## HE DAILY REGISTER

Home and Abroad. Mention Not Only of What Goes on in Our Own City, But Also the News of the Neighborhood and the

the Principal Happenings at

World at Large. SUNDAY. LOCAL.

hest thermometer 84. als accident to Prof. Dwight. wederate turnouts to the various

w escape from drowning of a little B. Woods, jr. on of improvements in the way dings published.

ta Kells, a former resident of Wheeles a sensation in Kansas City. and young lady takes an overdose m and narrowly escapes death. idly spreading. NEIGHBORHOOD, at scarcity of water at Pittsburgh.

situation at Youngstown, O., unof Miss Mattie Ramsey, of Washing-

of 60 years. ared M. E. camp meeting begins at at tirove. Martin's Ferry. in a barrel at Roney's Point. ct of Wheeling excusionists in in 1'a., creates considerable com

laire citizens discuss the advisability veling cottages on the Burr's Mill alisfaction in Bellaire over the vic Updegraif at the Republican prima-

miurday. GENERAL. costle says Arabi is a noble patriot. lexas lown inundated. Forty inhabitas riot in Augusta, Me., over the

revived that Secretary Lincoln rom the Cabinet. er of deaths from Texan yellow

mation from private sources at tria show that General Wolseley's actory" of Thursday was in reality Boyd, who figured somewhat prom this neighborhood during the forgery.

th division of the Pittsburgh the Amalgamated Association of its members to go to without their employers signing the

#### MONDAY. LOCAL

thest thermometer 80. McCluskey attempts to kill John hile the latter is asleep. n year old son of Fred. Christomeyer, scapes drowning in the creek. ig daughters rescued from a life

returned to their parents. affeat in the city that an attempt start up the Bellaire eptember 1st. nt on foot to have the Allegheny with the Standards.

NAMES HOUSE degrate's nomination conceded at

amin's Ferry window glass works re Newman, a colored boy, aged 8 years, Robinson, injured at Steubenville

Samuel Clawson, the celebrated evanhed at Weston, aged 80 years. runaway accident at New Cum-

agitating the question of whether water tank in the school house yard hall not be removed.

ke county Republicans meet in conat Welisville and instruct to Carksburg to vote for Goff. ng growing stronger at Clarksburg toff will peremptorily decline a broblican Convention.

GENERAL. erkly exchanges \$977,299,303. gran situation practically unchanged. sient Arthur indulges in a fox hunt

vivania Labor Convention meets at n. Sherman announces his intention of ig from the army.

ursion train from Toledo to Grand - stopped and robbed. George Brewster, of Norwich, Conn. dead in his pulpit while preaching. long strike in the Harmony Mills at

s, N. Y., ended by the hands return-work at the reduction. recutive committee of Western rolling firms meet in Pittsburgh and agree to the old scale—\$5.50 per ton—recognize Amalgamated Association fully, as

ofore, and start up the mills.

#### TUESDAY.

LOCAL. Highest thermometer 820 sautiful moonlight nights tt-burgh Synod adjourns. layor Egerter's condition critical. labor situation evidently approaching a

gress of the Wheeling and Lake Erie dreviewed. egates to the Republican Convention arksburg, leave on evening train. alies committee of Fort Henry Centen celebration decide to build a log fort, appear in it in appropriate costume.

NEIGHBORHOOD, uning of the races at Greenbrier alphur Springs. negroes attempt to murder re keeper near Greensburg, Pa.

bability that Goff will be nominated he Congressional Convention at Clarks-Swan, of New Cumberland, enticed

alleged blind man named Barrick, and returned to her parents. pdegraff nominated for Congress by the ican Convention, at Barnesville, re

ing 109 votes, to 53 for Taylor. Fourth district. Joint debate

ening of the Congressional campaign on Gibson, Democrat, and Loomis, Re-

GENERAL Appearance of yellow fever at Pensacola,

General strike of Irish constables ex-Extensive strike of Eastern window glass sorkers probable.

Seventy-two new cases of yellow fever at ownsville, Texas. Keeley convinces his financial backers Battle between English and Egyptians.

Turkey notifies England that she will inon landing troops at Alexandria. Pennsylvania Stalwarts figure out a vicly for Cameron at the coming election. Mysterious disappearance of Miss Annie Cready, a hands ome and accomplished sburgh lady.

WEDNESDAY. LOCAL.

Highest thermometer 84°. agar refinery made a station on the B. Paterick Friery seriously cut in the

igh while scuffling near Belmont mill. Electric Light Company announce they ill be ready to start up by middle of next

ntimated by railroad men that the W. road will not make this city its ter-Rumor current that Laughlin mi'l is

that as to the gas furnace can be reached.

Report of Assessor Phillips shows total number of births for fiscal year to have been 705, against 686 last year. Total num-ber of deaths in same time, 579, against 530

NEIGHBORHOOD, Hon. J. H. Good opens the Democratic

Congressional campaign by a speech at Braxton C. H. Col. A. W. Woodford, of Lewis county, nominated for State Senate by the Demo-crats of the Ninth District. Harrison county Republican Convention place John L. Ruhl and C. W. Lynch in nomination for House of Delegates.

Serious accident at Standard Mill, Mar-tin's Ferry. A workman had both arms fractured by the breaking of a scaffold. General Nathan Goff nominated by the Republican Congressional Convention of the First district, in session at Clarksburg/ A young Gypsy, a member of a band en-camped in Belmont county, O., decamps with \$800 and the wife of another member of the band.

GENERAL. Heavy snow storm at Leadville.

Apaches on the war path in Arizona-Greece orders her army to the Turkish Cholera makes its appearance on board

essels at Alexandria. Seventy-five lives known to have been ost in the great storm in Northern Texas. Alarming reports from the yellow fever istrict in the Southwest. The disease rap-Tremendous hail storm near Buda-Pesth, Hungary. Many houses demolished and

several persons killed.

#### THURSDAY. 3

LOCAL. Highest thermometer 84°. No change in the situation of the mills. Analysis of Ohio river water received rom Washington.

Harry Paxton, shot by the Beal boys last December, dies of his injuries. Frank Mintzer sues the Deutsche Zeitung or libel, claiming \$5,000 damages

Wheeling excursionists to Washington county, Pa., burning well, at last make the trip without mishap.

Financial statement of Board of Education published. Receipts for year \$55,448 23; expenditures, \$33,687 27. Announcement that benefit concert for the widow of the late James Hamilton will be given at the Opera House Sept. 18th. Monthly report of letter carriers. Total number of pieces of mail matter handled 241,536, an increase of 15,280 over August of

NEIGHBORHOOD.

Second day of Stephenville races. Sixty car loads of cattle pass through Bel-Moundsville camp grounds almost de-

Large attendance at the racing at Greenrier White Sulphur Springs. Little son of John Greenweltch badly itten by a large dog, at Bellaire. Fatal shooting affray at Farmington, W. a., Blackburn Davis being the victim. Martin's Ferry people excited over conflicting rumors in regard to the W. & L. E.

Wheeling mill men working at grading a

railroad near Weston, quit work on accoun of the small pay. Democrats of the Second Senatorial disrict, in convention at Mannington, nominate A. G. Calvert for Senate.

Brutal murder of a young wife by a hired man at Hopedale, O. Threats of lynching the murderer freely indulged in.

Tariff Commission in session at Cleveland. Arabi Pasha asks for an armistice of ten

Meeting of Ohio wool growers at Col-Courtney-Lee race postponed on account of rough water. Announced in Constantinople that the British loss at Ramleh was 4,000 men.

Mormon missionaries notified to leave touth Carolina or they would be hung. Rev. Chas. Bentley, of Baltimore, ac-knowledges himself to be the father of an legitimate child. Four Pittsburgh mill owners announce

their detern ination to start up with Union men, Monday, September 4th. Secretary of the Navy announces that a arge number of navy yard employes must be discharged on account of the failure of appropriations.

# FRIDAY.

Highest thermometer, 88° Slight secident on Hempfield road. Niagara Falls excursionists return home. Samuel Laughlin says his mill will not ign the scale.

Dissatisfaction over removal of firemen v Chief Eccles. List of attractions for coming season at pera House published. Standards heat the Jennings, of Pitts

argh, by a score of 12 to 3. Baltimore and Obio Company ask for an

junction against Board of Public Works, straining them from interfering with their men at work on track through NEIGHBORHOOD.

Bold burglary at Fairmont, but booty

Many officers of W. & L. E. road requested to resign.

All present hopes of Bellaire mill start ing up abandoned, Steubenville complains because the at tendance at the races has been small. Henry Oneer, of Wellsville. O., terribly ajured by the premature discharge of a

Crowd of Martin's Ferry bloods make things lively in Bellaire. One finally Miss Maggie Geiger, residing near Green

burg. Pa., commits suicide by taking strichnine. Owners of ground selected for the Second ward school building. Bellaire, refuse to sell.

John McCafferty, manager of the Union coal works, at Coal Valley, near Charleston, this State, crushed to death by falling slate. GENERAL.

War between Greece and Turkey imm Two men killed by a railroad accident near Cleveland. Negro criminal hunted with blood-

eunds in Arkansas. Public debt statement shows a reduction for August of \$16,128 261. Secret meeting of chief members of Amalcamated Association at Pittsburgh. Major Ellis, superintendent of Philadelphia alms house, arrested for embezzlement.

Advices from Texas place the total loss of ife by the Concha flood at one hundred and twenty. Serious rioting in Dublin over the missal of three hundred constables. The military called out.

### The Largest of Horseshoes,

From the Portland Oregonian. There is a curious geographical fact in connects n with the Kootenai river. Its course is in the shape of a horseshoe. It rises in British Columbia, runs into the United States and waters a vast egion and then circles back to the land f its birth and empties into the Columbia in British territory. During its course it passes within half a mile of Columbia, and a canal of that distance over a grassy prairie would save it a course of 500 miles before reaching its

goal. Without Offense to the Most Refined

Ohio Press, Steubenville. Among the best of our exchanges-most enterprising and newsy, is the Wheeling SUNDAY REGISTER. It is chock full of news. and its editorial and local departments are specially able and well conducted-besides the REGISTER can be taken and read in any family with profit, and without offense to the most refined taste, which is one of the prominent objections to too many Sunday ournals.

Considerable Trouble in Pittsburgh Alleghany Evening Mail. Pittsburghers are sorely afflicted. Be-tween the Water Works elephant, high taxes, Poor House mismanagement and the corrupt city ring, the Smoky City is not one of the most charming cities to reside in.

SENATOR DAVIS.

[Continued from Second Page.] than 100,000 office-holders pay but an average of \$10, and even the laborers receiving but \$50 a month are assessed \$12, the Republicans will realize for election purposes considerably over \$1,000,000. This is what is termed "carrying on politics on business

principles."

Those holding office from Virginia have even a harder time of it, for it is asserted that the Readjusters, with the aid of the administration, have Levied an Additional Five Per Cent.

n their salaries, for the use of their party in the State election.

These gentlemen, having the power, first create these offices and fix the salaries, and then get an election fund directly from the public treasury by taxing the officer-holders for a sufficient amount to run the expenses of the campaigu, and this is done by some of the most prominent members of both Houses of Congress, who constitute the campaign committee.

There is but one way to counteract this evil. Congress should pass a law prohibiting all such acts, and the people, by their votes, should teach these gentlemen that when they undertake to make a money canvass, they are going considerably farther

canvass, they are going considerably farther then the American people will stand. On the one hand, the Republicans have the office holders, the offices and the money;

on the other hand the Democracy goes into the fight with principle and right on their side. And while the one, using all the ingree. And while the one, using all the influences that power can control, or money purchase, may have full sway for a time, yet the truth of history demonstrates that those who use corrupt means to obtain and perpetuate their power will, sooner, or later, be driven from the management of the affairs of the people, and the Republican party will not prove an exception. can party will not prove an exception.

Changes in Official Finance Reports.

In connection with the extravagant use of money by the Republicans, I want to call your attention to the manner in which the books of the treasury department have been kept since that party gained control. In 1877, in several speeches I made in the Senate I charged that the books of the treasury did not agree in many instances, and that numerous alterations had been made in some of them to make the amount of the public debt and other items correspond. A lengthy and thorough investigation resulted, and the report of the committee, which has never been denied, showed that the charges I had made were fully substantiated. I submit a few of the

			Total	Total
	Military service		shment	Military serv Pensions Indiaus Naval establi
899,787 90	\$6,015,810 99 \$7,061,949 12 \$2,412,991 19	\$7,061,949 12	\$6,015,810 99	
\$50,130 H	\$ 104,546 10 2,075,786 35 91,678 17 6 82,365 81 48,084 76	\$ 5,840 78 7,056,010 86 197 58	\$2,000,000 Oc 4,015,810 99	1846 1845 1845 1865
Naval estal	Indians.	Pensions.	Multary Service.	Year.
ed 1	871, as Compar	Report of 1	enditures in	Increase of Expenditures in Report of 1871, as Compared with Report of

1869 tal. 2 3228 For the year 1865;

Report for 1866 states net revenue collected for 1865......\$333,714,605 08
Report for 1870 states net revenue collected for 1865...... 323,092,785 92 In this latter table the treasurer, register and secretary all agree, and state in 1865 that the net revenue of the government was in round numbers \$333,000,000. But in 1870, five years afterwards, it was decreased to \$323,000.000. And this \$10.000,000 difference

of making up the debt statements in the Register's office,

Testified as Follows:

Q.—I see in a column headed "Amount to be added to receipts," marked "b, \$2.019,776,10; and another one marked ' \$1,000,000,000 00; and then one marked "d, \$3,274,051.69, making a total of \$6,293,827.73 which you say is "to be added to receipts."
What is meant by that?
A.—That is in accordance with the Secre tary's report of 1871. Those amounts do

not appear upon our books. They are added in accordance with the Secretary's order in order to harmonize the two, as is shown in the report of 1871.

Q.-I understand that these three items. an ounting to between six and seven million dollars do not appear upon your books?

-But are added here by order of the Secretary? -So I understand.

A.—So I understand.

This shows that Dr. Guilford, who had charge of a set of books from which the public debt statements are made, in order to harmonize the statements, forced a bal-ance by adding sums amounting to \$6,293,-

#### Major Power.

n page 80, says: Q. Look at the report of 1871, at page 20, and state what the total receipts of the Gov-ernment up to June 30, 1871, were.

A. The total receipts received into the Treasury on account of loans were \$7,094,-

Q. The net expenditures? A \$4,857,434,540.51, leaving a balance of 106,500,87 Q. State what the difference is between that and the actual amount of the publi debt at that time.

The actual public debt was \$2,253,211.-Q. What is the difference between the actual debt and what it would appear to be on the basis of receipts and expenditures?

A. \$116.104,431.45.

This testimony shows that if you take the receipts and expenditures from the betinning of the Government to 1870, and to the debt, it will be short \$116.104,831.45, which was added in the new debt statement.

statement. On pages 212 and 213 Mr. Saville, then chief clerk of the Treasury Department, says the system of bookkeeping was changed in 1870, and the changes, when compared with the amounts previously reorted by the Register, increased the debt

1862 (about)..... 75,000,000 There has been no attempt to explain bese increases in the public debt, amount

ing to \$105,000,000, except that Mr. Saville said that "in order to keep the public debt correctly by receipts and expenditures it is Make Entries Not Warranted by Law." I also submit a statement showing that in nine of the great ledgers in the Treasury

4. Interior appropriation From July 1, 1890, to Two hundred and ni deger No. 3.  1 hedger No. 3.  1 hedger No. 3.  1 hedger No. 3.  1 hedger No. 3.  2 hedger No. 3.  2 hedger No. 3.  2 hedger No. 3.  2 hedger No. 5.  2 hedger No. 5.  2 hedger No. 5.  3 hedger No. 6.  4 hedger No. 6.  5 hedger No. 6.  5 hedger No. 6.  5 hedger No. 6.  6 hedger No. 6.  7 heaves a popropriation From July 1, 1893, to Six hundred and fix the second secon	Title of Ledger.	Six (6) Ledgers fro	1. Interior appropriation From July 1, 1861, to One hundred and fift leider No. 4.  2. Naval appropriation From July 1, 1861, to One hundred and thit leider No. 6.  3. Military appopriation From July 1, 1867, to One hundred and thit leider No. 6.  4. Military appopriation From July 1, 1867, to One hundred and thit leider No. 18.	Title of Ledger.	Three (3) I
m July 1, 1890, to une 20, 1868. 20, 1860, to une 30, 1863, to une 30, 1867, to une 30, 1867, to	Period.	m Office of Secret	nm July 1, 1861, to nne 20, 1868, mn July 1, 1861, to nne 20, 1886, nn July 1, 1867, to nne 30, 1871.	Period.	Three (3) Ledgers from Office of Register.
One hundred and Six hundred and a Four hundred and	Number of Erasur	tary of the Treasur	One hundred and i	Number of Eranger ent Alteratio	ce of regimer.

Erasures and Apparent Alterations. Three ledgers from Register's office, cons from Secretary's office, con-

428 2,527 Total in nine ledgers... 

Let me give you Another Illustration Another Illustration
of Republican book-keeping. It is settled
by all rules that when the principal of a
debt is reduced, the amount of interest on
that principal should be reduced in corresponding proportion. The official reports
show that the public debt has been steadily
and largely reduced for years, yet, strange
to say, the official records of the Treasury
Department show that while in 1876, we
paid as interest on the public debt, \$100,248.271.23, and in 1877 \$97,124,511.58. Yet
in 1879 it was increased to \$102,500,874.65,
and in 1879 to \$105,327,949, showing an increase for the years 1878 and 1879 over the crease for the years 1878 and 1879 over the years 1876 and 1877, of \$10,461,040.84, and it must be remembered that the rate of interest was decreasing from 6 to 3½ per cent.

This, however, is only another one of the mysteries locked in the vaults of the Treas-ury that will never be solved, until a new custodian is appointed by the voice of the

people.
Increase of office-Holders. As an illustration of the manner in which the number of Republican office-

holders are in officers in so shown in the	me of	the	Depa	he gro	owth of
Department.	1802.	1850.	1860.	1882.	Appropri-
State		35 486 91 63 311 112	504 504 99 65 444 149	97 2,351 1,238 202 2,712 494	102 2,466 1,596 194 2,661 557

From this you will notice that the Navy Department alone had sixty-two more clerks this year than the whole clerical force of all the departments in 1802, and the War Department two hundred and the War Department two hundred and eighty-five more than the whole torce in 1860. Statistics show that the whole number of

employes in the service of the United States from 1860 to 1876 Increased as Follows: 1860—Buchanan. President... 1861—Lincoln, President..... 1867- Johnson President ... 1873-Grant, President ... 1875-Grant, President... 94.119

1876-Grant, President ...

The increase since that time has been very considerable, but as I have not the official data I cannot give the figures.

The following table will show the Increase of Fxpenditures

\$78,363,677	Totals	\$295,248,948 75	\$216,885,286 65	Totals
91,780		427,280	335,500 00	Agricultural
4,292		5,420,385	1,128,006 15	Miscellancous acts
7,196,075	25.5	18,743,875	200	Rivers and harbors
0 0,000		375,400	575,000 00	Fortifications
3 407 100	888	1,2%	97 007 194 19	Consular and diplomatic.
3,686,468	900 00	44,643,900	40,957,432 00	Postoffice
31 717	374 01	100 000 000 5,229,374	4,587,398 30 68,282,308 68	Pensions
250,139	176 70	14,816,176	14,506,037 55	Navy
18,121	35	335,557	96 322,435 37 00 00 00 00	Army Academy
\$2,412,693		\$20,210.	\$17,797,397 61	L gisintive, &c
over 1882.	_	1883	1882	Titles.

If to this increase of \$78,363 677.10 you has never been accounted for.

Dr. Guilford, who has been fifteen years in the Register's office, and who has charge and in the Postoffice appropriations of about and in the Postoffice appropriations of about \$2.000,000, the increase will be over \$100,-

000.000.

Appropriations-Permanent and Indefinite. I and my Democratic colleagues, have nade repeated efforts to induce Congress o repeal the appropriations known as Permanent and Indefinite," and place them under its own direct supervision and control, yet so far, although a bill, looking to this end, has twice passed the Senate, we have failed. The result of leaving them unrepealed is to place a large amount of funds to the credit of indefinite appropria-tions to be disposed of at the discretion of the Administration. Among other items that come under this head, the collection of custom duties alone. last year, amounted to over \$6,500,000, and the aggregate, exclusive of interest on the public debt, and the sinking fund, in round numbers, to \$15,000,000, while the entire amount, in-cluding these last items, was \$46,847,307.09. At each Congressional election, the ex-penses and salaries of the Federal super-visors of elections and assistant Marshals

appointed during the time of said elections,

ounting to several hundred thousand dollars, are Paid From This Fund. While I do not say that any considerable portion of this fund is being used for improper purposes, yet the opportunity to use a large portion of it for the purpose of carrying elections is placing too much lower in the hands of any political party. It is a great deal better and safer to have

Congress annually supervise all appropria-tions of Money, upon regular estimates, to be furnished by the different departments.

River and Harbor Bill. The passage of the "river and harbor" bill at the last session of Congress has caused much discussion and criticism caused much discussion and criticism throughout the country, and in our State At times and in places, fair criticism has given away to unjust centure and violent abuse of the bill and those who voted for it. It is due to frankness for me to say that I think the bill was too large in amount. I thought so at the time it was before Congress, but it was better that it should have passed with this defect than not to have passed at all. Much of the ap-propriation was to continue unfinished work on rivers and harbors, and which might have become worthless unless finished. Nearly one-third of the appro-priation is for the improvement of the ssissippi river and the Potomac flats at Washington, and it is generally conceded these are proper objects for appropriations, besides those made for unfinished work on

our harbors and navagable rivers. The fact that this appropriation is to be xpended under direction of the corps of engineers, at whose head stands Gen. H. G. Wright, a faithful, honest and accomplished flicer, ought to be a sufficient guarantee

Properly Expended. unless you exclude the 2 per cent. assess-ment fund. It can be said to the credit of ment fund. If can be said to the credit of the engineers that since the beginning of the government, there has not occurred a case of defelcation in the corps, although they have been charged with the disburs-ment of hundreds of millions of dollars. The State of West Virginia, since 1870, has enjoyed her proper share in this appropriation; and the improvement of her rivers have been, and always will be, a great advantage to our people, and aid in getting their products to market.

The bill is national and general in its character, and there is no reason to call it a steal, or induige in violent abuse of those who voted for it—about the only objection to it is its large amount. Public Lands Given Away to Railroad and Other Corporations. There have been given away, of the publie domain, to railway and other corpora-tion 207,460,031 acres, and area greater than the total area of the following States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecti-cut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Caroolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Of this large an ount the Pacific Railways received

148 675,163 acres.

The people are beginning to realize what a reckless waste of the public property this has been, now that they are forced to pay these corporations high prices for homes.

One of the evils connected with these vast donations is that the corporations owning the lands have, to a large extent, avoided paying taxes on them. Remonitization of Silver. The following table taken from the report of the Compiroller of the Currency for ISSI, shows the total amount of circulation in the United States, on November 1st, ISSI, and the increase since 1379, as also the amounts

1831, and

of gold, silver, legal tender and nationa bank circulation, respectively on that day 827 827 823 Jan. 573 573 581 1 2 2 2 2 Republican rule. 2888 1880

0000 It is estimated that the increase In the gold and national bank circulation has been comparatively slight, while the silver circulation has increased at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, which would make the total, up to the present, about \$200,000,000.

This great result, with all its advantages to our people, trade and commerce, is due to the re-monitization of silver, which was passed by a Democratic Congress, in the face of furious opposition, in and out of Congress, by the Republican party, but now its wisdom is so generally acquiesqued in, that it has ceased to be a question in politics, and Germany and other leading powers are considering the question of following our example.

Anything for Power. It is estimated that the increase In the

3455

2656

Anything for Power. The Republican party, so long accustomed to control and power, has become arrogant and domineering, and its leaders think it presumption to ask the people to make a change. It shifts its sails to catch every change. It shifts its sails to catch every preeze and suit every voter who will oppose the Democratic party. Its chief aim seems to be to perpetuate its power and keep control of the government and the offices, no matter how or by what means. To this end, whenever it has suited its purposes, although loudly professing to be the party of high moral ideas, honesty, reform and progress, it has made alligness. the party of high moral ideas, nonesty, reform and progress, it has made alliances, and gone into fellowship with every political heresy and ism of the day. In Iowa, Texas, and other States, it has openly combined with Greenbackers, demanding an applications of authors of a company. unlimited issue of currency. In Virginia, under the sanction and with the aid of the administration, it unites with and stands shoulder to shoulder with repudiation, willing, if it can only get and hold power, to wreck the finances of that State, with its great history, and destroy its credit forever.

After Twenty Years of Condemnation by the Republican press of the country of Gen. Chalmers, as the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, and the worst barbarian of the late war, the Republican party in Mississippi, the moment it thinks it can make use of him, endorses his nomination, made by holters, and welcomes him as made by bolters, and welcomes him as a refermer, that will redeem the South from bourbonism, as it has heretofore done with Longstreet, Mosby, and many other. In New York, through and with the aid of the candidate for Vice President, and now President, it openly barrered away to Boss Kelley the patronage of the great city of New York for Republican victory in the State, which gave that party a Governor and

But this Spirit of Intrigue, bargaining and trading, for the sake of power, has not stopped with localities and States, but it has invaded a Republican Congress, and reached a Republican execu-tive. In the organization of the last House tive. In the organization of the last House of Representatives the Greenbackers and Readjusters held the balance of power and the Republican party was in the minority. A bargain was made by which the Greenbackers and Readjusters should vote for a Republican Speaker, for which service they received good places on the committees. This bargain extended even to the unseating of Demogratic duly and legality elected. This bargain extended even to the unseating of Democrats duly and legally elected, and the seating of Republicans in their stead. This same kind of a combination was made between the Republicans in the Senate and Mahone; and in the State of Virginia with the Readjusters, which resulted in the election of Riddleberger.

And to-day Mahone, the confederate, Democratic Readjuster Republican, stands

Democratic-Readjuster-Republican Clothed With the Confidence of the President,

the Administration and the Republican party, and dictates appointments in Virginia. Under his bargain, he turns out rue and tried Republicans, and in some instances even wounded Union soldiers, and puts Readjusters into office in their stead, in order to promote his success and that of his ally, the Republican party. It is said has a regular printed form on which he makes his endorsements for position for his followers, and these are now in use in the Post Office and other Departments.

These are some of the methods being used by the Administration and the Republican party to keep itself in power.

The will or voice of the people in the last two elections of President hasn ot controlled. Hayes was declared elected by fraudulent counting of electoral votes, and and General Garfield was elected by the free use of money in the purchase of votes. Even with the great advantages possessed by the Republicans, in point of having the offices and the power, the two great political parties are very nearly even-ly divided. This is shown by the fact that Tilden in 1876 had a majority of both the

electoral and popular vote; and in the Presidential election of 1880 the popular majority of Garfield over Hancock was

only 7,018, as will be seen by the follow-

Elections.

ing statement: The popular vote for President in 1880 Garfield, Republican...... Hancock, Democrat....... Weaver, Greenbacker..... Scattering.... Was: 307,306 12,576 9,210,970 Total... cided the election in favor of Gen. Gar-Garfield... cattering ... .1,104,605 Total... Garfield's plurality...... Garfield's majority over all..... There has been a good deal of talk about he "Solid South," and it has been asserted

that the Democrats got nearly all their votes in that section, but facts are very dif-ferent, as will be seen by the following table of comparisons: Comparison of the Presidential votes of 1876 and 1880, dividing the Northern and Western States from the Southren or old

Hayes-Tilden in the Twenty-two North ern and Western States.

Democratic vote (62½ per cent).....2,683,477
Republican vote (72¾ per cent).....2,914,109 Greenback vote (91 per cent).......... 75,849

In the Sixteen Southern States.

Carfield-Hancock in the Twenty-two Northern and Western States. Democratic vote (65 per cent).......2,847,514 Republican vote (76 per cent).......3,381,748 reenback vote (65 per cent)...

In the Sixteen Southern States.

Republican vote (24 per cent)......1,067,30

emocratic vote (36 per cent)......1,594,521

..... 107,040 reenback vote (35 per cent)... It will be noticed that the proportion of Democratic votes cast in the South is about the same at both elections, and that the combined Democratic vote of the Northern and Western States is nearly twice as great as that cast in the Southern States. Again, in the election of 1880, Gen. Garfield received a little over 500,000 more votes than Gen. Hancock did in the Northern and Western States, and Gen. Hancock received about that resionity over Garfield in the bout that majority over Garfield in the Southern States.

As members of the Legislature are to be chosen at the approaching election, it is proper that some mention should be made four State affairs. o its industries, and is rapidly increasing in population.
In 1870, the population was......
In 1880, it was.....
Showing an increase of...... in ten years, or about 40 per cent. This in-crease is greater than any State East, and more than a majority of the States of the Union. It is fair to presume that the in-crease in wealth and business is keeping pace with the increase of population. In

tion to its area, it is the richest State Union in coal, iron ore and timber. State Finances are in a healthy condition. In order show the difference in the management of the finances, I submit the following com-parison, showing the condition in 1870 under Republican rule, and in 1880 under

Comparison of expenditures for general State purposes, during the four years (1876 to 1876 inclusive) of Republican rule, and the four years (1878 to 1881, inclusive) under Democratic rule:

\$399,804 95 more than unde

\$111,877 83 more than under Democratic rule. For general school purposes for the same ...\$552,637 36 Average per year

Republican rule.

It will be seen from this comparison that though the population from 1870 to 1880 has increased about 40 per cent, yet the expenses for general state purposes has decreased during the four years named \$111, 877.00, and for the same years the expenditures for school purposes increased \$398, 804.00; that is, under Democratic rule the expenditures for State purposes have been decreased and for schools increased, and the rate of taxation has remained the same.

Free Schools.

Free Schools. Free Schools.

In this very important branch of our State administration the Democrats have made a record to which they point with pride. To fully understand this, I submit the following comparisons and figures—previous to 1870, the State was under Republican and since then Democratic rule:

Receipts from State, District Levies and Increase (53 per cent.).. Value of school property-

Increase 68 per cent. \$613,064 97 School houses-. 1,41 Increase (68 per cent.)... Number of teachers employed-. 1,74 Increase (72 per cent.). Number of months taught-Increase (87 per cent.).. . 8,618 Number attending school-55,530 Increase (64 per cent.) .. Salaries of teachers-

Increase-136 per cent.).....

property— For Building Fund, 1870... For Building Fund, 1880... Decrease in taxes (33 per cent.)..... Expended for each pupil— For tuition, based on enumeration, 1870...\$1 62 For tuition, based on enumeration, 1880... 2 49 Irreducible school fund-...\$194,688 85 Increase (over 80 per cent.).....

A verage district levy on \$100 valuation o

\$301,729 4

From the above figures it will be noticed that while taxes for school purposes Have Been Reduced about 33 per cent., there has been a large increase in the value of school property, number of teachers, of pupils, of months taught, as also in the salaries of teachers and amount of money expended generally for school purposes. It will also be seen that the Irreducible School Fund has increased ever 80 per cent from 1870 to 1880 creased over 80 per cent. from 1870 to 1880 In the matter of school administration, it is conceded that West Virginia can challenge comparison with any State in the Union.

Since 1870 there have been large amounts expended on the State Institutions, and they have all been greatly improved in size and condition.

The expenditures for their support is less per capita than in 1870, and I venture to say that the public institutions of no State in the Union are better managed, or afford

State Institutions.

better facilities for their purposes, than do those of West Virginia. State Taxation. Another advantage our State has is that while we hear murmurs of compla other States, especially South and East, about the heavy burdens of taxation, the taxes of our State are comparatively light; less than those of the majority of States, and less than half as much as some of th others. While fully two-thirds of the States have larger rates than ours, and some of them double and thrible as much our State tax is but 30 cents on the hundred dol-lars, ten cents of which is devoted to the use of free schools, leaving but twenty cents for general purposes. Of course, there are general purposes. Of course, there are some people, and I suppose some Demo-crats, who complain even of this low rate,

but in the majority of instances, in this as in other matters, you will find those that grumble most are those who have the least

cause. Debt Question. A great many slurs have been attempted to be cast upon our State by the repudiators of Virginia, under the lead of the Readsters, relative to the State debt of Virginia, and the portion of it they think, or say, our State ought to assume. While we can afford to pass by slurs coming from this source without notice, we cannot af-ford to ignore the proper sentiment of the country upon the question of payment of State debts. As I have said on previous occasions, I now repeat, I am unqualifiedly in favor of paying our fust and equitable proportion of the debt of Virginia, prior to 1863, whenever that proportion shaft be properly or legally determined. It is not fair, either, to charge West Virginia with a disposition to shirk any responsibility in the matter; she has always expressed herself in her Legislature, and in other public ways, as willing to meet Virginia half-way in the settlement of the question.

When West Virginia was admitted into the Union, her Constitution expressly provided for the payment of a Just and Equitable Proportion of this debt, and it was conceded at the time of her admission, that the bill would never have passed Congress but for this provision. It is not the fault of West Virginia that her efforts in the direction of a just and equitable settlement of this matter have, so far, resulted in failure. We announce to the world our willingness to do nounce to the world our willingness to do what is proper and right, and defy any one to say, truthfully, that the taint of repudiation rests upon us. I neither own, nor have I any interest in any bonds of Virginia, or what is called West Virginia, or deferred certificates, and, when this matter is deter-mined, will have to bear my share of the burden of taxation, but I hope this question may be met fairly and squarely by our people. It is now generally conceded that West Virginia, upon a fair settlement, will owe but little, if anything, of this debt, and yet it is an unsettled account that ought to be adjusted, and I want it so adjusted that we need never hang our heads in shame, when our financial record as a State is men-

Railroads. The cry of "monopoly" in our State ha been calculated to prejudice the people against railroads. While I do not approve of all that railroad corporations do, yet I believe railroads are necessary to the proper development of the State, and I am their friend in their efforts to onen up an outlet for our ment of the State, and I am their friend in their efforts to open up an outlet for our great mineral resources and agricultural productions. We are living in an age of rapid development, the world is pushing on, and if we do not keep moving with it we will be left behind. We must bear in mind that we are living in the year 18-2, and that the age of transportation by wig-

we will be the text below the year 18-2, and that we are living in the year 18-2, and that the sge of transportation by wigons and stage coaches has passed away. West Virginia is showing signs of progress in the bringing to light of her vast buried treasures of minerals, and in a few years the increase of her population, and consequent wealth and prosperity, will show the wisdom of the encouragement she gives to capital and enterprise.

The iron ore and coal, without means of transportation, are comparatively valueless, but with a railroad they become valuable. The enterprising men who are taking the advance in building frailroads and developing the State are to be commended. What would West Virginia have been to-day but for the few railroads she now has, day but for the few railroads she now has, especially the B. & O. and C. & O. Railroads I do not want to be understood as favor-

on the part of railroad companies, but I am in favor of fair rates being established—Competition is one of the best means to bring this about.

A county or town without a railroad is behind the spe. Of course, there are discriminations at times about which the people complain, but a person had as well try to

do without rain or sunshine, because the rain sometimes does great damage by way of foods, and the sunshine by buraing up the crops in a dry season, as to do without railroads, because they do wrong sometimes. Every mile of new railroad built opens up so much new country to market and increases our wealth to that extent. Every new railroad completed tends to reduce rates by giving competition. Let us, then, encourage every legitimate enterprise to come within our borders, and when they do come let us encourage them to stay by encouraging friendly relations with them as well as with those already here. Much of the increase of our population in the past ten years is owing to the few railways we have, and with an increase of railroad facilities we have a great future of railroad facilities we have a great future before us. Republican State Address.

A short time ago Mr. G. W. Atkinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and United States Marshal for this State, issued an address to the voters of the State, some portions of which I will notice more at length before I finish.

He starts off by saying:

"The first Monday in October next you will be called upon to cast your ballots."

will be called upon to cast your ballots," &c. The State Constitution requires our elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October, which, this year, comes on the

10th.

He next refers to the right of petition, and says: "Not fewer than 40,000 of our fellow-citizens petitioned for an amendment to the Constitution to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquors." In the first place no one opposes the right of petition, and in the second place I am creaibly informed that the number was 12,000, instead of 40,000.

He next refers to the re-assessment of lands. This is just as important to the

lands. This is just as important to the State as the census is to the United States every 10 years, and it tends to equalize As to His Next Charge,

I have already shown that the irreducible school fund has been greatly increased, and is now well protected, under Democratic He then says: "We also charge that the

He then says: "We also charge that the Democratic party legislates in favor of capital as against labor." It is a conceded fact, that the tendencies of the Republican party is the encouragement of monopolies and concentration of labor.

Next, as to his charge of paper railroads. Without charters, of course, we could have no railroads, and if only one out of every ten railroads chartered is built, the Stata is.

ten railroads chartered is built, the State is that much better off.

As to the new Senatorial district, as popu-lation increases, the number of Represen-tatives must also, and, therefore, it was necessary to have a new Senatorial district. The Re-Districting of the State is next mentioned. The Ur.S. Constitution requires the State to be re-districted after each census, if it makes a change in the representation. Under the recent apportionment bill we are given an additional

member of Congress, and the State, consequently, had to be re-districted. quently, had to be re-districted.

I have expressed my views on the tariff question, and can only add that all the parties substantially agree as to how our state should stand, and that it has no bearing on the politics of the State whatever.
Finally he says that they call upon the
people, without reference to former political affiliations, to cast their ballots for the Republican party and its measures. This is in keeping with the Mahone, Chalmers, and Greenback compacts of their party.

It will be noticed that Mr. Atkinson, of whom I think well personally, is the chair-man who signs this address. He is also an United States officer, and is paid by the government for his services.

Prohibition. The question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor is assuming considerable importance in this and other States. While it does not enter, strictly speaking, into this campaign, yet it is a question which has been and is now agiquestion which has been and is now agritating the people, and I believe a candid discussion of any question upon which people differ is always best. Wise men, good and great men, have for a long time and do now differ widely as to the proper policy to be pursused to counteract the evil of intemperence, and public opinion and the people must eventually decide the question.

In this connection, I will say, however, In this connection, I will say, however, that I have always been an advocate of and a believer in, the right of the people to petition. Wherever a respectable number of citizens ask for redress, their petitions should be given a respectable hearing, and if the reople of this State desire that this question should be submitted to them for their consideration, I think their wishes should be granted. For my part I am willing, and I believe all the parties are, that the people who see the practical workings of this question should act both as judge and jury in the matter, and we should be perfectly content to abide by their deciperfectly content to abide by their deci

Our political opponents endeavor to make a point on the reassessment of lands ordered by the last Legislature, and say it s done to raise more money to run the State government, and that it is now in lebt some \$200,000. As to the re-assessment question, the answer is plain. Wes Virginia is a young and growing State, an s the recent census shows, it has made a more rapid average increase in population than the majority of States. In some places the increase of value has been large, while in others it may have depreciated, and the rate ought to be equalized. Where property has increased in value the taxes should be raised in proportion, and where it has depreciated in value they should be

reduced. This is only meting out exact justice to all, and complying with the Constitution, which says taxation shall be equal and uniform.

As to the expenses it is but a comparatively small matter. There have been two re-assessments since 1860, one in 1866, made while the Republicans were in power, of which I have not the figures and cann speak, the other in 1875, the cost of which, exclusive of blanks and printing, was but \$17,771.40, while the aggregate increase in value over the previous assessment was \$12,-176,120. The estimated cost of the present re-assessment is \$20,250. Competent and honest men, citizens of the State, have een designated to discharge this duty, and erly and conscientiously and return your property at only such a valuation as fairness and justice would dictate.

State School Fund.

Much has been said about our having horrowed some money from the school fund to be used for State purposes. As to that question, the old proverb of "People who live in glass houses should never throw stones," is applicable. When the Democrats came into power in 1871, it was found that the reports of the outgoing Republican officials did not agree, and Judge J. M. Jackson, of Parkersburg, and myself. publican officials and not agree, and Judge J. M. Jackson, of Parkersburg, and myself, as Chairman of the Finance Committees of the two Houses, investigated the matter. We found that there was an actual deficit of the general funds, on October 1st, 1870.of \$92,552.16 of which there had been taken from the school funds, \$60 528.34, and there were of former appropriations remaining unpaid, \$32,923 82.

The principal difference that I can see be-

The principal difference that I can see between the two parties in this matter is that while the Republicans took the money without law or authority from the school fund in 1879, paid no interest on it, and made no return for it, and kept it concealed until investigation brought it to light, the Democrats, under authority of law make wildle and case in authority of law, make public and pay in-terest on the small amount they have bor Kerser Convention.

Keyser Convention.

I regret the Congressional Convention which met here (Keyser) a few days since divided, and two gentlemen were nominated or named for Congress, either of whom would make a worthy candidate and do honor to the State in Congress.

The State Convention at Parkersburg on Thursday last requested the State Excentive Con neittee to meet at Grafton Monday next to take into consideration the differences in this district. I hope and believe that with the consent of the two gentlemen nemed and their friends such a conglusion will be reached, as but one Democratic capwill be reached, as but one Der

Political parties cannot live alone upon the glory of their past record and achievements, nor can they cling to the dead issues of the past. They should deal with the active, living present, and all the questions growing out of it. What profit can come from considering questions that have been settled, or the theories and sayings of the past, except in so far as they have some tearing upon the present or future prosperity and advancement of the country?

Party platforms are the expression of the opinions of political parties at the time—but the times change and we change with them. A platform or set of resolutions that might have been right and applicable in 1812 or 1890, for instance, may have no relation to the issues of the present, with which we have to grapple. Let us deal with things and issues as we now find them, and so trest and dispose of them that peace, honesty, liberty and prosperity may be promoted and assured.

\*\*Recensity of Organization.\*\* na Functions or Unjust Discrim

this district. Living leanes.

Necessity of Organization. Considering the strength of our opnon-ents, their control of power, patronage and mopey, all of which after twenty years of

**的现在分词 医克克斯氏征 医克克斯氏征 医克克斯氏征 医克克斯氏征** experience they correct trate and the live requires, it becomes the Decretic party to be active and rigilant, ganisation in volities matters in a tial to success, as it is, in war or busin The right, with organization, will prove And now it is for you to ducting are to choose between the two politics, and decide which course you pursue. One leads to sconcesy, reform, duction of taxatton, an honey administ duction of taration, an honest admittion of affairs, and a happy realization what our forefathers intended a democratic form of government; the democratic form of gerelation leads to extravagance, legislation has a tendency to centralization and courage monopolies, Credit Mobilier Route trauds, burdensome taxation, cal dishonesty and corruption.

SEPTEMBER SHOWENOR In the Wheeling Markets-A En

September 1st always sees the Wheeling family and fruit market at its best. The garden "sase" is then matured and plentiful, the fruits are all on exhibition, and country produce is always displayed to the best advantage, Wandering through the second ward market house yesterday n orn-

can be said of pears. The following shows the ruling rates here at present:

Vegetables.—Peas, 50c a peck; beans, steady at 10, 15 and 20c; Lima beans, 15c a quart or 2 for 25c; corn, 10c a dosen ears; tomatoes, 80c a bushel; egg plants, 10 to 15c each; squash, 3 for a dime; cucumbers, 10c a dozen; little pickles, 25c a 100; cauliflowers, 10 sto 15c a bushel; carrots, 3 bunches for a dime; beets, 3 for 10c; parsnips, 3 bunches for a dime; onions, 40c a peck; potatoes, 50c a bushel at a drag; celery, 2 bunches for 25c; crabapples, 20c a peck; cabbage, 3, 5 and 8c a head.

Butter, 30c, and good scarce; eggs, 18c; chickens, 25c; honey, 25c.

Meats of all kinds were unchanged from our last week's quotations.

Marion Harland, in her Dinner Year Book, gives the following

Vermicelli Soup.
Roust Beef and Browned Potnto
Fried Egg-Piant.
Raw Tomatoes.

VERMICKLLI BOUP.

Take the fat from the top of your soup-stock; dip out rather more than half; add a little seasoning to that which remains and return to the ice; warm the stock de-signed for to-day and add tomato saucs, and when it begins to boil strain through thin coarse muslin; put back over the fire stid take off all the seum that rises in ten minutes' boil; then put in a scant cunful of vermicelli, which has been broken up small and boiled five minutes in very hot water and drained; simmer five minutes and pour out. ROAST BEEF AND BROWNED POTATOES,

from the gravy; add a little boiling water; put it into a saucepan and thicken with rowned flour. Pepper, and serve after a BROWNED POTATORS.

corn. Turn this down and pick off the silk from the grains. Replace the husk, tie as thread about it to keep it smooth, and cook the corn from thirty to forly minutes, ac-cording to size and age. Pull off the husk, bresk the stalk close to the ear, and serre, vrapped in a napkin. RAW TOMATORS.

ntil wanted. NARCISSUS BLANC MAFGE. center with whipped cream, just churned; lay more whipped cream about the base. Like all other preparations of gelatine, this should be kept upon ice until you are ready

to use it.

How They Registered It was excursion day at Block Island and a big steamer from New London had deposited a load of transient vistors, chiefly from the back districts. tors, chiefly from the back districts. One aged farmer and his spouse wandered past the clerk's deak dining-roomwards, when he halled them: "This woy to register." The farmer polikely bowed to the clerk, and said, in tplenatory tones: "I don't want anything but a cup of ten." Still the sierk maisted: "But please register." The farmer with a negative interrogative to his wife: "You don't want anything but a cup of ten, do you?" and to the clerk: "I tell you we don't want anything but a cup of ten." Still the per-

A Voluntary Contri "How did you come to get in juli?"
asked a gentleman of a negro he ask
behind the bars. "Dey put me in heah
'or borryin' money from a friend. "Why
they can't do that; it's no crime to bos-

New Yorkers are displaying a geo-deal of tritability over the droppin of spikes, paint pots, monko wrenches, water thick, and other is considerable to these fraint on the

Second ward market house yesterday norming our attention was attracted by the profusion and cheapness of every thing, and the general good feeling that was everywhere apparent. At one point was grouped a number of farmers, their faces fairly glowing as they discussed the abundance and excellence of the crops that had been raised on the Short creek or Wheeling creek farms. The gardner boasted of the size and unusual turnout of his patatoes in his "patch" up the river. The old women prated in broken German of their gardens and all were happy. The East has turned loose its wealth of peaches here by the carload, thus making this excellent fruit chesper and better than any home crop that can be raised. Plums, although scarce, are not exorbitantly high, and the same can be said of pears.

here at present:

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Apples run
from 10 to 20 cents per peck, occording to
quality; peas, 80 to \$1 per peck, and very
firm; plums, 15 cents a quart, or \$1.25 per
peck; peaches run from 35 to 50 cents per
peck, and cheaper by the quantity; gapes
15 cents per quarter peck, and scarce;
watermelons, 5 to 65 cents ap-cot, as to
size; muskmelons and cantelopes 3 to 25
cents each; bananas, 3 for 10 cents; oranges
40 to 50 cents per dozen; lemous, 5 for 10
cents.

Book, gives the following BILL OF PARE For the First Sunday in Septembe

Narcissus Blanc-Mange. Iced Coffee and Sticed Cake.

Put the beef into a dripping pan, throw a cup ful of boiling water over it, and roast ten minutes per pound, basting very often and copiously; just before taking it up dredge in the flour and beke nice with but-

Boil and strip off the skin of large, fair potatoes. Half an hour before you take up the mear pour off the fat from the gravy; lay your potatoes in the dripping pan and cook brown, basting frequently. Lay about the meat when dished,

water one hour. Pare each slice, make a batter of two eggs, a cup of milk, a little salt and flour for their batter: wipe the egg plant perfectly dry; dip each alice in the plant perfectly dry; dip each slice in the batter and fry in hot dripping; drain well and serve in a heated flat dish. Strip of all but the thin huck next the corn. Turn this down and pick off the silk

Pare and slice, put into a salad dish, and dress as follows: Rub one teaspoonful of sugar and half as much each of pepper, salt, and French or other made mustard, smooth with two tablespoonfuls of salad oit. Best with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Best in a little at a time five tesseoonfuls of vinegar and half a teaspoonful extract of celery. Pour over tomatoes and set on ice until wanted.

One quart milk, one package Cooper's celatine scaked in two cups of cald water, solks of four eggs beaten light, two cups white sugar, one large cup sweet creaminity of the cooper with the period of the blanc mange. Heat the milk to scalding, stir in the sugar and gelatine, and when these are dissolved heat in the yolks and cook two minutes. Turn out into a shallow dish to cool. When it begins to form untake we specified at a time into a bowl ow dish to cool. When it begins to form that a few spoonfuls at a time into a bowl and whip visorously, flavoring in the rose water. When it is a yeliom sponge put into a wet mould with a cylinder in the center. Do this on Saturday. On Sundey turn into a dish and fill the bole in the center with whitpeed cream just characteristics.

Make the coffee at breakfast time; it should be very strong. While hot add one-fourth as much boiling milk. When cool put in ice and serve with more ion in the tumblers. Send around a basket of cake with it.

elerk: "I tell you we don't want anything but a cup of tea." Still the persistent clerk turned the book toward
bim and thurst the pen into his band.
With an air of impatient oudurants he
wrote quickly and joined his wife in the
dining-room. The clerk turned the
book around and read after he was gone
not any name, but "Tea and Fie."

they can't do that; it's no crime to row maney." "Yes, bass, but you a lad to knock him down wid a cluberal times before he would loan it me, and den I had ter take it outen pocket myself." That is what Hub would call a voluntary contribution [Texas Siftings.

Stice balf an inch thick and lay in salt