

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

The Stutsman county convention for the election of delegates to the Pierre convention is called to meet at Jamestown August 23.

DR. ISAAC VAN DEUSEN, member of the central committee for this legislative district, has removed from Kidder county. His place was filled by Charles H. Stanley, of Steele.

It is claimed that for the single item of twine used by self-binders in North Dakota, over \$300,000 will be paid this year. Some ingenious inventor should perfect a cheap way of binding.

THE welcome address to the new governor was made by Associate Justice W. H. Francis. His remarks were eloquent and the citizens of Bismarck feel thoroughly introduced to the new executive.

THE delegates elected in Stark county yesterday to attend the Pierre convention are Messrs. N. C. Lawrence, of Dickinson and Campbell, of Gladstone. Resolutions in favor of Raymond were passed.

GOVERNOR PIERCE was with the Villard party at the laying of the corner stone of the capitol of Dakota. He did not then know that he would be the first governor to occupy the executive office immediately over the corner stone.

THE governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of the arrival of Governor Pierce. It is the first time in the history of the territory, and Governor Pierce is the first executive to receive this distinguished military mark of respect.

It is said the report of the Northern Pacific for last month was the best of the season. The present month will eclipse anything previous, and next month will probably be nearly double that of this on account of the movement of wheat.

TWINE for self binders costs about twenty cents a pound, and in North Dakota alone over \$300,000 worth of it is now used annually and increasing from year to year as the country develops. It would seem that a twine factory would be a paying investment in this section.

GOVERNOR PIERCE found the same western cordiality upon arriving at Bismarck that he found at Yankton and at Fargo, the two points in the territory visited prior to coming to the capital. His remarks were peculiarly appropriate in that he emphasized the desire to see all portions of the territory united—on division if that be the means of bringing about a cessation of factional strife and local disaffections. He stated that he had come to Bismarck to reside, but intimated that all Dakota should be in his mind so long as he holds the executive office.

THE Clark County Review wants Geo. B. Armstrong, of the Huron Times, for delegate. This reminds us of the painful fact that several days have elapsed since the statement that "Armstrong was for years an associate of Governor Pierce on the staff of the Chicago Inter Ocean." Seriously, however, Mr. Armstrong is a bright young man and has discharged his duties as register of the United States land office so well, that in the vicinity of Huron he would get a large following should he conclude to enter the race. Eugene Field and Will Hawkins, of the Chicago News, have volunteered to engineer the campaign.

WORKMEN employed excavating a sewer to drain the new addition to St. Joseph's academy to the main sewer on Iglehart street, St. Paul, unearthed a metallic casket four and a half feet below the surface on the site of the old St. Joseph's academy. It contained the body of a young lady in a remarkably preserved condition, covered with a black dress with a white veil on her face. It is supposed to have been buried over thirty years ago. It must have been left there disinterred from the old cemetery for transportal. John Delaney, driver for the Sisters of St. Joseph, took the body to the Cavalry cemetery where it will be interred tomorrow.

ANOTHER extremist has turned up in South Dakota in the shape of the Vox Populi, a paper published at Highmore, which speaks as follows: "It would be well for the Pierre convention, in addition to other duties, to organize a state convention for that part of Dakota having adopted a constitution, and to nominate a state ticket and two congressmen and judges of the supreme court, and to urge upon the several counties to elect a legislature. Let us move in the matter at once. Then early in November this legislature can meet and elect two senators, and inaugurate the new governor and state officers and set the machinery of state government running. Then say plainly and firmly to Governor Pierce that we do not recognize his authority any longer."

AT THE meeting of the central committee for this (Ninth) legislative district Byron Andrews, of Griggs, introduced

the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no delegates be recognized who shall be elected before October 1st, and that the central committee of each county is recommended to give notice of the primary caucus to appoint delegates in a newspaper of the county for a time of not less than ten days and by posting up five notices, and that such caucuses shall be kept open for three hours.

In compliance with the above resolution, therefore, no convention will be held in Burleigh county to elect delegates until after October 1st. Mr. Andrews said the reason he wanted such a resolution passed was that up in his section three or four men had been in the habit of quietly getting together and holding a caucus in some out of the way place and forcing upon the people representatives that they did not want or had no voice in selecting. Mr. Andrews is represented as a very bright young man.

HORTICULTURAL HALL is as good as completed, and will remain the permanent property of New Orleans after the exposition closes next May. The roof covered with metal and glass presents a substantial appearance. The greenhouse, 250 feet long, is ready to receive plants. The main hall, 600 feet long, is free of pillars except the four uprights that support the high glass tower. Under this tower there is to be a fountain throwing a stream of water fifty feet high. There is a reservoir at least a dozen feet deep and forty feet in diameter, built of solid masonry and set in the ground ready to receive the grand fountain. Choice plants and trees are now being brought from foreign countries to be placed in the horticultural hall. The exhibition of forestry and arboriculture will be the finest ever seen in America.

WHEAT in KANSAS City is quoted at 62 cents. From the interior of the state of Kansas, where the wheat is grown, it costs 12 cents a bushel to get it to Kansas City, thus making the net price to the farmers of only 50 cents a bushel. In Minneapolis North Dakota hard wheat is worth 93 cents. The elevator tolls, cost of buying, inspection and cleaning and tariff from Bismarck to Minneapolis is 23 cents, making the wheat net the North Dakota farmer near Bismarck 70 cents. Placing the yield at a low figure—twenty bushels per acre—it will be seen that on every acre of land the Dakota farmer makes a profit of \$4 more than the Kansas farmer. It is such arguments and such inducements as these that makes Dakota boom and turns the eyes of thousands of thrifty tillers of the soil to the "Golden Northwest."

In speaking of the kind of stuff the Morton county member of the legislature should be made of, the Mandan Pioneer, says: "The capital question will be a subject of engrossing interest. There is no longer any doubt that South Dakota will make a vigorous effort to have the capital removed from Bismarck, and from sheer point of numbers the south may succeed in carrying her point. Just what object she can have in pressing the capital question is not at present manifest. It would seem that her interests would demand a different policy. The north is willing that the south shall become a state, and will unite with her in accomplishing that object, and a location of the capital now might not satisfy the people south of the 46th parallel after they acquire a state government. It would seem the part of wisdom, therefore, for the South Dakota people to allow the capital question to rest peacefully in its present status until they reach their majority and need a capital for themselves."

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian has a "curb-stone loner" who thinks it "mighty strange that the new governor should come to the conclusion, before he even reached the territory, and before he had been inducted into his gubernatorial seat, that the capital commission gang were all right, that Chief Justice Edgerton's decision was all wrong and that the decision of the supreme court was final, and that the capital was, by the order of the St. Joe chief and county seat speculator, fled at Bismarck until the legislature should again take action upon the question." The Press and Dakotian has been trying for some time to expose the true sentiment of the Yankton ring, and has finally lit upon the plan of the "curb-stone loner." The "loner" admits he is no lawyer, but has a heap of common sense, which revolts against the policy of the new executive. In justice to the people of Yankton it should be stated that the impressions of the "curb-stone loner," alias Bowen, of the P. and D., are not generally concurred in. The Yankton ring is gradually dwindling into insignificance.

NOTIFICATION has been given out by C. J. Eddy, general freight and passenger agent of the Fargo Southern railway, that their line is now open for the transaction of business from Fargo to Ortonville, at the foot of Big Stone lake, 122 miles; that on the 18th of August the company will commence running passenger trains through from Fargo to Minneapolis and St. Paul, making the same time and giving the same rates as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads. The Fargo Southern is equipped with the latest and most improved coaches and locomotives and will run

Pullman sleepers on all night trains. The line is completely laid with the best of steel rails and has one of the best road beds of any line in the northwest. It being a Dakota institution, the only railroad chartered by the territory that has been completed and managed within the territory, it certainly deserves a kind word from every citizen thereof. Through tickets will be on sale at its principal stations for all points east and south. A train of invited guests made a trip over the line yesterday, and it is presumed the affair was an entire success. It could not be otherwise when it is understood that D. R. Taylor, formerly of the Northern Pacific, is the superintendent who had charge of the excursion.

THE Sioux Falls correspondent of the Pioneer Press furnishes a gossip letter under date of the 13th, extracts from which are here made:

For months past the politicians have been trimming their sails for the next legislative voyage, so to speak, and as district conventions will be held in a few weeks, things are beginning to get more interesting than usual. This unusual interest comes from the capital removal. It is needless for me to say that for the last eighteen months this has been the all absorbing theme in territorial politics. The last legislature, whether wisely or unwisely, passed the commission bill, and after taking the course through the courts it has been declared a good law by our territorial supreme court, and the capital now seems to be at Bismarck, which is the probable place for the meeting of the next legislature.

Governor Pierce will shortly take up his official residence at Bismarck, and Treasurer McVay will undoubtedly appoint a deputy to live there. It is not so clear what Secretary Teller will do. He has identified himself so closely with Yankton and then taken sides so strongly against Bismarck, that he will not feel quite at home up there. But the secretary's office will have to go, and Mr. Teller will either go or else he will resign. Which will it be? He certainly does not want to go. But on the other hand his office is worth \$6,000 a year, and as he has rather more than the usual affection for that necessary article vulgarly called the "almighty dollar," he will certainly not gladly or thoughtlessly resign the best position in the territory.

In speaking of the unpopularity of the capital scheme in South Dakota, I am reminded forcibly of what persistent "harping" can be made to accomplish. Notwithstanding the fact that when the capital commission bill passed everybody supposed the location was to be made in South Dakota, when the commission selected Bismarck the selection met with the almost unanimous approval of the South Dakota press. I remember distinctly how warmly the Chamberlain Register congratulated Bismarck, which it declared to be the fittest place (next to Chamberlain) that could have been selected. So with Huron, Pierre and Mitchell. Of course these places believed that they still had a chance for the capital of South Dakota, and hence were pleased to have Bismarck gain the present success. Yet for the past year the Chamberlain paper has been most bitter in its denunciation, and many of the others have tried hard to keep pace with it.

So much for the past. What about the future? A strong effort is to be made in the legislative fight now close at hand to select only those who are now hostile to North Dakota.

The capital question will undoubtedly be brought up, but a candidate for legislative honors said to me today, in answer to a question, that he was opposed to the removal from Yankton until our future boundaries were more closely defined, and that for the same reason he would be opposed to the removal from Bismarck, especially as the division of the territory was undoubtedly close at hand. From this conversation, (with an anti-Bismarck man) and from others with a number of politicians, I am inclined to infer that the effort to disturb the capital will not succeed.

In discussing the issues in the territory, the Canton News of South Dakota is remarkably fair and no doubt its sentiments are the same as those of nine-tenths of the people of the south. If Yankton will cease its fight on the capital question and allow the people of all sections of the territory to join in favor of division and statehood for the southern half, then the delegate to congress, whoever he may be, can accomplish this result without doubt at the next session. The News of last week says:

There is a great cry among some of the journals and many of the people of the south part of the territory of "Down North Dakota." Why is it that these narrow minded people are so antagonized toward a part of our own family? North Dakota is a part of our commonwealth, has common interests with us, pays taxes into the same treasury that we do, is governed by the same laws by which we are governed, in short is a part of Dakota. What has this north done so to antagonize the south. An inspection will show that it is not its wholesale plunder of the territorial treasury. It has the capital it is true, but a good round price was paid for it and North Dakota got the delegate last election. But the south is responsible for that. Now, then, where is the sense of howling, North Dakota is an ambitious monster that has knawed at the vitals of the territory. It would not be far from the truth to say that South Dakota was the monster—the treasury robber. Of the delegates South Dakota has had them all except the last. The facts don't warrant this cry. While we are opposed to any legislation in the interest of the capital removal other than that necessary to carry out the provisions of the law, and especially opposed to the appropriation of any territorial funds in the interest of the capital, we are not ready to join in the cry, "Down North Dakota." We believe in taking a sensible and just view of the case and shape our acts thereby. So long as that section of country between the 46th and 49th parallels and the Red river of the north and the east line of Montana is a part of Dakota, it is entitled to consideration at the hands of the Dakota legislature; its interests must be protected. It contributes to the support of the territorial government and is entitled to protection in return. Suppose this north section should say South Dakota has had everything. South Dakota has had seven eighths of the appropri-

tions—and it will want to take the capital from Bismarck—it must be dunned—there is a set of shrewd, unscrupulous politicians down there and they must be politically killed—we would call that the extreme of narrowmindedness and say that it was unjust, and we would most vigorously "kick." Yet that is about the position certain parties would have the south bear toward the north, and there is about as much sense in one as in the other. While our interest and sympathy are all in this section we wish to assume a right position toward our northern neighbors, we wish to give them the consideration they are entitled to. When the time comes to elect men from this district to the legislature, we expect to work and vote for men that stand on a platform broad enough to take in North Dakota as well as South Dakota. Men that believe in doing what is right by all, not men that are opposed to doing a thing for North Dakota, nor those who are not loyal to their own section, but men that we think are honest and will do what is right for both north and south, yet, and central too, without bias or prejudice. Let this groundless war cease and let the energies of the people be directed to the selection of men whose integrity is unquestioned.

THE Jamestown Alert recites the qualifications necessary for a good representative in the next territorial legislature, but does not name a man. It says: "There is no mistaking the qualifications they will require of the man for this position. He must be a man of ability, integrity and free from obligations to corporations of any nature whatever. The people do not want a fanatic against corporations nor an extremist on any subject of probable legislation, but they do want a man whom they can depend upon to stand for their interests when those interests are involved."

THE Fargo Argus speaks as follows of the Vox Populi's suggestion: "One of the papers in the south suggests that the Pierre convention, in addition to its regular business, organize a state convention for the part of the territory lying below the forty-sixth parallel, and nominate candidates for congress and all state offices, then meet in November and put the machinery of a state government into operation. Is there not already a state machine or the remains of one lying somewhere about Sioux Falls?"

THE Barnes County Record names the following as candidates for the legislature in that county: F. W. Benson, Charles Richardson, B. H. Remington, P. P. Persons, C. A. Van Wormer, G. W. Wing, F. A. Hanscomb and G. H. Dickey. Let that county unite on one of them and he will be endorsed by the balance of the district. By the way, the name of the editor of the Record does not appear in the above list. Characteristic modesty, it is presumed is the cause.

A PETITION will shortly be sent in signed by several hundred citizens of Dakota along the Steele and Washburn mail route, asking for an increase of service from a weekly to a daily. This is the only mail route reaching northern Kidder, and north and northwestern Burleigh, and no doubt the petition in question will receive favorable action.

THE live town of Steele is building a new elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity. This will hold only one quarter of the wheat yield in the vicinity of Steele. The grain is excellent in quality and the farmers feel happy. What they lose by the low price of wheat they will more than make up in yield.

FARMER McCoy, near Steele, presented editor Britton, of the Steele Herald, with a mess of summer squash last week, which probably accounted for the unsettled condition of his mind as well as his stomach, when he penned a mean fling at our good natured J. F. Wallace.

A MEETING of the central committee was held yesterday and it was decided to hold the primary meetings next Saturday to select delegates to the county convention to be held Wednesday of next week. The regular call will appear tomorrow.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER McVAY announces that as soon as his labors as a member of the territorial board of equalization are completed that he will at once establish his office in the new capital building. He has not yet fully decided whether he will attend to the duties of the office in person or delegate the detail of the work to a deputy to be hereafter appointed. Ament the removal of the territorial secretary's office to Bismarck, the TRIBUNE is in receipt of reliable information to the effect that Secretary Teller will at an early day fully comply with the provisions of the law. It is said that he has ever been ready to remove his office and voluminous records, including the territorial library, as soon as the permanent office in the capital building is ready for occupancy. He objected to removing into temporary quarters, and instead of being ready to tender his resignation rather than establish his residence at Bismarck as stated in Sioux Falls correspondence to the Pioneer Press, the TRIBUNE is reliably informed that he would even now be in Bismarck were it not for illness in his family.

At the present rates the Northern Pacific receives more for transporting two passengers from Miles City to Chicago than for a full carload of stock.

NEWS COMMENTS.

HON. SOLON CHASE announces that he will vote for Blaine.

PETE ECKFORD, an old-time Bismarcker, announces himself as a candidate for assessor in Custer county, Montana.

TRIXY HAMILTON, who was arrested at Fargo, charged with the murder of Skelly, has been discharged by Judge Stack.

The earthquake shock in the east is said to have seriously affected the Butler boom. Butler cannot stand a sudden shock.

The tallest flat house in New York city is 170 feet high, and has ten full and three attic stories in front, with fifteen in the rear.

The summer of 1884 in the United States will go upon record as a rare one—cool, dry, pleasant and healthy, in town and country.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER McVAY, who arrived in Bismarck yesterday to establish his office, was given an informal but cordial reception.

If the hard times continue in the east Vanderbilt may yet be reduced to a newspaper minimum of wealth. He is now considered worth but \$150,000.

The arrival of Governor Pierce makes possible an early meeting of the territorial board of equalization. Several persons who desire to appear before the board have been in the city a number of days.

The endorsement by the fourth Minnesota district central committee of the candidacy of J. B. Gillilan, means that Captain Merriman will be the successor in congress of the Hon. W. D. Washburn.

THE Ohio Experimental Farm, which is conducted in connection with the Ohio State university, will send to the World's Exposition a large exhibit of the results of its work, a single item of which embraces 160 varieties of wheat to be shown in grain and in the straw.

In France elections are held on Sunday so that the voters may lose nothing. It is now proposed to change the day and pay the voters for the time lost. In America voters never complain of the time lost. Election day is looked forward to with bright anticipations of free drinks and occasional greenbacks.

AS AGREED upon by the committee of fifteen, the rates to the World's Exposition, which opens at New Orleans December 1st, and continues six months, will be upon a basis of \$30 from Chicago, and \$25 from St. Louis. There will be a rebate of \$10 on each ticket, which will be paid at the office where the ticket was purchased, upon the return of the passenger from New Orleans.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER McVAY has a Je-sew coat at Yankton that cost him \$187. It gives pure cream. It is to be hoped the treasurer will conclude to come to Bismarck. He will lose nothing as far as the cow is concerned. After breathing the ozone of North Dakota a week or two and partaking of the nutritious grasses that here abound, the cow will give choice, unadulterated dairy butter.

A LOAN of \$250,000 in gold, made some months ago by a New York banking house to the Oregon Transcontinental company, matured Friday, and representatives of the borrowers tendered a check for the amount and demanded the securities pledged. It appears that the bankers got frightened during the late decline in stocks and sold the collateral, which they are now asked to restore. It will transpire after a while that the cause of the stringency in the money market east was not from any legitimate cause but from almost universal crookedness in the management of banks.

THE Fargo Argus says there are some compensation for the low prices likely to rule for wheat this season. The yield will be unusually large and the quality the best. Thirty million bushels for the territory is not believed to be an excessive estimate. Taking out 4,000,000 bushels for local consumption and there are 26,000,000 for market. With the other crops grown in the territory it is thought that \$22,000,000 will be a moderate estimate of the addition to the wealth of Dakota this season from the shipment of grain. These are figures conducive to financial cheerfulness.

THE promptness with which Mr. Blaine proceeds to vindicate the honor of his household is worthy of highest praise. Mr. Blaine's telegram authorizing proceedings against the libeler of his family is as follows:

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 14.—W. R. Holloway, Editor Indianapolis Times: I have this moment received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis Sentinel. The story is utterly and abominably false in every statement and in every implication. Political slanders I do not stoop to notice, but this editor assails the honor of my wife and my children. I desire you, without a hour's delay, to employ the proper attorney and have the responsible publishers of the Sentinel sued for libel in the United States district court of Indiana. It is my only remedy, and I am sure that honorable democrats alike with honorable republicans will justify me in defending the honor of my family with my life. [Signed.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

SILK WORMS AT WORK.

Hundreds of Thousands of Them Spinning Silk Under the Sun.

What Miss Nellie Lincoln Has Accomplished—Complicated—Main New Silk Culture in America—Interesting Specimens.

[Philadelphia Times.] Miss Nellie Lincoln, of the young silk culturist, of world-wide fame, is now conducting operations on a more extensive scale than ever. The first of this season's crop of silk worms is at its height. A visit to Miss Rossiter's residence, 2064 Vine street, West Philadelphia, will reveal to the inquirer the complete process of silk culture from cocoon back to cocoon again. The two parlors on the first floor of the house are occupied by Miss Rossiter's unique and valuable collection. The silk stock farm is spread throughout the second and third stories of the house, which is so crowded with frames, trays and mulberry branches that the human occupants of the buildings are pressed for living room. Every one of the family—from the grandfather, aged 84, to the little brother, aged 7—is actively employed in the work, all being devoted assistants to Miss Nellie, the business woman.

SILK WORMS AT WORK. The worms beneath this roof number hundreds of thousands, and all are in a perfectly healthy condition. They are about the size of an ordinary caterpillar, but are smooth and in color vary from gray to cream-white. The feet are white, yellow, orange, pink, sage-green or pale brown, and from this tint can be told the color of the cocoon that each worm will make. The worms creep thickly over the mulberry branches, eating greedily or preparing to spin. Cocoons of every shade, just begun or just completed, are scattered thick everywhere—among the leaves, in bundles of straw prepared for them or in pieces of cut paper. The frames are kept neat by outspread sheets of white musquito netting and the floors are sprinkled with water, so that everything about the worms is clean.

Besides the worms and scattered cocoons, there are moths to be seen. The silk worm moth is smooth and of a uniform pearly tint. The male moth is smaller than the female and may be known by his making a slight buzzing noise, while the female is always silent. The eggs of the silk worm are about the size of a pin's head and vary in color from yellow to brown. In a third-story back room, spread out upon newspapers, are perhaps several bushels of this year's cocoons, all large and beautifully colored, principally snow-white, cream-white, sage-green, lemon-yellow and golden-yellow. Seven natural shades have been observed in cocoons, including a pale pink and a fawn-brown.

NEW EXPERIMENTS. Miss Rossiter has made several interesting experiments this season, which, if successful, will give her fame as an innovator as well as a pioneer in silk culture. One of these is the rearing of a new variety of silk worms, known as "black Thibets," recently imported from India, and which may be distinguished from ordinary silk worms by dark gray strings upon the body. Another is the crossing of different color-producing worms, with the view of obtaining new shades in cocoons. A deeper yellow and green have already been produced.

Miss Rossiter also believes that the day is not far distant when families can manufacture their own silk from the cocoon to the completed fabric. Accordingly she is experimenting in drying and reeling threads, in spinning it, and in weaving dress patterns. Already she has added to her stock of implements a larger reel for unwinding the silk from the cocoons, a spinning-wheel and a hand-loom, said to be capable of giving 150 distinct effects to a woven surface. Miss Nellie has secured the co-operation of Mr. John Haig, an English silk-weaver, residing in Haddington, who has made her the loom, of his own invention, and is teaching her how to manage it.

WHAT MISS ROSSITER HAS DONE. To Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter more than to any other person living, the United States owe the revival of interest in silk culture. This girl of 17 has by her own enterprise and intelligence made Philadelphia the headquarters of the industry; yet, almost as might be expected, her name is known anywhere and everywhere except in Philadelphia. Her stock of silk worms is considered the finest in the country and she controls the egg market. Her pamphlet on silk culture, which has reached five editions and which is issued at the rate of 5,000 copies a year, is regarded as the one authority on the subject. Miss Rossiter is no gaining literary reputation, as she has contributed a great number of articles, showing careful historic and scientific research upon a variety of subjects connected with silk culture, to many periodicals. She is editor of several silk departments in western agricultural papers. In short, the name of her achievements is legion. She has lately been instrumental in introducing silk culture into a missionary village in Turkey, and also into the schools of India territory, where, it is said, silk culture will prove an efficient means of civilizing the red man.

How Horace Greeley Was Assaulted.

[Ben: Perley Poore.] Horace Greeley, when visiting Washington during the latter part of the Pierce administration, was returning to his room at the National hotel from the capital, when he was accosted by Albert Rust, a Virginian by birth, who was then a representative from Arkansas, saying: "Is your name Greeley?" Mr. Greeley replied that it was, whereupon the man hit him in the face with his fist, and was proceeding to strike him when several other men were passing ran in and separated the two. Greeley then wanted to know who his assailant was, but the man, saying, "you will know me soon enough," walked off. As Greeley left his friends near the National hotel, he again came up and struck him with a cane, which Greeley warded off with his arm. Greeley did not strike the man, and he never made any complaint against him, save to denounce him in The Tribune. Rust served in the Confederate army as brigadier-general, and died in April, 1870.

Perpetual Business Motion.

[Chronicle "Undertones."] I fully believe, however, that the time is at hand when night and day will be much the same, when shops will be open, cars will run and business be done all night just as all day. To keep up with the rapid movement of life, many occupations will ultimately have to be pushed all the time, and the world will run on two watches—the day and night watch. It is not many years since no sign of life was visible after midnight, no shop or house of any kind was open, and really there was no place for a fellow to go to. Now a man can enjoy himself with perfect equanimity all night, and a great deal of work which was in the old slow days left to take its chance with the morning is done at night. Emerson: The world is upheld by the veracity of good men; they make the earth wholesome.