"INVEST YOUR MONEY IN GROWING PROPERTY."

DUNDEE PLACE

The most desirable and beautifully situated residence property in the city of Omaha, the ground having natural drainage and located on the Western Highlands. The grading of all streets in the addition without cost to the purchasers of lots, the system of paving and sidewalks will be on the Detroit plan, making every street a minature park, and giving shade for all houses, duplicating the best portion of Detroit residence property. Parties purchasing lots in this addition must examine thoroughly the following restrictions inserted in all deeds to

PROTECT THE PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY

First—The said premises shall be occupiedand used for residence purposes exclusively for a period of at least fifteen years from the date hereof, and for no other purposes whatever.

Second—No residence or dwelling house shall at any time within said period of fifteen years be erected or kept on any lot hereby conveyed, wholly or partly within twenty-five feet of the street line in front of said residence or dwelling.

Third—No residence or dwelling house built on said lot shall at any time within said period of fifteen years be erected on any lot hereby conveyed costing less than twenty-five hundred $2,500 dollars exclusive of other buildings and improvements on said lots.

Fourth—The premises hereby conveyed shall never during said period of fifteen years be used for any immoral or illegal business or occupation; nor shall any spirituous or malt liquors be sold or bartered away on said premises during said period of fifteen years.

Blocks or half blocks will be sold to those wishing ample grounds; average lots sold, 200 feet front; smallest lots sold, 100 feet front. Parties purchasing will not be required to build at once, but can secure choice sites for future homes.

PRICE OF LOTS $20 PER FRONT FOOT.

We offer the lots at this low price for the present. Terms: One-third cash; balance 1, 2, 3 years. Every purchaser receiving deed on making the first payment. We invite homeseekers to carefully investigate our proposition and terms for first-class residences. Call at our office for further particulars, building loans, payments on lots, etc. Our salesmen are always ready to show the property at all times.

The Patrick Land Company,

SOLE OWNERS OF DUNDEE PLACE,

Room 25, Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb.

W. H. CRAIG, President, N. D. ALLEN, Vice-President and Treasurer, W. K. KURTZ, General Manager

STATE LEVY BY COUNTIES.

Nebraska's Board of Equalization Completes Its Labors.

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION.

Holdrege Refuses to Protest Against a Freight Rate Reduction—A New Bank Incorporated — Supreme Court Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1039 P STREET, LINCOLN, August 4.

The state board of equalization have just finished their labors, and the state levy for 1888 is complete. In conjunction with this the taxable valuation of the state by counties has been compared, aggregating $175,815,355.45, the levy upon which is 7¼ mills, distributed by counties as follows:

	Valuation.	Levy.
Adams	$ 4,178,001.90	8
Antelope	1,608,211.55	8
Blaine	183,479.00	5½
Boone	1,584,279.60	7½
Brown	1,014,341.50	7½
Box Butte	600,684.00	6½
Buffalo	2,796,451.41	8
Burt	1,939,574.40	7½
Butler	2,612,670.45	7½
Cass	4,741,819.00	7½
Cedar	1,700,799.70	7½
Chase	478,709.00	7½
Cherry	1,004,859.50	6½
Cheyenne	3,002,734.40	7½
Clay	3,143,635.75	7½
Colfax	2,076,370.80	7½
Cuming	1,861,049.45	7½
Custer	2,356,281.00	7½
Dakota	1,374,587.70	7½
Dawes	1,101,742.55	6½
Dawson	1,370,139.50	8
Dixon	1,529,168.65	7½
Dodge	3,040,606.10	8
Douglas	24,525,634.70	7½
Dundy	655,552.90	6½
Fillmore	2,817,209.50	7½
Franklin	1,075,377.60	8
Frontier	1,083,054.50	7½
Furnas	1,702,477.25	7½
Gage	5,504,737.25	7½
Garfield	190,203.00	6½
Gosper	741,467.50	6½
Grant	136,702.00	8
Greeley	980,814.45	7½
Hall	2,984,275.15	8
Hamilton	2,126,860.00	8
Harlan	1,363,172.50	7½
Hayes	488,162.00	6½
Hitchcock	862,331.10	7½
Holt	2,922,204.40	7½
Howard	1,588,161.10	7½
Jefferson	2,561,783.65	8
Johnson	1,995,510.30	8
Kearney	1,403,906.60	8
Keith	1,167,129.00	7½
Keya Paha	406,527.00	7½
Knox	1,308,336.05	7½
Lancaster	9,628,122.05	8
Lincoln	2,178,830.10	7½
Logan	214,536.00	6½
Loup	177,725.00	6½
Madison	1,821,250.10	7½
Merick	2,173,478.40	7½
Nance	1,008,845.00	8
Nemaha	2,412,016.70	8
Nuckolls	2,493,586.70	7½
Otoe	5,405,784.90	7½
Pawnee	2,260,673.05	7½
Perkins	747,260.50	7½
Phelps	1,289,690.05	7½
Pierce	1,336,791.65	7½
Platte	2,564,731.50	8
Polk	1,504,508.05	8
Red Willow	1,329,849.05	7½
Richardson	3,292,074.15	8
Saline	3,333,183.45	8
Sarpy	1,401,188.90	8
Saunders	3,322,665.00	8
Seward	2,793,260.50	7½
Sheridan	1,075,095.00	6½
Sherman	1,192,719.80	7½
Sioux	515,869.60	6½
Stanton	955,158.40	7½
Thayer	2,498,402.25	7½
Thomas	372,857.00	6½
Valley	1,125,291.70	7½
Washington	2,035,214.15	8
Wayne	1,795,700.35	7½
Webster	2,341,242.65	7½
Wheeler	213,411.00	6½
York	3,148,323.95	8

DECLINED TO CAJOLE.

There are wheels within wheels, and the railroads of Nebraska are trying to turn them all. It is very evident that the railway corporations of the state don't like the order of the state board of transportation reducing freight tariffs. Successful efforts have been made to induce some of the boards of trade of a few towns to remonstrate against the order, and recommend its appeal. But all like efforts have not been crowned with success. An effort of this kind was made upon the board of trade of Holdrege by a railroad company recently, but it would not work, as the following letter from the editor of the Semi-Weekly Progress, addressed to the attorney general, will fully evidence:

HOLDREDGE, Neb., August 2, 1888.—Hon. W. M. Leese—Dear Sir. Mr. Griffin, of Omaha, who in the interest of Omaha and the railroads appeared before our board of trade last night, honing to cajole them into passing a resolution requesting the state board of transportation to rescind its order of reducing freight rates, contended that the voluntary reduction of the roads last November averaged 33⅓ per cent reduction the state over. We have failed to notice any such reduction at this station. Did it affect different parts of the state differently? He went away quite crestfallen. Holdredge did not surrender. ERIC JOHNSON.

FAILED AND RECORDED.

Articles incorporating the Farmers and Traders bank were filed with the secretary of state this morning. The bank's principal place of doing business is Wakefield, Dixon county, and the incorporators are John D. Haskill and D. Mathewson. Business commenced on the 1st day of August with an authorized capital of $50,000 and 50 per cent. of it was paid in on that date. The bank is incorporated for ten years and will continue thus long unless otherwise decided by a majority of the stock holders.

FILED IN SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were filed in the supreme court this morning:

Willis G. and Harry Durrell vs John Lart; error from Lancaster county.

J. M. Carlisle & Co. vs. H. B. Dauchey; error from Otoe county.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Governor Thayer returned from a trip to Hardy, Nuckolls county, this afternoon, where he attended a grand army reunion.

The pavers will soon lay down the "shoo fly and hoe" on P street. But it is well nigh time. Work commenced on the street nearly two months ago.

The builders will not try to finish the new Christian church until next May. The outside work, however, will be finished before cold weather. The wood work on the structure will be done during cold weather.

The wind storm last night affected the Burlington wires and made them work sluggishly. But aside from blowing down a few shade trees the storm did no material damage. It was the heaviest of the season for this locality.

It is stated that 103 new drive wells will be put in operation as soon as the pumping machinery can be put in position. It seems now that the water pressure is to be raised to the needed standard by working a countless number of wells. This will probably do. But anything for pure water and a sufficient supply to meet all fire dangers.

What is Nebraska Land Really Worth?

Has Nebraska land any value aside from a speculative one, i. e., the intention of laying it all out in town lots? If it has a real value, what is it? Surely not the mere ability to produce crops, for to-day in Nebraska land that needs but to be combed with a harrow, to shed an abundant crop, averaging in wheat twenty-five bushels and in corn sixty bushels, can be bought on the easiest terms for $5 per acre.

Ah yes! Far from markets and railroads, which, therefore, determine the value of land. Not at all; for this land is within a few miles of a great trunk railroad, near a flourishing town and with a market so much superior to that of eastern Nebraska, that the average price of produce is just double what it is in the Missouri valley. Then the people must be outlaws and desperados and life unsafe. Again a false guess, for school houses abound, churches are built and the people are as pleasant and cultivated as anywhere else. There is no such land as you describe some will say. Let us see.

On August 2 1,500 acres of land were sold at auction in quarter section lots at Madrid, in Perkins county, Neb. A special excursion train was run from eastern Nebraska. Every acre of land was good and level and much of it was under cultivation showing the richest and most promising crops. The whole town of Madrid was decorated with hedges of green and and waving corn, most of it twelve feet high. Festoons of golden shocks of small grain swelled like the Oranthus capitals of Corinthian columns, and potatoes, beets, cabbages and vines formed the minor arrangements of an agricultural display. All these things were grown within sight of Madrid, and for miles in every direction the broad fields stretched, and yet this land was sold at auction in quarter section lots at $5.00 to $6.00 per acre, only one-tenth down and 6 per cent interest on balance. A double crop and a double price awaits every careful farmer in Perkins county, which does not have a poor quarter section in 3,600 farms.

What then determines the value of Nebraska land?

The answer is paradoxical. Ignorance! and nothing else. Land in France is worth $250 per acre, and is cut up into five acre tracts, but the French peasants do not know that free homes for the millions await them in America. Land in Ohio and Illinois and Michigan, land that costs a life time of labor to form timber or to drain, sells at $50 to $100 per acre because the mummies do not know that better land is to be had for nearly nothing in Nebraska. Land in eastern Nebraska sells for $20 to $50 per acre, because the people are too lazy to find out that land equally good in every respect and in most better, land blessed with the high priced western market, can be had for one-tenth of what it costs to buy near the Missouri valley. Land in eastern Nebraska is now too high, but land in western Nebraska is scandalously cheap, and those who fail now to secure a slice will rue it when too late, when the crowd has found out, when this difference, due only to ignorance, has been wiped out, and that day is close at hand.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE TRAVELING MEN'S DAY.

A Meeting to Arrange For it Largely Attended.

A meeting of the committees having the arrangements for a traveling mens' day, Thursday of the fair week, was held last night at the Arcade hotel to further perfect the arrangements for their day. W. B. Lanius presided. The committee on reception reported in favor of holding the reception at the board of trade rooms. Partial reports were made by the committees on music and decorations. A committee consisting of Joseph Garneaw, G. H. Gates, Mr. Wright, H. H. Meday, W. H. McCord and W. T. Gillespie, was appointed to call upon the jobbers of the city and invite them to join the procession with a trades display.

The committee on parade reported the following gentlemen as officers for the day: John S. Brady, chief marshal, Robert Easson, G. H. Wilcox and C. H. Coe, aids. The parade will take place in the morning and will be through the principal streets of the city.

The commitee on uniform reported in favor of wearing silk hats, light colored flannel shirts and each man is to carry a Japanese parasol.

The afternoon will be spent at the fair grounds, where a number of foot races and other amusements will be indulged in.

The officers for the day are W. B. Lainus, president; W. J. Broatch, Robert Simons of Lincoln, John A. Fleming, Frank Buchheit, W. B. Sheldon of Hastings, Joseph May of Fremont, Eugene Bradley of Nebraska City, Frank Martin of Lincoln, O. E. Livingston of Norfolk, L. C. Dunn of Council Bluffs, Manly Riley, Frank Daniels, Charles Hann and W. F. Manning, vice presidents. W. L. Eastman was elected secretary, and C. O. Lobeck treasurer.

Another meeting will be held two weeks from last night to complete arrangements and hear the final reports of the committees for the day.

A Double Wedding.

Judge Shields, of the county court, officiated at a double wedding yesterday afternoon. The event was unusual, and was surrounded with all the pomp and dignity in the capacity of the office, while Clerk Moriarty smiled benign approval. Miss Lucy Winn, of Plattsmouth, was made the wife of Charles J. Poper, of this city. Mr. William M. Magee and Miss Fannie V. Shutt, both of this city, were made one.

NO ROOM FOR COLORED MEN.

Where the Negro Stands in the Eyes of the Administration.

ECCENTRIC FRANK LAWLER.

Congressional Dudes and the Clothes They Wear—An Irish Democrat's Revolt—Distribution of Mr. McKinley's Great Speech.

Treatment of the Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"I am surprised," said a prominent colored republican from North Carolina, this afternoon, "that the colored people of this country should be such fools as to be inveigled into this attempt to injure the republican party, and thereby aid Mr. Cleveland's re-election. All this talk about love for the colored brother is the most absurd nonsense that ever was uttered. What has Cleveland done for the negro that he should aid either directly or indirectly in the re-election of the man who now occupies the white house? Nearly every colored man who filled any office of trust or emolument when Cleveland came in has been dismissed from the service, and white men have been found to fill their places. It is true that Cleveland appointed Mr. Trotter recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; it is true, also, that he selected a colored man to represent this country in Hayti, and another as the representative of the United States in Liberia, but these latter appointments were made because no white men would care to fill these places. There are left in the departments in Washington a few colored employes among the laborers, watchmen and spittoon cleaners, but in many instances even these men have made way for southern white men who have forgotten their blue blood for the time being, and are willing to accept places on the most insignificant teat on the political udder.

"The railways mail service was one of the roads open to young colored men during the previous administrations, but the service has been almost entirely relieved from the presence of our people. I don't believe there are a dozen left in the United States, and I don't recall the appointment of a single colored man to a place in this service since the present administration came in. Then, too, if we look over the list of postmasters appointed we will find that even in black communities white men have invariably been found to fill the places. White men, in fact, are given a preference in every respect over the colored man, and the patronage which has been doled out to the race is of the most insignificant character. This Indianapolis convention is paid for by the democratic managers. They are trying to alienate the colored vote from the republican party which made the colored men voters, and they have succeeded in finding a few tools who could be purchased to do their bidding. I do not believe that this movement will pay back to the democratic party the money it has cost, for colored people are not the fools they are sometimes believed to be."

***

There is no man in congress who has been more extensively written about than the Hon. Frank Lawler of Chicago. Mr. Lawler has been the hero of some of the best stories that have ever been circulated about congressmen. He became famous when he first came to Washington through the circulation of several yarns in which he appeared in the most ridiculous light. One of the best of them was a story to the effect that after having eaten, with a great deal of enjoyment, his first dish of soft shell crabs in company with a friend, he tried to secure a fresh supply when alone next day. The story goes that Mr. Lawler entered a restaurant, and, having forgotten the name of the article for which he was looking, and seeing lobsters on the bill of fare thought that must be what he wanted, and at once ordered a dozen. The waiter in astonishment exclaimed, "A dozen, sir!" Mr. Lawler then saw that he had made a mistake, but it is reported in telling the story afterwards that he said he wasn't going to let any nagger waiter to tell him what he wanted, and persisted in his order. Two tables were spread, and the lobsters were produced. Mr. Lawler tried to eat them in the way he had the crabs, but found the shells were somewhat harder. After having found how to get at the edible portion of the toothsome shellfish, he pitched in and managed to get rid of one and a half, when he said: "Waiter, I am not as hungry as I thought I was. Bring me a glass of brandy and the bill." The bill was $14.50, and Mr. Lawler simply remarked: "Is that all? You may keep the change," as he had handed him a twenty. Some of Mr. Lawler's friends in Chicago who read the story said they would not believe it until they read the last part, when they were convinced by that that Mr. Lawler must have done just what he was said to have done.

The latest one on the Hon. Frank is that some years ago he determined to buy one of his boys a drum for a Christmas present. He is not well up on musical instruments, but inquired the price of a drum and was informed that the one which he was looking at was worth $10. "That's rather more than I want to pay. You can give me one of them half ones for $5," and he pointed to a tambourine which was on the shelf.

***

The varieties of costumes worn by members of congress in both houses has been particularly marked this summer. The conventional black suit is almost as much of a rarety as was an unconventional light one in the old days, when legislators were punctilious in the matter of dress. Seersuckers, pongees, alpacas, mohairs, and linens are scattered among the tweeds, and cassimeres of all shades and varieties. Flannel shirts and silk garments of the same class are found more common than white ones. The craze for cool garments is at its heighth, and some of the gentlemen who are epicures in the matter of dress astonish their associates by the great taste which they display in selecting their summer garments.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, wears a neat cream-tinted suit of thin material, on the order of mohair, which has been one of the most attractive in the senate, but Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, has just come out with a suit which is more noticeable than any because of its novelty. It is made entirely of flax of a coarse quality grown on the hills of Kentucky. The flax was cut, hacked, spun and woven by hand, and is of that peculiar color between gray and white which is only found in fibrous material in its raw state. Senator Blackburn had the cloth sent to him from home and employed one of the best tailors in town to make it up. The result is that he has a suit of clothes which cannot be readily duplicated, and which is luxurious in its coolness. It is a garment purely of home manufacture, in which no foreign labor or material has entered, and several of his senatorial associates have asked the gentleman from Kentucky to secure for them a supply of the cloth from which the suit is made, in order that they too may demonstrate their devotion to home products. It is not likely, however, that many suits of this kind will be seen in Washington this year.

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Everyone who paid any attention to the congressional debate of the Forty-eighth congresses will remember reading the denunciations of Great Britain which were uttered by an Irish-American member, who always managed to occupy a front seat near the speaker's desk. This member was "Richelieu" Robinson, who represented one of the Brooklyn districts for three terms. Robinson is an old man, with a smooth-shaven face, and a mane of white hair, which made him a prominent figure in the house whenever he arose to his feet. He never missed an opportunity to twist the British lion's tail, and persistently and consistently opposed every attempt at legislation which might be construed as giving the British any advantage whatever in the United States.

Mr. Robinson was in the city this week, and was, naturally, subjected to a number of interviews as to his political preferences. He has always been a democrat, yet he is not a supporter of the administration by any means. He is opposed to Mr. Cleveland's policy towards Great Britain, both from a legislative and diplomatic standpoint, and his friends assert that he has about made up his mind to oppose the re-election of the man whose administration is noted for its truckling policy towards the British foreign office. Mr. Robinson is at present engaged in writing a work on the Irish in America. He is an old-time journalist, having been the Washington correspon[illegible] here before the war and a writer of prominence in the old days for the Tribune and other great papers.

If Mr. Robinson comes out for the republican ticket, as he is expected to do, as he can command at least 2,000 followers who will be likely to step with him from the free trade plank in the democratic platform to that republican plank which means so much to foreign born citizens who come to America to better their condition, and not to aid in the establishment of British commercial theories in the confines of the United States.

***

It is estimated that 500,000 copies of Major McKinley's speech have already been printed in Washington. On Monday 25,000 copies were sent to Indianapolis. It is one of the oldest arguments in favor of the doctrine of protection which was ever delivered on the floor of congress and it is so convincing in its logic that democrats who have read it have, in several instances, admitted that they can not longer support the free trade idea of the Mills clique. The speech is being translated into German, and the gentleman who is engaged in the work said to me to-night:

"I have always been a democrat. When I read the speech I was convinced of the folly of longer training with a party which advocates free trade, however, that central idea may be disguised in misleading phrases. I have read the speech all through and I have never before read an argument which is so forceful in every point it discusses."

***

It begins to look as though at least two of the great New York newspapers had cancer cranks employed. The recent announcement that Mr. Randall was doomed to death and that his fatal malady was cancer in the stomach has recalled the fact that during the last two years about twenty of the leading men of the country have been reported by these papers as having cancers in the stomach, and being on the rapid road to eternity.

It was only five or six months ago that one of the New York papers gave prominence to a special from this city stating that Senator Joseph Blackburn of Kentucky, had cancer of the stomach, and that he had gone home to die. Blackburn returned to Washington a few days later looking as tough as a knot, and convinced his friends that the report was pure fabrication. It developed that the statement was based upon a jesting observation made by the senator to a woman friend one day. They were talking about the newspapers having a panic of cancers in the stomach among prominent men when the senator from Kentucky replied that he was suffering from one himself. The woman seemed to think it was a very serious matter and conveyed the secret to a friend who was a newspaper correspondent, and so the report went.

It has several times been announced that Speaker Carlisle had a cancer in his stomach, and Senator Ingalls and three or four of the old members of the house, as well as Secretary Bayard and the president, have had a whole bushel of cancers in the stomach, according to the newspaper reports during the last twelve or fifteen months. It is said that cancers of the stomach are sometimes superinduced by excessive stimulation, and whenever a statesman gets "under the weather" he is immediately reported in Washington to have one of these troubles gnawing at his vitals.

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It was a very casual observation—a thought which originated in the mind of a single individual—that led to the nomination of Allen G. Thurman for the vice-presidency. About the the 1st of May four or five gentlemen were taking lunch in one of the leading cafes of this city. During the conversation the question of who would be nominated with Mr. Cleveland at St. Louis was discussed. After all those present had expressed their views, and a majority had predicted the nomination of Governor Gray, of Indiana, Nick Bell, superintendent of the foreign mail service, said:

"If the democrats are as wise as they should be they will make their ticket read Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. We need a man who will give character to the ticket and whose name will be a shibboleth in the campaign. The red bandana would be a war cry worth the rally."

There were some grunts and comments made on the suggestion, but no one took it with any seriousness. The next day Mr. Bell met Jules Gutheridge, correspondent of the New York Herald, and told him that he could give him a good piece of news. Nick has no scruples against enlarging on a matter of this kind, and he told Jules that there was a conference on the night before at which were several prominent federal officers, and that the name of Thurman was suggested as a candidate for the vice presidency, and that he was the favorite of the administration. He told the correspondent to take the clue and make an item with proper embellishments. Gutheridge did so, and duplicated the dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner. Thurman's name was familiar on the Pacific slope, owing to his prominence in creating the present laws affecting the debt of the Pacific railroads and other interests located in the far west. The San Francisco paper published the dispatch with great prominence, and made comments upon it which spread throughout the Pacific slope, and immediately there was an agitation and a Thurman organization. The New York Herald was taken up by the press associations and sent over the country, and from that little spark there grew a great flame. In less than a week the matter was spoken of at a cabinet meeting, and Secretary Whitney told about it in a very serious manner. He was asked to look into the suggestion and report upon the advisability of inviting Mr. Thurman to take the nomination. Representative Outhwaite, who lives at Thurman's home, saw the reports in the newspapers and wrote a letter to Mr. Thurman, asking him if he would accept the nomination. Before a reply was received the Thurmrn boom grew so heavily that it was beyond the control of the Old Roman. The Pacific slope was organized, and the result is very well known. There have been many men nominated for positions of about the same prominence upon quite as slight provocation, however.

PERRY S. HEATH.

What Might be Called Hot Weather.

"Is it ever hot on the lake?" queried a Detroit reporter yesterday of an old captain who was fanning himself in the shade of a coal pile.

"Hot! is it? Well, you are fresh. Why, young man, if I should tell you how high I have seen the mercury go down on Lake Erie you'd call me a liar!"

The reporter hinted that no man of sense would ever think of questioning a mariner's word, and the captain continued:

"I remember the summer of 1858. I ailed the Orphan Girl that season. On the 18th of July we were becalmed with a fleet about midlake. Hot! Oh, no! By 10 o'clock in the morning the mercury marked 125° in the shade, and we were loaded with ice at that!"

"Is it possible?"

"By noon we had put out seven or eight spontaneous fires, and the anchors were then so hot we had to drop 'em over to cool 'em. There were eight vessels of us, and we dropped about the same time."

"Yes?"

"Well, sir, the result was boiling hot water all around us for half an hour. We captured over one hundred fish which were nicely boiled. It was very lucky for us, as the heat of the sun had melted our cook stove, and we should have gone hungry. Is it hot out on the lake? Well you just stay on land during a hot spell if you know what's good for you? Did you say lemonade for two?"

What Became of the Pipped Chicken.

We went to spend a day in the country, and had a fine treat of fried chicken for dinner. Then we took a walk with the children, who led the way to the chicken coop.

"All our best chickens are dead," said one of the children, sadly.

"Why, what killed them?"

"Papa did, but they were going to die any way, 'cause they had the pip."

"What became of them?" (this with a heavy heart and squeamish stomach.)

"We fried 'em for dinner," answered the child, sorrowfully.

Another Day Begun.

"Hush," he whispered with a warning gesture. "Isn't that the night-watchman's rattle?"

"No, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, suppressing a yawn, "that is the cook grinding the coffee for breakfast."