Weekly Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN KANSAS.

Official Paper of the City and County.

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One copy one year	$10 00
One copy six months	5 00
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One copy one year	$2 00

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THE TIMES,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

OFFICE—Nos. 13 & 15 SHAWNEE STREET

THE ELECTION IN OUR COUNTY.

Just what influences were set at work to bring discomfiture to our party, in this county, in the election just passed, it would be impossible for us accurately to determine. We only know that somehow, somewhere, through some methods not made satisfactorily apparent, the major part of our ticket is defeated in this county, where we have, with the colored vote thrown solidly for us—where it of course will and ought to be thrown—five to seven hundred majority. The exact facts may yet discover themselves. We are not going to indulge in any lachrymose exhibitions. The result is of slight consequence to the men who were put into the field and beaten. The disaster, so far as it may be considered one, is of larger moment. We greatly regret that the Republican organizations in this county has, so soon after its accession to powerr and influence, shown evidences toward disintegration and dissolution. We talk plainly about this result, because, we can see no reason—no good policy—for smoothing the thing over. The State is overwhelmingly Republican, and the only way Leavenworth can make headway is to bring herself into accord with the rest of the State. We shall not doubt the readiness of the gentlemen elected in opposition to our ticket, to do everything that may be required of of them to advance the mere material interest of the city and county. But great business interests always give way to party necessities and requirements, and we have no right to expect that the men elected to the Legislature by the Democratic party of this county will fail upon all occasions to meet the party demands, let the results to other interests be what they may. We are by no means despondent. We trust implicitly in the speedy restoration of concord among the Republicans of this city and county. We know that they will vividly realize, after election is over and results are counted, that it will pay no Republican to make such a practical and disastrous sacrifice of his principles and convictions as to aid in the election of a Democrat to office. We have the most perfect faith that the party will again gather its elements together, and that they will more firmly unite than ever before.

There are vital interests at stake in the near future in the action of the representatives of the people of this city and county; and that makes the foundation for the idea we have thrown out that it is desirable to bring the city and county into harmonious relations with the dominant party of the State. The vote for the State ticket—the Republican vote—is satisfactory, and upon that we base our confident expectations that the party will come to a common centre in our county matters, and henceforth march on to triumph.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic journal, says:

"The complement to this most gratifying victory of the people in St. Louis county is the assured election of B. Gratz Brown in the State. *That* result, also, is the defeat of Radicalism, and a defeat made signal and insignificant because inflicted by an insurgent. Brown is simply a rebel against his old party, and he had the courage to declare himself as such, when he said, at Pleasant Hill: "We are the revolution." What future party connections he may contemplate is a question that does not concern us; we are content to feel that a man who has pledged himself to an unreserved liberalism in every quarter of the State, and who has been elevated to power by a generous effort of the people, will be faithful to whatever wish the people may express.

The defeat of the regular Radical State ticket carries with it a rebuke to the national administration which gave its sympathy and its support to that ticket. It is so constructed outside the State, and will be a legitimate cause for Democratic exultation; for it is Democratic votes that have elected Brown, and Democratic votes that have beaten the administration. It is the Democracy of Missouri that send Brown to Jefferson City as Governor, and Schurz back to Washington with not the smallest share of the general triumph."

That is the tone of the oldest and one of the ablest journals in Missouri, and the *Republican* is justified in saying that the victory is a political revolution, and that it is chiefly due to Democrats. Brown has carried nearly every county in the State, and the triumph is overwhelming in its thoroughness. He and his supporters were a minority in the Republican State Convention, and they bolted on the platform, before McClurg's friends had a chance to nominate him. Brown was put forward by a powerful faction in the Republican party; he has had the support of all of the Democrats and all of the Germans. He agrees fully with the radical Germans on political and religious questions, and on the temperance and sumptuary law question. A parade was made over his joining the Church some time ago, as there was over Henry Wilson, in Massachusetts, but Gratz Brown makes political speeches at public gardens on Sunday, and takes his beer and brandy straight, and in liberal doses. His party is æsthetic and of the cosmos, cosmical. Gratz is brainy, dreamy, speculative, but could fight when fighting was necessary—as he did in his work as an editor, a dozen years ago, to make Missouri free, and again in our Union army. Altogether he is one of the most notable men now reappearing in public life. He means something, and stands for something, though he was considered a failure when in the United States Senate, a few years ago. He is a native of Kentucky, and comes of a strong revolutionary stock, and was graduated at Yale. The most distinctive plank in his platform has been immediate rebel enfranchisement, and in this he has not only had the aid and sympathy of all Democrats, but also of all generous Republicans. And the triumph in Missouri of this principle—first and most conspicuously advocated by Horace Greeley—shows what will happen very soon all over the South. This may prevent the election of another Republican President, but there can be no doubt of the triumph of this measure.

Gratz Brown is also a Free Trader, and always has been. Missouri could not have been carried on that question alone, her people being really in favor of protecting American industry and nursing the manufactures of which her iron and coal are the prophecy.

Gov. McClurg is a much less able man, and could not have led such a forlorn hope. He was not even able to defend himself with the organization, the prestige, the official position, and the aid of President Grant and Federal patronage. McClurg has had with him these strong elements of position, power, prestige, patronage, prejudice—the last the strongest of all. Grant bravely stood up for the regular Republican nominees, and risked everything by bluntly saying so and obstinately sticking to it. All or nearly all of the colored vote—has voted for McClurg. And we see in Missouri what we have seen in Leavenworth County, that the addition of this new element to the regular Republican organization does not carry the success which was predicted for it. McClurg was an open protectionist, but he is not a successful propagandist, and has secured no decisive following for himself on that or any other issue.

The situation in Missouri has a fascinating interest to those who believe in the disintegration of the present political parties, and who believe that Missouri is, to some extent, solving a national as well as a State problem. When Missouri had Tom Benton, and again, with Frank Blair, she furnished pluck, pabulum and political Shibboleths for the whole country, and it seems not unlikely that her Gratz Brown will be equally conspicuous and leading. But Brown has hitherto been stronger as an editorial and stumping agitator, than as an office-holder and executive man. In grand strategy Gen. Grant may yet outwit and dislodge this tawny-headed advocate of the Missouri cosmos. We shall see. And the fight will be interesting. It is possible that John T. Hoffman, who has just carried New York, will find in the West, and in this man of brains and power, this Dutch Kentuckian, and this dreaming revolutionist, his principal opponent for the next Presidency.

MOUSING SHYSTERS.

There are a class of men who have a large idea of their consequence and their sagacity, in our party as there are in all organizations. They are extremely wise, and we are constrained to add very vicious. They go from one man to another retailing their cunningly learned secrets about what this prominent actor, and that prominent actor has done, what they *mean* to do, what they *mean* by what they are reported to have done and said. These characters are, as we have written, wonderfully wise, profoundly secret, *honorable* to such a degree that we can command no qualifiers to properly express our opinion of the manifestations of the qualities, which that term interprets—deeply and almost fearfully educated in the Occult sciences. Of course it is idle for ordinary mortals to attempt to do anything, or say anything, about anything, with any hope of escaping the terrible investigation and incisive criticisms of these mysterious people.

There is something strange to us that *men* should be so made that they have no higher or better instincts (or ambitions, if you choose to call them such) than to misrepresent the actions and the words of one man to another with the sole purpose of stimulating a bitter enmity between the parties, and perhaps a disgraceful fight or contest, involving the interests of friends and the success of a party. We have had a novel experience in this way this contest in Leavenworth. Men, who ought to think much more of themselves than the descent to such dirty work would indicate as their measure of self-respect, *mouse* around from this man to that, and talk knowingly about what the one has said and done in the recent election. Of course if such shysters were called upon to verify anything uttered in defamation or derogation of the men they are trying to get by the ears. They would hide themselves instanter. What purpose there is in the creation of such despicable characters, is more than we can find out. If there be a design, in the divine economy, for placing such people upon the earth, among other men, we confess our utter inability to determine its meaning. Of course we are not proposing to enter upon a critical consideration of the methods of divine Providence. We have no doubt that the *mousing* politician was created to serve some wise end, but we can't see it.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from Missouri are very meagre. What we have received, however, strongly indicate the election of Brown. About the Congressmen we can state nothing satisfactory from present dispatches. We trust everything is right.

In Illinois the returns are entirely favorable. The Republicans have carried the State by 25,000 majority, and it looks as though we had also held our own in the election of Congressmen. Farwell beats Long John Wentworth in the First District (Chicago). We scarcely know the significance of this achievement. They are both supposed to be Republicans.

Michigan has done her duty as usual. Twenty-five thousand majority for the Republican ticket. In the Sixth District Sutherland (Dem.) beats Driggs for Congress. This is bad news. Sutherland is a good man, but he is a Democrat, and that District is Republican.

The news from Wisconsin is not so gratifying. However what we have is very meagre and imperfect.

Minnesota has evidently done her whole duty. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly (Dem.) is defeated for Congress, and all Republicans reported elected by large majorities.

New York has again gone with the bruisers and repeaters. The great Empire State still proudly flaunts the flag she attempted to hoist in April, 1861. The *Tribune* yields the contest, and gives Hoffman 30,000 majority. About the Congressmen we can communicate to our readers no accurate information. Mr. Greeley, who ran against Sunset Cox in the Sixth Congressional District, is beaten something over one thousand, an unexpectedly favorable vote. The "bullet-headed" citizens of that district must have conceived a fancy for Horace.

In Massachusetts there were three candidates for Governor in the field: Claflin, Republican, Adams, Democrat, and Phillips, Labor and Temperance party. The Republicans have a plurality of some thousands, so that settles the question about who shall be the next Governor of Massachusetts. We can say no more about the character of the Congressional elections in that State than we can about those in New York State. However, we will predict that they are all right.

In New Jersey the Republicans have carried the Legislature, and elected Halsey for Congress in the Fifth District, which gives them four out of the five members from that State.

In Little Delaware the Republicans are making votes. They are stronger than in 68, which is exceedingly encouraging.

From Maryland we only hear about Baltimore. The Democrats, of course, have elected the Congressmen from that delectable city.

Virginia seems to have voted for Republican Congressmen, though the reports are too imperfect to justify even a confident guess.

Kentucky votes as it did during the war. It is intensely and overwhelmingly Democratic. That is right. That is consistent. Leavenworth is trying to do likewise. Very good.

Brown is reported elected Governor in Tennessee.

This is not old Old John Brown, nor the son of old John Brown which is supposed to be "marching on." He is Brown a Democrat: a sufficient distinction. Of course Tenn. is Democratic, though we shall probably loose nothing in the election of Congressmen. In Arkansas, the news indicate that the voting business was attended with more or less excitement of a turbulent character. The indications are that the Conservative party have carried the election. We hardly know what that is in Arkansas. The difference between ambitious leaders for high positions we suspect.

POLITICAL VIRTUE—CONSISTENCY.

There are some lessons in political or party morality (we distinguish ourselves no difference between political morality and any other kind) which we wish to inculcate at this time, when the need of them seems to urge itself upon our attention. We have no purpose of making an example of any particular person or conduct in the recent election. We have, what we believe to be, well grounded opinions about how the forces of a political organization should be directed, what the prime motive *should be* on the part of every one belonging to it. If a man—a citizen of this free Government—believes in human rights, believes in the principles of self-government; in political equality; in the universal enlightenment and education of all the people—then he is what we esteem a Republican. Here he is enchored. We assume that he is intelligent and honest. He knows what are the exact worth and character of the principles, we have stated, in the structure of a *free* government—how impossible it is to have *such* a government without this substantial realization. Then, if he be a worthy citizen of a Republic, his first and last effort will be to do what he may to secure the success of such political organization as comes the nearest in their pronounced principle, and in their past record to the recognition of these fundamental elements of a *real* free Government. No personal or selfish interest will interfere with the action of such a *true citizen—true man*. After settling, for himself, which party, the most clearly, openly and surely are founded upon the proud principles of Republican Government, he will take any place in the organization that may be accorded him, where he can the most sure and efficiently exert himself for the promotion of its *success*. *Such a man* will never be found urging *claims* altogether of a personal measure, upon the party when their endorsement is likely to lose the party a vote. It is the success of the *principles* involved in the success of the party that such a man as we have described, is laboring for, not the agrandisement of himself. We wish we could make it as apparent to the voters—all of them in this County and State—as it is to us, that no man who *seeks* in the common party way, office, should ever have it.

The full grown citizen of a *real* Republic will do what he may to qualify himself to to be useful to the State. He will then hold himself in readiness to respond to the call of his fellow-citizens to stations of trust and duty.

No *man* will urge his *claims* for an office. Let the people of the party with which he acts, in whose principles he has faith, with whose action he necessarily joins his individual force, decide for themselves whether he is the fittest man for the occasion for any particular place. We must take men as we find them. It is the poorest time in the world, the silliest thing, to attempt to correct men's prejudices during a political canvass. They must be measured before, and the larger interest which is in the success of the great principles of the party secured, if possible, by judicious selections of candidates. We write as we do about this matter because we have earnest convictions upon the issues involved in our present political controversies and contests. We are not idle in the airing of our views, nor scheming in the matter of securing the success of this man or that man. The strong men of our party—those who will the most certainly unite it in harmonious movement, and who also most clearly understand, and will most ably champion its great principles, we are for, for posts of the greatest trust; and we are for that sort, because it most certainly secures the success of the principles of a *real* Republican government, and the certain progress of the nation and race toward a higher and better life.

SOME Indiana people propose that their State shall have a University worthy of a great commonwealth. To this end a strong movement is now being made, looking to the consolidation of the State University, the Agricultural College, the Normal School, and all other State educational institutions, including a medical school. This would be located at Indianapolis, and could be made a great institution. The *Journal* intimates that when the propositions for this purpose are made, they will immediately win the popular favor and be promptly executed.

IN St. Louis there are forty-eight banks and banking institutions, representing an aggregate capital of $17,080,000; fifty-eight fire and life insurance companies; forty incorporated manufacturing companies; thirty-five newspapers; one hundred and twenty-five churches; forty charitable institutions, such as asylums, homes, &c.; twenty-three colleges; five libraries; forty-one public schools, capable of accommodating 15,000 pupils, and representing $3,000,000; sixty-five schools, private and connected with churches.

APPLICATION for land warrants under the recent act of Congress, July 15, 1870, should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions only. The general impression appears to be that this law gives 160 acres to soldiers, but the fact is they must locate this just as required by the old homestead law. The only difference is that the new law allows soldiers to locate two quarter-sections, and the old law to locate only one.

TENNYSON's admirers will be glad to hear that he will shortly appear again before the public, in a series of twelve brief poems, connected by a love story, and illustrated both by the pencil and by music. Mr. Arthur Hughes will give the artistic illustrations of the new work, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan will set to music these latest utterances of the poet laureate.

IT is related of Henri Rochefort, the great French agitator, that in the attack upon the Hotel de Ville in Paris, a few days ago, he essayed to address the mob, but failing, he wrote on slips of paper, which he threw among the rioters: "Everything shall be granted, but for the love of God let there be no *emeute*." Rochefort is doubtless cloyed with popular tumults.

AFTER a long examination, the application for an extension of the Singer Sewing Machine patent has been refused. Two million dollars of protection will thus be taken off the manufacturer of machines using the Singer improvement, and a reduction in the price of all kinds of sewing machines will be effected, amounting to at least fifteen dollars in each instance.

A LARGE refrigerator car, containing about three tons of beef, arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot, New York, Tuesday morning, direct from California. When the car was opened the meat was found to be in a splendid state of preservation. The meat thus brought can be sold at one-half the price which is now charged.

DURING the past twenty-two years the New England Female Medical College, under great disadvantage, has sent out seventy-nine graduates. It began without funds, but through the liberality of friends has now a permanent fund of $30,000, and 40,000 feet of land on East Concord street, Boston.

THE silver mines of Nevada are found to be exceedingly prolific and apparently inexhaustible, at least for years to come. The best ore yields, after being milled, from $2,000 to $3,000 per ton, while some will yield $1,000, and some only $300. The richest deposits are said to be in Elko County.

THE Albany *Express* mentions it as rather a singular fact that in a period of thirty-three years the State of New York has never been held by the same political party more than four consecutive years. John T. Hoffman, present Governor of the State, has now served nearly two years.

THE Postmaster-General will repeat in his annual report his recommendation for the abolition of the franking privilege, and present the result of the examination now being made concerning the amount of free matter which passed through the mails during a given period. A number of clerks are now engaged in collecting this information.

WHAT is understood to be the "Clark ticket" seems to have been elected in Douglas County. Mr. Riggs is defeated by 300 majority. Mr. Worden is elected, which is as much of a surprise to us as the result upon some of our county ticket.

FROM TONGANOXIE.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

TONGANOXIE, KAS., Nov. 8th, 1870.

In travelling around over various parts of this county, I find the marks of the late "freshet" made very visible to the eye. One is constrained to think that during the late rain there has not been much of a fall of water. On nearing even one of the smallest creeks, we suddenly find this a mistake; there you will see the ancient high-water marks covered with logs or trash, thus showing that there has been a large and precipitate amount of rain fallen. Judging from the great "rise" in the small creeks, it is not surprising that the bridge over the Big Stranger, on the Oskaloosa & Leavenworth Road, has been washed away and destroyed. The roads are now very bad throughout the country; and the ditches are muddy and nearly impassible. The appearance of the weather, now, is tolerably favorable. the disagreeableness of roads are owing in a great measure to their not being worked properly, or not at all. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take the matter in hand and work the roads better throughout the country and State, thereby gaining the approbation and sympathy of immigration and all. It is needless to say that Kansas has the best climate in the world, for every intelligent person who is acquainted with physical geography and history knows that. Although the preceeding remarks may seem to show Kansas too wet, but, according to Wells' Natural Philosophy, European countries are still far more wet. Prof. Wells giving as a reason, that musical instruments, etc., are not imported from Europe because they immediately, on being introduced in this climate, shrink, and hence fall to pieces. European countries, it is taken for granted, are the most delightful countries, second only to America.

The corn crop on the farm of S. B. Casebier is fully an average crop. Sorghum excellent. Potatoes, beans, peas, wheat, oats, etc, are good averages in comparison with ten years past of devoted farming. Carrying farming back to 1863, we raised good crops of corn and oats that season, but obtained only 25 to 35 cents for corn, and the same for oats, during that season. The next year, 1864, corn was worth $1 per bushel, and the corn, oat and sorghum crop was a good yield that year. Farmers "them times" danced for joy. Then was the time to coin greenbacks. And I tell you there were a goodly number of shrewd farmers who took that very 1864 and turned it to good advantage. But some did not; some were engaged in a more noble cause—fighting for freedom—while others trifled away their golden opportunity; or others, still more reckless, were too lazy ty do "nuffin. Other chances are still ahead to those who are on the *qui vive*. Only those who are employing the present moments by reading the latest news and at the same time prosecuting their business, need hope of discovering the golden chances in their business career. A. N. C.

KANSAS.

JACKSON COUNTY.—We learn that this county has given the Republican State ticket about 175 majority. Burns, Democrat, is probably elected to the Legislature from the Seventy-ninth District, and Williams, Republican, in the Eighteenth District.

The Sixth District, Jackson and Pottowatomie counties, has doubtless elected McLellan, Republican, to the Senate.—*Atchison Patriot.*

REPRESENTATIVE.—The vote of the Fifty-third Representative District, except Drywood, is as follows:

First Ward	178	115
Second Ward	188	129
Third Ward	125	89
Scott Township	57	90
	548	423

Majority for Webb, 75

If Drywood has polled a full vote, Webb is doubtless defeated, as the "Leaguers" have made a bitter opposition to him.

There was treachery, too, in this city. Upwards of forty tickets were smuggled in, exactly like the regular Republican ticket, except that William's name was printed in it in the place of Webb's, and they were headed "Republican Ticket." If Webb is defeated it is the work of men who are too cowardly to make an open fight.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

BOY AND TEAM DROWNED.—Capt. Todd, of Vermillion, has furnished us with the particulars of a sad accident that happened last Monday evening, at the Vermillion crossing on the Frankfort and Marysville road. A Mr. Shay and his wife were on their way home to the southeast portion of the county, and a boy by the name of John Nolan was driving for them. Not being thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the crossing, the boy plunged the team into the stream, which had swollen ten or fifteen feet above fording depth, and the strong current was too much for the mules and they became entangled in the harness and went under. The wagon next became uncoupled and the bed floated down stream, containing Mr. and Mrs. Shay. The boy fell out and attempted to swim after them, but was washed under, and, at last accounts his body had not been found. This happened between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, for about that hour Capt. Todd hearing cries for help, rushed down to the creek, and found Mr. and Mrs Shay in the middle of the stream holding on to some projecting branches of a tree, and immediately succeeded in rescuing them. John Nolan was between 17 and 18 years of age. His parents, we learn, reside in Atchison.—*Marysville Locomotive.*

Civil Service Reform.

George William Curtis, in his lecture in New York upon Civil Service Reform, epitomized the situation in the following manner:

Economy, honor, honesty, were once of some importance in this country, but now politics are a mere scramble for office. The public service of the United States is now wretchedly performed, and at a higher rate than the service of any private corporation or mercantile house in the country. There are, no doubt, men of the highest character in the civil service, but they are exceptions. How could a modest, faithful man be attracted by a competition of impudence, not of integrity or capability? If the civil service were placed on the same service as the army or navy it would become a national glory, not a national shame. Only last year it was proved that a Congressman had sold, openly sold, various offices. This was a revival of the practice of political parties in the last and worst days of ancient Rome. When Rome was rotten, then it was that her posts of honor and profit were put up to the highest bidder.

He denounced "our present degrading civil service as the work of Aaron Burr—his whole legacy to the country. 'It is a detestable system,' said Henry Clay, 'drawn from the worst period of the Roman Republic, and if continued will land us in as degrading a despotism as that of Constantinople.' Mr. Curtis says we have not yet had from any President a single manly protest against it. General Grant promised a reformation, but Secretary Cox's removal shows that it was too strong for him.

THE country has been fairly informed and fully understands the issue that led to the retirement of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet. The opinion thus reached is well stated by Geo. W. Curtis, in the last number of Harper's Weekly, in the paragraph here reproduced:

The publication of Secretary Cox's letter of resignation settles the question that he retires because of the reasons which we have already stated. "Our active political managers" interfered so grossly with the efficiency of the department that they or the Secretary must withdraw; and, comprehending that under the circumstances arising from a vicious system, for the present impregnably established, other and more immediately important purposes might be promoted by his resignation, he resigned. Secretary Cox left to the decision of the President the question whether the administration could safely provoke the hostility of "our active political managers," and the President decided that it could not. Probably the decision was correct. Under the practice of every party, and the imperative political traditions of nearly half a century, the attempt to free the country of the incumbus of patronage would have left the administration powerless. But the fact should only the more plainly show us that the present system is one which costs us the services of the best men, and sinks us deeper and deeper in corruption.

WOMAN'S MASONRY.

Installation Ceremonies of the Order of the Eastern Star—Edward O. Jenkins, of New York, Elected Grand Patron and Mrs. F. E. Johnson Grand Matron—Imposing Display.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 3.]

The order of the Eastern Star, by which wives, widows, daughters and mothers of Freemasons, if in distress or otherwise needing assistance, might, by appropriate signs and passwords, make themselves known, having been established some three years ago in this city, it grew so rapidly that there are now twenty chapters in the State. On Thursday delegates from the various chapters throughout the State assembled at 594 Broadway and formed a Grand Chapter, electing the Grand Officers.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Robert Macoy, as installing officer, then took position and said:—

Brethren and Sisters of the Eastern Star—I am now ready to install into their respective stations the officers of this Grand Chapter. The Grand Marshal will present the officers at the altar for installation.

The officers were then arranged in a semicircle around the altar according to rank, the Grand Patron on the right.

GRAND MARSHAL.—Most Worthy Grand Patron, the Grand Officers are now in order and await your pleasure.

INSTALLING OFFICER—Brethren and Sisters, you here behold the officers you have elected to serve you for the ensuing term. If any member of the Grand Chapter is apprised of any just or sufficient reason why either of these officers should not be installed let him speak now or forever after be silent.

No objection having been made, the following obligation was administered: "I, E. O. Jenkins, do solemnly pledge my honor, in the presence of Almighty God and of this Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, that I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on the office to which I have been elected; that I will conform to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of this Grand Chapter, and in every way within my power assist in extending the usefulness of the institution." All the officers took the obligation together and were then seated, and the Grand Patron was then presented by the Grand Marshal, when the installing officer said: "My brother, we most cordially congratulate you upon your election to this, the most distinguished and important office within the gift of your associates. The confidence displayed by this Grand Chapter in electing you to supreme command, is an ample guarantee to the Order throughout this jurisdiction of your wisdom and of your worth. You cannot, sir, be otherwise than aware of the deep and solemn consequence of the duties you are now about to assume, nor of the many cares and perplexities which surround its unequalled honors. These difficulties will, I am confident, be greatly alleviated by the affectionate sympathy and active assistance of your associates. You may occasionally encounter stern opposition from without; from those who do not, or will not, understand our purposes; but as the most dangerous and insidious enemy of the perpetuity and harmony of our beloved institution will pale before you in the uprightness of your administration, we can have no fears of danger. We, now, sir, have the honor to invest you with the jewels of your office and with the emblem of your control (hands the gavel), which in your hands should never be sounded in vain, and welcome you to the East of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, and render you this first act of homage due to you as Grand Patron (bowing very low.) I now hail, salute and proclaim you Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of New York. Brethren and sisters, behold your Grand Patron. Grand Patron, behold your brethren and sisters.

The Grand Patron was then saluted with the grand honors—viz: hands crossed on the breast and bowing very low.

Mrs. F. E Johnson, Grand Matron, was next introduced and was installed, the installing officer warning her that—as in the absence of the Grand Patron she would have to assume his duties—she should be thoroughly prepared amply to fill his distinguished position, with honor to herself and profit to the Order. She was then saluted with the grand honors. The other grand officers were then installed, after which an address was delivered by the installing officers, in which he prayed that they would emulate the self-sacrificing spirit of Adan, the meekness of Ruth, the devotion of Esther, the faith of Martha, and the love of Electa; and follow their glorious examples. The Grand Marshal then proclaimed the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for the State of New York duly established, and its officers elected and duly installed, after which an ode was sung and the Grand Chapter was closed in ample form.

The Homestead Law.

As frequent enquiries are made relative to the law as applies to soldiers of the late war, we print the act in full, as follows:

"That every private soldier and officer who have served in the army of the United States, during the rebellion, for ninety days and remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the United States, or marine in the corps, or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any register or receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed, and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor."

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with law, has prescribed the following regulations:

In case of a party desiring to avail himself thereof, he will be required to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to a form prescribed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit, and on his doing so, allow him to make payment of the $10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th of May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the land at $2.50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to his office in your monthly homestead returns.

Regarding settlements and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this kind of entries are the same as in other homestead entries.

Sainte-Beuve on Napoleon III.

Le Temps gives us this hitherto unpublished fragment from the pen of that brilliant master in criticism, Sainte-Beuve. It is the beginning of an article on "The History of Cæsar:"

There are two kinds of Cæsars—the Cæsars by nature, by genius, and the Cæsars by will. The first, if considered in the light of their great type, Julius, are genius itself in all its imperial breadth and diversity; men representative of humanity, with all humanity's best and worst qualities, its exaltations, its grandeurs, its happy audacities, its brilliancy, its captivations, its uses, its versatility, its intrigues and vices. All that is necessary to know at a given time, Cæsar knows; all that is to be attempted to be accomplished, he does on the instant. He speaks, dictates, acts, always with the same calm superiority; elegant, eloquent, lavish, first alike in the forum and in the banqueting hall, he is the future king of the human race and king of good fellows. He has the genius of Alcibiades, but the fixed and pertinacious ambition which Alcibiades had not. He is not a child-hero, as was that demi-god, Alexander; but he keeps his youth longer, guarding himself alike from the delirium of triumph and the excesses of drunkenness. The great Captain, hardened by fatigue, prompt, active, exhaustless in combinations, he permits himself neither to be carried away by the intoxication of conquest, nor arrested by the scruples of the civilian, or the remorse of humanity on the battle-field; to-morrow, gentle, tender, merciful, charming his friends, conciliating his enemies, thoughtful of all, full of immense projects of use to the empire—projects which he is ever prepared to execute without hesitation, and even under the ice and snow of age. This Cæsar, whom we may approve or disapprove—this king of thunderbolts and lightnings, wears, too, all fine, seductive graces; he is the very son of Venus!

The Cæsars of the second order are manufactured. They are heroes through much pain and infinite labor. They have determined to become Cæsars, and by dint of repeating their role, being permeated by it, they in a measure attain their object. Born in the purple, or beside the purple, they are inspired by a blind credulity in all the reflections, all the stereotyped surroundings of their cradle. They grow up in a sort of dynastic religion, from whose limitations they never attempt to extricate themselves.

They could as easily cease to be men as to cease believing themselves Cæsars. Even fallen or banished, they never despair or doubt. That one ambition, which they impress upon themselves in youth, and which they never for a moment lose sight of, their education so exclusive, so incomplete, yet so perpetually tending toward one point, gives them success. Their intellect, their thought, they fix upon a goal invisible to all others, and assified to themselves alone, a goal which they contemplate and struggle toward without cessation. In their faith in themselves lies their power. We must not ask them not to be mysterious; their political strength is inseparable from mystery. We see them thus, perhaps, without a drop of hereditary blood in their veins, without a single primitive trait of the founding genius of their race, seem to become, by force of application, study, culture, its worthy and legitimate inheritors. As the cranium of a child is changed in form under a continued pressure, so they make up their chnracter in the mold of their inflexible vocation. They are in some sort deformed into sovereigns, into Emperors. Everything is pushed in one direction, and they come out from the mold in unvarying similitude. By long habit changed in nature they really require something of the high qualities of their office—the love of greatness, and the semblance of greatness, an imposing assurance, a sang-froid, a tranquility, a presence of mind which nothing disturbs, and which sometimes wears the aspect of genius itself, a feeling of superiority to all who surround them, which is justified when it makes itself accepted. We must ask of them, however, none of those diversities of genius which distinguished the first, the divine Cæsar. In war, placed face to face with difficulties, obstacles, *quadrilateres*, they are at a stand, at their wits' end. In peace, obliged to face problems of state where the spontaneous force of genius is required, they hesitate, vacillate, are irresolute. "We must do something great," they say, but this deed of power of which they never cease to dream they know not how to perform, even how to imitate. It must be prepared for them, brought to them already shaped and in order, and they accept it, often without too much discrimination, without distinguishing the semblance from the real. Weak, indecisive on nearly all points, indifferent ever, they have but one wish, an object well defined to be Cæsars. They have the mark of Cæsar, the mask, the sign on the forehead, a striking resemblance, a sluggish carriage, one extraordinary, august if you will, something original in their pose, something mysterious and not to be defined. We must not look beyond this vulgar appearance of personal power, of royalty; we must not go deeper to seek for anything clear or positive. They have aspirations rather than plans. One may not hope to find in them the fine powers, the charming originalities of the great Cæsar. If you desire their favor, indulge in no subtle turn, no delicate shade of meaning—they cannot understand it. Mind in attempting to serve them has its labor for its pains; they are deaf to all which is not of one personal thought. The choice of men is to them a thing of small care and consideration. They really take the worst to the prejudice of the best, so long as they are convinced that these men consider their master to be the true Cæsar, the born hero—the one man who is sufficient to any given situation.

Keeping a Thousand Hens.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

With a flock of 1,000 fowls, at least six acres are requisite. Some have given this rule, an acre to each hundred. This area should be fenced in with boards or pickets, and houses erected, large enough to accommodate 100 fowls for roosting, shelter from storms, and laying. It is not essential that these houses should be expensive, but they should face the south, and the fronts should be partially or entirely glazed. The glazing should be by sashes, which may be opened easily by hinges above, and may be left open through the summer, to permit a free circulation of air. The care of these houses should be intrusted to a capable person, as on their proper management the success of the poultry largely depends. In addition to the poultry house, there should be provided numbers of low sheds, beneath which the fowls may take shelter from the heat of the sun or from storms.

Care should be taken to prevent the ingress of vermin, skunks, weasels, &c., to the grounds; and one or more good dogs should be confined within the inclosure, care being taken to secure dogs which will not trouble the fowls, but which are good watch-dogs, and vigilant. An abundance of pure water is absolutely necessary, and unless a brook runs through or a pond is located on the land, water should be brought by a ram or pumped by a wind-mill from a well. Fowls drink a great quantity of water, and it should be of as pure quality as can be obtained. The preparation of the grounds, and building of the houses and sheds having been completed, the stock may be procured.

For all practical purposes the common dunghill fowl is as good as any, as we have proved completely to our satisfaction. In selecting a stock take hens from one to two years old, bright-eyed red-combed, clean-legged fowls, as large and well formed as can be obtained. There is no need of a crower with the large flocks, the breeders being selected and kept separate from the others; for laying purposes, hens do better away from a cock than with one, and if a number of male birds are together, the fights and troubles will be incessant. The care of the poultry is not great after they are placed in the park. The fowls selected for breeding purposes should be kept in flocks of twenty, in yards separate from the others, and each of these small flocks should have a male bird. These birds should be the very best to be obtained, strong, well formed, and hardy, and the cock should be two years old, healthy, strong, and courageous. We believe that a Brahma cock, such as we have described, crossed with the dunghill fowls, would get better and more marketable chickens than would any other breed. This, however, is for the poultryman to decide.

Foreign Scenes.

STRASBURG.

The total amount of destruction wrought Strasburg during the bombardment was very great, four hundred houses being burnt down, seventeen hundred civilians killed or wounded and eight thousand persons made roofless. The estimate of the total damage done in the city is set down at 180,000,000f, or between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. The havoc is worst in the Jews' quarter, the fishermans' quarter, St. Nicholas, Einkenmatt, Broglie, and the neighborhood of the Stein Strass. In the town itself nearly all the principal buildings are reduced to ashes. The Prefecture, the Protestant Church, the theatre, the museum, the artillery school, infantry barracks, military magazines, railway stations, and worst of all the library with all its invaluable contents have been entirely destroyed. The citadel, with arsenel and church is no more. The grammar school is likewise severely damaged.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following description of the of the recent

DISTRIBUTION OF THE IRON CROSSES

In the court-yard of the palace of Versailles: "There was a parade to-day at 10 o'clock, which was held in a remarkable place. On the upper step of the two steps, from which arises the pedstal of the equestrian statue of Louis the Great, stood a powerfully built man in the prime of life, of fine bearing, with a full beard, and a keen bright eye. Two stars are on his breast, but it does not need them to mark the Crown Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat cap, with peak and red band, undress frock and long boots coming above the knees. On his left an officer of dragoons held a salver encircled with laurels on which were placed a heap of the iron crosses and their ribbons which will mark this war. The cross is of iron with a silver edge: on one side is a crown with the letters F. W. (for Friedrich Wilhelm, the name of the prince), three oak leaves, and the date 1813; on the other side a crown, with the letter W. for Wilhelm, the king's name, and the date 1870. The ribbon is broad black with a white border. On the right of the prince stood a group of Generals and officers of the staff. * * * In the court-yard drawn up at right angles to the statue of Louis the Great, a regiment of dismounted dragoons formed one side of the square, of which that facing the statue was constituted by two regiments in masses of grand divisions in close order, with the officers on the flanks; and on the left of the prince, below, two lines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipients of the crosses. A band of buglers and drummers, apart at one end of the angles of the square, gave a martial welcome to the prince when he entered and mounted the steps of the statue. There, as he stood were 'France triumphant over Spain,' 'France triumphant over the German empire' before him, and 'peace' and 'abundance' nearer at hand; and in monumental rows on each side were old Du Guesclin, grim Turenne, Bayard, Condé, and the latter effigies of Jourdan, Masséna, Lannes, Mortier, and the rest of the illustrious sixteen who once adorned the Pont de la Concorde. Higher still lift your eyes over those serried helmets, just across the angle of the statue of Louis the Great, and above the Prince's head, as you look from the left of the court you see an inscription on the front of the pavilion. The words are 'A toutes les gloires de la France.' But the happy recipients of the iron cross came up, one after another, to the number of more than thirty; and the pr