OUT OF TUNE.

BY STELLA C. AIRENS. All through this life of mine, Borne on an alien breeze, Low 'neath the whisp'ring trees Came that sweet minor chord, Played out of tune.

o-day and for all time, a great surging flood ape in my veins the bloodalls that and minor chord. Pleyed out of tune.

sep in this soul of mine Moved not for space or time Fearing the world's cold scorn, Living, yet all unborn, Lies that great minor chord Played out of tune.

TWICE BURIED.

Half way from Leadville to the plain -half way, and by a new trail running away into the southwest and down along the canyon of the Platte; half way only. and my horse worn, my food gone, and night close at hand. Night in February -death, cold.

I wrapped my blanket yet closer about my shoulders and urged my steed forward through the glosming.

"Curse my luck !" I muttered. "Except for Black Dan's threat I would have gone by the stage in comfort. And vet. to have braved his gang would have been certain destruction! I'll warrant they've ambushed the night coach, intending to catch me. But I've slipped them this time, and Uncle Sam has the proof that he wants at last. Three days more, my rascals, and you'll jump these mountains or wear handcuffs, if I reach Pueblo alive!"

I shook Charlie's reins to hasten his speed, and whistled cheerily to Don, my great St. Bernard.

We must reach Johnson's ranch on the Platte, old friends, or sleep out, and it's too cold for that," I muttered.

I was returning from a search for certain desperadoes wanted in the courts at Pueblo. The cutthroats had hidden in the mining camps about Leadville, and my search had been a long one. Finding them at last, however, and the proof of their crimes with them, I was about to return and make arrangements means they learned who I was, and I fled. Fled, pursued by the wrath of the worst man between the Gunnison and Denver-Black Dan. Had he found me my life would not have been worth the toss of a card. I must reach the settlements quickly and return with a force in order to capture my game, and that

In the gloaming of the morning I had begun my perilous horseback journey; in the glosming of the evening I was continuing it. No soul had met me along the wagon trail, and I believed that I had tricked my enemies.

The blackness of the canyon crept up. the narrow trail ran down, and among great masses of bowlders, across patches of snow, and again along the bare earth, I followed with watchful eye the indistinct path until, ust at the verge of the last steep descent that should carry me into the river gulch itself, I halted for a moment to rest my weary horse.

"Only a little further, Charlie," said I, dismounting and patting his drooping head; "a couple of miles more, and we'll strike supper and a bed. You've done well, old boy, and saved me"

A sudden fierce growl from my dog, as he sprung toward the shadow of the pines behind me, a single lance of light, a ringing report, and, without a moan, threw my hands quivering into the air, whirled heavily away from my horse, and fell. Black Dan had found me! . .

Slowly, and with great pain, consciousness returned-consciousness, for my brain was still alive, but not personality, for of my body I knew nothing.

What had happened? Laboriously my mind traveled through the mists of death that still surrounded it. Slowly one idea followed another antil at last came the knowledge that l sought. I had been waylaid and shot.

Yes, I remembered now! Remem bered the cry of my dog, the ring of rifle, the sheet of flame, the blow of the ball, and then-nothingness!

I had been shot and was dead! And yet not dead, for pain revived and dead men feel no pain. I was shot, but not dead. And so came at last the consciousness of matter. I still lived.

I sought to rise, but I could not, for 1 was bound; bound hand and feet, arms and legs, body, neck and head, fingers, lips and eyelids, even; bound, yet not

Where was I? What was the trouble Nearer and still nearer came the truth, as I groaned in spirit and struggled to gain knowledge of myself ; nearer and still nearer, until, with a mighty effort, throwing off all lethargy, I made one desperate attempt to rise; then the damp odor of new-broken earth filled my nostrils, the weight of newly-turned earth pressed upon my heart, the clinging bonds of newly-dug earth bound me, and with a wild cry of horror and despair I recognized my situation-I was buried alive.

I did not faint at first-life was too dear-but lay simply deadened, crushed by the blow, the loose mold admitting air for my respiration, my poor stunned brain rolling these words up and down: "Buried alive! Buried alived" until from sheer madness and loss of desire knowledge fled a second time.

And then it was the tongue of my dog which awakened me. Don dug me out and lapped me back to life again.

As the dull grey of the winter's mornng dawned, with moans I dragged my God! ed limbs from their narrow bed,

and crept tremblingly down the little My trusty dog had found the ranch, and trail toward the river, the blood oozing from the rifle wounds in my head, my eyes wild and fierce, my heart panting,

my life half gone.
As I thought Black Dan must have followed and ambushed me, then, supposing me slain, he had the grace to seek to bury me. It was owing to his haste or his carelessness that my dog had been able to paw the loose dirt from my grave and save me. If I could reach Johnson's ranch I might live; if not I had been saved but to die a second time, for a flerce storm was brewing along mountain tops above my head. My horse was gone, my rifle, pistols and knife, gone; only the dog remained, and, faithful to the last, followed as I slowly and painfully trod the descending trail toward the river.

Suddenly, amid a wild roar of wind and creaking of trees and whirl of freezng now, the storm burst, and in its ary swept me from my feet, and rolled me, crying and shouting, far down the canyon side, until a great bowlder caught

and held me. Then it raged on, Fierce and relentless the wild wind tore through the wilder forest, pitiless and cold the snow fell, and except I had dragged my broken, bruised body into a crevasse of the rock-ledge before me I had died where I laid. Then even blacker than ever fell the storm, and raged unceasingly through all the slow hours of the day, until night came a second time to cast its pall upon the scene. And as the darkness crept up from the east, my last friend, my dog, who all day had laid at my feet, deserted me, speeding away through the shadows and snow. I was

And so, faint, wounded, cold, despairing, as the moments grew life flickered, and when at last midnight broke my lamp went out. Again I lay uncon-

All night the gale continued, and not until the dawn of the second day did it cease, when the newly-fallen snow lay deep and white over all.

Within the crevasse of the rock, sheltered from the touch of the cold white death and yet beneath it, I lay motionless: above me the storm had spread a shroud so thick that no ray of light penetrated to my tomb. Half-frozen, in a the glint of the sunshine among the pines or the tread of the wild beasts of the forest overhead mattered naught to me. When my eyes opened they beheld nothing, when my hands were out-stretched they touched only the stone and the snow, when my tongue cried out no ear listened. Again I was intombed, and this time by an enemy more relentless then Black Dan even. by hands more and pitiless than

is. Fate and the storms of the mountain had combined against me. I was buried a second time, but now with death for a companion!

I knew that I could not escape, and the very thought quieted me. There was no struggle, no moaning, no agony; only a dull recklessness and want of care for life that betokened the depth of my despair, I was dying. My Slowly the moments passed. thoughts were few and simple-thoughts of fire and wood, thoughts of home and friends and comfort, thoughts of things warm and bright, but even these were fading and my mind was wearily wrapping itself in the cloak of annihilation. and my body was fast sinking toward inanition when a bit of snow fell upon my upturned face.

Had it been fire it could not have aroused me more quickly.

The next instant more fell, and still more, and then light began to gleam, and I heard the hurrying scrape of feet mingled with low whining.

Don had returned and was digging me

The revulsion of feeling was terrific; a moment before I had laid passive in a tomb, longing for death; now I fought and tore at the loosening snow like a madman, wild with the thought of life. Nearer and nearer came the rescuing feet, deeper grew the pile of snow beneath me, brighter the light above. The whining was mingled with growls now. Don had friends to aid him. The barrier was but three feet thick-two-one, it was gone! and, even as I breathed the free air of heaven and my heart leaped within me and my lips uttered a glad cry, a dozen pairs of great hollow eyes buried into mine, a dozen gaunt forms crouched before me gnashing their gleaming fangs-I had been res-

cued by a pack of mountain wolves. For a single instant I surveyed my enemies I weak, wounded and unarmed; they strong, hungry and ferocious, a dozen to one, and then with a yell I sprung into their midst.

It was the act of a madman, but I was mad. Death should tear me limb from limb now, and, with bare hands, Iclutched at the first gray monster before and be simply sensible. me, and, grasped his shaggy throat as with hands of steel, seeking to throttle

Then the entire pack with demoniaca

lowls hurled themselves upon me. The struggle was short. I felt the hot breath of the brutes in my face, their red mouths vawned upon me: their strong claws tore my buckskin shirt; their teeth snapped, when suddenly a great white something was hurled from the back of snow above into the midst of the melee. A haif-dozen dark forms foltol shots and the heavy blows, broke sailants dved the spotless snow; their hideous eyes faded from before me, and, falling backward, I felt myself caught

saved! and this time for life. shop Companion. Ave.

arousing the men by his strange actions they had followed him in the early morning to where I was hidden, arriving at the spot just in the supreme moment of need. I was saved, and five days days later confronted Black Dan before the bar of the Criminal Court in Pueblo, and had the satisfaction of hearing sentence passed upon him, while he trembled as he stared at the man whom he had buried among the peaks of the Rockvs.

Neither duty nor pleasure will ever again call me along the canyon of the

PLAIN FOOD.

An appetizing, repast docs now acc sarily depend upon expensive viands; but it does depend upon thought and ears and skill in the preparation of the cheapest dishes. I can imagine a young couple with a very limited income entertaining two or three friends most pleasantly, if only the hostess and her cookperhaps her maid-of-all-work-would take counsel together and market wisely, and then devise and carry out a lainty menu consisting of soup, fish, meat and pastry. Excellent soup can be made from ox-cheek, and the tender meat eaten afterward with haricot beans and gravy-a toothsome dish. I think one reason of the coarse, unsatisfactory dinners we often see in middle-class nonses is the false notion that "made dishes," as they are called, are expensive, and that the most economical food s "good plain roast and boiled." This is quite a mistake, and either arises from or leads to an amount of careless laziness in our kitchens that is unknown in the humblest French establishment, where the first business of the day is to go to market to choose suitable materials for the day's consumption, and not to shirk all responsibility by ordering a leg of mutton or a sirloin of beef, weighing about ten or twelve pounds, and which of course is expensive. A clever housekeeper soon finds out that the cheaper cuts of good meat make dishes as dainty and nice, when properly treated, as the most expensive; but they won't cook themselves, or permit of being put down to the fire and then left dreamless, painless sleep, the forerunner till they are roasted. They must be of a swift-coming rest, a mere wreck of delicately and carefully prepared, and unworthy the attention of every or any woman, whatever her position, if econoomy, and at the same time refinement. be regarded in her household.

THE TERRIBLE STRAIN ON THE EN-

GINEER. When people read about, or ride upon extraordinarily ast trains they seldom think of the severe strain and excite ment to which the brave men who run the engines are subjected. To sit in a passenger coach and glide over a smooth track is a very different thing from standing on the shaking footboard, with hand on the lever, straining eyes and ears to detect a possible danger, every nerve tense and every thought centered on the safe accomplishment of the journey upon which so many lives depend. What such a labor means is shown to some degree in a recent disputch aunouncing the death, at the early age of 39, of William Phillips, the engineer who ran the celebrated Jarrett & Palmer train from Jersey City to Pittsburgh, a distance of 443 miles, without a stop. The dispatch savs: "Mr. Phillips has been sick for nearly a year past, his illness dating really from the time when he undertook the task of running the Jarrett & Palmer train. He accomplished the feat in less than schedule time, but the strain on his system was so severe that he never recovered from it. He continued on duty, and was called apon invariably when a trusty man was required, but his health grew more precarious, and he was finally compelled to relinquish his position."-Railway Age.

RULES FOR SUMMER.

The first rule which the summer should teach us to observe is that of doing everything deliberately. Locomotion should be reduced to a minimum. Happy is he who from all the fret and turmoil and worry of life has learned the esson of taking the shady side of the street-nay, more, of seeking streets of which both sides are shady. Thrice happy is he who, when he advances in the morning to his daily work, can maintain a certain deliberation, keeping guard over his pace, and never for a moment forgetting that there is a warm and cool way of doing everything. A little care makes a deal of difference. Whoever starts out furiously may put himself into a fever for the day beyond the curative power of ice, of juleps, or of fans. There is a method for the season if we can only maintain it. The whole matter amounts to no more than that we must take good care of ourselves,

TO DEADEN NOISE IN WORKSHOPS, 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work-bench. In a certain factory the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below. their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg; on this is laid a board or block, upon which the leg rests, and around the leg and block is poured fine lowed. Wild shouts, mingled with pis- dry sand or sawdust. Not only all noise, but all vibration and shock, are upon my ears, the red blood of my as- prevented; and an ordinary anvil se mounted may be used in a dwellinghouse without annoying the inhabitants, To amateurs, whose workshops are usuby strong arms, and the well-known voice ally located in dwelling-houses, this deof old Johnson cried, "Saved, thank vice affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great annoyance. - Work-

GEN. HANCOCK.

Biography of the Democratic Candidate for President-His Exploits in War-His Record in Peace.

Winfield Scott Hancock is a soldier by nheritance as well as by experien One of his grandfathers was captured at sea during the Revolution, and suffered the miseries of the infamous Dartmoor prison. His mother's maker and granufather served as soldiers in the Revolution, the former enlisting at the age of 15, the latter dying from the exposure and hardships of the campaign soon after the close of the war. His father, a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania was a soldier in the war of 1812, and sub sequently became a prominent lawyer It was in this county, February 15, 1824 that young Hancock was born and named for the distinguished soldier of Lundy's Lane. He is, therefore, a little more than 56 years of age.

HIS EARLY LIFE sed at Norristown, Pennsylvania and he was educated at the academy in that place. He was a studious, thought ful boy, whose selection to read the Dec laration of Independence one Fourth of July, when he was 15 years of age, was one of his first honors. With ancestry it was almost impossible that the youth should look forward to any but a military career, and the next year he was appointed to the Military Academy of West Point.

HIS CLASS-MATES-MEXICAN WAR. He took his high rank as a scholar, aduating number eighteen in his class. Among his fellow cadets were U. S. Grant, Geo. B. McClellan, John F. Reynolds (killed at Gettysburg), J. L. Reno (killed at South Mountain), Burnside, Wm. B. Franklin, "Baldy" Smith, both of whom have been present at Cincinnati and Longstreet, "Stonewall" Jackson, and the two Hills. In the Mexican War he was conspicuous for gallantry at San rubusco, Molino del Rev and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. His first brevet was given him August 20, 1847, for "gallantry and meritorious conduct at Con

THE OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION. For the next ten years he served as uartermaster and adjutant in the West, the Indian war in Florida, the Utah Expedition and at the outbreak of the bellion was stationed at Los Angeles. When Sumter was fired upon, Southern California was infused with Southern ympathies, but in spite of the unpopularity, Hancock, by public speeches and example, applied himself to sustaining and spreading Union sentiments. His services were of great value in preserving California to the Union. In the meantime he applied to the Governor of Pennvivania for a command of some of native State but no ready compliance being made to his request, he asked General Scott to order him to the East, Scott, well acquainted with his brillant his services, and his soldierly aspect and bearing at Washington at once comnended him to the notice of President Lincoln. On the express request of Mc-Clellan he was commissioned Brigadier-General and assigned to the division of the Army of the Potomac under comheadquarters at Chain Bridge.

nand of "Baldy" Smith and took up his HIS FIRST CAMPAIGNS. His command consisted of four regiments from New York, and one each from Pennsylvania, Maine and Wisconsin He at once set to work disciplining and brilling them for effective service. brigade became conspicuous in the advance upon Yorktown along the James River road from the middle of April to the 3d of May, being constantly on duty in the trenches or skirmishing with the On the 5th of May, after holding a strong position before Fort Magruder and vainly calling for reinforcements, he was attacked by two brigades of Early's troops. As they came up Han-cock watched his opportunity and dashed forward on his horse, with head bared, he swung his hat, shouting "Forward!
Forward! For God's sake forward! His men, thus encouraged, marched on as if in parade, the enemy's line faltered, retreated-and the field was won. gallant act introduced him to the Amer-4can public. In telegraphing the success to the President, McClellan said: Hancock was superb."

During the campaign of the Peninsula: at Antietam, after which he received his commission as Major-General; at Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville, he was always distinguished for his bravery, his coolness and the effective disposition of his troops.

GETTYSBURG.

Both on the first and second days at Gettysburg he successfully repelled the assaults made upon his position. Indeed was he who, being in the advance, and surveying the situation, sent back word to Gen. Meade that Gettysburg was the place for the fight and Meade at once

cted on his information. On the third day, Hancock's lines sustained a cannonade of two hours from 120 guns, under cover of which Longstreet's corps of eighteen thousand men were massed, like Napoleon's Old Guard a Waterloo, for a final assault on the Union position. During this cannonade, and during the infantry attack that followed it, Hancock rode up and down his line, from Cemetery Hill toward Roundtop, encouraging his men by his voice to stand firm and repulse this coming attack, and when Longstreet at last nched his force, the flower of the rebel army, on Hancock's position, he met with a resistance more stubborn and bloody than any other in modern history. As is well known, this last assault of Lee failed. Of that attacking force 5,000 men surrendered to Hancock's troops

and thirty stand of colors were taken. Exposing himself without the slightest scruple or thought for his own safety or life, as was his custom, just as the enemy's force was turning back, and broken lines began his retreat, Hancock fell desperately wounded. While lying on the g dispatch his aide to General Meade, with the following message: The troops under my command have repulsed the "The troops enemy's assault, and we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front." The aide in delivering this message added the in-formation of which General Meade was then ignorant, that General Hancock was desperately wounded. General Meade sent back the following reply: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the service he se rendered to-day." For such services ne thanks and no reward could be adequate. Congress, by joint resolution three years later, thanked General Hancock for his "gallant," meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and deci-

art, I'm glad to see you." was afflicted with overwhelming ideas of his own importance, drawing himself up, said: "Under the circumstances, sir, I cannot take your hand." With quiet com postre, General Hancock replied "Unler any other circumstances, sir, would not have offered you my hand." General Hancock replied "GENERAL ORDER, NO. 40."

In November, 1867, he was ordered to ssume command of the Fifth Military District, with headquarters at New Orleans He at once issued his famous General Order No. 40" to the people of Louisana and Texas: Gen. Hancock informed them that he took command in accordance with the orders he had receives from the headquarters of the army, but that he did not propose to rule tiem by military orders at all. congritulated the people of the Southwest that peace and quiet reigned among them. To best preserve that state of things he proposed to let the civil authorities excute the civil laws. War he re-gardeó as only necessary to destroy opposition to lawful authoritiy, but peace vas established and when the civil authorities were ready and willing to perform their duties the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration should resume its natural and rightful conditions. He declared himself seemaly impressed with the belief that the great principles of the American liberty were the lawful inheritance of the vhole people, and should forever continue to be. He declared that the rights of trial by jury, habeas corpus, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, the natural rights of person and of property should be preserved. He believed that free institutions being essential to the prosperity and happiness of the peowere themselves ducements to peace and order.

the strongest in-nd order. He declared that the civil authorities and tribunals should have the consideration of, and jurisdiction over, crimes and of-fenses, and should be supported in the thus recognizing the rights of the peo

ple, he annouced that he should suppress armed insurrection and forcible resistance to law by force of arms at ty and independence of the elections, refused to organize military commissions to take the place of judicial trials, and

would permit no military interference The Mayor with civil administration. of New Orleans formally requested hi interference by military order in certain proceedings against the corporation. deneral Hancock declined on the ground that his interference would be unconstitutional, and could only be exercised in an emergency which did not, in his opinion, then exist. He was requested by the General commanding the District of Texas, to order a military commission for the trial of a pertain offender. He declined, stating as his reasons, that while the act passed by Congress the more efficient government of the rebel States" made it the duty of commanders of military districts to punish disturbers of the public peace and criminals, that power, from the nature of things, should only be exercised when the local civil tribunals were unable and unwilling to enforce the laws, a supposition that did not exist, a State Government in subordination to the United States being then in full exercise of its powers in Texas. General Hancock's predecessor had summarily, by military order, removed the clerk of a court and had appointed another in hisplace. Gen Hancock revoved this order on the ground that if there were any charges against the clerk so removed the courts were competent to take action in the premises.

His predecessor had rendered the adstration of justice inefficient by instituting certain qualifications for persons to be eligible to do jury duty, such qualifications being made by military order. General Hancock revoked the order, announcing that he would not permit the

military interference. In December he issued an order prohibiting military inreference with the elections, unless when ssary to keep the peace at the polls, being contrary to law, and he ordered hat no soldier be allowed to appear a any polling place unless as citizens of State, registered voters, and for the purpose of voting; but he ordered fur ther that the commander of posts act promptly in preserving peace in cases where the civil authorities failed to do so. Men interested in civil controversies in great mbers applied at the General's headquarters for interference, assuming on s part both the arbitrary power to in-General Hancock, by general order, again announced that the administration of civil justice pertained of civil justice pertained only to the reg-ular courts, and that the rights of the litigants did not depend on his views as to the merits of their cases. Having been appealed to by the Governor of the tate to remove from office the President and members of the Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, they being charged

to the civil administration, and should be solely dealt with by the A DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERN-MENT.

with appropriating to their own use,

ted the principle that these were matters

funds General Hancock reiter-

Governor Pease, of Texas, a provisional Governor, took exception to this order; declared that Hancock had power o punish offenders, either by military amissions or civil tribunals, as he should deem best; that the people were still in rebellion, and regarded the reconstruction legislation of Congress as unconstitutional, and the emancipation of their slaves and their own disfranchise ment as an insult and an oppression. He demanded that General Hancock should set aside local tribunals and enforce penalties by military commission But the soldier replied to the civilian

immediately and directly. He pointed out the option given his by the Reconstruction act, to govern by the local civil tribunals, if in his judgment he thought best. The act. fore, recognized those local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose

regard to any State in the Union where differences of opinion existed between majorities and minorities. and that, if difficulties in enforcing criminal laws in Texas authorized the setting aside of the local tribunals and the setting up of the arbritrary commissions, they would warrant them that in every State of the Union where it is true that sheriffs fail often to arrest, where grand juries will not always indict, where petit jurors have acquitted persons who were guilty and were prisoners charged with offenses have broken jail and escaped. Such reasons for establishing military commission would wipe civil government and law and liberty from the face of the earth.

He showed with clearness that if he set aside the laws enacted for the people of the States lately in rebellion. laws were not in conflict with the Constitution and acts of Congress, there would no longer exist any rights of person and property, and he demonstrated the absurdity of a military commission to establish wills, deeds, successions, or to settle any of the thousand questions which arise between men, for the established and for dealing with which military commissions were utterly in capable

He finally showed from the statistics that neither crime nor disloyal offenses were on the increase under the operation of "Order No. 40," but the contrary was

xpressly true,
During his entire adminstration of this great and embarrassing trust, all his fficial acts were based on the principle official acts were based on the principle enunciated by him, that "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and all rights of property, should be pre-

HIS REMONAL It was determined at Washington to remove him for refusing to carry out the Congress. The General of the Army (Grant) was given unusual powers, exceeding those of the President, in regard to the administration of the mili Hancock's direction of affairs was purposely interfered with in a manner miliate him, and the President, who had hitherto supported was unable to protect him. In a letter to a friend Congress, announcing that the time had come when he had to choose between obedience to what he regarded as wrong, or resignation, he closed with the noble sentiment: "Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest On the 27th of February. 1868, he applied to be relieved from his sommand and was shortly afterward assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, where, with the exception of three years in command of the division of Dakota, he has since remained. He was regarded as a promnent and available candidate for the Presidency in the National Convention at New York, in 1868, and at Baltimore in 1872, and he was tendered the nomina-

tion for Governor of his native State, which honor he declined. His intercourse with his subordinates is one of the secrets of his success. Courteous, kindly, inspiring their confidence, encouraging their self-respect, he attached them to himself, and stimulated all their good qualities. But his reproof was dreaded and his requirenents severe. But he was equally disanguished for his loyalty and subordination to his superiors. Gen. "Baldy' Smith said to him: "He was the most loyal subordinate I ever knew. ways tried to carry out his orders in their spirit as well as to the letter and whatever might think of them. ceived them they became his own and a part and parcel of himself."
He was married in 1850 to Miss Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant in St. Louis. civil authorities to be embarrassed by

COUNTRY SOCIAL LIFE.

Country folks are in general so fully occupied with affairs that they have no time to discover how lonesome they really are. So far as this is concerned we think it is a misfortune. We are too onsy. We work too hard. We take few or no holidays. We read and think too little, and do not spend sufficient time in social culture. There is no eason why those who plow the soil or whose talk is of bullock" should not experience the refinements which are the result of formal social life. In business, at bargains, in pursuit of dollars, no man is seen at his best. He is thorney, spiney, with his back up as a porcupine might be at his business. Let one doff his working-clothes and enter a room full of neighbors-men, women, young men and maidens-and he is a man of another kind. He naturally falls into the way of an intuitive kindness, which is really the truest polite uess; the doing to his companion what he should do to him. He "lets himself out" to please, and, after an evening spent in social converse, he retires with many rough corners and asperities toned down. For a few days that influence emains. It would be permanent if it could be reinforced now and then, and the good results would be most agreeside and useful. There is no difficulty that a man finds it difficult to obtain a in bringing these good influences to bear. Two or three persons with energy and some magnetism about them can put them in motion with ease. Now is the time to begin the effort.-Ru-

ral New Yorker. A VERMONT couple put off applying for a divorce one term of court, so that they could profit by their tin wedding. And yet they tell us the people of this country are needlessly extravagant and

vative of all rights, and must and shall be r ained in every part of the United States. 6. The existing administration is the repre ative of conspiracy only, and its claim of a to surround the ballot-boxes with troops Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult people and imperil their institutions.

7. We execute the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon th

The great fraud of 1876 and 1877 by 8. The great train of following and low which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic belief that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more saand dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sa-cred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of 9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden in

gain to be a candidate for the exatted place to which he was elected by a majority of his com-trymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of the public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

nis party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas and upon the land.

So discrimination in favor of transportation
ines, corporations or monopolèse.

11. Amendment of the Burlingame Trenty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual setand the laboring friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cornerants and the Cornerants. which has reduced the public expenditure \$40.000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national honor abroad, and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government. 14. We congratulate the construmoutly change in the administration of the Govern-ment as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public

AN INTELLIGENT DOG. Rower, the most intelligent dog in Connecticut, I as fallen a victim to poisoned meat. His master, Mr. Disbrow, of Bridgeport, used to converse with him freely, and the dog, looking up with intense gravity, always understood what was said to him. At the word of command he would go down stairs and close or open the door, or climb upon a certain chair and place his paw upon a certain article named. He would sometimes make : light failure at the first trial, and would then appear deeply abashed, but on the second or third attempt he invariably succeeded. In this respect he differed from the ordinary trick-dog, as few of the acts which the dog sometimes performed at his master's orders, for the benefit of visitors, had ever been rehearsed. As an illustration of what the animal would do, Mr. Disbrow, at a friend's suggestion, told him once to go to the news-room and get his morning paper. The dog had never been sent on the errand before, but, for all that, executed it faithfully. He subsequently fell out of the habit, but at the word of command, about two weeks ago, went to the news-room and got the paper again, although he had not done the errand for the previous four months. This was another of the incidents related by Mr. Disbrow of the dog's cleverness: "Mr. Terry usually had charge of Rover when I was absent," said he, "but lately a lady friend down Main street, who knew I was going away, proposed that the dog should come down to her house and stay until I returned. I ageeed, and the next two nights Rover went down there and stayed, although he never did such a thing before or since," Rover seemed to feel his su-

dogs on the street without offering to make their acquaintance, or accepting their attentions.

EARLY MARRIAGES. Of course young people ought to marry early, and build up a home together. The idea that a man must be wealthy before he weds fills the community with fortune-seeking bachelors and unhappy spinsters; it endangers virtue, destroys true economy and design, and the beneficent intentions of the home. It promotes vice, idleness, inefficiency and imbecility among females, who seem, from an unsympathetic outset thencefor-

ward, to expect to be taken up by fort-

one and passively sustained, and without

any concern on their part. It is thus

periority over the rest of the dog crea-

tion, as he generally trotted by other

RHODE ISLAND has the following statute: "All marriages between a white per- language of France has just been sent son and a negro shall be absolutely null to presk, and the first volume is out. and void; and the person joining them | It has cost the compiler thirty years' in marriage shall be subject to a penalty work and \$70,000. The Government of \$200." Samuel D. Dorrell, a full- gives \$30,000 toward it, and receives blooded negro, was lately married at 200 copies for distribution among the Providence to Ellen Carrington, a white | public libraries and colleges of France.

cuted, in order to test the law,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Ten new jail at Chattanoosa will so CHATTANOOGA has two saloons for every

reased forty-six in ten years. BHERMAN is the leading cotton, house and hay market in Northern Texas. Eveny farmer in North Georgia says that he will make a good cotton crops. An Alabama man has collected 200

In Atlanta subscriptions are being made to a fund of \$20,000 to build a

female college there. A NEGRO in Nashville named a child

Revelations, because he was the last in the family THE population of Richmond is less

than has generally been supposedrobably not over 65,000; THE City Directory of Macon puts the

opulation of the city at 29,000, while he new census makes it only 13,000. Or the sixteen suicides that have been seported from Nashville during the last thirty months, fourteen resulted from

poisoning. THE Howard Association at New Oreans has just elected officers for the enming year. The association is in good

financial condition ONLY \$15,000 are now needed to comolete the sum required to fit up a house or the McCormick telescope at the Univerity of Virginia

THE smelting works at Charlotte, N. will be put in operation again this A car-load of silver ore from Nevada will be smelted. ELDER G. O. BURNETT, the first Governor of California, is still living. He is

a native of Nashville, and is now in his seventy-fourth year, HARVEST hands were very scarce in larke County, Va., this summer, and were known to work on Sunday, as well

as through the week, at \$5 per day. THE Rev. Thes. Dawson, the oldest Baptist minister in South Carolina, died in the ninetieth or ninety-first year of his age at Pendleton, after a lingering illness, SELMA, Ala., is talking of building water-works. It is thought that \$45,000 tem as will meet the wants of the entire

THE THE TOT WE'VE WORTH ENDING June 12 were \$157,471,28. The factory pays a quarterly dividend of two and onehalf per cent.

MEMPHIS has at present about twentybree miles of sewers. No complaints have been heard as to their proper working, and the general verdict is that the system in vogue is a perfect success. ADJT. GEN. G. T. BEAUBEGARD, of

Louisians, has contracted with a New Orleans manufacturer to furnish artificial limbs to all Confederate soldiers who are citizens of that State at the In Toyan a herder offered to surrender the Sheriff in case he should be pro-

refused, and in the fight that took place three men were killed, two wounded and the herder escaped. GEN. ROBERT TOOMES is one of the best farmers in Georgia. He made this year 350 bushels of white rust-proof wheat on eleven acres of land. He gave 100 bushels, worth ten dollars a bushel, to the

vided with a square dinner. This was

State for distribution among the farmers of Georgia to sow for the next crop. Is Charleston, as well as elsewhere, the census enumerators failed to find as many citizens as the directory canvassers. The census gives a total this year of 49,901 whites, 21,243, and colored 27,784 which is an increase of 897 since 1870. Sholes directory for 1879 contains a census of the city, which places

the total population at 52,185. THE Municipal (ins Manufacturing Company has been organized at Charleston with a capital of \$350,000. The ompany only awaits the favorable action of the City Council on the petitions of themselves and over three hundred large gas-consumers and tax-payers, praying that permission to open the streets be granted, to enter into contracts for the manufacture of the necessary machinery and pipes, so as to have their works in operation early next year.

As immense raft, consisting principally of walnut logs, has reached New Orleans. There are 2,500 walnut logs, some of which are six feet in diameter, which were cut along the banks of the White and St. Francis Rivers, in Arkansas. The raft is 400 feet long and 208 feet wide. The walnut logs being too heavy to float, they are kept on the level of the water by 500 cypress logs. The logs are to be sent to Connecticut by rail, the freight charges being less by that route than by steamers.

THE present Piedmont cotton factory in Greenville County, South Carolina, is to be duplicated in buildings, machinery and operatives in a short time, which will make it the largest cotton factory in the South, except one. Already fifty new houses are being erected for the operatives. The main building is progressing, all the machinery is being made, and in the course of next winter the whole duplicate factory will be in operation. During the past year the mill netted thirty per cent, on the stock subscribed

A TEN volume dictionary of the ancient girl. The Rev. George H. Smith, who This work deals chiefly in words found performed the ceremony, is to be prose- in the literature of the eleventh, twelft

and thirteenth centuries.