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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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The Democratic Sentinel

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS

Disastrous floods are reported in Poland.

Rome dispatches report violent earthquakes in the vicinity of Aci, Italy. Several persons were killed, and the inhabitants of the district were fleeing en masse

A Cape Town dispatch says the young Prince Imperial of France, who went to South Africa to fight the Zulus, has been killed. He was one of a party of officers who left Col. Wood's camp to reconnoiter. The party dismounted in a mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and assegaied them, killing the Prince and five others, and wounding fifteen.

The French Minister of Marine has decided to send three cruisers to the Pacific ocean to protect French subjects in Chili and Peru.

A Socialist conspiracy has been detected at San Miguel, in Spain.

Telegrams from Cairo report that the English and French Consuls General have demanded the abdication of the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince Mohammed Tewpik. The Khedive replied that when his creditors were paid he would abdicate.

The London walking match was won by Weston, the American pedestrian, who footed 550 miles in five minutes less than six days, beating all former records, and winning the long-distance championship. Five thousand persons witnessed the finish.

The French Government has submitted to the Chambers a bill regulating the details of the return of the Chambers to Paris. It fixes the first meeting of the Legislature in Paris the 3d of November.

The German Parliament has passed the bill granting a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine.

A correspondent at Berlin reports that there were 1,730 conflagrations in Russia during the month of May, occasioning a loss of 7,000,000 rubles.

The Canadian Government has rescinded the permission given for American militia to visit the Dominion.

The Bonapartist Deputies in the French Assembly have decided that the cause of the empire must be maintained, notwithstanding the death of the late Emperor's son. The British court has gone into mourning for the young Prince Imperial.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

Frequent arrivals of vessels from Hayti, infected with yellow fever, excite a good deal of apprehension in New York. The sanitary authorities admit that there is danger of the pestilence obtaining a foothold in the city unless a rigid quarantine is enforced.

Evan Rice, ex-cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine (Del.), pleaded guilty to embezzlement and false entries, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Three hundred puddlers and helpers in the Allentown (Pa.) Rolling Mills have struck for an advance of 5 cents a head. The mills stopped work.

The steamship Italy, when leaving New York for Liverpool, ran into the German ship Barbarossa, which was at anchor in the bay, sinking her. While the Italy was backing from the wreck she and the steamship Canada, for London, came in collision. The Canada was obliged to return to her dock. The Italy proceeded to sea.

By the explosion of a boiler at an iron mine near Emans, Pa., five men were killed and four wounded.

West.

The eminent divine, Rev. Robert Collyer, has resigned the pastorate of Unity Church, Chicago, which he has occupied twenty years, and accepted a call to occupy a pulpit in New York. The sickness of Mrs. Collyer, necessitating a change of climate, led him to take the step.

Gen. Crook's recent visit to the frontier military posts has satisfied him that there is no danger of an Indian war this summer.

The Illinois Legislature lately passed a bill aimed at the Socialists, taking away the right of military companies not organized under the State law to parade with arms. This law was to take effect July 1. On Sunday, June 22, such a company, called the Bohemian Sharpshooters, attended a picnic at Chicago, and, in a disturbance which arose, made a bayonet charge upon some outsiders who were annoying the picnickers, and discharged their pieces into the crowd, firing three volleys, injuring a number of persons seriously, and some fatally. A squad of police arrived on the scene, and arrested the Bohemians, who were threatened with severe punishment by a large crowd which had gathered.

South.

A party of ten convicts at work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, in Chatham county, N. C., recently made a desperate break for liberty. They were fired upon by the guards with deadly effect, four of them being shot stone dead and the others badly wounded.

Revenue officers and moonshiners met recently near Gainesville, Ga. Three stills were found in a valley, and two of them were destroyed. The moonshiners rallied to make a stand at the last still. The revenue men hailed it, and were met with a volley, but succeeded in dislodging the distillers, laying one of them with a dangerous wound and capturing two more.

POLITICAL POINTS

Ex-Congressman Henry W. Blair has been elected United States Senator from New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of last March, succeeding Mr. Wadleigh.

The California Republicans held their State Convention at San Francisco on the 18th of June. George C. Perkins was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin is called to meet at Madison July 23.

The California Republican Convention met at San Francisco, June 17, and nominated a full ticket, with George C. Perkins for Governor. The platform sustains the President in his use of the veto, and contains an anti-Chinese plank and a declaration in favor of small holdings of land.

The Democratic State Convention of Maryland will occur Aug. 7.

The State Central Committee of the Wisconsin National Greenback party have decided to hold their convention for the nomination of a State ticket in Watertown, Tuesday, July 15.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Eleven of the thirteen members of the House Committee on Elections have decided the Representatives from Iowa elected in October last are legally entitled to their seats. Messrs. Springer and Colerick dissented—the former holding that no lawful election had been held in Iowa for the present Congress, while Mr. Colerick insists that votes cast on the national election day in November were legal, and entitled those who received them to seats in the House. The reports will probably not be submitted for argument until the regular session beginning in December.

The legal difficulty discovered by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the way of confirming the appointment of Secretary McCrary to an office which will not be vacant for nine or ten weeks induced the President to send a brief message withdrawing the nomination.

A German named Kemmler, at Holyoke, Mass., killed his three children, by shooting, in order to save them, as he said, from the misfortunes of life.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

John M. Langston, the well-known colored lawyer, and United States Minister to Hayti, died recently at Port au Prince of yellow fever.

The proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, have been made public. The court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing a bridge to be built across Detroit river, near Detroit.

Recent deaths: Rev. Samuel Newall, for eighteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Ill.; Hon. Richard Metheany, for many years Mayor of Lima, Ohio; Luther H. Fiske, former owner and late manager of Fiske's Opera House, Valparaiso, Ind.

—Information has reached the secret-service division of the Treasury Department that a new counterfeit $5 legal-tender note has made its appearance in Western New York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the names of Allison, Register, and Wyman, Treasurer. It is executed on printed imitation fiber paper, which is lighter than the genuine. Bankers pronounce it a dangerous counterfeit.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate, after debating and slightly amending the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, finally passed it, on the 16th inst., by a strict party vote.——In the House, Mr. Cox introduced a bill to protect certificates of naturalization. Mr. Samford introduced one to prohibit an increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, and Mr. Young (Tenn.) introduced one granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Hiram Benner. On motion of Mr. Ryan, a bill was passed for the relief of settlers on the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas. On motion of Mr. Washburn, the bill was passed allowing pre-emption settlers twelve months after date of filing their entry to complete their residence.

The Senate was engaged in debating the Army Appropriation bill on the 17th, and the House spent the day in discussing the bill to prohibit political assessments. An effort was made in the House to take up the bill in relation to juries, but the Republicans blocked business by declining to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum.

The Senate was the scene of a long and hot debate on the 18th, the Army bill constituting the bone of contention. The debate culminated in a personal altercation between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar, which for a time produced considerable of a sensation about the Capitol. Mr. Conkling delivered a bitter speech, in which, referring to the course of the Democrats in regard to the Appropriation bills, imputed to them bad faith. Mr. Lamar rose at the conclusion of Mr. Conkling's remarks, and said that as far as any intimation of bad faith to him was concerned, he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. "It is not my purpose," he said, "to indulge in personalities, but I will say to the Senator that if he intended to intimate that anything I have done was not in good faith, I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repel with all the unmitigated scorn it merits; that I feel for the author of it." Mr. Conkling, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches, advanced to his seat and said: "Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard, from the member from Mississippi. If I understand the member right, he intended to impute, and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute, to me an intentional misstatement. [Pausing.] The Senator does not disclaim that?" Mr. Lamar—"I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake." The presiding officer (Cockrell) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded: "Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member has to say, and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him. I understood the Senator to state, in plain, unparliamentary language, that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright, I have only to say—this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life—I have only to say that if the Senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute, or intended to impute, to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President. Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge me, by intimation or otherwise, with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward and a liar. The rules and proprieties of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President." [Applause and hisses.] The Chair demanded quiet in the gallery. Mr. Lamar—"I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they imported. I beg pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language. It was very harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear." [Renewed demonstrations of approval and disapproval.]——Another effort was made in the House to take up the bill prohibiting political assessments, but the Republicans renewed their filibustering, leaving the House without a quorum.——The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed in both houses.

The Senate remained in continuous session, without making any progress in legislation, till 11:50 in the forenoon of the 19th, when an adjournment was ordered, to allow the new legislative day to begin at 12. When the Senate was again called to order, a discussion arose on the question of dispensing with the reading of the journal, which, owing to the all-night session, the clerks had not been able to fully prepare. Several attempts at a vote were made the Republican Senators declining to vote. Finally Mr. Carpenter suggested an agreement for adjournment, saying that if opportunity was given his side to discuss the bill before the Senate, he had no doubt a vote could be reached by 6 o'clock the following day. Mr. Withers, on the Democratic side, favored the proposal, and, on motion of Mr. Thurman, the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m.——In the House, Mr. McMahon submitted the conference report upon the Judicial Expenses bill. Section 2 prohibits the making of any contract or the incurring of any liability under the provisions of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for services in connection with elections on election day. After some discussion, the report was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79.

The Senate, on the 20th, continued the consideration of the Army bill. The measure was debated by Messrs. Carpenter, Ingalls, Kirkwood, Logan, Conkling, Eaton, Bayard and Thurman. The bill then passed—20 to 17, Mr. Burnside the only Republican voting with the majority—and at 2 o'clock in the morning the Senate adjourned.

——In the House, the minority of the Judicial Committee presented their views upon the subjects discussed in the President's veto message. Referring to the majority report, presented some days before, the minority say:

"The repeated efforts in said report to make it appear that the right or authority to interfere with State elections, or with the freedom and lawful conduct of any election, is claimed or asserted in any quarter, is hardly deserving of serious notice. The minority in Congress have made no such claim. The right of Federal supervision contended for applies to Congressional elections only. This is entirely ignored in the report of the majority. Their report proceeds upon the false assumption that the President advocates the use of Federal authority to supervise State elections. No such claim is made in the message under consideration or in any other message or utterance of the President; neither does the message advocate or justify military interference with the freedom of any elections. On the contrary, the President uses the following language:

"'Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but it is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles.

"'The true rule as to the employment of military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it be in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of the State, or of the military force of the United States. Elections shall be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehensions of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration.'"

The report says it is conceded that during the civil war, some Generals—among others, Gen. McClellan—issued orders interfering with elections where disloyalty existed, and that "these and similar orders undoubtedly exercised influences in securing the enactment of the law of 1865, which prohibits the use of the army or navy at the time and place of any general or special election in any State, except it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, and also prohibits any military or naval officer from prescribing the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfering with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State. This law, with appropriate penalties for its violation, was approved by President Lincoln, and since its enactment we do not believe there has been any well-grounded cause of complaint of military interference with elections." The report of a Congressional committee in regard to the operation of the law in New York city is alluded to, in which it was declared that "This happy result [a free, fair, and honest election] was the consequence of the co-operation between the official advisers of city and United States officers."

In conclusion the minority say: "It is to remain a law of the land. All efforts for its repeal have been for the present abandoned. It is the constitutional duty of the President to see that it is faithfully executed. Many of its provisions are applicable to and only to be enforced on the day an election is held. Why should the authority to use all lawful and constitutional means to execute it be suspended, or crippled on that day? To whatever extent this may be done, the law will be rendered a nullity so far as it is a law for such days only. Why should the day of election be excepted from the operation of this or any other statute? Surely, the need may be as great on that day as on any other. A proposal to impose like restrictions at every place where a court is to be held on the Fourth of July, or Eighth of January, or any other holiday or anniversary that is to be celebrated or observed, would be met with the jeers or contempt of all good men. The laws should be enforced and executed on all days and at all times and places. To abdicate the authority of the Government of the United States to execute its laws on the day of election would be a fatal mistake, and constitute a precedent of the most dangerous character."

On the 21st the Senate adopted the conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill—31 to 17. After a long discussion upon the proposition to strike out the item in the Postal Deficiency bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, it was voted that the item be retained in the bill. The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument was passed.——In the House a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Legislative bill. During the day's session there was utter apathy manifested, so that it was almost impossible to obtain a quorum on any vote, and no business of any importance was done.

BUSINESS NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA's produce merchants report a fair trade.

ICE factories are being built in many of the Southern cities.

THE boot and shoe trade of Boston is unusually active for this stage of the season.

THE coal product of the Schuylkill region for the year thus far is 9,329,900 tons, against 5,150,418 tons for the corresponding period of last year—an increase of 4,177,482 tons.

THE Cincinnati *Times* prints a series of interviews with the iron men of that city. Some of them take a rosy view of the situation, but a large number of them are far from being satisfied.

THE Philadelphia Bridge Works recently shipped ten iron truss bridges from seven to fifteen feet in length, built at their establishment, at the eastern end of Pottstown, for the Caibairien and Espiritu railroad, Cuba.

THE Boston *Traveller* says: "The demand for labor at the West has materially reduced the volume of unemployed labor here, while the demand for our products to meet the wants of the West is causing most of the New England manufacturing corporations to work on full time."

ACCORDING to the Biddeford (Me.) *Union*, the large cotton factories at that point are full of operatives, running on full time and presumably making fair profits. The machine shops and foundries are hives of industry, employing full forces, and turning out a large amount of machinery. The shoe factories were never doing a larger or more prosperous business than at the present time.

The Physique of Americans.

It used to be a common remark that Americans were lacking in physique, and as a nation they were called lank, lean, and of too nervous temperament. But time, with increased comfort, prosperity, better food and clothing, and other concomitants of civilization, has worked wonders for our people. Dickens, who was an unusually keen observer, remarked a vast improvement on his second visit to this country in the looks of the people, especially the women. Other evidence might be cited to the same effect. But let each judge for himself. Walk along Broadway or any other thoroughfare when the crowd is densest; stand on a packed ferry-boat, or in front of one of our large churches or theaters when the audience is leaving. Are not the mass of people who pass robust, well-fed and substantial-looking? Do you see many cadaverous, slab-sided persons? Do not they look, on the average, as well as people of any other race? The fact is, and the statistics of the Examining Surgeons of our enormous army during the war prove it, that the American is taller and larger and larger round the chest than his Saxon, Celtic, or Teutonic cousin. Dwellers in cities are usually puny. The Londoner, the Parisian, and the New Yorker are all small men; but the Maine lumbermen, the farmers from the far West, and the men from the border States are huge, powerfully-built fellows.

Take the United States Senate or the House of Representatives, and how many fine physiques will be found among their members! In the last three Cabinets there was an unusual proportion of large, vigorous men. Chase, Seward, Stanton and Blair were not pigmies, nor are Hayes' supporters lacking in bone and muscle, excepting Evarts and Schurz.

Thus it may be accepted that Americans have size and strength sufficient for their needs, and it is a mistake to suppose otherwise.—*Sanitary Engineer and Plumber.*

A DORSET (Vt.) youngster of 4 eloped with a 3-year-old sweetheart recently, but the couple were captured before they had gone a mile from home.

HOME INTERESTS.

Grandmamma's Baby.

SELECTED BY SUNSHINE.

The wee little midget who, truly to say,
Seems to be always in everyone's way;
Who vexes her nurse and bothers mamma,
And burns her wee fingers with papa's cigar;
Goes grieving at last to grandmamma's breast,
And forgets all her woes in that haven of rest.

Grandmamma's baby loves cookies we know,
And cookies in grandmamma's pocket do grow;
And grandmamma's pocket, we plainly may see,
To wee baby fingers are constantly free.
While grandmamma demurely sits knitting away,
Contented and peaceful the whole live-long day.

Grandmamma's baby climbs upon a chair,
And tangles and tumbles the silver-grey hair;
Or rumples and creases the snowy-white cap,
Or rolls her small self into Grandmamma's lap,
And pats with her soft, dimpled hands the kind face,
Where love for her troublesome self she can trace.

So lay your bright face, little dimple-cheeked child,
Against the dear face that is peaceful and mild,
Despite the deep wrinkles which tell us that care
and trouble have one day been grandmamma's share;
As grandma makes sunshine for baby each day,
So baby must help keep the shadows away.

Floriculture.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

To destroy the vitality of weed seeds in soil, by baking, will, in a great measure, destroy the fertility of the soil. A better way to kill weed seeds is to spread the soil out thinly, in a warm place, and keep it moist. In a few days most of the seeds will germinate, after which the soil should be stirred and allowed to become dry. In this manner weeds may effectually be destroyed.

To grow Geranium cuttings: Take coarse, clean sand, about three inches in depth, insert the cuttings about one to one and one-half inches deep therein; press the sand firmly around them, and water freely at first; afterward use it sparingly. One cause of Geranium cuttings turning black is the keeping of them too wet. No kind of cuttings are better adapted for sending by mail than Geraniums, as the drying of the cut end is conducive to rooting them easily, and they universally give satisfaction.

The list of admirable and choice house plants is a long one, and new ones are added every day. When the lover of flowers has a greenhouse, this long list may be freely selected from; but, if they have only a living-room—and plants do better in a kitchen than anywhere—the list must be selected with care.

The Calla Lily requires plenty of water during the flowering season. It is one of the best house plants grown, being sure to bloom. In the summer season I set them out under a shady tree and let them rest until the fall, when I shake off all the dirt and give new soil. Give your Calla hot water as a stimulant, commencing with it as hot as you can bear your hand in; then, as the Calla becomes used to it, you can give it boiling hot.

Give the Calla plenty of pot-room and plenty of water, and you will have no trouble with it.

Geraniums when first set out in the beds are very apt to cast their leaves. Do not be discouraged, new ones will come; for a Geranium is such an accommodating plant it will grow without petting or coaxing, and very often where no other plant will grow. I was asked a day or two since why a person's geraniums produce such abundance of leaves but no flowers. On inquiry I found the ground had been very heavily manured.

The seeds of perennials, that is plants that throw up their flower-stems, mature their seeds and then die down, to start up again the following spring, may be sown to bloom next season in June, July, and August; but the earlier sown, the much larger and stronger will the plants be and therefore more able to stand the winter.

Among these perennials we find a great many flowers which our grandmothers used to cultivate. There is the White Lily, which has been in cultivation some 300 years, and is still a favorite. It is a spotless white, perfectly hardy, and very fragrant, and is considered an emblem of purity. Then the Bleeding Heart (I purposely give the popular name); everybody admires it, with its lovely branches loaded with rosy-red heart-shaped flowers. Lily of the Valley, I know all who read this will appreciate, for it is a universal favorite. It thrives best in a shady place which should be made quite rich with well-rotted manure. The foregoing perennials are increased by divisions of the roots, but very many others are produced from seed. If a good selection is made now and sown in the early summer you will have blooming plants from early next spring, commencing with the pretty Forget-Me Not, and continuing all through the summer with Pansies, Sweet William, Sweet Rocket, Honesty Larkspur, Fox Glove, Columbine, Hollyhock, Wallflower, Canterbury Bell and others, and finishing the year with the many-colored Chrysanthemum. Then among the perennial climbers we have Everlasting Pea, Honeysuckle and Adlumnia—although this last does not bloom until the second season, it is more properly a biennial.

Strawberry patches set out in the spring should now be gone over, and all the runners cut away. Keep the ground mellow between the rows, using the hoe or similar instrument.

Few people realize how much profit there is in a well-kept strawberry bed, to say nothing of the pleasure of eating the delicious fruit. They are very reasonable in cost, not more than 50 cents per 100, and 200 plants will supply a family, that is, using them in reason. They may be set out in July and August.

MR. RENNIE.

HINSDALE, Dupage county, Ill.

An Industry for Women.

A correspondent tells what was seen in the smoke. Let me tell the sight that greeted me in the strawberry fields. Long rows of vines laden with the delicious fruit, dozens of boys and girls on their knees picking rapidly. A wooden basket holding four boxes is beside each picker; when filled they are carried to the fruit-house, where others are obtained, as also tickets for the number of boxes picked. These boxes are set into crates holding two dozen, and the thin covering easily adjusted, the name marked, and set in a pile for hauling to the depot. The whole business, from the making of boxes while the plants are in bloom to the loading of the wagon, is unceasingly busy.

At noon when the lunch baskets are brought beneath the trees and the tired backs rested, there comes a grand frolic and play time equal to any picnic. As there are three fruit farms separated by osage hedges only the noise made by the childish pickers is almost incredible. Often the children become too weary or too restless to work and wander off for a long time. There being no compulsion, they work only when in the mood, but occasionally a rivalry occurs regarding speed, and little fingers work rapidly.

The fields are in various conditions; there are the newly-set vines—those that were planted this spring. They are in long rows, six feet apart, the plants separated by as many inches. Here the plow is turning the soil, a man following with the hoe to remove the weeds from between the plants. Next we see the older beds in various stages; finally one that has stood for years, and is to be plowed under after this crop is picked. Gathering the berries seems easy; but, after kneeling upon the clean prairie grass that formed the protection for the vines in the winter long enough to pick a gallon, I did not wonder that the children required their resting spells; and yet, taking the whole business through, it is something women could follow successfully. I have seen young ladies turn off the boxes very rapidly; and, although not equaling the time that is said to be made by the Lynn shoemakers, where they work so fast that a finished shoe is in the air all of the time, being thrown over the shoulder to get them out of the way, yet these young ladies completed several crates full in a day. If women possessing a few acres of ground would engage in fruit culture instead of renting for a nominal sum, and then sitting down to eke out an existence by sewing, how much more healthy and every way satisfactory the business would prove. I think there are many departures from the old, beaten tracks that would be advantageous to women engaged in earning a livelihood.

Mr. Rennie has given the "Home" his style of hanging-basket, and now let me give mine. I wish his description had embraced the modus operandi of drilling the holes in the bowl. I have met with some difficulties in my home-made ornaments. I have frequently made the necessary opening for drainage in crockery by chipping very lightly with the corner of a hatchet, but I feel afraid to try my skill upon a set of little ornamental crocks. A blacksmith agreed to drill the holes, but expected the vases to break; so they still try to nourish something without drainage rather than see them lying in pieces.

My much-admired hanging basket was bought with peaches in it, containing about a peck. To the thin wood of which it is made I sewed pine cones and sweet gum burrs; some of the cones were cut off so as to lie flat. I did not glue them, for, although that is the quicker way, yet the strong thread passed over each cone preserves it in place when the basket receives one of those sudden knocks to which they are subject. The bottom is a solid mass of gum burrs, and, as the basket hangs quite high, the effect is very nice. To prevent the pressure of dirt being too great for its strength, I suspended a crock just the right size to rest upon the strong wood that forms the rim, and in that put the soil and my plants. Four long twines to hang by complete the whole, and it amply repaid the labor expended upon it. The vines have interlaced around those twines until the effect is beautiful.

MAUDE LEE.

MATTOON, Ill.

INDIANA ITEMS.

THE new Court House at Wabash will be dedicated on the 4th of July.

DAVID MITCHELL, who resided five miles east of Salem, was struck by lightning recently.

POOR quality of seed necessitated the replanting of nearly all the corn in Wabash county.

GEORGE W. WALKER, a fourteen-year convict at the Indiana prison, south, made his escape the other day.

MINNIE MCMURREN, a 7-year-old girl, was probably fatally burned at Salem while using coal oil to start a fire.

THE report of the Assessor of Brookville township, Randolph county, shows an increase of $13,000 over last year.

ED. MICHAELS, a son of Elder J. W. Michaels, was drowned in Sugar creek, just below Crawfordsville, while bathing.

THE Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company disregard the "whistling" law, and will continue to do so unless prosecuted.

TIPTON county farmers, whose growing wheat was destroyed by the recent storm, are plowing up the ground and will plant it with corn.

THE expenses of the public schools of New Albany the past school year were, for pay of teachers, $25,154; other expenses, $18,000; total, $44,154.

THE City Council of New Albany has passed a resolution prohibiting policemen electioneering at the polls at city, county, or State elections.

MRS. HENRY WHITMAN, of Sullivan, lived 90 years, and then died suddenly last week from strangulation, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in her throat.

THE contract for the erection of the new Methodist church at Greencastle has been let for $12,990. The Presbyterian congregation, having bought the old Roberts Chapel, will remodel it at once.

MRS. MARSH, 80 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Cynthia Williams, of Booneville, were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse the other day, and the former instantly killed, while the latter was severely injured.

REV. J. P. D. JOHN has resigned the Presidency of Moore's Hill College. Within the past five years the net assets of the college have been increased about $15,000, and the character of the institution was never more enviable.

ROSANNA PETERS, aged 11, was shot in the back in her father's house near Fort Wayne, a few days ago, the ball being fired by a party of young bloods who were passing along the road in an intoxicated condition. She will probably die.

CAPT. JESSE CUSTER, formerly of the Eleventh Indiana regiment, died at Thorntown lately, after a lingering illness. Mr. Custer was a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and was well known and respected by all who knew him.

WHILE some boys were carelessly playing with a loaded revolver in the hands of Almon Riddling, at Little York the other day, one of the loaded chambers was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the shoulder of Peter Hanny, from which it is feared he cannot recover.

WILLIAM CHEESEMAN, one of the pioneers of Indiana and the first mail-carrier entering Indianapolis from the East, died at his residence in Richmond lately of general paralysis, caused by old age. He was known as the author of the legendary phrase, "The woods is full of 'em."

THOMAS E. KACKLEY, of Vincennes, a prominent politician and farmer, was badly injured by a reaper, while harvesting, one day last week. The mules became unmanageable, throwing Kackley before the knives. His leg was broken in three places.

ROBERT J. HUGHES and John I. Spray, two bad characters who were sent to the Northern prison for burglarizing a store at Waynetown last winter, have confessed to having murdered Tim O'Connel, about two years ago. O'Connel had received a month's wages. They murdered him and threw his body on the railroad, where it was run over by the night train, and thus the cause of his death was concealed.

THE High School Board of Fort Wayne forbade the presentation of bouquets at the commencement exercises. The exercises had not progressed far, however, before the order was violated, and the fair recipient refused to surrender her floral tribute. Great excitement prevailed, and a squad of police appeared, when the lady surrendered her bouquet and left the stage, followed by eight members of the class. The exercises were at length continued, but great excitement and confusion continued until the close.

MRS. ELIZA WEIR, aged 66, the wife of John Y. Weir, of Memphis, Clarke county, has been afflicted with rheumatism for two weeks past, and one evening last week she, to all appearances, died. The family made the necessary arrangements to prepare the corpse for burial, but about an hour after her supposed death Mrs. Weir gave one groan, and commenced breathing. The people in the house were horrified and ran out, screaming loudly; but one woman stood near the corpse and called out, "Mrs. Weir." She answered, "Oh!" and has not spoken since, but lies in an unconscious condition, and breathing naturally. The affair has caused great excitement in Memphis.

Antiques.

Modern pottery boiled in oil and buried in wood ashes soon becomes very old. Ivories boiled in honey and hung up the chimney quickly become venerable antiques. Glass buried in a stable becomes iridescent, and many a bottle of the time of Charles II., fished out of the Thames, the water of which has wonderful chemical properties, has been sold as old Roman glass.

Section 5,522.

It is desirable that every American citizen shall carefully consider the kernel of the law which the mouth-piece of the Republican party has just declared must be retained upon the statute book for the "protection" of voters. Read, learn, mark and inwardly digest this poisonous blossoming of partisan ingenuity. It reads:

Section 5,522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or process, or pretended authority, power or process, of any State, Territory or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribery, solicitation or otherwise, interferes with or prevents the Supervisors of Election, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the States, in the execution of process or otherwise, or who, by any of the means before mentioned, hinders or prevents the free attendance and presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes or rejects from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any Supervisor of Election, the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them; or who threatens or attempts, or offers so to do, or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties, when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than $3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

That is a statute against the exercise of a free ballot, as has been adequately demonstrated by the operation of the law. Let us suppose the Democrats had been in power and had passed such a law as that and the bayonet law. Of course the Republicans would have loved the arrangement by which the elections in the South are environed and scrutinized with the vigor, penetration, impudence and intolerance of French prefects and their hirelings under MacMahon, by the hirelings of the party in power. The Republicans would, of course, rejoice to see Democratic Marshals and Deputy Marshals by the thousand, under the direction of Democratic Supervisors and the Department of Justice, blocking the way to the polls, arresting Republicans at sight, before they had voted, and putting them in filthy cages. They would be delighted, of course, to see Democratic Marshals running around with their hands full of Democratic tickets, armed with bludgeons and pistols, and threatening with immediate arrest everybody who held a Republican ticket. How delighted, too, would the Republicans be if they had to walk through files of soldiers to the polling places and have their ballots refused. How ecstatic, indeed, would our Republican fellow-citizens be over a law which authorizes the President to crowd the vicinity of polls with soldiers?

Yet the law they have passed works exactly in that way, and they have the impudence to inform us, and Mr. Hayes informs us in his last veto message, that the law is designed to "protect" voters and the ballot-box from violence and fraud. They have the assurance to denounce the Democracy as "revolutionists" for seeking to deliver American citizens from such tyranny. Had the Democrats been in power, and passed such laws, the Republicans would have shouted themselves hoarse in behalf of "State rights" and "personal liberty." No element of our population of 49,000,000 is more tenacious of State rights than Republicans when laws are executed which infringe upon them *at home.* Let the Federal election or bayonet law be put in operation in Maine or Vermont as it has been in New York, and the States of Blaine and Edmunds would be in an uproar.

Let voters read that shameful clause of the Revised Statutes which we have quoted, and ask themselves if a more partisan and unrepublican law was ever framed. Mr. Hayes says the elections must be supervised from Washington by partisan emissaries and electioneerers, labeled, "Stand up for your party." That is the Republican plea. That plea and the corrupt party which makes it must be overthrown at the polls in 1880.—*New York Sun.*

Thirty-Eight Millions Saved.

It is a notorious fact that since the breaking out of the war no Congress or House of Representatives was so absolutely free from scandal and jobbery as during the last five years. When the much-abused Democrats and "rebels" obtained control of the House not only a political, but a moral change took place. Bribery and corruption ceased to flourish. The lobby disappeared. Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail and McGarrahan claims became impossible. Even subsidies of vital importance to the South and of general merit, such as the South of Texas Pacific railroad, or the Brazilian steam line, were refused time and again—refused by the votes of these very rebels, when such shining Republicans as Stanley Matthews or Blaine, and Conkling and Garfield were their zealous advocates.

So that in every conceivable respect the practice of these villified Confederate Brigadiers is precisely opposed to the prediction of these Republican partisan prophets.

On the other hand, both in 1872 and 1874 and 1876, the Democrats promised economy and retrenchment if they came into power. Well, since 1875 they did have the power to check the extravagant appropriations of the Republicans. And what is the result? What is the official record?

In 1876 the appropriations were actually $16,000,000 less than in 1875.

In 1877 the appropriations were actually $20,000,000 less than in 1876.

In 1878 they were still $2,000,000 less than in 1877.

So that the practical result of the presence of the Confederate Brigadiers, and the absence of a Republican majority, is this:

That in three years—1876, 1877 and 1878—the actual cost of the Government has been reduced the amount of $38,000,000.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Ohio Campaign.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, now in this city, says: "So far as I can judge, the prospects for a Democratic victory in Ohio were never better than they are to-day. If we can carry Ohio we can carry Illinois, and other States of the West and Northwest will be sure to be with us. We are going to have a hot and lively campaign, the most exciting we ever had in Ohio."

"You regard it, then, as the key-note of the Presidential campaign for 1880?"

"Very much so. The campaign will be fought greatly on national issues."

"How about the recent vetoes of Hayes?"

"They will help us very much."

"How about the Election law, Supervisors and Marshals at the polls?"

"Many Republicans, I know, are with us, and we expect to add some of their votes to those of the united Democracy in favor of a free ballot-box."

"Do you expect there will be much of a cry made by the Republicans about Confederate Brigadiers in this canvass?"

"Well, they won't wave the bloody shirt much. I guess Rice and myself, with only three legs between us, can beat Foster and Hickenlooper on four legs when they come to the military part of the canvass."

"How about the Greenback vote?"

"We expect to deplete the Greenback ranks by the stand we have taken in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver."

"You don't think this will be in any sense a rag-baby campaign?"

"Oh, no. We differ from the Greenbackers in that our chief wish on the paper-money question is to substitute Government money for national-bank money."

"How about the Presidential candidates?"

"We hope the Republicans will nominate Grant. We are not afraid of him or Sherman either. As for Tilden, some think he is entitled to the nomination; others think some other man would be stronger."—*New York World.*

The Wheat and Corn Product.

The following is a statement showing the annual wheat and corn production of the United States for the past sixteen years, together with the annual exports and home consumption for the same period. These figures are correct, being officially reported from the Department of Agriculture. The estimate for this year is calculated from the reports of extended correspondence throughout the United States, and is probably as correct as estimates of this nature can be made:

WHEAT.

Year.	Production.	Exports.	Home Consumption.
1863.....	173,677,900	41,468,400	132,209,500
1864.....