

YANKTON - - - DAKOTA.

Wednesday Evening, July 7, 1880.

National Republican Ticket.



FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES A. GARFIELD, Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Of New York.

General Weaver, the greenback candidate for the presidency, has strong hopes of occupying the white house.

The 25th infantry has been distributed among the following Dakota posts: The colonel, major, headquarters and companies B, F, G and I at Fort Randall; the lieutenant-colonel and companies C and E at Fort Hale; companies A, D, H and K at Fort Meade.

After years of dangerous and not bloodless campaigns against the illicit distillers of the south the revenue department has succeeded in wiping out most of them. But it will require constant warfare to keep them down and lives must be annually sacrificed in enforcing the law.

Hancock in 1876 announced his readiness to receive orders from Tilden, as president of the United States, after March 3d, 1877, but as Tilden didn't call upon him the opportunity to indulge in a spasmodic rebellion was not afforded him.

Hancock as a pourer of balm upon lacerated southern feelings is about the best we have. This is how he conciliated a reb:

General Hancock once invited Beauregard to dinner. Beauregard wrote in reply: "General, please don't trouble me by those flags. I'll come and see you, but first remove them."

The Deadwood Times makes the following announcement: The republican territorial delegate convention will probably meet at Yankton on or about the 25th of August.

Our second choice is Yankton, and we still think that the original intention to give the convention to Fargo should be carried out. We believe that the convention should not be held earlier than the middle of September.

The council of Yankton city, last Saturday night, voted unanimously to invest in right of way for the track of the Sioux City & Dakota to the river front. The three aldermen who previously voted against and defeated this proposition seem to have reconsidered their previous action and concluded to retrace their erring footsteps.

It is announced from Washington that there is no exaggeration in the reported sickness of Don Cameron. A correspondent says that his health is so undermined as to cause his friends serious apprehension, and only an entire abstinence from all excitement or mental strain, he is advised, will assure his restoration to health.

The democratic charge that Garfield was a member of the court martial which convicted Mrs. Surratt is disposed of by the record, which shows that the court was constituted as follows: President, Major General David Hunter; members, Major General Lew Wallace, Major General August V. Kantz, Brigadier Alphon P. Home, Brigadier General Robert P. Foster, Brigadier General James A. Ekin, Brigadier General Thomas M. Harris, Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Brevet Colonel D. B. Clendeninn. Only military officers belonged to it.

Chairman Hughes announces that he has called a meeting of the territorial republican committee at Elk Point on the 21st of July, at which time and place the convention to nominate a republican candidate for delegate to congress will be called. The territorial committee is composed of the following persons: Chairman, Alexander Hughes, of Union. 1st district—John Hillebrand, Mr. Marshallman, Lawrence county; F. J. Cross, Custer county; E. Van Cise, Pennington county. 2d district—E. B. Dawson, Clay county; R. F. Pettigrew, Minnehaha county; J. R. Gamble, Yankton county; W. M. Cuppett, Lincoln county. 3d district—E. A. Williams, Burleigh county; George H. Walsh, Grand Forks county; A. McHenry, Cass

county; T. S. Collins, Cass county. At the time this committee was made there were but three judicial districts in the territory. The committee men named for the second district represent both the second and the fourth as they are now constructed.

Those who have been in the habit of directing political sentiment in the Black Hills give strong indications of backing Marshal Raymond in the coming republican convention and if they follow this course it will give Raymond the support of other localities. The Hills two years ago dictated the nomination of Bennett and thereby gained prestige which will count in the coming contest. Judge Bennett does not, however, yield the Hills to Raymond, but claims that his old time friends there will still adhere to him. Much depends upon the attitude of that section in shaping the course of the party for the fall campaign.

The Hills must be consulted and deference paid to the wishes of the people there. Republicanism and democracy are so nearly equally divided in the three western counties that a republican candidate not acceptable to the republicans thereof would fall behind in the race.

There are 16,000 Methodist Episcopal churches in the country.

The best friends are those who stimulate and encourage the good. New York city has fifty-three Presbyterian churches and twenty-eight chapels with pastors.

Charles Reade has made \$45,000 out of "Drink." He must have struck a democratic convention.

A man may smash a stove, and things, and she may pound him with a club, but true love cannot die.

A New York lady dines off a \$10,000 set of Dresden china, yet has the indigestion just the same as other people.

There are now sixty Protestant churches in Spain, whose congregations aggregate 20,000, and are rapidly increasing.

The United States army chews up half a million pounds of tobacco and two millions every year. This is the average.

Sara Bernhardt recently changed her dress nineteen times in sixteen hours, during which time she appeared in three plays.

"Woman," says St. Bernard, "is the organ of the devil." And man, he might have added, is the monkey that dances to music.

Some men could not get along without their navy tobacco, and England feels that she could not exist without her navy to back her too.

Miss Mary Travis, a lady one hundred years of age, was recently baptised in England, a fact without a parallel in the English church.

Pretty new combs of pearl, gold or silver are in the shape of Cupid's bow and arrow. Young men should take warning as this is leap year.

How tired one gets of a rainy day. For a rainy day brings back so many old memories that are buried away. And the past comes back to the night and the morning.

Henry A. Garfield, one of the general's sons, took the prize for English declamation at St. Paul's school, at Concord, New Hampshire, last week.

A Turkey-red parasol is the most flattering object of dress that a woman can have. They are now fashionable and they deserve to be patronized.

Each one of the four presidential candidates is over six feet high and weighs over one hundred and eighty pounds, and each man is in the best of health.

Emory Storrs of Chicago and Benj. H. Brewster of Philadelphia have tendered their services to Cadet Whitaker, in case he is granted a court martial trial.

"What shall I give you? What would your little girl say?" "I'd like to have a little brother," said she. And the widow blushed.

Putting it neatly: Said the little pet of the household on her last birthday—"It's a lovely doll, dear grandpa, but I've been hoping it would be twins."

The Boston Post has learned that "he had to put off the dedication of a church at Leadville for a week, because the fireworks ordered for the occasion failed to arrive."

Conscientious: Conductor (declining a tract which was offered him with his fare)—"Very much obliged, mum, but we ain't allowed to take any perquisites whatever, mum!"

A correspondent writes to ask the origin of "relief societies." It is recorded in history that that Eve was the first woman to start a relief order every time she changed her clothes.

The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambie needle into a mill pond and then withdrawing it and looking for the hole.

The canine species is endowed with instinct, and the human with reason, but when the weather gets hot it makes no difference—the dog, as well as the man, changes his coat and pants.

A Philadelphia lady who gave her age as ten years younger than she really is, explained to a friend that she was overlooked at last census and did not want to get the records mixed up.

The table waiter was putting some butter in a small dish used for that purpose, when a call bell tapped. "Hold on a minute," said the waiter to the dish, "I'm called little butter cup."

There is a girl in Frankfort, Ky., who has invented a way to utilize the movement of a woman's chin so as to make it run a sewing machine, and she will be looked upon as greater than Edison.

St. Louis had in 1879 53 flourishing kindergartens, with about 4,000 pupils, 130 paid teachers and 65 volunteer assistants. The entire cost for the year was a little over \$20,000 to \$5,70 for each pupil.

Sara Bernhardt has had three children without having a husband and Alice Oates has had three husbands without having any children. This contrast shows the superiority of American actresses.

Lotha is to be married, it is said, and has gone into training for the ceremony. She thinks that with a few month's practice she can learn to walk from the vestibule to the chancel without kicking more than five times.

A party of seventy students and former students of Elmira Female College has just started for the Lake Superior copper district. It is the thirtieth annual scientific and pleasure excursion made under the auspices of the college.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind. Old Adam cursed her woman. And when she woe'd with love's kind, He then pronounced her woman.

But now with wiles and artful smiles, Her husband's pockets trimming, The women are so full of whims, That people call them white-men.

St. Louis census takers have found less people in that city than was expected, and though followed to the train by angry men with pitch-forks and clubs, will be received by a procession at Chicago, and will be lionized in that city.

Attorneys were found recently in a garden a few miles north of Farmersville, Texas, and in the snake's head was clearly traceable the counterfeit fragment of a child's face. A photograph was taken of this natural, and is on exhibition at Dallas.

A one-armed soldier in New York was asked by a democrat if he would not vote for Hancock. He replied: "There have been two generals nominated; one is backed by the south, and the other by the north. I will support the latter." That's the way the boys in blue look at it, and they see the whole of it.

EXPENSIVE CHEAPNESS. We were recently glancing over the advertising columns of one of our dailies, and among other advertising departments we found one which was entitled "Musical." At the very head of this we found this short notice:

Piano lessons at pupils' teacher's residence, only 30c. exp. and ref. Add. Singer, this office.

Cheap enough surely! Twenty cents a lesson, an hour of tiresome trudging to the pupils residence and back, say ten cents an hour for weary, weary work! We wondered who "Singer" was. In our minds eye, we saw a pale-faced woman with a widow's cap, and a thin, but in pecunious girl, two weak or too proud to engage in manual labor that would remunerate her better than giving lesson at the rate of twenty cents each; a woman with the superficial education given in many a young ladies' boarding school, an education which has unfitted her for the work of the shop or the kitchen, but not fitted her for any of the more intellectual pursuits; the possessor of a smattering of piano playing, which, also, is the extent of her musical knowledge, and yet knowing more of that than of any other one thing and so laying hold of it as of the oar that can steer her out of the rocks of her difficulties. And we sincerely pitied the poor woman, and sympathized with her in her brave little struggle.

A little further down, in the same column, we found the following glowing offer:

BARGAINS in pianos at \$20, \$45, \$65, \$80 and \$100 at No. — street.

and others of the same ilk. We cannot say that we wish the dealers in these cheap instruments any special good, we had seen them in auction room buying corpses of defunct pianos, and we knew that a few touches of the varnish brush, a few yards of cheap wire cheaply put on, and a small amount of attention from some cheap tuner, had galvanized those corpses into a sort of temporary existence during which their cracked tones would be second only to those of a squad of tom-cats in their effects upon musical ears. And yet if the people will have "bargains" in pianos, why shouldn't they have them?

But there is another phrase of the matter, and it is of this that we mainly wish to speak. Cheap teachers and cheap instruments are being paid for at extremely high rates. As to "bargains" in second hand pianos, the best of them commonly yield the dealer not less than from one to two hundred per cent. of his investment, so that they are really "bargains"—for him. The purchaser soon finds that he has an elephant upon his hands, and one whose appetite in the way of repairs is altogether disproportionate to the sum of its services as an article of use, or its attractiveness as an article of exhibition. He knows the difference between a piano and tin pan, he then pays to some legitimate dealer the price of a decent instrument, and sends the "bargain" to the auction room where it soon passes again into the hands of a dealer in "bargains" in pianos, who purchases it again for a song to re-sell it to some dupe of a mistaken economy. If he is too poor to afford a new instrument after wasting his money upon a "bargain" one, he will naturally keep the old rattle, which he probably keeps closed, or turns over to the mercenary banging of greasy-fingered youngsters, who soon pound out of it its remnants of life and voice, thus giving it and its lessons a well-earned rest from the martyrdom which they all have endured. As in the story of the partnership, the buyer finds at last that while at first the dealer had the experience and he had the money, now he has the experience while the dealer has the money.

But, expensive as are bargains in pianos, bargains in teachers are usually more so. The loss of the money invested in the whole loss in the case of a cheap instrument, while in the case of cheap lessons, not only is the amount invested usually a clear loss, but incorrect habits of study have been formed in the pupil which it may take many, many months to eradicate. Indeed, in very many cases the pupil has been humored into a slovenly manner of practice which, if a competent teacher be afterwards gotten, makes his stricter rule distasteful and discouraging to the pupil, to such an extent that nothing short of coercive measures on the part of parents will be successful in keeping the spoiled pupil in the line of proper study and practice; and as many parents, if not most, lack the necessary firmness for such management, the result usually is that the embryo pianist falls back into the hands of a cheap teacher or dispenses with all tuition, and the world is richer or poorer by one more musical abortion. The cheap teacher thus proves to be a very expensive luxury. As an individual, she often deserves our sympathy; as an instructress she is the most dangerous of the music fiends, and kindly but firmly she should be made to understand that her services are too dear at any price.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The June report of the department of agriculture shows the following condition of crops:

The acreage in oats shows an increase over 1879 of 2 per cent. The condition of the crops is much better than last year and ninety-three against eighty-one in 1879.

For several years there has been a general reduction of the area devoted to rye. Its condition, June 1, averaged ninety-five against ninety-one last year. The present promise of the crop is about equal in the aggregate production to that of last year, notwithstanding the reduced acreage.

The area in barley decreased about 10 per cent compared with last year. The average condition June 1, was 99, against 91 in 1879, and 102 in 1878.

The acreage of clover shows no very material change from last year, the only change being the noticeable increase in the cotton growing states and on the Pacific slope. The condition is low for all the country excepting New England and the Gulf states and the Pacific coast.

The prospect of a good fruit season is very favorable.

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Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt to you for only 30 days' trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

HANCOCK'S PLOT

To forcibly install Tilden as President of the United States.

Special to the Chicago Times.

Boston, Mass., July 3.—A Vermont correspondent of the Journal writes that he was present on March 31, at the secret conference of democrats at Waterbury, in which Baldy Smith made the statement concerning Hancock's position in 1876, which has created so much talk. The correspondent considers the injunction of secrecy removed, and gives a portion of General Smith's remarks, as follows: "There is one thing about General Hancock that I want to tell you of, which will show the character of the man. I know it to be true, and it is this: During the exciting time pending the electoral count for president in 1876, and about the time of the decision of the electoral college, General Hancock, who then commanded the eastern military department of the United States, wrote a letter to General Sheridan, expressing his belief that Samuel Tilden was legally elected president, and that as such he was entitled to take the oath of office elsewhere than at Washington. Hancock further stated that as an officer of the United States army he should obey any order of the president, and that if Tilden after midnight of March 3, and, added General Smith, "he was ready to answer a call for troops to sustain President Tilden should occasion demand a resort to arms."

This explicit statement from General Smith of a determination on the part of the present democratic candidate for the presidency to assist by force of arms in the usurpation of Tilden's presidential office by Tilden in 1876, should excite a proceeding to be decided upon, was heartily applauded by those present. General Smith was in a position in 1876 to know whereof he spoke, and his statement stands uncontradicted. The editor of the Montpelier Argus and Patriot, in this week's issue of his paper, admits the truth of the substance of this remarkable story, but claims it was somewhat changed by his interview. The remarks of General Smith made at that conference, as remembered by the Journal correspondent agree substantially with the story as told by Mr. Atkins to the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is an open secret among the Vermont delegates just returned from the Vermont delegation, just returned from the Cincinnati convention, via New York, that Tilden has contributed a "bar" to the campaign fund in the form of a check for \$100,000 to the order of W. H. Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee.

An interview with Atkins is also published here, in which he says: "I returned from Cincinnati in company with Smith and General Franklin. After leaving Albany last Saturday, I saw a copy of the Tribune containing an article throwing doubts upon the accuracy of this story. I called General Smith's attention to it, and he again repeated it precisely as he had before, and assured me of the entire truthfulness of the account. I need hardly say that I, together with all true democrats, admire General Hancock for his manly course in the matter, which was just what the country would naturally expect from so gallant a soldier. It will be observed that he took pains to notify his superior officer (General Sheridan) what his course would be, so that the latter should not be taken unawares in case the emergency arose."

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