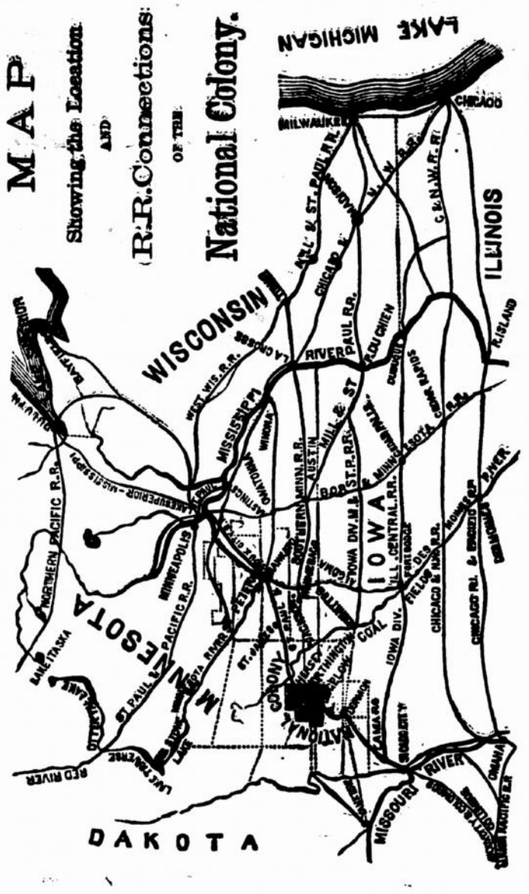
Historical Society

The Worthington Advance.

VOL V WORTHINGTON NOBLES CO., MINN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876. NO. 15.

150,000 Acres of Land for Sale on Long Time and Small Payments, by the

NATIONAL COLONY



The National Colony.

The national colony is located in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa. It comprises twelve townships of land in Nobles county, Minnesota, and three and one half townships in Osceola county, Iowa, the land being undulating prairie, watered by streams and lakes, and having a soil of sandy loam from two to four feet in depth. There are twenty townships of land in Nobles county, and it is admitted on all hands that this county lies in the very heart of what is called the "CREAM OF THE PRAIRIES." Southwestern Minnesota, by general consent, long since took the name of the "GARDEN OF THE STATE."

Lakes.

There are some fifty lakes, great and small, in Nobles county. The principal ones are Lakes Okabena, Ocheeda, Indian Lake, and Graham Lakes. Within a radius of eight miles of Worthington there are over twenty-four miles of lake front.

Stock Growing.

The numerous lakes and the luxuriant grasses of this region adapt it to stock-growing in an eminent degree, and a number of settlers are arranging to engage in stock-growing, dairying and cheese-making. The dry winters and fine climate are exceedingly favorable to the health of all kinds of stock. Beef cattle grown here can be delivered in Chicago for less money than by stock-growers living within twenty miles of that city. Two cheese factories now in operation in the county

Railroads.

Two railroads now in operation to Worthington. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad runs in a southwesterly direction across Nobles county, keeping the people in daily communication with both St. Paul, distant 177 miles, and Sioux City, distant 92 miles. The Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad extends westward to La Verne and will soon be completed to Sioux Falls. Preparations are now making to extend the Southern Minnesota to Worthington within the next year. Another proposed road is a narrow-gauge coal road to the Iowa coal fields, which will, in due time, no doubt be built. Another road is projected from Sioux City to Worthington by way of the Rock River Valley. The Southern Minnesota Company contemplates building a branch northwest from Worthington to Pipestone county.

Towns and Villages.

There are three villages in the county, all of which are railroad stations, viz: Worthington, Bigelow and Hersey.

Worthington

Is the county seat, and is a thriving town, drawing trade from nine of the surrounding counties. It is situated on West Okabena Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, having a circumference of about six miles, and presenting upon its shores many elevated sites for residences. It furnishes sand, gravel, boulders, ice and water in abundance for the town, to say nothing of boating, fishing, gunning, etc. The business of the town is represented by over twenty stores, five hotels, several lumber yards, fuel yards, meat markets, livery stables, etc., and one large steam flouring mill and two weekly newspapers. The professions are represented by three physicians, two dentists, and four lawyers. There are five church organizations in the place, viz.: Union Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Disciples. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians both have neat church edifices, and the Methodists own the large building known as Methodist Block, containing Miller Hall, in which they hold services. The various societies are represented by a Masonic Lodge, a Good Templar Lodge, and a Post of the Grand Army.

Worthington has a good graded school, with three departments, on the Independent District plan. A fine School Building has been erected.

In culture and character, the people of Worthington are admitted to be far superior to those of frontier towns generally. The temperance feature of the Colony, which excludes the liquor traffic, has attracted the better class and excluded the more vicious class of settlers. We know of no place in the west where an investment in town lots will pay better

BIGELOW is a thriving village located some ten miles south-west of Worthington near the Iowa line. It is a railroad station and contains several stores, shops, warehouses, etc., and a cheese factory in successful operation.

HERSEY is another railroad station and village located about eight miles north-east of Worthington. It contains a postoffice, hardware store, lumber yard, hotel, etc, and is located in a beautiful and fertile region, and has a promising future before it.

Temperance and Education.

The National Colony is founded upon a temperance and educational basis. These features entered into the original plan of Dr. A P. Miller and Professor R. F. Humiston, the founders, and were among the chief inducements which brought to this locality the intelligent class of people, who have located here. No intoxicating beverages are sold in the county. The town charter of Worthington prohibits the liquor traffic. The educational interests of the town and county are in the hands of advanced men, who appreciate the importance of superior educational facilities and who will have them whatever they may cost. A few years hence will witness the establishment of the Worthington Seminary upon a permanent basis. There are now about fifty school districts organized in the county.

Climate.

The climate of Southwestern Minnesota is probably its chief attraction. The atmosphere is dry and is almost a specific for all pulmonary and bronchial affections. Consumption and ague are unknown here, and the exhilerating air gives energy to constitutions which would succumb in a more humid climate. The abounding good health and energy of the people are a source of constant remark and congratulation.

Advantages.

The advantages of this region are briefly summarized as follows: Fertile soil, convenient markets, and healthful climate; superior mail, railroad, school, church and other privileges; and no ague, no consumption, no liquor traffic, no desperadoes, no Indians.

The National Colony is a community founded, like any other community, upon legitimate and recognized business and social principles, without any communism or any peculiar feature other than the exclusion of the liquor traffic.

In addition to the advantages above named, every settler upon these lands has all the benefits arising from the location here of the NATIONAL COLONY and of the constant active and efficient work of that organization, of which Miller, Humiston & Co. are the proprietors and managers.

Settlers upon these lands will be transported from Chicago, and intermediate stations, at greatly reduced rates

Descriptive Pamphlets, containing full information in regard to the Colony lands, will be sent free to any one applying personally or by letter to

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO., Worthington, Minn,

ALLEN GIBSON, National Colony Agent, 106 Fifth Av., Chicago, Ill.

Or F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

SENATE.—Dec. 5.—In the Senate, on the 5th, Mr. Morton submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide for the election of President and Vice President by direct vote of the people. Mr. Write presented a petition for the division of Iowa into judicial districts, northern and southern. Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to establish the Territory of the Black Hills. The resolution to provide an inquiry into the State elections was taken up, and after the reading of the President's message was discussed at length and passed, five Democrats voting with the Republicans on the final question. Mr. Merriam introduced a bill to alter the times prscribed for holding elections and counting the electoral vote.

HOUSE—Dec. 5th.—Mr. Plaisted asserted that he distinctly voted in the negative on the resolutions introduced on the previous day by Mr. Hewitt, but was recorded in the affirmative. The change of the vote was opposed by the Democrrts because it would defeat the motion. The Republicans claimed that the record should be changed. The speaker ruled that the change should be made, but Mr. Fuller arose on the Democratic side and said he had voted in the affirmative, but his vote was not recorded in the journal; after this correction was made the speaker exercised his privilege and voted in the affirmative, which carried the question. A somewhat heated discussion was carried on during this skirmishing, but of no importance except as regarding the rules of the House. After the reading of the President's message, the following committee on the investigations ordered in the South were announced: On Louisiana: Messrs. Morrison, Jenks, McMahon, Lynde, Blackburn, Meade, House, Phelps, New, Ross, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Danford, Hurlbut, of Illinois, Crapo and Joyce. On Florida: Messrs. Thompson, Debolt, Walling, Hopkins, Garfield and Dunnell. In the South Carolina committee the name of Mr. Cochrane was substituted for that of Mr. Stenger, excused on account of illness in his family.

On the 6th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Windom introduced a bill to extend the provisions of a land grant to a Minnesota railroad, after which the standing committees were announced. The resolution of Mr. Withers to inquire into the sending of troops to Petersburg, Va., was called up and discussed, and after slight modification, passed. A message from the President, accompanied by a report of Senator Sherman and other members of the committee who attended the canvass made by the returning board in Louisiana was presented. A motion was made to print the document entire, and after discussion the subject was referred to the committee on printing.

In the Senate on the 7th, a communication signed by Carl Schurz and J. B. Henderson was received, praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the various States by which the electoral vote for President and Vice President may be conferred on the Supreme Court. The committee on printing reported in favor of printing all the depositions accompaning the report of Hon. John Sherman on the election in Louisiana The printing was opposed by Thurman, Eaton and others and a lengthy discussion of the question was had, including the legality of the the count in that State, and of the action of the Governor of Oregon in withholding the certificate from the Republican elector and giving the same to the Democratic elector. The report was ordered printed. A resolution was offered instructing the committee on privileges and elections into the affairs in Oregon mentioned above—ordered printed. Mr. Howe introduced a bill to restrain unauthorized persons from acting as electors.

In the House on the 7th, Mr. McCrary ntroduced a resolution for a joint committee to prepare rules, either constitutional or legislative, such as may best be calculated to secure the counting of the Presidential votes in a manner that shall not be questioned. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Frye presented a protest from the Colorado Legislature against the refusal of the House to admit to his seat the member-elect from that State. The House then adjourned.

On the 8th inst. in the Senate, on a motion to take up Edmunds' resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing the manner of counting the electoral vote, Merrimon made the point of order that under the 21st joint rule the resolution could not now be considered. The Chair (Ferry) overruled the point, and announced that the joint rules were not in force. Merrimon appealed from the decision of the Chair, with other Democrats arguing that the joint rules were in force, because they could not be abolished by one House without the consent of the other. Bayard (Dem.) as at the last session of Congress, sided with the Republicans, and asserted that the joint rules might be terminated by each House at its discretion. Without the transaction of other important business the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Baker of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage growing out of loss or destruction of property during the late rebellion. A resolution for the appointment of a committee, and requesting the Senate to appoint a like a committee to act therewith, to present to the Supreme Court for their opinion on such questions bearing on the jurisdiction and powers of the two houses in joint session in counting the electoral vote as said committees may deem important in this crisis, went over on a proposition by the Republicans to debate. The pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The resolution of Thursday by Mr. Wood, of New York, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to or received from military officers in the South was taken up and after debate passed. The House then adjourned to Monday

In the Senate on the 11th, the report of the Democrats attending the Louisiana returning board was ordered printed. The committee on privileges and elections reported favorably on the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the eligibility of Watts, the Oregon elector. Laid over till to-day. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill providing that from and after its enactment the United States shall receive legal tender notes at par in payment of import duties and all dues and revenues of every kind. The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the joint resolution of Edmunds proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the electoral vote for President and Vice-President be counted by the Supreme Court. An amendment was adopted providing that the electors shall vote viva voce, instead of by ballot. Edmunds argued in favor of the proposed amendment at length, and was followed by Morton, who opposed it. Without action the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 11th, under the call of the States the following were the more important bills introduced: Reducing letter postage to two cents; for the purchase of silver bullion, and its coinage into dollars, to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties and coin interest; (by Glover dem.) To protest States against domestic violence—providing that the President shall not use the army until after the Legislature of a State has certified to him that the authority of the State is forcibly resisted, and that it is unable to overcome such resistance, or after the Governor has certified that riot, insurrection or overt acts of rebellion have occurred which he has endeavored and is unable to suppress, and that the Legislature cannot be convened because of such violence. The rules were suspended and and the judiciary committee instructed to inquire on the legality of the circular letter issued by the Attorney General during the late Presidential campaign to United States Marshals in relation to their powers and duties in such election.

The Louisiana Canvass.

As Viewed by the Republican Visiting Committee.

President Grant has sent to Congress the report of the committee of Republicans which visited New Orleans to witness the canvass of votes in Louisiana. The report is addressed "to the President of the United States" and would make several columns of this paper. It elaborately reviews the Louisiana election law, cites the intimidation of previous years, describes and eulogizes the members of the returning board, etc. The committee state that a secret circular was issued by the Democrats, giving instruction how to proceed to carry the election. The report concludes with the following statement:

There were in the State of Louisiana on the day of election 92,996 white registered voters and 115,310 colored, a majority of the latter of 22,314. It was well known that it left free to vote uninfluenced by violence the blacks would be almost unanimously Republican, and that with the white Republican vote it would be about equal to that above indicated.

The plan appears to have been to select for the purposes of intimidation and violence as few parishes as possible, for in 40 of 57 parishes where these were not employed, the Republican majority was 600; but to select those in which the colored vote, as compared with the white, would be large unless unlawfully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected that should any majority they could thus obtain in such parishes be rejected they would nevertheless attain their purpose by the suppression of the large Republican vote. In pursuance of this plan, five of the parishes selected in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced were East and West Feliciana, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrage so prevailed during and preceeding the election as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portion of East Feliciana; Morehouse which adjoins the State of Arkansas, and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse.

The geographical position of these five parishes was well suited to the purpose to be obtained, for it was easy for the members of the clubs to be formed therein and who usually perpetrated their outrages with masked faces, to pretend they were committed by border ruffians from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be accomplished than was the great disproportion existing therein between the numbers of whites and colored voters. The former numbered but 5,134; the latter 13,244—the majority of the latter being equal to more than one-third of the entire majarity of colored voters in fifty-seven parishes of the State.

The returns of votes actually cast in those five parishes suggest that the clubs to whom was assigned the task of securing a democratic majority therein had performed the work of violence effectually, whilst the proof discloses [brief summaries of portions of which are hereto annexed] that where violence and intimidation were inefficient, murder, mutilation and whipping were resorted to. Instead of a majority of 6,000 or 7,000, which the Republicans should have had in these parishes, upon a fair election, there was actually returned to the board a Democratic majority for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, Morehouse and Ouachita of 3,878; and in East Felicinia, where the registered colored voters number 2,127, not a Republican vote for elector was cast. In East Baton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored registered voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democrats claim a majority of 617, which, but for the rejection of several polls by the commissioners and supervisors of election would have been returned to the board as votes actually cast.

If to the Democratic majority from the four parishes as above stated we add 617, as claimed and insisted upon by the returning board, a Democratic majority of 4,595, is the result of the election in the five parishes, containing 13,245 colored Republican and 5,134 white Democratic voters. The conclusion that intimidation and violence alone could have produced this is almost irresistible, and that such influence were employed and were supplemented by murder when it was thought necessary, is established by the proofs already referred.

It but confirms this conclusion to refer to the vote cast in these five parishes in 1874, when no special motive existed for the use of cruel means to influence the election. The Republican majority therein was then 3,797.

A result so suggestive of violence and intimidation was obtained by means the most terrible and revolting. Organized clubs of masked armed men, formed as recommended by the democratic committee, rode through the country at night, marking their course by whipping, shooting, wounding, maiming, mutilation and murder, of women and children, and defenseless men, whose houses were forcibly entered whilst they slept, and as their inmates fled through fear, the pistol and the rifle, the knife and the rope, were employed to do their horrid work. Crimes like these, testified to by scores of witnesses, were the means employed in Louisiana to elect a President of the United States.

Such was the force of a large mass of the testimony upon which the adjudication had been reached. The members of the board, acting under oath, were bound by the law. If convinced by the testimony that riot, tumult, acts of violence or armed disturbance did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of election at any poll or voting place, or did materially change the result of the election there, it had to reject the votes thus cast and exclude them from their final returns.

Of the effect of such testimony the board was the sole and final judge, and if in reaching a conclusion, it exercised good faith and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected, even if upon like proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals or persons. To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizens in fair and peaceful excercise of the right to vote, to secure him against violence, intimidation, outrage, and especially murder, when he attempts to perform his duty should be the desire of all men, and the aim of every Republican Government.

If political success shall be attained by such violent and terrible means as were resorted to in many parishes of Louisiana, complaint should not be made if the votes thus obtained are renounced by judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio,
E. W. STOUGHTON of New York,
J. H. VAN ALLEN of New York,
EUGENE HALE of Maine,
J. A. GARFIELD of Ohio,
CORTLAND PARKER of New Jersey,
W. D. KELLY of Pennsylvania,
SIDNEY CLARK and
J. C. WILSON of Kansas.

Merchant's Gargling Oil has become one of the most popular liniments for human flesh that is now prepared, while for horses and cattle it has no equal in the world. We are assured by those who have used it for piles—one of whom is a distinguished physician—that among all the various pile remedies, none afforded such speedy relief as the Gargling Oil,—Louisville (Ky.) Daily Democratic, June 4, 1856,

EXCLAMATION.

At church I sat within her pew,
O Pew!
But there I heard
No pious word—
I saw *alone* her eye of blue!

I saw her bow her head so gracious,
O Gracious!
The choir sang,
The organ rang—
And seemed to fill the building spacious.

I could not hear the gospel law,
O Law!
My future bride
Was by my side—
I found all else a mighty bore!

And when pealed forth the organ thunder,
O Thunder!
I fixed my eyes
In mute surprise
On her, whose beauty was a wonder.

To me, that maiden was most dear,
O Dear!
And she was mine,
Joy too divine
For human words to picture here.

Her love seemed like a prayer to bless me—
O bless me!
Before she came
My life was tame,
My rarest joys could but oppress me.

The service done, we sought the shore,—
O Shore!
And there we walked
And sadly talked—
More sadly talked than e'er before.

I thought she was the type of goodness,
O Goodness!
But on that day
I heard her say
Plain words, whose very tone was rudeness

We strayed beyond the tide-mill's dam—
O Dam!
She jilted me,
And now I see
That woman's love is all a sham.

JACK EASY.

How many have laughed over the incident related by Capt. Marayatt in his story of Midshipman Easy. In presenting his hero to the public the author tells us how the nurse was installed in eccentric Nicodomus Easy's home as follows:

Mrs. Easy did not find herself equal to nursing her own infant, and it was necessary to look out for a substitute. Now a common person would have been satisfied with a recommendation of the medical man, who looks but to the one thing needful, which is a suffcient and wholesome supply of nourishment for the child; but Mr. Easy was a philosopher, and had latterly taken to craniology, and he desanted very learnedly with the doctor upon the effect of his only son obtaining his nutriment from an unknown source. "Who knows," observed Mr. Easy, "but that my son may not imbibe with his milk the very worst passions of the human nature?"

"I have examined her," replied the doctor, "and can safely recommend her."

"That examination is only preiminary to one more important," replied Mr. Easy. "I will examine her."

"Examine who. Mr. Easy?" exclaimed his wife, who had laid down again on the bed.

"The nurse, my dear."

"Examine what, Mr. Easy?" continued the lady.

"Her head, my dear," replied the husband. "I must ascertain what her propensities are."

"I think you had better let her alone, Mr. Easy. She comes this evening, and I shall question her pretty severely. Doctor Middleton, what do you know of this young person?"

"I know madam, that she is very healthy and strong, or I should not have selected her."

"But is her character good?"

"Really, madam, I know little about her character; but you can make any inquiries you please. But at the same time I ought to observe that if you are too particular on that point, you will have some difficulty in providing yourself.

"Well, we shall see," replied Mrs. Easy.

"And I shall feel," rejoined the husband.

This parlying was interrupted by the arrival of the very person in question, who was announced by the housemaid, and was ushered in. She was a handsome, florid, healthy looking girl, awkward and naive in her manner, and apparently not over-wise; there was more of the dove than the serpent in her composition.

Mr. Easy who was very anxious to make his own discoveries, was the first who spoke. "Young woman come this way. I wish to examine your head."

Oh, dear, It's quite clean I assure you," cried the girl, dropping a courtesy.

Doctor Middleton, who sat between the bed and Mr. Easy's chair, rubbed his hands and laughed. In the meantime, Mr. Easy had untied the string and taken off the cap of the young woman, and was very busy putting his fingers through her hair, during which the face of the young woman expressed fear and astonishment.

I am glad to perceive that you have a large portion of benevolence."

"Yes," replied the young woman dropping another courtesy.

"And veneration also."

"Thanky, sir."

"And the organ of modesty is strongly developed."

"Yes, sir," replied the girl with a smile.

"That's quite a new organ," thought Dr. Middleton.

"Philo-progenitiveness very powerful."

"If you please, sir, I don't know what that is," answered Sarah, with a courtesy.

"Nevertheless, yow have given us a practical illustration. Mr. Easy, I am satisfied. Have you any questions to ask? But it is quite unnecessary."

"To be sure I have, Mr. Easy. Pray, young woman, what is your name?"

"Sarah, is you please, ma'am,"

"How long have you been married?"

"Married ma'am?"

"Yes, married."

"If you please, ma'am, I had a misfortune, ma'am," replied the young girl, casting down her eyes.

"What, have you not been married?"

"No, ma'am, not yet."

"Good heavens! Dr. Middleton, what can you mean by bringing this person here?" exclaimed Mrs. Easy. "Not a married woman, and she has a child!"

"If you please, ma'am," interrupted the young woman, dropping a courtesy, "it was a very little one."

"A very little one," exclaimed Mrs. Easy.

"Yes, ma'am, very small, indeed, and died soon after it was born."

"Oh, Dr. Middleton! What could you mean?"

"My dear madam," exclaimed the doctor, rising from his chair, "this is the only person I could find suited to to the wants of your child, and if you do not take her, I cannot answer for its life. It is true, that a married woman might be procured; but married women who have a proper feeling wil not desert their own children; and as Mr. Easy asserts, and you appear to imagine, the temper and disposition of your child may be affected by the nourishment it receives, I think it more likely to be injured by the milk of a married woman who will desert her own child for the sake of gain. The misfortune which has happened to this young woman is not always a proof of a bad heart, but of strong attachment, and the overweening confidence of simplicity."

"You are correct, doctor," replied Mr. Easy, "and her head proves that she is a modest young woman, with strong religious feeling. kindness of disposition and every other requisite."

"The head may prove it all, for what I know, Mr. Easy, but her conduct tells another tale."

"She is well fitted for the situation, ma'am," continued the doctor.

"And if you please, ma'am," rejoined Sarah, "it is such a little one."

"Shall I try the baby, ma'am," said the monthly nurse, who had listened in silence. "It is fretting so, poor thing, and has its dear little fist right down its throat."

Dr. Middleton gave the signal of assent, and in a few seconds Master John Easy was fixed to Sarah as tight as a leech.

"Lord love it, how hungry it is! There, there, stop it a moment, it's shocking, poor thing."

Mrs. Easy, who was lying on the bed, rose up, and went to the child. Her first feeling was that of envy, that an other should have such a pleasure which was denied to herself, the next that of delight at the satisfaction expressed by the infant. In a few minutes the child fell back in a deep sleep. Mrs. Easy was satisfied; maternal feelings conquered all others, and Sarah was duly installed.

It was not long after Mrs. Easy's confinement that Mr. Easy, who was sitting by her bedside in an easy chair, commenced as follows: "I have been thinking, my dear Mrs. Easy, about the name I shall give this child."

"Name, Mr. Easy! why, what name should you give it but your own?"

"Not so, my dear," replied Mr. Easy, "they call all names proper names, but I think that mine is not. It is the very worst name in the calendar."

"Why, what's the mather with it, Mr. Easy?"

"The matter affects me as well as the boy. Nicodemus is a long name to write at full length, and Nick is vulgar. Besides, as there will be two Nicks, they will very naturally call my boy young Nick, which will be diabolical."

"Well, Mr. Easy, at all events then let me choose the name."

"That you shall, my dear, and it was with this view that I mentioned the subject so early."

"I think, Mr. Easy, I will call the boy after my poor father—his name shall be Robert."

"Very well, my dear, if you wish it, it shall be Robert. You shall have your own way. But I think, my dear, upon a little consideration, you will acknowledge that there is a decided objection."

"An objection, Mr. Easy?"

"Yes, my dear; Robert may be very well, but you must reflect upon the consequences; he is certain to be called Bob."

"Well, my dear, and suppose they do call him Bob?"

"I cannot bear even the supposition, my dear. You forget the county in which you are residing, the downs covered with sheep."

"Why, Mr. Easy, what can sheep have to do with a Christian name?"

"There it is; women never look to consequences. My dear, they have a good deal to do with the name of Bob. I will appeal to any farmer in the country, if ninety-nine shepherds' dogs out of one hundred are not called Bob. Now observe, your child is out of doors somewhere in the fields or plantations. You want, and you call him. Instead of your child, what do you find? Why, a dozen curs, at least who come running up to you, all answering to the name of Bob, and wagging their stumps of tails. You level your only son to the brute creation by giving him a Christian name which, from its peculiar brevity, has been monopolized by all the dogs in the county. Any other name you please, my dear, but in this one instance you must allow me to lay my positive veto."

"Well, then, let me see—but I'll think of it, Mr. Easy; my head aches very much just now."

"I will think for you, my dear. What do you you say to John?"

"Oh, no, Mr. Easy, such a common name?"

"A proof of its popularity, my dear. It is scriptural—we have the apostle and the baptist—we have a dozen popes who were all Johns. It is royal—we have plenty of kings who were Johns—and, moreover, it is short, and sounds honest and manly."

"Yes, very true, my dear; but they will call him Jack."

"Well, we have had several celebrated characters who were Jacks. There was—let me see—Jack the Giant Killer, and Jack of the Bean Stalk—and Jack—Jack"—

"Jack Spratt," replied Mrs. Easy.

"And Jack Cade, Mrs. Easy, the great rebel—and Three Fingered Jack, Mrs. Easy, the celebrated negro—and, above all, Jack Fallstaff, ma'am, honest Jack Fallstaff—honest Jack Fallstaff—witty Jack Fallstaff"—

"I thought, Mr. Easy, that I was to be permitted to choose the name."

"Well, so you shall be, my dear; I give it up to you. Do just as you please; but depend upon it that John is the right name. Is it not, my dear?"

"It's the way you always treat me, Mr. Easy; you say that you give it up, and I shall have my own way, but I never do have it. I am sure that the child will be christened John."

"Nay, my dear, it shall be just what you please. Now I recollect it, there were several Greek emperors who were Johns; but decide for yourself, my dear."

"No, no," replied Mrs. Easy, who was ill, and unable to contend any longer, "I give it up, Mr. Easy. I know how it will be, as it always is: you give me my own way as people give pieces of gold to their children, it's their own money but they must not spend it. Pray call him John."

"There, my dear, did I not tell you you would be of the same opinion upon reflection? I knew you would. I have given you your own way, and you tell me to call him John; so now we are both of the same mind, and that point is settled."

"I should like to go to sleep, Mr. Easy; I feel far from well."

"You shall always do just as you like, my dear," replied the husband "and have your own way in everything. It is the greatest pleasure I have when I yield to your wishes. I will walk in the garden. Good bye my dear."

Mrs. Easy made no reply and the philosopher quitted the room. As may be imagined, on the following day the boy was christened John.

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Not a few discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of a pendulum, suggested by the vibrating of a chandeller in a cathedral; the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of a lid of a tea-kettle; the utility of coal-gas for light, experimented on by an ordinary tobacco-pipe of white-clay; the magnificent property of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice while holding spectacle glasses between his thumb and finger—are well-known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Prof. Galvani of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation, but his wife is considered as actually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in bad health, some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table, skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near an electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and 1792 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discoverey for his basis, Prof. Alessandro Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the "voltaic pile."

The discovery of glass-making was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled.

Blancourt says that the making of plate-glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone to recover the glass, it was found in the form of a plate, such as could not be produced by the ordinary process of blowing.

Glass pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments worn by the ladies, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656 a Venetian named Jaquin discovthat the scales of a fish called bleak-fish possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to the water. He found by experimenting that beads dipped into this water assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coat, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off; and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. Making these beads is carried on to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube, the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a waxed coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fish to produce half a pint of the liquid, to which a small quantity of sal-amoniac and isinglass are afterward added.

Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacconist shop at Limerick. One night his house, which was uninsured, was burned to the ground. As he contemplated the smoking ruins on the following morning in a state bordering on despair, some of the poorer neighbors, groping among the embers for what they could find, stumbled upon several canisters of unconsumed but half-baked snuff, which they tried, and found so pleasant to their nose that they soon loaded their waistcoat pockets with it. Lundy Foot, aroused from his stupor, imitated their example and took a pinch of his own property, when he was struck by the superior pungency and flavor it had acquired from the great heat to which it had been exposed. Acting upon the hint, he took another house in a place called Black Yard, erected ovens and set about the manufacture of high-dried commodity which soon became widely known as Black-Yard snuff. Eventually he took a large house in Dublin, and making his customers pay literally through the nose, amassed a great fortune by having been ruined.