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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer and Collector,

WILLIAM MARTIN.

For Surveyor,

JOHN P. HELY.

DEMOCRACY.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A SPLENDID LIVE ISSUE PLATFORM.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE NOMINEE.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The state democratic convention called to nominate a candidate for the office of congressman-at-large, assembled in the old hall of representatives at noon to-day.

The delegates were called to order by Col. A. G. Burr, chairman of the state central committee, and the call of the convention was read by Mr. Merritt.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Col. Buckmaster, of Madison county nominated Hon. Thos. Hoyne, of Cook, for temporary chairman. [Applause]

E. A. Harlan, of Clark, nominated Hon. John Hinrichsen, of St. Clair. [Applause]

The vote was put on the nomination of Thos. Hoyne, and was declared in his favor.

Thompson McNeely moved for a call of the counties on the question. The motion prevailed, and the roll of counties was called, each giving the number of votes to which it was entitled in the convention. One gentleman voted for three counties, and the question of his right to do so was reserved until after the announcement of the vote should be made. Alderman Montgomery called for several counties before the vote was announced.

The name of Thomas Hoyne was withdrawn by Gen. Cameron, at the request of the Cook county delegation.

Mr. Hinrichsen was then unanimously elected.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Merritt, Harlan and Hoyne was appointed and conducted Mr. Hinrichsen to the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. HINRICHSEN.

Mr. Hinrichsen returned thanks, saying he did not expect to be called upon to fill any position except that of a laborer in the convention. He hoped they would engage in the work of the convention in a spirit which would show the people of Illinois that their interests were remembered, and especially the interests of the producing classes of the community, which had been so long ignored by the party that had been in power for so many years. He would do his best in the convention to the best of his ability.

SECRETARIES.

John H. Oberly, of Cairo, was elected temporary secretary, Chas. Emery, and J. A. Koenig, of Chicago, assistant secretary.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentials—W. J. Onahan, Wm. Van Norwick, Jesse Williams, J. Warner, J. R. Cunningham, J. S. Ewing, H. W. Gallagher, Wm. Turnbull, R. J. Allman, E. Harlan, H. C. Talbot, J. B. Mayham and A. Hardage.

Permanent organization—Thos. Shirely, G. W. Rowan, Geo. Richardson, J. S. Lowe, J. Cox, P. D. Mees, Wm. West, O. H. Wright, Geo. R. Wending, W. W. Barr, R. Bowman, F. E. Hay.

Platform—Thos. Hayne, John Van Norwick, J. C. Pepper, J. D. Dowdall, R. C. Bishop, C. C. Brown, O. P. Hendricks, W. L. Vanderventer, A. G. Brown, J. C. Allen, A. M. Case, T. A. E. Holcomb, S. S. Marshal, T. W. McNeely, T. Schoetz.

A TARIFF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Merritt offered a resolution in relation to the tariff. It was objected to by Judge Edmonds on the ground that there was no organization for the transaction of business.

A motion to adjourn till 2:30 P. M. was lost.

RESOLUTIONS AND CREDENTIALS.

W. T. Dowdall moved that all resolutions presented to the convention be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Judge Skinner moved that all credentials be referred to the appropriate committee. Carried.

The convention then adjourned till 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Upon the reassembling of the convention, the committee on credentials reported the counties represented, and the report was adopted.

There were 21 counties not represented.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Merritt offered the following resolution, asking to have it referred to the committee:

Resolved, That all taxes and tariffs levied to protection constitute robbery; that experience has shown that revenue raised by a tariff is the most unequal in its nature, most burdensome in cost and most productive of evasion and crime; therefore, we declare as a correct principle of government that we are in favor of a full, absolute free trade with all nations; that all custom-houses and federal tax-offices should be abolished, and that the welfare of the country demands that they should be dispensed with, and federal taxes of all kinds be collected in the same manner and by the same means as state and county taxes are now collected in the several states, and that we favor such amendments to the 3d clause of article of the federal constitution as will authorize the general government to lay direct taxation in proportion to the assessed property, instead of according to the population of the states as is now provided.

On motion of J. Thompson, the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Hon. Thos. Shirley, from the committee on permanent organization, reported in favor of the following officers:

President—Judge O. C. Skinner.

Vice Presidents—Theodore Schurtz, W. E. Cook, James Downing, John Pierce, O. A. Roberts, M. Bond, J. J. Phelps, P. Tuft, J. D. Moody, P. Dolan, Chas. Black, F. J. Turner.

Secretaries—J. H. Oberly, H. S. Clay, and J. H. Coenig.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The chair appointed a committee to inform Judge Skinner of his election. The Judge was soon introduced and made a short address saying he belonged to the old democracy, but was in sympathy with the young democracy. We lived in a period in which everything was in rapid motion, including the arts and sciences. The great American heart and the democratic party were also in motion. [Applause.] We had been taught to revere the constitution and law and had always stood by the constitution. It had been our pride and glory to acquiesce in the action of the majority, as it was the guard to the rights of all the states. Under a strict construction of the constitution the states were independent governments, as powerful within themselves as the federal government, in which are all the power necessary to maintain its own authority and uphold the rights of the people. We recognized the state governments as equals in all sections, and knew of no power in the federal government to destroy a state or mark a line of distinction between the states. We were in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and of equal laws on the collection of revenues and taxes, and of such a tariff as shall operate equally on all. When we behold the universal thievery which was going on, among the officers, not excepting those in New York, who are robbing the people of toil and property. It was time the spirit of the old democracy took hold and brought back the government to the standard of Jackson. The young democracy was to run this government, for the radicals would break down, and then the people would call upon the young democracy, and so mote it be. He closed by thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him.

SPEECH MAKING.

D. Cameron moved they proceed to the nomination of a congressman-at-large. S. Ashton wanted to adopt a platform before making a nomination, so that the candidate could see the platform on which he was to stand.

On motion of Mr. Brayman, the motion was laid on the table.

George R. Wendling, who was called for, felt that anything he could say would only be a repetition of what had been said. Besides he was unwell, but as one of the young democracy he could say that they would pledge themselves to support the constitution of the United States, and when they got into power he would most sacredly guard the supreme court of the United States, and also the interests of the people of all classes; and they favored the abolition of the custom houses.

John H. Oberly thought the young democracy was monopolizing the attention of the convention to the exclusion of those whose wisdom and counsel should be regarded. It became all men who revere the welfare of the people to rise in defense of the rights of the people. The party in power had swept on from one revolution to another until they disregarded the constitution of the fathers, and the republic was ruled by the sword. It was time for the people to rise up to say the constitution as it is now shall be sustained. The democratic party was in favor of a strict construction of the constitution. Corruption and dishonesty should be put down wherever found.

W. J. Onahan felt that he would be trespassing on the time of the convention to address them, but he introduced Carter H. Harrison. This gentleman responded to the loud calls, saying the democratic party was somewhat divided on the amendments to the constitution. In the south there was a prejudice against the colored people, but he was raised a slaveholder, and believed that the enfranchised negro should have first learned how to vote. Still the ballot had been given to him and liberty never stepped backward, and the democracy couldn't ask his rights to be taken away. He wanted to see the negro educated and made equal to the duties put upon him. The rights of the black man never could be taken away from him, for no backward step was taken by liberty. He would resolve to stand by the amendments, and go for a law to make the whitemen of the south equal to the negro by giving them the right to make laws. The carpet-baggers were depriving the people of their rights under the ku-klux law. We must have free rights to every man, black or white.

Thomas Shirley was the next called out. He felt the heart-throb of democrats and was encouraged. There never was a time when it was more necessary for the democracy to fight than now, for it had to contend with the machinery of a consolidated government, and the destruction of the sovereignity of the states. The privileges of the *habeas corpus* act have been destroyed, and the government was at war with the interests of the working classes. State sovereignity would be regarded first and national union afterwards by the people of Illinois. The people were in imminent danger of the subject of centralized power. He would stand by the constitution and the laws, and the democratic party was always in favor of the laws, and to-day stood in support of the constitution as it is.

THE PLATFORM.

Thomas Hoyne, from the committee of resolutions, submitted the following:

Whereas, The democracy of the state, reposing their trust, under providence, upon the patriotism and intelligence of the American people have at all times in good faith endeavored to uphold, preserve and maintain the great work of the republican fathers, the American union and the constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, Amidst the general, open, and startling corruptions which, in the highest place of patronage and power under the government now threaten the complete subversion of our republican frame-work, a recurrence to first principles, according to the address of Jefferson, is rendered more than ever necessary:

Resolved, That the democratic party of this state hereby reaffirms its entire faith in the wisdom and efficacy of the great fundamental truths of government laid down and applied to the working of our national and state system of government by the illustrious Jefferson, the illustrious founder of the democratic party, having maintained the same great principles for upward of three-quarters of a century, while it managed the affairs of the government, advancing the progress and preserving the rights of the whole, it has now no new principles to put forward or advocate.

Resolved, That the manifest necessity for a declaration of our adherence to those truths now is the more obvious, as the danger to the liberties of the people is the more imminent. The wilful and open disregard by Gen. Grant of the political independence and equality of the several states, and the violent military measures to which the administration has resorted to destroy their freedom; the calling in of the military under the command of United States officers, as in Louisiana and other states, against the will of the people; the breaking down by congress of the only safe-guard of personal liberty—the writ of *habeas corpus* in the states; the disturning of the freedom of state and individual action, and in certain cases resting the whole power of the general government on the president, to be exercised at his pleasure within the states, in utter disregard of all state authority—manifest a rising spirit of despotism and a centralization of power in the hands of a single chief, which leaves nothing unaccomplished to make his will absolute, to rule perpetual, and the masses of the people slaves.

Resolved, That the general government is, as it ought to be, a government of limited power; that these powers are prescribed in, and enumerated by, the constitution of the United States; that according to the letter of that instrument it is expressly declared that "all powers not conferred upon the congress and government of the United States are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people;" that this distinction in the spheres of action assigned to the general and state governments is important to the harmonious co-operation of both; to the preservation of local independence; to the universal diffusion of vitality, or the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and the popularity of our free institutions, but that the usurpations of the present administration directly involve, to their destruction, these republican guarantees of all.

Resolved, That the democratic party of the state of Illinois regard the constitution with its amendments as the supreme law of this union, to be respected and obeyed in all its parts, and the political distinctions founded upon race and color being now abolished, we pledge ourselves in the future, as in the past, to maintain at all times the constitutional rights and franchises of all men, without regard to previous condition.

Resolved, That taxes should be levied solely for the support of the government and the maintenance of its credit; and that the transfer of capital from one class, section, or individual to another without the consent of the owners, is unjust, oppressive, impolitic and opposed to all the principles of republican government.

Resolved, That commerce, trade and industry are founded upon the mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or obstruct such exchange can only be productive of loss to the whole community.

Resolved, That the present tariff has destroyed the ship-building industry, and almost annihilated the foreign commercial marine of the United States, that it has prohibited the construction on our lakes and rivers of iron vessels with increased carrying capacity, in proportion to tonnage and draft of water, with greater durability and diminished outly for repairs and insurance, all of which tends to materially cheapen the transport of products; and while the tariff necessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, is crippling the ship-building and ship-owning interest of the great lakes and rivers, so that as respecting competition with our Canadian rivals, these interests are placed by the general government at a great disadvantage, and this in the face of the most abundant natural resources for ship building and navigation.

Resolved, That to the same unwise policy is chargeable in a large degree, the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of such transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron, and that it falls for the western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with the agriculturists in other parts of the world where his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost 70 per cent. more than they cost elsewhere.

Resolved, That our system of taxation should be re-adjusted and simplified, with a view of raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be reduced and a fruitful source of corruption removed.

Resolved, That the three departments of the general government legislative, executive and judicial—are co-ordinate in their powers, and the independence of each should be sacredly upheld and maintained.

Resolved, That a sound financial policy, as less than a true interpretation of the constitution, requires a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and the restoration of gold and silver as the only legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

Resolved, That any American citizen should be entitled to the enjoyment of all his rights under the constitution as amended. We demand of congress a full amnesty for all past political offenses and the restoration of the privileges withheld by the fourteenth amendment.

Resolved, That the full weight of American assertion and influence should be given to the doctrine that the citizens and subjects of all civilized states have a right to choose in what country and under what government they will live, and we especially insist that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, shall be promptly and efficiently protected by the national government in every part of the world, against the oppression and injustice of all governments whatever.

Resolved, That labor is the real source of all wealth, and the men of labor are not only the real authors of the material well-being, but the best defenders of the honor and interests of the country. It is therefore no less the dictates of sound policy than the rights of labor to be fully maintained, and every possible opportunity for individual improvement secured by laws to the workingmen of the country.

Resolved, That in view of the continually recurring calamities in coal mines throughout the world and the fearful sacrifice of life, limb and health consequent thereon we demand, in the interest of humanity, that the state legislature shall at once pass such laws for the protection of operative in this state as will fully respond to the requirements of the new constitution in reference to that subject.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the profligate squandering of the public domain by the party now in power, and demand that hereafter the public lands be held for the benefit and use of actual settlers only.

Resolved, That honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt, and the faithful performance of all public obligations, the more especially such obligations as have been entered into to preserve and maintain our national union. But we do not admit that the creditors, more than other men, are entitled to public favor in any such interpretation of the laws as would confer upon them rights neither intended or warranted by the action of congress under which the obligation or debt was created.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to arrest all wasteful expenditure; to abolish the burdens of taxation by a wise distribution to reduce revenue as far as practicable, those especially which bear upon production and labor, and to prevent mismanagement, fraud and corruption in all the branches of the administration and the collection of its revenues, and it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the conduct of public affairs; that we denounce the assumption of the war-making power by Gen. Grant in the San Domingo question as a gross violation of the constitution.

At the close of the reading, Mr. Hoyne moved the previous question.

Mr. Merritt did not think the gag should be applied in that way.

Ald. Montgomery wished to make it ex-President instead of "Gen." Grant. [Cries of "vote down the previous question."]

Mr. Hoyne said he made the motion at the request of the committee.

Mr. Allen said that was the first that he had heard of the previous question.

Mr. Hoyne withdrew his motion.

THE TARRIFF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Merritt then offered his resolution, given above, as a substitute for the report of the committee on the question.

T. W. McNeeley was in favor of absolute free-trade if possible, and the dismissal of all custom-houses, and the levying of a direct tax. He was opposed to a tariff which took money from the people, but under the present state of affairs we could not have direct taxation. We must have an import duty. It was not the duty of the convention to declare in favor of absolute free-trade. He would denounce the tariff for protection. The resolutions laid down the broad doctrine that they were opposed to transferring the property of one part of the people to another. We must have a tariff for revenue only.

C. A. Keys offered a resolution favoring a tarriff for revenue only.

Mr. Merritt proposed to have free trade through amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Buckingham could not see much difference between the resolutions and those of the republicans. A tariff for revenue was for protection unless on articles not produced in this country. The resolutions of Mr. Merritt represented the spirit of the democratic party. It was time for the democratic party to say it was in favor of free trade.

Mr. Edwards, of Hancock, had ever been in favor of free trade, but we must raise a revenue by a tariff. We could not adopt free trade without injury to the interests of the west until the constitution is amended. He would have a tariff equal upon all things until the constitution could be changed so as to bring about free trade.

Mr. Oberly said the democratic party had always avoided declaring openly for free trade. We should meet the issue now. He believed the resolution offered by Mr. Merritt might be modified, so as to meet the approval of every member of the convention, and moved to strike out the word "nation," and insert after that word the words: "as soon as it can be legally reached by the government," and that the resolution as thus amended be added to the resolutions of the committee after those relering to tarriff and taxation.

Daniel Cameron said the question was not one of principal, for on it the democracy has never given any uncertain sound, but it was a question of policy. He moved as a substitute for Mr. Merritt's resolution the following:

Resolved, That the democracy of Illinois are in favor of free trade on principle.

Mr. Merritt could see no use in dodging the issue any longer, and he hoped the democrats would say just what they meant. He would accept as an amendment the words "as soon as the constitution of the United States can be so amended that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the states in proportion to wealth instead of population."

Mr. Edmonds offered the following as a substitute for the whole thing:

Resolved, That we are in favor of amending the constitution of the United States that the revenue necessary to be derived for the support of the government shall bear equally upon the property of the country and that, until the constitution is so amended, the tariff laws be so amended that it shall be a tariff for revenue, not for protection, as now formed.

Charles Voorhees wanted the convention to speak out plainly, so that the people could see where the democratic party stood. He would adopt the resolution of Mr. Merritt, and a statement that the party would support the constitution.

A motion to recommit was made.

Wm. Springer would adopt the report of the committee.

Col. Warner moved to lay the several amendments and the motion to recommit on the table. A *viva voce* vote showed a very equal division. A call was made for the roll call by counties.

Samuel Marshall was allowed to speak in support of the report of the committee, which he regarded as setting forth the principle of free trade. He thought the modification of Mr. Merritt's resolution as accepted by him might be adopted, but he would prefer one for a revenue tariff only.

Mr. Merritt, in order to save further discussion, accepted the modification of his resolution suggested by Mr. Oberly, and moved that it be added to the report of the committee. The motion was carried and the resolution adopted.

CORRUPT RINGS DENOUNCED.

Samuel Ashton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to, and hereby denounce, any and all combinations or rings, Tammany or otherwise, for political or partisan purposes, whether federal, state, county, or municipal, and desire a thorough abolition of the abuses of federal and state patronage.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

Mr. Hinrichsen offered the following as an additional section to the platform:

Resolved That we call upon congress to establish a separate department of government by law, which department shall be known as the department of labor, the functions of which shall be the promotion of the material and social welfare of all classes of producers of our country.

Adopted.

The report of the committee on platform, as amended, was then adopted.

THE NOMINATION.

On motion of Daniel Cameron, the convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for congressmen-at-large.

Mr. Cameron nominated Hon. S. S. Hayes, of Cook county.

Mr. Wendling moved that S. S. Hayes be nominated by acclamation. Carried amid great applause, and Mr. Hayes was declared nominated.

REMARKS OF MR. HAYES.

The Hon. S. S. Hayes was then presented to the convention, and spoke for about 25 minutes, saying that he was glad to see that they appreciated the situation of the country, and recognized the fact that there had been a change in the constitution of the country, and that millions of people had been elevated to a new position in the country. He was glad that they had the courage to announce to the world that the democracy accepted the situation, and would now defend the rights of American citizens without regard to color, and now pledged itself to maintain the rights of all classes of citizens. He was willing to do justice to, and keep faith with the black men, and protect them from the aggressions and tyranny of the federal government. The democratic party had not taken any new departure, but remained the same as it had been since the time of Jefferson—in favor of constitutional law, true to American freedom. The democratic party always declared the object of government to be the preservation of political order of society, and the enforcement of private rights. The most important question before the country was the question of taxation, and the effects of unjust taxation could be seen in Europe, but he feared if something was not done soon the condition of the masses in this country would be worse than that of the poor people in the old country. He heartily approved of the resolution which had been adopted respecting free trade, for it was one in the right direction, and he hoped that the time would come before many years when there would be no custom-houses or special revenue offices. In regard to the labor question, he said that the laboring men were the democrats of the country, and the labor unions were advocating ideas that were mainly democratic and calculated to protect themselves and their children. They received his heartfelt support. He would aid in carrying out their principles so far as they were economical and in accordance with the democratic principles. The action of the party now in power was without a parallel for usurpation of power, but the time was coming when the people would call them to account for their abuses and corruptions, and place in power an old fashioned administration. In conclusion Mr. Hayes stated that the time was too short to make a complete canvas, but he should put himself in the hands of the central committee and endeavor to fill such appointments as they should see fit to make for him.

JAMES C. ALLEN

made a short address, reviewing the action of the convention, expressing great satisfaction therewith, and urging upon the members the necessity of laboring from the present time till the last vote was polled for Mr. Hayes. In closing, he proposed three cheers for the candidate. They were given with a right good will, and the convention then adjourned.

FRANCE.

OPENING SCENE IN THE TRIAL OF HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Rochefort's trial before Colonel Merlin, which commenced Sept mber 29, excited much curiosity, and attracted a far larger audience than had yet been seen. Every seat was occupied, and many with tickets remained outside for the want of standing room. Rochefort looked ill and worn, and smoked frequently. He was dressed in mourning, with black kid gloves, and has cut off much of the shaggy, bristling hair which gave him so eccentric an appearance at Bordeaux. He answered questions with firmness and self-possession, and claimed credit for not having, after September 4, used his popularity in furtherance of personal ambition. On the contrary, he deferred in all things to General Trochu, and, from patriotic motives suspended the Marseillaise, which brought him 20,000f per month. He had but fifteen francs when released from prison on the 4th of September, and yet refused 1500f arrears of deputy's pay which his colleagues offered him. He had always supported a Communal government, but did not belong to the Commune of March 18th. He was on bad terms with it, and narrowly escaped the fate of Chandey. He had satirically and violently blamed the Versailles government because he was irritated by shells falling near his own house. His impulsive style of writing might be blamable, but he had always been patriotic. When arrested at Meaux the Prussian general in command offered to release him; it was therefore of his own free will that he appeared before the French court martial. Maurot and Marec, two colleagues of Rochefort on the *Mot d'Ordre* were indicted with him. Commander Gaveau produced no other evidence than some articles of the *Mot d'Ordre*, which he read at great length. He urged the court to put out of the way of doing more harm the pestilent race of journalists, of whom Rochefort was the chief, who made a trade of sedition. The trial was adjourned without result.

THE LAST DAYS OF JANE AUSTEN.

A tender and suggestive notice of Jane Austen and her writings, in the August number of *Cornhill*, closes thus:

Jane Austen lived years enough to fulfill her mission. It was an unconscious one; and unconscious teachers are the highest. They teach by their lives, even more than by their words and their lives need not reach threescore years and ten to be complete. She lived long enough to write six books that were masterpieces in their way—to make a thousand people happier for her industry. She lived long enough to be loved by all those of her home.

One cannot read the story of her latter days without emotion: of her patience, her sweetness, and gratitude. There is family trouble, we are not told of what nature. She falls ill. Her nieces find her in her dressing-gown, like an invalid in an arm-chair, in her bedroom; but she gets up and greets them, and pointing to a letter which had been arranged for them by the fire, says: "There is a chair for the married lady, and a little stool for you, Caroline." But she is too weak to talk, and Cassandra takes them away.

At last they persuade her to go to Winchester to a well-known doctor there.

"It distressed me," she says, in one of her last dying letters, "to see Uncle Henry."

"And William Knight, who kindly attended us riding in the rain almost the whole way. We expect a visit from them to-morrow, and hope they will stay the night; and on Thursday, which is a confirmation and holiday, we hope to get Charles out to breakfast. We have had but one visit from him, poor fellow, as he is in the sick-room. * * * * God bless you, dear E.; if ever you are ill, may you be as tenderly nursed as I have been."

But nursing does not cure her, nor can the doctor save her to them all, and she sinks from day to day. To the end she is full of concern for others.

"As for my dearest sister, my tender watchful, indefatigable nurse has not been made ill by her exertions," she writes. "As to what I owe her and the anxious affection of all my beloved family on this occasion, I can only cry over it, and pray to God to bless them more and more."

One can hardly read this last sentence with dry eyes. It is her parting blessing and farewell to those she had blessed all her life by her presence and her love. Thank God that love is beyond death; and its benediction, still with us, not only spoken in words, but by the signs and the love of a lifetime, that does not end for us long as we ourselves exist.

They asked her when she was near her end if there was anything she wanted.

"Nothing but death," she said. Those were her last words. She died on the 18th of July, 1871, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral, where she lies not unremembered.

☞ In Indianapolis the question is being discussed whether the court has the right to order chloroform administered to a witness in order to get at the truth of evidence given. A woman testified in the police court that she had been assaulted by her husband, who had broken her arm. A physician was called to testify as to the extent of her injuries, but when he began to examine her arm she began to yell like a Comanche. Thereupon the Judge ordered chloroform administered, and it was found that the woman had lied, and that her arm was not broken at all. And now the Judge is objurgated for his cruelty.

—Several malignant cases of diptheria are reported at Springfield, Ill.

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