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HOMES IN THE WEST.

Persons looking westward for homes can procure full information concerning the GARDEN SPOT of Iowa and Minnesota, by subscribing for the Worthington ADVANCE, published at Worthington Minnesota. Send $2 for one year; $1 for six months, and 50 cents for three months, to "ADVANCE, Worthington Nobles county, Minnesota."

CURRENT TOPICS.

ALL hope of again seeing Professor Wise alive will have to be abandoned. Now that the body of his companion on the ill-fated voyage has been found and identified there is scarcely a possibility that the venerable aeronaut could have escaped.

A CHEAP and simple piece of machinery has just been invented and is in operation at Westchester, S. C., which spins seed cotton into thread. It is claimed the this invention will add 100 per cent to the profit of the planter, as it saves him the expense of ginning, bailing, bagging and ties.

As a proof of the economy practised by the new Government of Egypt, the Austrian journal *Bonbs* gives the following illustration: Criminals of a certain grade are entitled to one hundred lashes with the bamboo cane; but a superior court has reduced the number to fifty, on the ground that the Government is obliged to spend too much for bamboo canes, when the lashes are too lavishly administered.

THEY begin life very early in New York. A day or two ago a seventeen months-old girl shot herself fatally. This infant was not dissapointed in love or anything of that sort which drives girls to kill themselves. She was just creeping across the floor and found a loaded pistol with which she played until it went off and killed her. It is possible the owner of that pistol did not get it as a premium with a religious paper, and yet that might have been the case.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS is hereditary, and Dr. D. F. Lincoln of Boston, in a paper on "School Hygene," just published, shows by statistics gained from examination of the eyes of children in the public schools that the infirmity is continually increasing, so that ultimately Americans may become a near-sighted race. It is, however, possible to correct the tendency to near-sightedness in the young, and the matter is now receiving much attention from oculists in many parts of the country.

THERE is said to be a woman in the Indiana State Prison, serving out a sentence for life, who offers $80,000 to any man who will marry her and release her from durance vile. One heroic individual with the name of Schwartzmiller, has come forward to sacrifice himself for the sum of 80,000, but the Governor of Indiana has been forced to disappoint his aspirations; the laws of the United States contain no provision whereby a person can be released by any such romantic process.

THE poet Whittier recently gave the following account of the origin of his famous poem entitled "Maud Muller:" He was driving with his sister through York, Maine, and stopped at a harvest field to enquire the way. A young girl raking hay near the stone wall stopped to answer their inquiries. Whittier noticed, as she talked, that she bashfully raked the hay over her bare feet, and she was fresh and fair. The little incident left its impression, and he wrote out the poem that very evening.

HAYNES set himself up for a religious leader in Texas, even claiming to be a divinity, sent to the earth to take charge of all spiritual affairs. He said that he was physically invulnerable, and that it was impossible for anybody or anything to hurt him. His converts, of whom there were hundreds, believed his pretentions, and it is said that a bullet fired at his breast had dropped harmlessly at his feet. But there were scoffers at Corsicana, and they rode Haynes on a rail. His miraculous power failed him in this emergency.

A TRAMWAY has just been opened in the German city of Brunswick on a new principle. The rail has no groove. It is laid exactly flush with the road's level and may thus be crossed at any angle with any description of conveyance without any jar or disturbance. The car is guided and kept in its place on this rail by slight steel studs on the tire of the wheels, which fit into corresponding holes punched in the rail at the distance of every five inches. The invention is that of an English architect, Mr. Edge, of Birmingham, and may be said now to have merged from the experimental stage into that of accomplished fact.

IN Colusa County, California, there is a "wild man," who lives in the woods, obtains food by robbing sheep-holders' cabins and wears no attire whatever. He is described as 35 or 40 years of age apparently, with a long, shaggy beard, long and irregular hair, and a body burned by the sun to a coffee color, and in many places covered with a thick growth of hair. No one has been able to learn his history or who he is. Occasionally he meets holders or travellers, and asks for tobacco, but he refuses to answer any questions, and as soon as he gets his tobacco starts back for the brush. It is supposed that he was originally a fugitive from justice, and that he has become so accustomed to his solitary life that it is second nature to him.

WHISTLING is not a lofty nor yet a useful although it is a universal accomplishment. Though you practice a hundred years and though you whistle ever so whistley, yet the commonest switch-engine that ever scared a human being deaf can beat you. The great and good were never great whistlers. George Washington never sat in a friend's office, with his feet on the window-sill, whistling Grandfather's Clock, against the edge of a card. Strive to emulate George Washington, and, although you may never be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of your countrymen, yet fame will not forget you if they can write upon your tombstone that you never whistled your countrymen into convulsions of intemperate but fruitless profanity.

NEWS SUMMARY

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

In Lancaster county, South Carolina, Mrs. James Adams a white woman, cut the throat of her five children, set fire to her own clothing and burned to death. Supposed to be insane.

A New York telegram of Nov. 7, says: John P. Howes, book-keeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $36,000. Loaning funds of the bank without authority and speculation to make good the loan is given as the cause.

The British brig George S. Berry, Capt. Howard, with lumber from Pensacola for Montevido, arrived at Key West, Florida, Nov. 4, in a state of mutiny. The captain was very badly cut. His life was saved, and the mutiny quelled by his daughter.

CASUALTIES.

Nearly 100 lives have been recently lost by floods on the island of Jamaica.

A Memphis telegram, of Nov. 9, says: 8 deaths from yellow fever occurred during the past week, the majority of them were lingering cases.

A dispatch from Lewes Dell, of Nov. 8, says the ship Lady Octavia from the Breakwater of New York, came into collision with the steamer Champion from New York for Charleston, striking the steamer amidships and sinking her in five minutes. Thirty five are reported saved and thirty-two lost. The collision occurred 25 miles off the Cape. The ship was badly damaged and was being towed to Philadelphia.

The Austrian bark, Rebus, arrived in port at New York on the afternoon of Nov. 8 bringing news of the loss of the schooner Petrel and fifteen of her passengers and crew including the captain. She also brings six survivors, all left of a company of twenty-one persons. Capt. Ivoneich, of the Rebus reports that when thirty-four days out from Trieste he espied the floatng hull of a dismasted vessel full of water and water lodged. That was on the 3d of November in latitude 39 degrees north longitude 66 degrees, 40 minutes west. The wind at the time was a lively gale from the north, and a strong sea was running. The weather was bitterly cold. Some persons were on the hull signaling for help with strips torn from their garments. Notwithstending the danger attending the effort a boat was lowered and after a battle with the elements and at a great risk of life to all concerned, six persons on the wreck were saved. They all survived, and they were all passengers. The schooner Petrel, Capt. Ivoncich. sailed on the 25th.

A terrible disaster occurred at Kansas City, Mo., on the afternoon of Nov. 7, on the corner of Second and Maine streets. The extensive cracker and candy manufactory of Carle & Sons, occupying four brick buildings, tumbled down and was entirely consumed by fire. At the time the accident occurred, 107 persons, mostly girls and boys from 12 to 20 years of age, were at work in the factory, all of whom escaped alive except seven. The cause of the accident cannot be fully determined, but as an explosion occurred simultaneously with the fall of the walls, it is supposed to be a repetition of the accident in New York last year, a starch explosion. As soon as the walls fell the building took fire, and the fire department was on hand in five minutes, and by their efficient services the flames were kept from extending to the buildings adjoining. As soon as news of the accident had spread about the city the parents and friends of those employed there flocked to the scene to learn the fate of their loved ones, with anguish depicted on their countenances until they found those for whom they sought. As soon as the firemen subdued the flames they set to work digging for the dead. Those supposed to be in the ruins are Louise Hummel, Andy McConnel, Geo. Kemper, Johnny Kemper, Emma Kemper, Anna Becker, and Chas. Schubligh.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Richard Schell of New York died Nov. 10.

The wife of Senator Davis of Illinois died at Stockbridge Mass., Nov. 10.

Gen. Noyes, U. S. Minister to France, was in Constantinople, Nov. 6, on his way to Egypt.

Vice Admiral, William R. Reynolds, recently died at his residence in the City of Washington, Nov. 5.

President Diaz has taken firm ground against official intrigues in the coming election in the Republic of Mexico.

There are alarming reports as to the health of Prince Bismarck. The statements of his physicians do not allay the alarm.

The Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, the well known newspaper correspondent, "Burleigh," died at his home in Brooklyn N. Y. Nov. 8.

A Paris telegram, says: Marshal Conrobert, Bonapartist, was elected senator from the department of Louvre Charente, Nov. 9.

William D. Blocher, of Little Rock, Arkansas, one of the publishers of the *Democrat* at that place died Nov. 10 aged 38 years.

The remains of Lieut. William B. Weir, killed by the Indians at Milk River, reached New York, Nov. 4, on the way to their final interment at West Point.

The Viceroy of India telegrahs to London, Nov. 7, as follows: Khan, Governor of Herat is said to be practically imprisoned in the citadel by his troops.

Isaac H. Livermore of Cambridge, Mass., died in Pittsfield in the same State, on Sunday Oct, 9. He was treasurer of the Michigan Central railroad for 25 years.

Gen. Grant has promised to be in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10, and citizens without regard to party are already arranging for the reception, and a big time is expected.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce died at his home in Sparta Georgia, on Sunday, Nov. 9. aged 95 years. He was regarded as the father of Methodistism in Georgia.

A Berlin telegram of Nov. 6, says it has been much noticed in political circles that the Emperor William has invited the Russian Grand Duke Valdimeer and the Russian Ambassador for several days shooting at Lebtzbingen.

Gen. Grant arrived at Galena on the afternoon of Nov. 5. The reception there at his old home was one to be remembered. The greatest good will characterized the meeting. As the train came in numerous salutes were fired, and the vicinity of the station was literally packed with enthusiastic and delighted people. Militia from Galena and neighboring towns were in line. At the depot a band played "Auld Lang Syne" as Grant descended the carriage steps with the mayor of Galena. Gov. Cullom, Mrs. Grant and the rest of the party followed; a procession was formed in the following order: Police, Galena, Freeport and Dubuque militia, old soldiers of Galena, Dubuque veteran corps, Gen. Grant and party in carriages and distinguished citizens of Galena Every building was lavishly decorated and elaborate arches were erected in the several streets. The procession made the circuit of the town, school children singing "America." A formal greeting was extended by State Senator McClellan, to which Gen. Grant replied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coal miners at the mines near Columbus, Ohio, have struck for higher wages.

The steamship, France, from Havre, arrived at New York, Nov, 6, bringing $873,000 in gold.

Gold bullion continues to be largely drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States.

The steamship Meeker, from Europe, arrived in New York Nov. 8, bringing $712,000 in gold and silver coin.

The loss to the American linen mill at Fall River, Mass., by the operations of the late treasurer Paine, amounts to $50,000.

The London Times, Calcutta dispatch, says there seems to be little doubt of the Ameer's treachery. The general opinion is that he will be sent as a State prisoner to India.

In New York Nov. 8, the general missionary convention at the M. E. church appropriated $600,000 for missionary work the ensuing year, which is an increase of $50,000 on the amount appropriated last year.

A court martial has been instituted at Fort Mead, Dakota, Territory, to try Major Reno, of Custer massacre notoriety, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" the specifications being drunkenness and insult to a woman.

Advices from Bismark, D. T. of Nov. 5, state that the steamers Butte, Sherman, Col. MacLeod, and Batchelor are above, and ice plenty above Buford. Big Horn just in. Bishop Martin, sent by the United States to interview Sitting Bull is a passenger. There is an immense lot of freight for the Hills here, but the weather is not favorable for transportation.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. Sherman: The death of Major General Joseph Hooker, U. S. A., retired, which took place at Garden City, Long Island on the 31st ult. is announced to the army. In announcing the decease of this gallant veteran, honored with the thanks of Congress for his spirit, energy and endurance, the General takes occasion to recall to the memory of the army the distinguished services rendered by Gen. Hooker through the war with Mexico as well as in the late war. His gallantry in the former gave promise of the superior courage, vigor and skill in action which has since characterized him. It is not necessary here to narrate his achievements. They are matters of familiar history and his soldierly deeds may well excite the admiration and emulation of his surviving comrades. In honor to his memory the commanding General of the military division of Atlanta will cause minute guns to be fired at Fort Columbus and the flag to be displayed at half-mast during the funeral ceremonies at New York city. Like honors will be paid at Newport barracks, Kentucky, on the day of interment in Cincinnati. Officers are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Mark Lane *Express* says: In the southern counties of England there are many fields of beans still exposed to the weather. In the later districts in Scotland the harvesting of oats still drags on. Irish advices contrast favorably with these. The wet and foul condition of the land in England delays plowing. Comparatively little wheat is yet sown. Despite the damp weather a good deal of English wheat has been threshed lately, with results fully confirming the shortness of the crop. The condition of the bulk of wheat which was offered for sale the past week, owing to the pressing procuring needs of farmers, has been anything but good. Really sound grain fit for milling or sowing has been comparatively rare, and was unaffected by the decline of 1s@2s per quarter, which has been generally quoted. Trade is very dull. If no further decline occurs in foreign wheat before the approaching close of the Baltic ports by ice, there appears to be sufficient strength in the trade to withstand the action of America without the present range of values undergoing much alteration during the winter. Even if a slight further fall occurs it is more than likely that it will be speedily recovered under the influence of the increased demand for France. The local trade has been very quiet throughout the week, with only a moderate consumptive demand. Speculators were anxious to realize, and prices receded about 1s per quarter for all descriptions of foreign wheat. Indian wheat has been arriving more freely, and has attracted a fair share of attention, though activity therein will probably be less marked than in 1876, when the large arrivals very sensibly interfered with the sale of American and Russian descriptions. The arrivals of maize have been very slight, but at the beginning of the week it was unsalable, except at a reduction of six pence per quarter. Prices have tended downward ever since. The arrivals at ports of call have been limited. The depression in wheat continued till Thursday, when the decline since Monday amounted to two shillings per quarter. The sales, however, were few. A recreation has since occurred, and from one shilling to one shilling and six-pence of the decline has been recovered. The demand for maize has been small and it has receded six-pence per quarter. Business in wheat to arrive has been very restricted and red winter declined 2s@2s 6d per quarter during the week both on passage and for shipment, but 1s@1s 6d has since deen recovered. Barley quiet and steady. Maize has fallen fully 6d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week 29,966 quarters, at 50s 4d, against 59,000 quarters at 39s the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United kingdom the week ending Oct. 25, were 1,808,837 hundred weights wheat, and 207,175 hundred weights flour.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The First Reports from the States which voted on Tuesday.

State elections occurred in twelve States on Tuesday, and Municipal elections in three or four more.

In Minnesota a full State ticket was elected, the State, as usual going Republican, but the majority cannot now be given. The vote being light in the greater portion of the State the majority will, perhaps, be smaller than for several years past. Except where there were local contests the voters did not come out.

In St. Paul there were but 4,000 votes cast where there should have been at least 7,000 and in Minneapolis but 3,375. In St. Paul Rice, Dem. for Governor has 1850 majority and in Minneapolis Pillsbury had 26,000 majority. Pillsbury's friends claim twelve to fourteen thousand majority, while Democrats do not concede over 10,000. Gilman, Lieut. Governor, has a larger majority than Pillsbury. In the Tenth Judicial District the contest for judge called out a full vote and made the largest Republican majorities to be found in the State. Page is defeated by 1,117, every county in the district going for Farmer.

The greatest interest of all the election centered in New York. The ballot of John Kelly gave the result an uncertainty which made the contest especially vigorous. Kelly polled 40,000 votes in the city and his total votes will reach 70,000. This gives Cornell, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of about 35,000. Both branches of the Legislature are also strongly Republican. The Democrats elect Potter, Lieut. Governor and a portion of the remainder of the State ticket by small majorities, It will require the official count to determine exactly who are elected other than Governor and Lieut. Governor.

In Massachusetts, the Republicans carry the State. Long Rep. for Governor having ten to fifteen thousand plurality over Ben. Butler.

Returns from Pennsylvania, show that that State has gone Republican by 58-000 and some claim even a higher figure.

Wisconsin elects Gov. Smith and the entire Republican ticket by majorities ranging from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The city of Milwaukee gave 3,000 Republican majority.

In Virginia the contest was relative to the payment or non-payment of the State debt, a proposition for a compromise with the landholders being pending. The party advocating the payment of the debt carried the State.

In Mississippi, the Democrats elect their ticket as usual, but the majority is not reported.

In Maryland Hamilton's majority for governor is 21,740. The legislature will stand: Senate, Democrats 19, Republicans 8, Independents, Democrats, 2; house of delegates, Democrats 66, Republicans 18: Democratic majority on joint ballot 60.

In Connecticut the election was for the Legislature only. The Republicans carry the Legislature having a majority of 60 to 70 on joint ballot.

In Kansas, county officers only were elected. Lawrence and Topeka elected Republicans and Levenworth Democrats.

In Nebraska Supreme Judges were elected. The Republican carried the day by 10,000 majority.

Chicago elects its county ticket by 5,000 majority and Cook county will increase the majority to 8,000. Detroit, Mich., elects a Republican City ticket by 1,800 making a gain of 3,000. Sangamon County, Ill., Springfield, county seat, goes over 500 Democratic. A decided gain.

In New Jersey the election was for the Legislature. The Republicans, retain control having a majority of 17 to 19 on joint ballot.

Fertilization of Flowers by Insects.

Mr. Gaston Boonier, an European observer for a number of years past in various parts of Europe, in which times he has carefully examined some 800 plants, with reference to form, color, perfume and nectar-like secretions, boldly challenges the opinion of such observers as Darwin, Delpina, Mueller, Lubback and others, as to these characteristics being adaptions to secure the visits of insects, and consequently the fertilization of flowers. He gives details in recent numbers of the Bulletin of the Botanical Society of France as follows:

"1. The development of colors in flowers has no relation to the development of nectar. In closely allied species of the same genus, the most conspicuous flowers are not those which are most visited by insects.

"2. In diœcious flowers provided with nectar, the insects do not visit first the male and afterwards the female flower.

"3. Bees become accustomed to color, but as much so to those which are inconspicuous as to those which are brilliant. For the same weight of honey a green surface is as freely visited as a green surface with a background of red.

"4. The development of spots and stripes on the corolla has no relation to the production of nectar."

Mr. Boonier has spent much research, according to the most authorative information we have. His conclusions are that these accumulations occur generally in those organs of the plants where development is active, as in the young leaves and ovaries. He finds that when the emission of the liquid secretions cease, the sacharine matters contained in the nectaries return in other parts, and concludes that they are used in the neighboring parts in subsequent development. That, in fact, the nectaries, whether floral or extra floral, whether they secrete liquid or not, act as reservoirs of nutriment, and this in direct relation to the life of the plant.

A Memorable Ocean Passage.

A late issue of the New York Maritime Register announces the quickest passage said to have been made by a sailing vessel from our Pacific cost, by way of Cape Horn to England. The ship Wildwood of San Francisco, Captan Harriman, arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of grain on the 9th of September, having made the passage from Astoria, Oregon, in ninety-six days. She was built at Puget Sound, and was designed for carrying spars, being 198 feet long, with 40 feet breadth of beam, but only 20 feet deep. As the Wildwood does not appear to be a regular clipper ship, her run must be regarded as a great nautical feat. In the regular clipper the tall mast enable the wind force to exert a decidedly greater propelling power than on the shorter masts of the ordinary merchantman. A French writer, Admiral Serres, in the pages of La Nature, a scientific journal, has very recently recorded some experiements made on board a frigate ship to test the relative power of the wind at different elevations above the deck, in which it was found that a wind-gauge placed about seventy-five feet above deck registered one-sixth, or 16 per cent., more of pressure than a similar instrument near the deck. It is this circumstance which, gives, perhaps, the chief advantage to the tall-masted clipper in making the great races over the high seas.

But the remarkable voyage here recorded appears to be chiefly due to the improved charts and sailing directions for the course from our Pacific coast around Cape Horn to England. Twenty or twenty-five years ago Lieutenant Maury said "The average passage out from Atlantic ports to San Francisco is 180 days, but vessels with these charts on board have made it in 107, in ninety-seven, in ninety-six, and even in ninety days." He was, of course, then alluding to the exploits of the best clippers, carefully using the improved charts and new sailing directions, based upon the extensive researches of the National Observatory. But these exploits do not eclipse or detract from the fine passage which has just been made by this San Francisco merchant vessel. With the increasing knowledge of ocean meteorology now afforded by the intentional researches and the international weather charts and of the nothern hemisphere, and with a ship canal through the Nicaraguan Isthmus, may form some idea of the time and expense that will be saved to the the commerce of the world in the transit of ships from the North Pacific to the North Atlantic Ocean. The reduction would certainly be more than 50 per cent.

"What's orbs, Sallie?" "Orbs? why, as to how, Maggie? Who said so?" "Well, you know that city chap's was sparking me last night, an' he looked me square in the face, and sung out.

'Oh! if I could always bask in effulgence of those bright orbs." "Humph! I guess that must be what they call eyes that squint, but what do you suppose he wanted of a basque!"

HIS LAST WORDS.

Senator Chandler's Speech to the People of Chicago, Delivered a Few Hours Before His Death.

The lamented Zachariah Chandler addressed an immense political meeting in McCormick Hall, Chicago, on the evening preceding his death. The brave old man spoke with unusual power and eloquence; and his burning words were received by his vast audience with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. It is acknowledged by the Chicago press that these farewell words of the great Senator had no small influence in rolling up the big Republican majority, beneath which the Democratic party, in Chicago, was buried out of sight three days after its delivery. We reproduce that portion of Mr. Chandler's address which treats of national politics:

But we have a matter under consideration to-night of vastly more importance than all the financial questions that can be presented to you, and that is: Are you or are you not a nation? We had supposed for generations that we were a nation. In 1857 treason raised its head upon the floors of Congress. They said: "Do this, or we will destroy your Government." "Fail to do that, and we will destroy your Government." One of them repeated this threat to old Ben Wade, and he straightened himself up and said: "Don't delay it on my account." Careful preparations were made to carry out this treason. Arms were sent to the South. Ammunition and accouterments followed; the navy was scattered; the credit of the Government, whose 6-per-cent. bonds in 1857 sold for 122, was so utterly prostrated and debased that in February, 1862—four years afterwards—bonds payable principal and interest in gold, bearing 6 per cent., were sold for 88 cents on the dollar, and no buyers for the whole amount. Careful preparations were made for the overthrow of your Government, and when Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President of these United States there was nothing to protect the national life. Yet with all these discouragements staring us in the face the Republican party undertook to save your Government. We raised your credit; we created navies, raised armies, fought battles, carried on the war to a successful issue, and, finally, when the rebellion surrendered at Appomattox they surrendered to a Government. They admitted that they had submitted their heresy to the arbitrament of arms and had been defeated, and they surrendered to the Government of the United States of America. They made no claims against this Government, for they had none. In the very ordinance of secession which they signed they had pledged themselves, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to the overthrow of this Government, and when they failed to do it they lost all that they had pledged. They asked as a boon that their miserable lives might be spared to them.

They had forfeited all their property—we give it back to them. We found them naked and we clothed them. They were without the rights of citizenship, and we restored to them those rights. We took them to our bosoms as brethren, believing that they had repented of their sins. We killed for them the fatted calf and invited them to the feast, and they gravely informed us that they had always owned that animal, and were not thankful for the invitation. By the laws of war, and by the laws of nations, they were bound to pay every dollar of the expense incurred in putting down that rebellion. But we forgave them that debt, and to-day you are being taxed heavily to pay the interest on the debt that they ought to have paid. Such magnanimity as was exhibited by this nation to these rebels has never been witnessed on the earth since God made it, and, in my humble judgment, it will never be witnessed again.

Mistakes we undoubtedly made—errors we committed—but, in my judgment, the greatest mistake we made and the greatest error we committed was in not hanging enough of these rebels to make treason forever odious. To-day in Congress the men have changed, but not the measures. Twenty years ago they said, "Do this or fail to do that, and we will shoot your Government to death." Now I find these paroled rebels, who have never been released from their parole of honor to obey the laws, saying, "Do this, obey our will, or we will starve your Government to death" If I am to die, I would rather be shot to death with musketry than starved to death. These rebels—for they are just as rebellious now as they were twenty years ago—there is not a particle of difference. I know them better than any other living mortal man. I have summered and wintered with them. These rebels to-day have thirty-six members on the floor of the House of Representatives without one single constituent, and in violation of law those thirty-six members represent 4,000,000 people lately slaves, who are as absolutely disfranchised as if they lived in another sphere, through shot-guns, and whips and tissue ballots, for the law expressly says wherever a race or class is disfranchised they shall not be represented upon the floor of the House. And these thirty-six members thus elected constitute three times the whole of their majority upon the floor. This is not only a violation of law, but it is an outrage upon all the loyal men of the United States. It ought not to be. It must not be. And it shall not be. Twelve members of the Senate—more than their whole majority—occupy their seats upon the floor by fraud and violence; and I am saying no more to you than I said to those rebel Generals. With majorities thus obtained by fraud and violence in both houses, they dared to dictate terms to the loyal men of these United States. With majorities thus obtained, they dared to arraign the loyal men of these United States, and say they want honest elections. They are mortally afraid of bayonets at the polls. We offered them a law forbidding any man to come within two miles of a polling place with arms of any description, and they promptly voted it down, for they wanted their Kuklux. They were not afraid of Kuklux, but of soldiers. In all the Northern States there is less than one soldier to a county. There is about two-thirds of a soldier to a county, and, of course, about two-thirds of a musket. Wouldn't this great county of Cook tremble if it saw two-thirds of a soldier with two-thirds of a musket approaching? But they—the South—are afraid of inspectors. Why? The law creating inspectors is imperative that one must be a Democrat and the other a Republican. They have no power whatever except to certify that the election is honest and fair. The inspectors can't arrest. The Marshals, under the order of a court, can arrest criminals; therefore, they said: "We will have no Marshals." When we told them we could not have courts without Marshals, they said: "We don't want Marshals at all." And they don't. Marshals interfere with their "moonshiners"—the men who distill whisky in the mountains of North and South Carolina and Georgia; and they don't want any courts, because the courts interfere with their Kuklux at the polls. It is a false assumption on their part. What they want is not free elections, but free fraud at elections. They have got a solid South by fraud and violence. Give them permission to perpetrate the same kind of fraud and violence in New York city and Cincinnati, and New York and Ohio, with the solid South, will give the Presidency, and that once obtained by fraud and violence they would hold it for a generation. To-day 8,000,000 of people in the Southern States control the legislation of the country through caucus dictation as they controlled their slaves when slavery existed.

When the Republican party took the reins of Government we were the derision of the world. We had but one friend—little Switzerland. Not a nation but hoped and prayed that the Government might be overthrown Not a nation poor enough to do you reverence. We fought the battle through. We raised the national dignity and the national honor, power and strength until to-day, after eighteen years of Republican rule, there is no nation on earth strong enough not to do you reverence. Your credit stands higher than that of any other nation on the face of the earth. We saved the national life and the national honor. Notwithstanding all this, there are people who say that the mission of the Republican party is ended, and that it ought to die. If there ever was a political organization on the face of the earth which, so far as a future state of rewards and punishments is concerned, is prepared to die, it is that old Republican party. But we ain't going to do it. We have made other arrangements. The Republican party is the only party that ever existed that had not one single, solitary unfulfilled pledge left I defy its worst enemy to name a single pledge it ever gave to the people that created it which is not to-day a fulfilled and established fact. If we should die to-day, or to-morrow, our children's children, to the twentieth generation, would boast that their ancestors belonged to the old Republican party that saved the nation and wiped slavery from its escutcheon. Ben Hill said in my presence that he was an ambassador from the sovereign State of Georgia to the Senate of the United States. Suppose he should go into Africa or India and get into a little difficulty, do you think he would raise the great flag of Georgia over his head and say, "I claim protection?" Take the biggest ship that sails the ocean, put on board of her the flags of all the States that were lately in rebellion, raise to her peak the stars and bars, and start her, with all her bunting flying, on a cruise around the world, and she wouldn't get the salute of one pop-gun. But take the smallest ship that floats, mark her U. S. A., raise to her peak the stars and stripes (the flag of this glorious Union), and start her around the world, and there is not a fort nor a ship-of-war any nation on God's footstool that would not receive her with a national salute. We took your Government when despised, and raised it to this high position among the nations of the earth; and yet we are told that we ought to die. I tell you that the mission of the Republican party is not ended. Furthermore, that it has just begun, and, furthermore, that it will never end until you and I, Mr. Chairman, can start from the Canada border and travel to the Gulf of Mexico, making black Republican speeches wherever we gain a residence, and do it exactly with the same safety that a rebel can travel throughout the North, stopping wherever he has a mind to, and running for Judge in any city.

ZACH CHANDLER.

Rattling Speech by the Stalwart Michigan Senator at Milwaukee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your Governor has alluded to the greenback heresy. I do not propose to treat it as a living issue. The same experience that you of Wisconsin had we had in Michigan. The heresy took root and grew for a season, but it died last year. But there is an issue—living, important, vital—Both houses of Congress treated it as a living issue, and that is the issue to pay something with nothing. It originated some ten or twelve years ago, and was first called the Ohio idea. It was to pay off the bonded debt of the country with promises never to pay. A great and fatal mistake was made by the originators of the Ohio idea, and that was their belief that the great mass of people of the United States were dishonest. Now, every greenback and interest-bearing bond was issued for value received, for real consideration, and it was expected that the debt would be paid honestly. These people who originated the Ohio idea sought to cancel this value received by a something in this form:

"The Government of the United States promises to pay nothing to nobody, never."

That was the paper, honestly described, with which they proposed to pay off the obligations of this Government. Upon that issue we had a solid South. With reference to the free coinage of silver, that was the bill we laid upon the table. That is the living issue, or was when the Democratic party died. Now the laboring man can take his pay in gold, or silver, or paper. The moment you pass that bill, gold ceases to become a circulating medium, and becomes an article of traffic. Four million dollars are paid out each day to the laborers of this country. The moment silver certificates are issued, laborers are the losers. It is a Democratic project for the benefit of the bullion holders and bullion speculators. I do not say that any person in the Congress of the United States was bought to support that measure, but I do say that the bullion speculators can well afford to pay $10,000,000 for the privilege of swindling the people of this country. I arraign the Democratic party for that attempted crime. But there is a danger even greater, and that is the presentation of the vast, the almost incalculable amount of rebel claims. Those now presented amount to the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000, and they are being pressed for payment. The only barrier between these rebel claims and the United States treasury, is the President's veto, and thank God for that veto! Here is a copy of a petition that has been circulated all through the South:

"And we also petition that all soldiers, or their legal representatives, of both armies, be paid in bonds or lands for lost time, lost limbs and lost lives in the recent unfortunate conflict."

Think of it! Every rebel soldier paid for his lost time in fighting to overthrow this Government; for his lost limbs, for the lost lives. Why, they wanted to commence by pensioning Jeff Davis, and every Democrat voted aye. But we have more important matters before us, of which this year's election is the primary skirmish of the battle that is to settle them. The one great question is, Are we or are we not a nation? We had the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. It was conquered, and we said, Now we are a nation. South Carolina rebelled against the tariff laws of the country. Andrew Jackson happened to be in the Presidential chair, and he was informed that South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, had inaugurated a rebellion. Said Jackson:

"Let South Carolina commit the first overt act of treason, and, by the Eternal, I will hang John C. Calhoun"—and everybody in America, including John C. Calhoun, knew that he would do it, and the overt act was not committed. Then we were sure we had a Government.

At this point Senator Chandler reviewed the origin, progress, and result of the civil war, and then resumed:

When the rebels surrendered at Appomattox they surrendered to a Government. When they surrendered their people and their arms they surrendered to the Government of the United States of America. They simply asked that their miserable lives might be spared. We gave them their lives, and told them to go home and behave themselves, and obey the laws. They had forfeited their property, and we returned it to them. They had forfeited their citizenship, and we restored it to them. We killed the fatted calf, and invited them to the feast, and they grandly informed us that they had always owned that calf and were not thankful for it. By the laws of war and of nations, they were in right bound to pay all expenses of the war and of the nation. They were in all justice bound to pay the cost of the Rebellion, but we forgave them with a magnanimity unknown to the nations of the earth. We made a mistake, but the greatest mistake we ever made was in not hanging enough of those rebels to make treason forever odious. I go back to the Senate and feel that I have a Rip Van Winkle sleep. The same conditions that existed twenty years ago are there now. Then they said:

"Do as we want you to do or we will shoot your Government to death."

Now the same persons say:

"Fail to obey our demands and we will starve your Government to death."

These are the men who surrendered at Appomattox, yet who now hold a majority in both houses of the Government. Thirty-six Representatives from Southern States hold seats in Congress to-day without a shadow of right. They are there in violation of law. This state of things ought not to be. It must not be. It shall not be. Twelve Senators occupy their seats by fraud and violence, by shot-guns and tissue-ballots, yet, by a majority thus obtained, they propose to rule this Government precisely as they did twenty years ago. The Democratic party occupies precisely the same position it did in 1857 and 1860. Then they were crowding the animal off the bridge; now they are doing the same thing, and Maine, Ohio, all the States, show the inevitable results.

The speaker reviewed the work and history of the Republican party at considerable length, and then took up the subject of resumption, and arraigned the Democrats as having tried to repeal the Resumption act after resumption had taken place. In discussing the political outlook for 1880, the Senator began by saying:

"The elections this fall are simply a preparatory skirmish. We don't know who will lead us to victory, but perhaps that silent man who sometimes smokes a cigar—you seem to have heard of the man—or, perhaps, the Secretary of the Treasury. No matter who it is, we shall make these rebel Brigadiers know and understand that they have got to obey the laws of this country—that we are at last a Government."

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has Heard from Ohio, and Appeals in His Distress to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State of Kentucky),
Oct. 15, 1879.

Ohio hez gone distractid. Insted uv electin Ewin, and makin soft money so coor, that cussid Foster hez kerrid the State by a majority wich we had no idee uv, and, to make the matter wuss, the Legislacher hez gone agin us, and the return uv that saint, Thurman, is one uv the things that ain't to be thot uv. Ohio is gone, and wat we dependid onto is gone also. We hoped to bring Ohio into the ranks ez a soft-money inflashen State, to help the Confedrit Cross-Roads to get into that prosperity wich it hez so long desired. But Ohio is gone. Ewin, the champion of soft money, and the embodiment uv the idee that all yoo hev to do to make money is to print it, is berried under a majority uv suthin like 40.000, and the Greenback party is faded into nothin where we expected a great deal from it. Sich is life! Wher we expeck the most we get the least, and help comes oftenest from where we don't expeck nothin.

We uv Kentucky hev but one hope now. That hope is Gen. Butler, of Massychoosits. Ef he kin git that State to elect him on the inflashen tikket, we kin git enuff holt on the public to make some headway for another campane.

Butler has suthin to go on, which we didn't hev in Ohio. In Ohio the crops wuz all good, and the people wuz prosperous. Ther wuz no frost to kill the corn, and ther was no murrin among the cattle. But in Massychoosits ther hez bin lots of defalcashens, and consekent distress. Butler will make the most uv this. Every casheer that hez stole the money uv his corporashen, and got away with the plunder, will be charged up to the Republican party, and Benjamin will charge it all to John Sherman and the present polisy.

Ef ther is a few more defalcashens in Fall River, I feel tolerably shoor that Butler will be elected. Down here in the Corners we prayed for a frost that would kill the corn in Ohio—we never go to sleep now without prayin for more defalcashens in Massychoosetts. Dimocrisy kin hope for nothin onless there is distress. Prosperity and Dimocrisy don't hitch at all. Wat we want is suthin solid in the way uv distress that will make people clamor for a change.

The eyes uv Kentucky is onto Butler. To Butler, the only aggressively wicked man in the nashen, Kentucky looks appelinly. The great Butler is makin the only greenback fite that is worthy uv the name, and makin that fite in the very face uv the bloatid bondholders uv Noo England, wich is pizen. We uv the Cross Roads hev forgiven Butler. We are magnanimous. We hev forgotten that he ever drawed his sword agin the Confederacy. (So fur ez effeks went we hevn't much to forgive, which makes the task easy.) We hev forgiven him for his brootality in freein our niggers, and we forgive him for whatever aid he wuz to the Radikels at the various times he hez actid with em. Inesmuch ez he alluz did em more harm than good, we overlook all that and take him to our buzzum.

For Gen. Butler is dooin the work that the Corners most need. Butler is the champion uv inflashen, and the only man left which is actilly makin a serious fite in favor uv unlimitid greenbax.

Gen. Butler must be to us, in this day and generashun, wat the niggers wuz afore the war. He must take the place uv them niggers, and furnish us funds. The Cross Roads holds out its hands to Butler and demands uv him releef.

Greenbax we must have. We want enuff uv 'em to slackwater Secession run, to make it navigable in the winter, and to provide fur pumpin' wells on the banks to make it navigable in the summer. We want a custom house and a postoffice here. Just ishoo the greenbax and we will sejest ways enuff to set 'em into cirkelashun.

Go on, Butler, and kerry Massychoosits. The eyes uv the South is onto yoo. Sittin' in Bascom's, without the price uv the most modest quencher, we pray for yoor success. The entire South is prayin' for yoor success.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Greenbacker.

Window-Gardening.

There is no kind of adornment so attractive to the eye as flowers in the windows of our houses, particularly during the season when out-door gardening is out of the question and the hoar frost and snow cover the country with their wintry pall. As a matter of expense, they are to be had at very low rates, and the labor and care of attending upon them is always a pleasure, rather than a task, to those who truly love them. And who does not love the bright and beautiful flowers? Every one acknowledges their refining influences, and no one can enter a room redolent with their perfume, and where the windows are garlanded with the arabesque leaves of ivies, maurandyas and *Cobeus scandens*, and where stands of flowers fill up every intervening space, without exclaiming: "What a perfect bower of beauty you have created here!"

Such a bower is within the means of hundreds and thousands of dwellers in both city and country, if they will only purchase a supply of plants and commence their gardening operations at once.

If a stand of flowers would intercept the light too much, brackets can be securely fastened to the wall, and they can be so arranged as they will hold quite a number of large plants; and this will leave the lower part of the windows free from all obstacles.

In the centre of a mullioned window a bronze bracket can be fastened to the moulding which will hold four large pots of flowers, and adorn the window with grace and loveliness. In the centre of a large pot, containing a Lady Arabella fuchsia, whose pink and white pearly flowers droop in large clusters from its graceful stems; while from all sides of the pot hang in thick masses the succulent leaves and stems of tradescantia, the prettiest of all pretty creepers. These vines will entwine about the whole bracket, and fall in beautiful confusion over the bottom of the window. Upon the three other branches of the bracket place scarlet and white geraniums, in full flower; and an achyranthus, whose rich crimson and maroon varigated leaves will add coloring and warmth to the whole picture. At the sides of the windows you can attach other brackets. One holding a large pot of ivy, whose flexible tendrils will twine over the cornice above the brackets—as it were, enclosing them in a dark, glowing frame-work of green, while on the other side place a very large scarlet geranium, in full flower.

Does it strike you as a pretty picture? Truly it is, and every one who enters the room will exclaim, "How beautiful!"

The richest of lace draperies, the thickest of rarely-wrought brocade or embroidered velvet could not give such regal beauty to one's surroundings as do these simple flowers, which were created by the good God to gladden the hearts of all those who acknowledge him, even in the tiniest flower that blooms.

> "My cottage-window, framed with sturdiest vine,
> Whose gladness laughs in every lusty leaf,
> Where fuchias hang their bells and pansies shine
> Like violet eyes touched with some childish grief,"

gives great delight, not only to the inmates of the house, but also to every passer-by; and it looks particularly attractive at night, when the firelight on the hearth and the lamps upon the table illuminate the room and throw the window into brilliant light. Often, in amateur cultivation of hous plants, the owner attempts too much, and therefore does not succeed with anything. Take care not to crowd too many plants into a small space—where half a dozen would grow luxuriantly, but a dozen would not obtain sufficient light and air.

A few plants of graceful shape and healthful appearance will give you more pleasure than a large quantity of straggling, ill-cared-for plants, even if they are of the rarest varieties. In window-gardening it is also a mistake to attempt to cultivate plants whose requirements demand the regular warmth and moist air of the greenhouse. More common plants are more desirable for this purpose—Chinese primroses for instance, which will often flower continuously for eight months, and are always an addition to a window. They can be procured with both single and double flowers, and their colors range from white, purple and pink to the richest crimsons. The double white and crimson varieties are particularly pretty. Plants of these varieties can be purchased in full bud and flower for a shilling or less at any florist's. Fuchsias are always lovely and of easy culture, and the winter-flowering varieties bloom in great beauty. Speciosa, with pink and crimson flowers, is one of the freest bloomers. Quotre, white and crimson, and serratifolia, of two shades of scarlet, will also flower in great perfection for months together.

Libouia floribunda is a winter-flowering plant, with pretty foliage, which, added to its crimson and yellow flowers, makes a decided favorite for the plant-stand. Begonias of various shades are frequently in flower the whole year, and will stand a great amount of neglect. A white variety now stands on the window-sill by my side, covered with its snowy flowers with yellow stamens in the centre. Bouvardias are highly esteemed for window-gardens, and their clusters of tiny trumpet-shaped flowers, in pure white, pink or scarlet shades are very ornamental.

Carnations, however, are my special pets, and the monthly varieties are always bright and beautiful and can be purchased of the florist for the low price of from twenty to thirty cents each. They flower in the richest shades of scarlet, crimson and pink, while the pure white varieties are also in great demand. These plants are subject, however, to red spiders and aphis, and must be frequently showered or plunged into water to keep them clean.

The *Cestrum nocturnum* or night blooming Jessamine, is one of the very prettiest plants for window-gardening, not on account of the beauty of its flowers or their desirability for bouquets; but because of the rare fragrance it diffuses in the room after the evening lamps are lighted. I have one now in the fullest bloom. During the day its tiny trumpet-shaped flowers of yollowish green are hardly to be perceived; but at night their delicious fragrance is highly appreciated by all. It is not too intense, like that of the tube-rose that sits by its side, and must be removed to the hall in the evening; but it comes to your senses in odorous breaths, as if beds of mignonette were by your chair.

Roses must not be forgotten in the list of desirable plants, and tea roses are always in perfection in the winter. Six varieties, at least, are none too many for a window-garden, and it is best to send to some large rose-culturist, who makes them a specialty, and obtain good small roots, for small plants will often bloom most plentifully. Leave the selection to the florist, merely saying you desire free bloomers. To be sure they will demand more attention at your hands than zonale, goraniums or begonias; but then their buds are so much more beautiful than those of any other flower. When purchased, pot them in the richest of black loam, or a mixture of two or three-years-old manure and loam, with full one-third of sharp gravel or sand added to it. (Sand is to plant growth, what sugar is to dainty cookery, and a good supply should be always on hand.) Once a week take your roses to the bath-tub or kitchen sink, and shower them thoroughly with warm water, washing each tiny leaf that could harbor a spider or a green fly, for these are the pests that despoil the beauty of the rosebuds. Thus treated, their foliage will be always glossy and the buds will soon appear.

But we must not finish this article without a mention of the heliotrope and mignonette—sweetest and most modest of flowers—whose presence is ever needful to complete one's collection of house-plants. Several pots of of each plant can never come amiss: and, if the windows are sunny and the soil is lightened with sand and stimulated once or twice a week with some weak fertilizer in solution, they will bud and bloom month after month.—*S. O. Johnson, in the Independent.*

The Queen and the Herd Laddie.

One day some years ago, when Her Majesty was standing on the public road near Balmoral sketching the castle from a particular point, a flock of sheep approached Her Majesty. Being intent on her work, she took no notice of the flock, and merely moved a little nearer the side of the road. A boy in charge of the sheep shouted at the top of a stentorian voice:

"Stan' oot o' the road, 'oman, and lat the sheep gae by!"

Her Majesty not moving out of the way quite so fast as the shepherd wished, he again shouted:

"Fat are ye standin' there for? Gang oot o' that, and lat the sheep pass!"

One of Her Majesty's attendants, who had been at a distance, on hearing his Royal mistress thus rudely assailed, went up to the shepherd and thus addressed him:

"Do you know whom it is you have been speaking so rudely to, boy?"

"Na,—I neither ken nor care; but be she ta' she likes, she sudna be i' the sheeps' road."

"That's the Queen," said the official.

The boy looked astonished, and after recovering his senses, said, with great simplicity:

"The Queen! Od, fat way disna she pit on claes that foulk can ken her?"

An Unpleasant Bridal Trip.

A newly-married couple recently made a bridal trip to Hemlock lake in Western New York. When the ceremony was over the father of the bride harnessad up his two-seated wagon and with his wife, the pair, bridal cakes and provender, started for the lake—a journey of a dozen or more miles. Meanwhile the frowning elements gave portents of a coming storm, but all anticipated a good shelter and a warm reception at the hotel half way down the lake. Alack! the house was closed, and no entertainment was to be had for either man or beast. A fog was settling down upon the lake, night was coming on, and the clouds began to give forth rain. The only thing to be done was to seek shelter under the cherry trees, and thither the party drove. Soon the rain came down in torrents, and the party had to make the best of the situation under the cherry trees. The horses were unhitched, while the occupants off the wagon spread out their basket of cakes and cold meats under the cherry trees. The rain continued to pour in torrents, and the bridal pair sat out the night hand in hand in the wagon. The old people found quarters as damp and dismal in the hulk of a stranded vessel.