectable reference, because I have no fault to find with them, however, because the world is full of charlatanism and quackery; but I hope to be able to remove from their minds any idea they may entertain that I am engaged in that species of quackery which has been witness to my hopeless I herewith make a *test proposition*, which, if accepted and faithfully carried out, will solve the problem as to the efficacy of cinchona in the disease known as dipsomania, or drunkenness. This is my offer:

Further, I am prepared to do this: For a fee of \$25—sent me in a registered letter or by post-office money order—I will forward free by express, to any address in the United States, sufficient of the tincture to cure any case—no matter of how long standing or how desperate—and if at the end of sixty days, the patient is not cured of his or her intemperate habit (?), I will refund the money sent me, on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the remedy was taken according to directions and failed to do its work.

Lastly, if cinchona is not a cure, I desire to know the cause of its inefficiency, and I have witnessed so many instances of its success, however, that I am satisfied it really deserves to have bestowed upon it all the faith I have expended in trying to bring it into public notice. Respectfully, etc., R. D'UNGER.

CONKLING'S CROWD.

Taking Counsel and Courage Together—Roscoe Writes a Red-Hot Bloody Shirt Letter, Which Enthusiasts His Followers.

[Saratoza Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republicans gathered here to-day to the number of 100, in response to the call issued by A. B. Cornell, late of the custom house. The conference was entirely harmonious, though there was some difference of opinion as to the necessity of holding a State convention. It was resolved, however, to hold one. The important feature of the meeting was the letter sent by Senator Conkling and the speech made by Mr. Cornell, who said he was surprised at the call for a conference of Hayes Republicans, because that drew the lines so narrow, and shut out many Republicans, whereas it was imperatively necessary for all Republicans to meet in one body, and the resolutions passed by that conference, and would have liked an invitation to be present. He spoke in favor of a broad platform and a united campaign. Conkling's letter was as follows:

URICA, Aug. 28, 1878.—Dear Sir: I have your note, saying a number of Republicans will meet in Saratoza to-morrow to take counsel together. This seems wise and timely. The government of the country is rapidly passing absolutely into the hands of those who so lately sought to destroy it; not stopping till they have killed the man who has been burdened with debt and taxes who now is being heavily upon it. This is not wise for any reason. Rains on the treasury, vast in amount and without right and honesty, are also mistaking the real amendment of the constitution, and are ordaining to establish, are becoming only a mockery throughout the South, and free elections are not permitted in several States. And New York, as the greatest commercial State, and by far the most important in the Union, is the vast stake in all these things; and the one great reliance in regard to them all, is I believe, the Republican party. Certainly the time is fit for the Republicans of New York to meet together, and discuss, in a plain, ignoring personal and minor issues, and joining hand and hand in one, just purpose—to preserve national security and honesty, and to protect human rights. I should be glad to see you, as well as you are, and I am sure better that I remain away. I see it charged that a claim to be returned to the Senate has been set up by me. You know, but all others may not know, how far this is from the truth. I am not a member of the Senate, and I claim on the Republican party I am not the way. The claim is altogether the other way. I have been honored too much and too often not to feel a deep and abiding sense of obligation to the party and to its members, and a sincere regret that I have been no better able to deserve and repay their confidence. No personal claim or individual interest should even seem to enter into my conference. No man will or wish deserves to be hindered for a moment against unity and success at a time like this. Sincerely yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

MEEKER COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Resolution Endorsing the Ohio Platform Enthusiastically.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The following are the proceedings of the Democratic County convention of Meeker county, to elect delegates to the State and Congressional conventions: The convention was held August 31st and organized by the election of Wm. M. Campbell, president, and S. W. Leavett, secretary. On motion, the following were elected delegates to the Congressional convention: S. W. Leavett, Patrick Casey, Hamlet Stevens, Wm. M. Campbell, L. H. Libby, Mike Flynn. Moved and carried that the delegates elected to the Congressional convention be instructed to represent Meeker county in the State convention. Moved and carried that the delegates present at such convention be instructed to cast the entire vote of the delegation. On motion, the following resolution was enthusiastically and unanimously carried: Resolved, By the Democrats of Meeker county in convention assembled, that we are in favor of the adoption of a platform by the State and Congressional conventions, similar to the platform of the Democrats of Ohio and in accord with the views of such statesmen as Thurman and Hendricks, and our delegates to said conventions are hereby instructed to secure such a platform if possible, and in the declaration of a candidate for Congress to make every effort possible to secure a candidate who will stand squarely on such a platform; and they are further instructed to make all reasonable efforts to unite all elements of opposition to the hard money candidate of the Republican party. On motion the committee adjourned sine die. W. M. LEAVETT, Secretary.

Benson (Swift county) Times, Aug. 30.

The wheat around Benson is averaging fifteen and a half bushels to the acre.

BLACKBURN'S REPLY.

He Replies to Bill Windom's Bogus Figures To Prices.

The Democratic Congressional campaign committee has published an interview with General Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, wherein, by the records of Congress, he refutes the misrepresentations of Senator Windom, with respect to the expenses of the government under Republican and Democratic rule.

In this statement Representative Blackburn shows that certain appended tables are correct. These tables show the reductions made by the Democratic houses of the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses in the appropriation of an excess of the support of the government for the three fiscal years, 1877, 1878 and 1879, footing up as follows: Reductions made by the House under the amount estimated for by the departments, \$153,706,003.24; amounts added to House bills by the Senate, \$5,118,308.73. House reductions for the three years of 1877, 1878, and 1879, under the three years of 1874, 1875 and 1876, \$14,758,829.92. Mr. Blackburn shows that if we take the ten years of Democratic conservative rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both inclusive, we find the net ordinary expenditures of the government to have been \$572,872,260.52, as against \$1,528,917,137.87 for the same purposes for ten years of Radical rule during peace—namely, from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, both inclusive—giving an excess of Republican expenditures over expenditures under Democratic conservative rule of \$956,044,877.35, being an increase of the net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule of about 170 per cent. The average ordinary expenditures per annum for ten years of Republican rule was \$150,672,614.11, while the net ordinary expenditures for the ten years of Democratic rule, as above named, were only \$57,287,226.05, showing that the net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule during a decade of peace were nearly four times as large as for a decade of Democratic rule immediately preceding the war.

JAY COOKE'S ESTATE.

A Circular Issued by Mr. Lewis With a Showing of 51 Per Cent. to Creditors.

Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., has just issued a circular to the creditors of the estate, in which he says:

In making the former distribution in kind, valuations were affixed to the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, to the Oregon stock and income bonds of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad company then ordered to be divided. These valuations were affixed at the suggestion and request of a large number of creditors representing about \$1,000,000 of proved claims (see pages 350 and 351 of my report of December 1, 1874). It was then deemed proper and necessary that such valuation should be placed upon them for the purpose of distribution. The bankrupts having relinquished to the creditors all interest in the estate or in any possible surplus, the committee have adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the valuation affixed to such securities be and the same is hereby canceled and annulled, both as to the creditors who have heretofore received distribution in kind and as to those who have not received it, so that the same shall stand as a distribution of assets proportionately, irrespective of any particular estimate or valuation, and that the trustee be and he is hereby authorized and directed to distribute proportionately to all creditors who have not heretofore received their share of the same on their simple receipt for the securities distributed, without affixing any valuation thereon.

As the first distribution of the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad company have been converted into preferred stock, and the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad, having been sold out, its bonds have been converted into stock of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad company. The trustee is now prepared to deliver to such of the creditors as have not heretofore received their share of the distribution ordered on August 2, 1875, in the following proportions, without any particular valuation being affixed: Preferred stock of the Northern Pacific railroad company, three shares for every \$1,000 of claims; common stock of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad company, one and a half shares for every \$1,000 of claims. These securities at present market prices will realize for the former cash dividend of 5 per cent. realize to the creditors over 30 per cent. in cash, as follows: Cash, 5 per cent.; preferred stock of Northern Pacific railroad company at \$16 2/3 per cent.; Oregon stock at 14 per cent.; common stock (including dividend), 14 per cent.; total, 30 2/3 per cent. The committee have also ordered a second dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, which will be paid by the 1st of October, and a further distribution at the same time, without valuation, as follows: Preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, one and a half shares for every \$1,000 of claims; preferred stock of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad company, three-fourths of a share for every \$1,000 of claims; common stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad company, and a quarter share for every \$1,000 of claims. This second dividend and distribution will realize at present market prices about 8 1/2 per cent. in cash, as follows: Cash, 5 per cent.; preferred stock of the Northern Pacific railroad company, 2 1/2 per cent.; preferred stock of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad company, 1 1/4 per cent.; total, 8 1/2 per cent.

Should the creditors approve the plan for a third dividend, a copy of which has been sent to you, the trustee is of opinion that the creditors will realize therefrom 10 or 15 per cent. additional. To recapitulate: First dividend and distribution, 30 2/3 per cent.; second dividend, distributed to be worth in cash, say 12 per cent.; equal in cash to 61 per cent.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A new M. E. church edifice is being erected in Owatonna, Steele county.

There are several persons in Minnesota who are minding their own business. Encouragingly.

What buyers from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and other points are swarming along the railroad lines of Minnesota.

It is thought that railroad employes in Martin county, to the number of 500, will vote at the next election.

Mr. Everett, of Waseca, had twenty-one sacks of flour (1,050 pounds) stolen from his warehouse near the depot.

J. S. Abel, of Waseca, was thrown from a horse-rake and severely injured. His horse was frightened and ran away.

John Whips, a brakeman on the railroad division west of Waseca, fell into a culvert and was badly bruised and cut.

A willow cutting, entirely of this year's growth, measuring over nine feet in length, has been exhibited at Fairmont.

The local paper thinks the thinly-populated cemetery of Fairmont, Martin county, speaks volumes in favor of the healthfulness of the climate.

The diphtheria is reported to be still prevailing at various points in this State. Is it one of the permanent diseases of this region of country?

Charles Thompson, of Kasson, Dodge county, was severely injured on the head by a falling timber, while assisting in the erection of a wind mill.

An incendiary set fire to Kate Bailey's house at Moorehead, Clay county, and it was entirely destroyed. By the use of kerosene the conflagration was made more rapid and sure.

Jackson Republic: The railroad surveyors are still at work. They have this week surveyed a line up the river near Skinner's mill and out upon the prairie west towards Boot Lake.

Ineffectual attempts have been made to sound Beaver Lake, in Berlin, Steele county. But the enterprising people there are determined to find the bottom, if it has one, if it takes a sounding cord as long as a kite string!

The prairie chickens are dying off in great numbers of a malady which it is thought does not injuriously affect their flesh. At any rate dead chickens are being consumed in unlimited quantities as an acceptable, gastronomic luxury.

The Sauk Center Herald says a strike occurred among railroad construction laborers, and the grade hands stood idle. At length the paymaster came along, paid off all the strikers, some sixty in number, and on the same day put on a new gang of laborers.

Le Roy Independent: Two horses were stolen about twelve miles southeast from Le Roy, Mower county, Minn., by two tramps. The second had been at work harvesting for a farmer, and one night skipped out with the horses. No trace of them had been found at last accounts.

Waseca Herald: An adult daughter of Frank Krueger, of Hartland, Freeborn county, recently encountered a severe struggle with a vicious bull, which tossed her in the air with his horns until her clothing was all torn from her person, but otherwise inflicting no serious injury except the fracture of her collar bone.

Dundas News: A few evenings since a gentleman of Northfield who had been in Dundas during the afternoon, unhitched his horse, got into his buggy and contentedly jogged towards home. After driving some little distance, the impression seized him that he had forgot something. He thought and thought, and finally remembered that the missing package was his wife. He drove back and found it.

The wife of John Choler, a merchant of Forest Lake station, eloped with her paragon, taking as much of her husband's money as she could conveniently get. For some time Mr. Choler was accustomed to feel faintness or stomach-sickness after supper, producing vomiting. Since the flight of the guilty woman, a vial containing fluid poison has been found which was in her possession. An analysis has been made and the presence of arsenic has been detected in the vial.

A Dismal Sheet. [Philadelphia Times.] No more dismal newspaper ever came from off a press than the Memphis *Academy* of Tuesday last—a pitiful half-sheet, made up largely of "standing ads"; devoid of telegraphic news save a few market and river reports; the signal service indications and meteoric promises of relief; with the local and editorial matter—of the latter less than a quarter of a column—bearing solely upon the fever. With a record a column long of new cases, and with a list half a column long of deaths. There is something very ghastly in the frequent allusions to the fever throughout the column or two of local notes simply as "it," or by mere inference to be deduced from the context. "Hans Leath's three children have it," "W. W. White, clerk of the Peabody, has it," "Will Fire case is a very serious one," "Father Maher's condition is critical," "Joe Russell, while tending the Odd Fellows' sick, was stricken," "the night-toilers have been struck," "Fred R. Brennan, city editor of the *Appeal*, is down. He has a bad case." And then we come upon a five-line tragedy like this: "B. A. Hollenberg's imprudence in giving way to his anxiety about his wife and arising from his bed to go into her room probably will prove his death." Fever in childhood will kill his wife." In the advertising columns, too, the pestilence stands out sharply. Patterson & Ross, grocers, announce: "For the accommodation of the few persons remaining in the city we will keep open our store during yellow fever, a kind Providence permitting"—it is not often that grocers refer the opening or the closing of their stores to a kind Providence, but these grocers of Memphis realize that they are living on the very threshold of eternity and are standing almost face to face with Almighty God. It is this same feeling that shows out in the first of the one-line locals: "God help us!"—the exclamation so often made lightly, but here wrung out from the depths of suffering hearts oppressed by a great fear, and yet not utterly cast down because God may indeed send the help for which in their sore extremity they pray. Very pitiful is it to mark the effort to be brave in the face of the danger that menaces them all. "Careful nursing does the work," "Many are getting well, so keep a stiff upper lip," writes the city editor reassuringly in his local column; and in the little scrap of breviter the editor writes: "When the number of deaths resulting from improper or careless nursing and from the imprudence of the patient are eliminated from the twenty-six deaths of yesterday, the ratio of realizations to the number of new cases is not so large as to make sickness with good treatment and good nursing by any means hopeless."

Lanesboro Journal, Aug. 31: Wheat turns out better than was anticipated. It will make a good quality of flour, but will require more bushels to the barrel than plumpers wheat.

THE CROPS.

Rusford (Fillmore county) Star, Aug. 29: A gentleman named Henley living eight miles north of this city this week threshed twelve acres of wheat yielding thirty bushels per acre, or 360 bushels for the two acres.

Red Wing (Goodhue county) Republic, Aug. 29: A correspondent writing from Welsh, says stacking is mostly done. When will average about fifteen bushels to the acre, but little No. 1 and not a great deal of No. 2.

Jackson Republic, Aug. 31: Threshing continues to develop the fact that wheat averages full better than was expected at one time. We are informed that Mr. H. Berg's averaged sixteen bushels to the acre. Farmers are now rushing along their haying. Now is grass better than at the present season. Upland "blue joint" is what they are all securing this year.

Cannon Falls Beacon, Aug. 30: Mr. Martin Holland, whose farm is three and a half miles east of this village, has threshed the wheat raised on fifty acres of his farm this season. The yield was 1,000 bushels, an average of twenty bushels per acre. He had samples of the grain tested, and they weigh fifty-five pounds to the bushel, which will grade it No. 2.

Mankato Review, Aug. 30: Mr. Thurston, a farmer living in Hebron, Nicollet county, at the beginning of harvest had a few acres of wheat badly lodged, and not caring then to occupy the time in cutting it, concluded to let it alone until after harvest. Last week it was cut and threshed and the yield was 29 bushels to the acre and grade No. 2. How many farmers in this and adjoining counties have burned just such wheat?

Granite Falls Journal, Aug. 29: Last week, R. C. Goddard, of Minnesota Falls, threshed from thirty-eight acres of Lost Nation wheat 1,140 bushels, which is an average of thirty bushels to the acre. Amount of seed sowed sixty bushels, which averages seven and two-thirds bushels to the bushel. The next place we hear from is O. Mooney, of Stony Run, who, from six acres, threshed 1,380 bushels, an average of twenty-three bushels to the acre.

Le Sacre Sentinel, Aug. 29: We learn that a bushel of rejected wheat, weighing from fifty to fifty-two pounds to the bushel, ground by Cass, Haverland, at the old Paul mill, near town, produced twenty-five pounds of flour after having been tumbled, which, with the toll, would require about 6 1/2 bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour, and we learn that as some other mills it is claimed that seven bushels are consumed in making a barrel. Relative prices are about 85 cents per bushel for No. 1, and 45 cents for rejected, which leaves the millers over \$1 in favor of the rejected wheat in making a barrel of flour.

The Paper Shoe in Berlin.

[Correspondence London Times.]

On entering the drill-hall of the Second Foot guards, kindly lent for the purpose by the colonel-commandant, one is struck by the wide applicability of the familiar and apparently narrow term "paper." You are not easily persuaded that any you see around you is paper. It takes some time before you can bring yourself to believe that every object in this vast, elegant, and seemingly heterogeneous display is paper—nothing but paper. By the side of the ordinary quire on which you are in the habit of penning your "private and confidential" letters in paper-linen from the collar to the petticoat; there are paper-hangings from the simplest to the most gorgeous; paper carpets, paper curtains, paper chairs, paper tables, paper chandeliers, paper frames and an infinity of minor knick-knacks for furnishing rooms. There is paper lace for nosegays and confectionery in every color and design, strongly contrasting in its elegance with the less pretending, yet equally indispensable articles of cigar-cases and blotting-pap. There are paper curls looking like the real zoophyte, paper ornaments and jewelry not easily found out as audacious impositions. There is the straw paper used for the most ephemeral productions of the press that do not outlive the day on which they are born; there is in striking juxtaposition that most durable of foolscaps employed for marriage registers.

From tiny envelopes the admiration of your lady companion, you stray to rolls of interminable paper 18,000 meters long. From the finest silk note, designed for "own correspondents" letters of professional length, you wander to a slip supporting on its sturdy fibre a weight of 600 pounds. A special department is devoted to albumen paper and similar novelties required in the photographic art. Playing cards, invitation cards, *cartes de visite*, master-works of allied manufacturers, printers and painters, vary with equally grand achievements in the book-binding, box-making, and flower-making lines. To the most aristocratic portfolios are joined the loveliest portmanteaus; to a sailing-boat are associated barrels impervious and water-tight as caoutchouc; while paste-board figures remind you of the gilded and gold-leafed leavespeak of the Christmas tree and its social delights.

Grimly overtopping these flimsy vanities stand the cellulose or compressed wood-pulp, of which the greater part of all paper is made in modern days. Quantities of rags are stowed away in a corner. Hidden from sight, as bessems their uncomely appearance, they will some day take rank among the most polished companions assembled in the crowded hall. The drags that will purify them and qualify them to mingle in the fashionable society of their counterparts are in close attendance, and so is the machinery which fills the greater part of the hall, the courtyard and the temporary shed.

Of the 600 exhibitors, but one shall be named in this unscientific account. His serene highness, Prince Bismarck, chancellor of the German empire, being partner of the firm, Bernhard Behrend, at 5, Joslin and Vazrin, in addition to his other titles and qualifications, may be mentioned as a successful manufacturer of this necessary of daily life.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. INGERSOLL BLOCK, THIRD STREET.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Meteorological Record, Sept. 2, 1878, 9:55 P. M.

Bismarck..... 30.00 66 SE. Clear. Brookridge..... 29.50 50 E.