

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Concise Record of the Week.

#### EASTERN.

Ex-Alderman Jaehne, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway Surface Railroad, was sentenced at New York to State's Prison for nine years and ten months.

Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of the American Minister at Berlin, was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, New York, and killed.

Arthur Quartley, an American marine painter of some prominence, is dead.

Prof. Dwight has been elected President of Yale College, to succeed Noah Porter.

The Yale College corporation has voted to create a professorship of the Semitic language.

Louis Willet, alias Charles Crosby, was hanged in the jail at Kingston, N. Y., for the murder of Edwin Kelland Jan. 7, 1884.

For the quarter ending March the earnings of the New York Central Road aggregated \$7,342,300. After the payment of expenses, charges, and one per cent. dividend, there is a deficit for the quarter amounting to \$234,443.

A wreck developed by the tides near Provincetown, Mass., is believed to be that of the British man-of-war Somerset, driven ashore in 1778, while chasing the French fleet.

Dr. Dio Lewis died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., after an illness of two or three days, from erysipelas. He was 63 years old.

Keely's motor had another trial in Philadelphia before a number of scientists, and it was pronounced a success.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, a prominent abolitionist and spiritualist, and the father of the phonographic reportorial system in this country, died in New York, aged 74 years.

#### WESTERN.

Dispatches from Arizona state that the Apaches have broken up into small bands and are raiding the scattered white settlements in Southeastern Arizona.

There are over one hundred thousand head of cattle on the trail from Texas to Colorado. So severe has been the drought that vast herds can be heard tramping the dry ground at night and lowing for water.

More dynamite bombs have been captured in Chicago. While some boys were playing ball in the northwestern section of the city their ball rolled under the sidewalk, and, going after it, they discovered a bundle, the covering of which was an oilcloth table spread. Opening the bundle they found something which appeared like giant fire crackers. Police officers were summoned, who secured the bundle and took it to the station. Its contents were thirty dynamite bombs, one empty shell, two boxes of triple-force fulminating caps, and four one-hundred-foot coils of fuse. The bombs were of the blasting-cartridge pattern, and were very well made. The shell was one-and-a-half-inch gas-pipe, eight inches in length. A thread was cut into the interior surface of each end, and a plug of hard wood screwed into one end. The shell was then filled with dynamite, and the fuse attached. Heavy felt gun wadding was then packed in, and the bomb was complete.

Several anarchists are under arrest in St. Louis on a charge of having introduced, at an unlawful meeting, and urged the adoption of resolutions indorsing the murderous doings of the Chicago nihilists.

The testimony of Capt. Schaack, of the Chicago police force, before the Cook County Grand Jury, was of a startling nature. He said that he had witnesses by whom he could prove that "there was a well-laid plan to sack and burn certain districts in Chicago May 4. It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were told off to set fire to certain houses in the northwestern portion of the city, and others were told off to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. The houses to be burned in the northwestern section of the city were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of the burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section, and to draw them away from the main points of attack, the haymarket square and the police stations. The early dispersal of the crowd in the square, the premature throwing of the bomb, for it was premature, and the determined resistance of the police frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail."

#### SOUTHERN.

In the Superior Court at Chicago John B. Jeffery, President of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, confessed judgment on obligations amounting to over \$108,000.

The cottage of Mrs. Thomas Mooney, near Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, her four children perishing in the flames. Thomas Mooney, aged 60, in attempting to rescue the little ones, was fatally burned, and five other persons received slight injuries. It is feared that the mother has lost her reason.

In a quarrel over a step-ladder at Apple Grove, W. Va., James Guerin, aged nineteen, crushed in the head of Mrs. Thomas, his aunt, with a stone, and the young murderer was then riddled with shot by his cousin, Eliza Thomas, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Guerin's victim.

A boat containing Sam Johnson, his wife, daughter, W. Hall, and two negroes, struck a rock near Knoxville, Tenn., and sunk. Johnson escaped, but the others were drowned.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Louisville has given a verdict for \$10,000 insurance on the life of John B. F. Davis, of Harrodsburg, who shot himself dead in his stable.

Mr. P. L. Cable, formerly President of the Rock Island Railroad, and also of the Canada Southern Railway, died at his ranch near San Antonio, Texas, aged 68 years. He was worth over \$2,000,000.

#### WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Garland was again summoned before the telephone investigating committee at Washington last week. He testified that he had never expressed any opinion as to the proper method of Van Benthuyssen's application to Mr. Brieson, but had purposely remained silent on the subject. He denied ever having visited Mr. Young at his rooms, and said that he did not believe that he had attended a Pan-Electric meeting after the Presidential election of 1884, certainly not since the inauguration. In reply to Mr. Ranney's question, "What did those four men want?" referring to the visit of Brieson and others to the department, witness said: "What they really wanted I don't know; what they said they wanted was: 'We want the name of the United States to test the Bell telephone patent.' I remarked in reply that I could not consider the application; that I was a stockholder and attorney for a rival company. Then there was a question or two about the procedure. I don't remember what they were. I was determined to cut the matter off, and I may have been a little abrupt I am afraid." Referring to Mr. Dana's testimony, who had said that the Attorney General should have protected his department against this suit—that he should have smashed it—Mr. Garland said that it had been conceded on all sides that he had no proper authority to act in the matter because of his being a stockholder in a rival company, and his relationship to the country had not changed in his absence from July to October, when he found the action had been taken. The same disability existed as when he had declined to act in the first instance. If that same disability existed, then he put the question to Mr. Dana and the committee how he could have smashed the suit if he did not have the ability to institute it.

"Secretary Bayard," says a Washington dispatch, "has lost no time in negotiating with the British Minister for the protection of American fishermen on the coast of Canada. Consul Phelan has been ordered to Digby, to investigate the difficulties at that port. Meantime the Secretary expects American captains to observe every local regulation."

The President has appointed the following-named gentlemen members of the Board of Visitors to West Point for the present year: Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Gen. William H. Blair, of Pennsylvania; Gen. George B. Cosby, Adjutant General of California; Gen. Francis T. Nichols, of Louisiana; Col. Thomas C. McCorvey, of Alabama.

The President has approved the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects, to be pursued in the public schools of the District of Columbia, the Territories, etc.

The taking of evidence in the telephone inquiry at Washington has been brought to a close.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 137th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$4,000,000 of the three-per-cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid the 1st day of July, 1886, and that the interest will cease that day.

#### POLITICAL.

The Illinois Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Springfield on the 1st of September.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 19th of May to Jan. 4 next, but none of the Democratic absentees put in an appearance.

The House Committee on Territories at Washington reached an informal agreement that the Senate bill providing for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State shall go upon the House calendar adversely reported, and that the Springer bill, providing an enabling act for the entire Territory, shall go upon the calendar favorably reported.

A dispatch from Cleveland cites a prominent Knight of Labor as saying that James G. Blaine, of Maine, is a member of the local assembly of Knights of Labor at Augusta.

N. D. Wallace, Democrat, has been elected to the vacant seat in Congress from the Second Louisiana District caused by the death of Michael Hahn, Republican.

John H. O'Neill has been named for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Indiana District.

The bill permitting women to practice law has been signed by the Governor of New York.

The Democratic State Convention for Iowa has been called for June 30 at Des Moines.

John A. Heastland has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The machine-men in eighteen planing mills at St. Louis struck for an advance in wages and the adoption of the eight-hour system.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week numbered 167, against 176 the previous week, and 192 the week before that.

The strike of the tailors at New York has compelled the closing of 100 shops and enforced the idleness of 1,500 men.

The 350 men employed in the shops of the Edison Electric Company at New York are on a strike. The company conceded them an advance in wages and a reduction of hours, and now they demand that only union men be employed.

New York telegram: "One week ago

Broadstreet's announced that the total number of reported short-hour strikers at most of the more prominent industrial centers on strike within two or three weeks was about 200,000. In addition to these there were within that period at most about 50,000 strikers whose demands were not for shorter hours of labor daily, indicating that the grand total of industrial strikers for all reasons between April 24 and May 14 was about 250,000. By reference to memoranda covering the labor troubles specified, it is found that at no one time were there more than 125,000 employees on strike, that number being in the field, as it were, against employers during the week ending May 12. The decline from that date to Monday last was marked, the aggregate May 12 not exceeding 80,000 strikers for all causes. The reports of strikes from cities and districts named May 21 showed another heavy decline, owing, in part, to defeats of remaining agitators for eight hours at Chicago, and to the practical failure of the bituminous coal strikes. The total of employees on strikes, wired up to May 22, was 47,625. The loss of wages through strikes since May 1 has aggregated \$3,000,000; of receipts by employers \$2,500,000, and of future contracts due to probability of labor troubles \$24,830,000, of which \$20,400,000 alone refers to deferred or canceled building contracts."

The furniture manufacturers of St. Louis attempted to return to the ten-hour system, and the result was their two thousand employees went on a strike.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela River nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne Company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its leased and operated lines for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, has been issued. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$26,956,210.04, from the following sources: Freight, \$19,226,742.04; passengers, \$5,894,680.78; mail, \$710,296.27; express, \$645,322.83; miscellaneous, \$479,168.12. The expenses of the system during the year were \$15,386,559.99, and the surplus earnings \$11,569,650.05, being a decrease, as compared with the year before, of \$440,346.21.

The Canadian House of Commons defeated a motion in favor of removing the import duties from cereals and coal.

Riel's rebellion in the Northwest cost Canada \$4,700,000, and the casualties were twenty-six men killed and 206 wounded.

Peter Louis Otto was executed at Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in November, 1884. Lee Barnes was hanged at Dover, Ark., for the murder of a gambler named Charles Holman, in November, 1883. A negro named Louis Kilgrave was strung up at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of a negro named Mattie Henderson. James Reynolds paid the extreme penalty of the law at Sidney, Neb., for the murder of James Ralston and son.

Dispatches from Ottawa admit that under existing laws American fishing vessels can not be held answerable for buying bait in Canadian ports. But an act amending the statutes has been hurried to third reading in the House of Commons, and is expected to become a law within a week. James G. Blaine, in an interview at Bar Harbor, said American fishermen are being unfairly treated, and he recommended a vigorous policy to compel Canada to recognize their rights. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa recognize the fact that the Captain of the Lansdowne made a serious mistake when he seized the Adams.

#### FOREIGN.

Dispatches received from Cape Coast Castle, capital of Gold Coast, West Africa, says that a conflict is proceeding between the Bequaahs and Adamsis, two native tribes, and that in consequence the roads are blocked and all trade with the interior is temporarily stopped. The Bequaahs recently captured forty-five German traders and killed them by all the most terrible tortures and mutilations.

Cholera in a violent form has appeared among the fishermen of Bretagne, France.

Natives in the River Tanna district East Africa, have murdered Missionary Houghton and his wife near Lamoo.

Later advices from Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, say that the forty-five traders murdered by the Bequaahs were natives, belonging to the Gamin tribe, and not Germans, as the first dispatches stated.

The volcano Etna, says a cable dispatch, is in violent eruption. Torrents of lava are issuing from eleven craters.

Berlin cable advices are to the effect that the present relations between France and Germany are more strained than they have been since the last war.

Minister Pendleton was too greatly prostrated by the death of his wife to be able to cross the Atlantic and attend the obsequies. Besides an official assurance of the sympathy of Emperor William, he received a vast number of cablegrams of condolence.

At a conference of the Liberal Union, in London, the principal speech was made by the Marquis of Hartington. He declared that the present Irish policy of the Government must be vigorously opposed by both Parliament and the country, which was now threatened with a general election. The Duke of Argyll also made a vigorous attack upon Gladstone's Irish policy.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death, at his home in that city, of Leopold von Ranke, the eminent German historian. He was born at Wiche in Thuringia Dec. 21, 1795, and was consequently in his 91st year.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto repudiating the infant son of Queen Christina as the rightful successor to the throne of Spain.

There has been some fighting between Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier—the result of mutual misunderstanding.

The eruption of Mount Etna is the greatest known in centuries, and is increasing in intensity and volume every day. Many dwellings have been totally destroyed.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Half a dozen hat-finishers at Reading, Pa., have been arrested on the charge of arson.

The conductors and drivers of the street-cars in Hamburg, Germany, are on a strike for higher wages.

The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the street-car men of Pittsburgh and their employees made an award sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours' work.

The strike at Pullman, Ill., was ended by the return of the 4,000 workmen at the old rates.

The planing-mill proprietors of Chicago, having given the eight-hour plan a two weeks' trial, have returned to ten hours. There was no trouble.

Business appears to be depressed at Racine, Wis. The J. I. Case Company has laid off 250 men; the Mitchell & Lewis Works have been closed, and J. Miller & Company's boot and shoe factory is shut down.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly. It is thought that he will not resume his official duties at the Treasury Department until next autumn.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended May 24 was \$435,556. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$262,498. The shipment of fractional silver coin since May 1 amounts to \$301,703.

The House Committee on Territories has voted to report adversely all bills relating to the admission of Dakota as a State except that introduced by Mr. Springer, providing an enabling act for the admission of the whole Territory, which will be favorably reported.

Miss Lydia Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and A. E. Touzain were married at the residence of the bride's father, in Washington.

The Newfoundland Legislature has refused to approve of the treaty between England and France as regards the Newfoundland fishery question.

The fugitive New York aldermen now sojourning in Montreal are in such fear of being kidnaped that they hardly dare to go on the streets at night.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 37,812,771 and 7,814,500 bushels. Since last report wheat has been reduced 1,776,950 bushels, and corn has fallen off 2,003,361 bushels.

The town of Baligrodi, Austrian Galicia, has been burned.

The Turkish and Greek commanders in an interview completed an agreement for an armistice. The Greek losses at one point on the frontier were 150 killed and wounded, including six officers.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade, says: "The foreign wheat trade is very depressed. Sellers of American and Russian wheats are lowering their demands. American flour is being offered at rates which are perhaps the lowest on record."

SENATOR PLATT'S resolution regarding open executive sessions was before the Senate on May 24, and was supported by Senator Gibson, who said secret inquiries were repulsive to honorable men. The President vetoed four private bills, granting pensions to Dudley B. Branch, Louis Melcher, Edward Ayers, and James C. Chandler. The President gave his reasons at length in respect to each case. The President nominated Henry Gilman of Michigan to be Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, vice N. J. Atchey of Tennessee, withdrawn. The House of Representatives refused to agree to the Frye amendment to the Dingley shipping bill, which authorized the President to close American ports to Canadian vessels as long as American vessels are refused commercial and fishing rights in Canadian ports or waters. The House considered in committee of the whole the bill which contemplates imposing a tax on imitation butter, and places the manufacture thereof under the control of the internal-revenue officials. Mr. Bennett (N. C.) introduced a bill to divide the surplus money in the Treasury June 1, 1886, among the several States and Territories for educational purposes. Mr. Bland of Missouri introduced in the House a bill to revise the income tax, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of pensions.

#### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
REYES.....	\$5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.92 @ .92½
No. 2 Red.....	.86 @ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.47½ @ .48½
OATS—Western.....	.37 @ .40
PORK—Mess.....	9.25 @ 9.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75 @ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Common.....	4.25 @ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grade.....	3.75 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2.....	.35½ @ .36½
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 @ .29
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.15 @ .16
Fine Dairy.....	.13 @ .14
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.10 @ .12
Skimmed Flats.....	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.09 @ .10
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.38 @ .45
PORK—Mess.....	8.25 @ 8.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.76 @ .77
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .36½
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
RYE—No. 1.....	.66 @ .67
PORK—New Mess.....	6.25 @ 8.75
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.82 @ .84
CORN—No. 2.....	.38 @ .39½
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.79 @ .80
CORN—Mixed.....	.32 @ .33
OATS—No. 2.....	.28 @ .29
PORK—New Mess.....	9.00 @ 9.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83 @ .84½
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
PORK—Mess.....	9.00 @ 9.50
LIVE HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.25
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.25 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.81 @ .83
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.33 @ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.78 @ .80
CORN—No. 2.....	.34 @ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Fair.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 5.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.83 @ .87
CORN—Yellow.....	.42 @ .43
CATTLE.....	5.00 @ 5.50

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE pension bill was laid before the Senate and discussed on the 18th inst. Senator Coke addressed the Senate in support of the labor arbitration bill. Mr. Logan gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the House arbitration bill. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans as Register of the Treasury. In the House Mr. Blount (Ga.), from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and it having been referred to the committee of the whole, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the amendments. Mr. Blount confirmed his remarks to that clause, which is known as the "subsidy amendment," and made an argument in opposition to it.

The pension bill, which makes the minimum allowance four dollars per month, and grants a pension to every honorably discharged soldier "who is or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own fault," passed the Senate on the 19th of May by a vote of 34 to 14. Mr. Logan presented in the Senate a substitute for the labor-arbitration bill which recently passed the House. It provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of arbitration, to consist of five members, one from the Democratic organization, one from the Republican organization, one who is not recognized as a member of either of the two parties, one thoroughly acquainted with railroad management, but who is in no way financially interested in any railroad or transportation company, and one who is identified with and thoroughly understands the conditions of laboring people. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Register of the land office at Olympia, W. T. John Y. Ostrander. Postmasters—William Furlong, at Freeport, Pa.; Daniel McCarthy, at Braddock, Pa.; James P. Moran, Jr., at Waukegan, Ill.; James B. Looney, at Hancock, Mich.; William M. Green, at West Bay City, Mich.; Silas C. Bennett, at Georgetown, Col.; Anton Klans, at Jamestown, D. T. In the House, a bill was reported from the committee on the electoral count, proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice president. It provides that in case of the removal by death or otherwise of both the President and Vice President the office of President shall devolve upon the President of the Senate, who shall be voted for in distinct ballots by the Electoral College. In case of the death or removal of the Vice President from office, or when he exercises the office of President, the Second Vice President shall be the President of the Senate, and shall so act, but he shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

A BILL which authorizes the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company to build a road across the Fort Laramie and Fort Russell military reservation passed the Senate May 21. The Senate also passed a bill to permit the Baltimore and Ohio Road to build a bridge from the Jersey shore to Staten Island, to give it access to the port of New York.

THE House bill establishing life-saving stations at the following points was concurred in by the Senate on the 21st of May: Plum Island, Lake Michigan; South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; Chicago, Ill.; Bois Blanc Island, Straits of Mackinac; Duluth, Lake Superior; Point Adams, Oregon; between Points Reyes and Diable, California; between Point San Jose and Point Lobos, California, and on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill for the benefit of the Pacific Mail Company, and appointed a committee of conference. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Hughes East, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Yankton, Dakota. First Lieut. Dan C. Kingman, to be Captain Corps of Engineers. Second Lieut. H. E. Waterman, to be First Lieutenant Tenth Corps of Engineers. Charles F. Mason, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon in the army with the rank of First Lieutenant. The House passed the bill prohibiting the importation of mackerel during the spawning season. Among a number of private bills passed by the House was one removing the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. E. Seelye. This is the case of a woman who for two years served in a Michigan regiment as a soldier without disclosing her identity.

THE Senate bill extending for two years the time within which the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company may complete its road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian reservations passed the House May 22. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill to amend the commerce bill with a substitute therefor, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

#### Teaching the Young Idea.

The Madrid (Iowa) Register gives the following pertinent advice to a correspondent who started out to write an account of an exhibition, and forgot to say anything about it, devoting all his energies to the preamble:

"First. All well-regulated editors require to know the names of their correspondents. Suppose there should happen to be concealed about the person of your article a deadly weapon, in the shape of a sugar-coated slam on some sensitive-minded but hard-muscled individual in your neighborhood. Not being familiar down there, the editor couldn't catch on that it was loaded. Then in a few days the sensitive fellow would come in, run the editor behind the press, and want to know 'who wrote that blasted thing from Hopkins (Grove)'. The editor would have to put his finger in the corner of his mouth, look foolish and say he didn't know. It would be a painful scene, and when the editor came to he would swear he'd never print another communication the author of which was too bashful to share the responsibility by informing the editor of his or her name.

"Second. Don't use ten-cent adjectives, at least any more than you can help. Don't you see, if you were describing a dog fight and use such words as 'splendid,' 'glorious,' 'perfectly enchanting,' and 'magnificent,' and then a circus should come to town and you wanted to write that up too, why, you wouldn't have anything left to distinguish between the dog fight and the circus. No doubt the Chinese lanterns in the trees about the school house gave a very pretty effect, and the boys with the canary whistles added to it; but honestly now, you don't believe they resembled 'Fairyland.' The lanterns couldn't have been any more 'truly magnificent' than any others of the same kind, could they?

"Third. You started out to write up the exhibition, and you went off into rhapsodies over the crowd, the 'coaches' that brought them, the trees and the lanterns, and you never even got inside of the school house at all. How about the exhibition? Was that good? We heard from other sources that it was exceptionally so. Now, don't be discouraged, but try again. Stick to your text. Try to get as much in little, consistently, as possible. And be frank with the editor—give him your name next time."