

We go to press again without being able to give our readers anything definite regarding the Presidential result, excepting that South Carolina has been decided for Hayes, and from all the news we can gather he is surely elected.

And so in Florida, many northern Democrats and Republicans are at Tallahassee, and the canvassers and Governor say the counting shall be open to everybody.

A line of telegraph is about finished to Deadwood City, B. H.

The Vermont legislature, now in session, voted down a bill allowing women the elective franchise by a vote of 111 to 45.

The reported official vote in Pennsylvania is as follows: Hayes, 384,145; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith, prohibition, 13,182.

In case of a collision between Russia and Turkey, such English papers as the Standard, Telegraph, and Pall Mall Gazette, believe that England cannot remain neutral.

Attorney-General Taft has given the President a written opinion that the fact that electors chosen held positions in postoffices under the government did not injure the completeness of the votes of the States in question.

The official vote of Ohio is as follows: 659,767 votes were cast; of this number Hayes received 339,698; Tilden, 323,182; Peter Cooper, 3,057; Green Clay Smith, 1,636; and James B. Walker, anti-Masonic candidate, 76. Hayes' plurality over Tilden, 7,516.

A telegram from Omaha to the New York Tribune, of date November 9th, says: "Prominent, well-informed Democrats and Republicans concede Nebraska to the latter."

The Lattin's Journal announces that the tressouer for Miss May, who is to marry Mr. James Gordon Bennett, has arrived from Europe, when it was collected at an expense of \$20,000.

The official report of admissions to the Centennial Exhibition shows the number of cash admissions from May 10th to November 10th to be 8,044,274; free admission, 1,906,692; total 9,950,966. Total cash receipts, \$3,813,724.

Members of the canvassing board in New Orleans have received many anonymous letters threatening them with death if the board counts the State for Hayes, but as they are used to such threats they care little for them and will not be deterred from a fair and lawful discharge of their duties.

Of President Grant's order the New Orleans Times (Democratic) says: "President Grant's proclamation added a new volume of excitement to the situation yesterday evening. A feeling, upon hearing the document, that it might be the signal of a new revolution immediately sprang into the minds of many. A personal of it, however, allayed that fear, so far as the language is concerned. The latter portion coincides exactly with the tone of public sentiment in the North."

The Black Hills Pioneer published at Deadwood, says: "The whole country is awaking to an acknowledgment of the vast treasures of the Black Hills. The great journals of the North, which, up to a very recent period, deprecated the movement, are forced to rescind their former assertions, and bear testimony to the great advantages which must accrue to the whole country by the development of this section. The millions of dollars in gold dust which has found its way to the great commercial centres bears incontrovertible evidence as to the wealth of our placer diggings, while the tons of ore sent out for assay challenge comparison with that obtained from the most celebrated gold mining districts of the world."

The Omaha Herald says: "If Mr. Hayes is counted into the Presidency by one majority through the machinations of the convicted scoundrels who run the State machinery of Louisiana, there may be a celebration of sky-rockets and other explosives at the inauguration of Mr. Hayes that will not be amusing." Such were the feelings of the editor of that paper during the war. He never had said enough in his career, however, to venture a personal effort to sustain his position. It is not strange that now, secure in his sanctum, enjoying the protection of one of the strongest Republican States in the Union, he should "speak his mind."

Judge Settle, Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, with the chairman of the State committee, have gone to Washington to consult with Secretary Chandler and others as to what is best to do in that State, which was evidently carried by fraud. When General Grant carried the State in 1872 he received but about 94,000 votes, while Hayes and Settle this year received over 112,000. It is a notorious fact that the population in the State has decreased largely since 1872, but the Democratic counties on the coast have been swollen beyond their actual number of voters to an extent that will give Tilden and Vance over 30,000 more votes than were ever voted by the Democratic party in the State before.

President Grant is becoming better understood and appreciated by the people of the country and those especially of the South. The Galveston News, a bitter Democratic sheet, referring to the President's recent orders in reference to the Presidential situation in the South, says: "The relations of General Grant to the present crisis are fearfully momentous and responsible. He is the historical enigma of his time. Again and again on supreme occasions he and fate, ineluctable, have been one. Circumstances seem to point to him now as a man who, by turning over the reins, may give his country and again on supreme occasions he and fate, ineluctable, have been one. Circumstances seem to point to him now as a man who, by turning over the reins, may give his country and again on supreme occasions he and fate, ineluctable, have been one."

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The Same Old Rebel Howl.

Republican speakers and newspapers throughout the land, during the campaign just ended, asserted and insisted that the political issues of today were the same as they were in 1860, and during the war that followed. There was abundant evidence to support that position. Since the election the evidence is still stronger. The same Democratic newspapers, and the same leading men of the party north, who declared Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, now make the same declarations referring to Mr. Hayes. One would naturally suppose those fellows had enough of such revolutionary braggadocio. What the Republicans and other loyal and peace-loving people of this country want and insist upon now is the same in 1860. Whoever is elected President by the honest vote of the people, will be inaugurated, be it Hayes or Tilden.

The Chicago Times was the rankest kind of a rebel sheet during the war, and if memory serves us, its publication was for a time suspended by lawful authority. That paper is its old tricks again. The Omaha Herald, true to its instinct, the editor of which was of the same stripe with the Times, now falls into the same line, and repeats the same yelp.

Douglas county has elected Democratic members of the assembly and Senators. The Hitchcock fight organized the republicans and permitted the democrats to carry the county. It looks as if the friends of Hitchcock would rather give victory to the Democrats than drop Hitchcock, and the enemies of Hitchcock would rather let the democrats carry the county than see Hitchcock win. Since the Hitchcock matter is so disastrous to republicans, loyalty to the party demands that it be dropped, and that the Senator withdraw from the fight. Red Cloud Chief.

Hitchcock has a right to be a candidate for re-election. His friends have the right to support him, just as much as his opponents have the right to oppose him. And he and they have always had this right. We, therefore, who have not allowed the Hitchcock war to excite us, and have little care, and certainly no prejudices one way or the other, aside from the success of the party, do not attribute the defeat of the Republicans in Douglas to Mr. Hitchcock, but believe the facts bear us out in charging that defeat to the anti-Hitchcock faction. We regard the Bee and its followers as bolters, and their policy that of "ruin or ruin."

The above item from the Chief "lets the cat out of the bag," and is all the evidence that is necessary to prove that the whole anti-Hitchcock squad are intent upon the "rule or ruin" policy, for it boldly declares that "the enemies of Hitchcock would rather see Hitchcock win." As the Chief makes this declaration without qualification, and as its reputation for truth is unquestioned and pre-eminent, we are to understand that it is the authorized oracle of anti-Hitchcockdom, which will refuse to be bound by a Republican caucus, and even prefers a Democrat to a Republican nominee, if that nominee should be Hitchcock. That is a game that two can play at, and we doubt not the Senator's friends will play an interesting hand. We are sorry to see a disposition existing among Republicans that will submit to the election of a Democrat under any circumstances or emergency, and if the jeopardized rights of the people, and the menaced institutions and works of the party were considered above petty personal prejudices and sorehead spite work, such would not be the case, and the Republican party in Nebraska would present a more respectable attitude and formidable front.

The Missionary committee of the M. E. Church was in session in New York last week. The committee appointed to consider what amount should be made the limit to be appropriated for the missionary work of the ensuing year, reported in favor of fixing it at \$525,000, and that in addition the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated towards the payment of the outstanding indebtedness of the committee, now amounting to nearly \$220,000. This makes a total to be raised for the next year of \$625,000. The report was adopted, and a committee was appointed to aid the Secretary in raising the money called for. It was resolved to prohibit European missions from taking up any new charges or making any appointments in any new territory without the consent of the presiding bishop. The sums to be appropriated to each missionary district were discussed, and every case a reduction on last year's appropriation was made, owing to the financial depression and the impossibility of raising larger sums of money. The following sums were appropriated: Sillaria, \$7,000; Foocho, China, \$13,000; Pekin, \$8,250; Denmark, \$7,500; Sweden, \$20,000; South America, \$7,500; Kinkang, \$7,000; Germany and Switzerland, \$20,000; Norway, \$10,500.

How Reformers Reform.

In one parish in Louisiana—East Feliciana—where the population is 5,333 colored, and 4,106 whites, and where at the election before the Presidential, the vote stood Republican 1688, and Democrat \$49, Democratic dispatches now say that for President "1743 registered voters were polled, of which Hayes got three and Tilden the rest. Republicans refrained from voting!" Certainly! The fact is shown that the registrar was driven out of the parish, and no regular election was held. No Republican ticket was allowed to be put in the field. "Reform!"

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Members of the Legislature Elected.

- The following is the list of members of the Legislature elected in this State according to the best information we have received up to date: REPUBLICANS—SENATORS. 1. Otee—C. H. Van Wyck. 2. Cass—W. M. Chapman. 3. Washington—W. C. Walton. 4. Dodge—Geo. F. Blanchard. 5. Burt and Dakota—Isaac Powers. 6. Madison, Stanton, etc.—S. W. Hayes. 7. Dixon, Cedar, etc.—John Aten (of Cedar). 8. Hall, Howard, etc.—Geo. H. Thammell. 9. Butler and Polk—H. Garfield. 10. Saunders—A. B. Bryant. 11. Lancaster—T. P. Kennard, Cyrus N. Baird. 12. Johnson and Pawnee—T. W. Peepoon. 13. Gage and Jefferson—L. W. Colby. 14. Saline—J. W. Dawes. 15. Seward—E. C. Carnes. 16. York and Hamilton—W. M. Knapp. 17. Filmore and Clay—M. W. Wilcox. 18. Adams and Webster—J. S. Gilman. 19. Buffalo, Kearney, etc.—Elisha E. Calkins. REPRESENTATIVES. 1. Richardson—J. D. Gilman. 2. Pawnee—E. Jordan, W. J. Halderman. 3. Gage—Wm. Anyan, L. B. Boggs. 4. Johnson—W. H. Spiekneil, W. H. Doolittle. 5. Otee—Paul Schminke, F. W. Robb, Geo. McKee, J. B. Elliott. 6. Lancaster—R. O. Phillips, John Catman, H. Spellman, W. C. Griffith. 7. Saunders—A. J. Jury, F. M. Runyan, E. M. Jengel. 8. Cass—J. M. Beardsley, T. N. Hobbit, J. C. Gilmore. 9. Dodge—J. B. Nicodemus. 10. Washington—H. Spiek, P. Sheldon. 11. Burt—F. M. Johnson. 12. Jefferson—L. C. Champlin. 13. Thayer—W. M. Fitzpatrick. 14. Nuckolls—R. A. Caldwell. 15. Webster—J. F. Smith. 16. Adams—S. Sadler. 17. Clay—J. W. Small. 18. Filmore—C. M. Northrup. 19. Saline—H. S. Clark. 20. Seward—Thos. Healey, Thos. Wolfe. 21. York—T. D. Moore, Lee Love. 22. Hamilton—T. B. Johnson. 23. Hall—Peter Harrison. 24. Buffalo—S. W. Switzer. 25. Lincoln—Anthony Ross. 26. Harlan—B. D. Mills. 27. Howard and Greeley—N. J. Paul. 28. Merrick—H. A. Bruno. 29. Polk—Albinus Vance. 30. Butler—Cyrus Allen. 31. Colfax—N. W. Wells. 32. Madison—Smith Grant. 33. Cedar—Andrew McNeil. 34. Burt and Dodge—Charles F. Easley. 35. Stanton, Wayne and Pierce—Chas. H. Fraday. 36. Knox and Holt—T. G. Hullihen. 37. Antelope—W. B. Lambert. 38. Boone, Valley and Sherman—Loran Clark. 39. Dawson and Frontier—J. H. McCall, (Plum Creek). 40. Frank and Kearney—A. A. Bush. 41. Furnas, Phelps and Gosper—T. E. Armstrong, (Beaver City). 42. Cass and Saunders—Samuel Barker. 43. Platte, Colfax and Butler—G. W. Whelpley. 44. Filmore and Clay—J. A. Chase. DEMOCRATS—SENATORS. 1. Richardson—J. W. Holt, T. W. Barkhauer. 2. Nemaha—Church Howe. 3. Otee—G. W. Covell. 4. Douglas—G. W. Ambrose, C. H. Brown. 5. Douglas and Sarpy—A. N. Ferguson. 6. Cumby—J. C. Crawford. 7. Platte and Colfax—James E. North. 8. Lincoln, Cheyenne, B. I. Hioman. REPRESENTATIVES. 1. Richardson—J. D. Myers, D. W. Page, —Gerdie. 2. Nemaha—J. J. Mercer, J. G. Ewan, J. Fredrick (Independent). 3. Sarpy—S. F. Burtch. 4. Douglas—H. H. Baker, J. S. Gilson, Z. T. Wiest, Wm. Neville, P. P. Shelby, Geo. E. Pritchard, James Creighton, Thomas Blackmore. 5. Dodge—N. S. Belden. 6. Cumby—J. W. Pollock, Wm. McVickers. 7. Dakota—J. C. Heffernon. 8. Dixon—J. P. Walters. 9. Saline—James McCreedy, T. B. Parker. 10. Platte—Guy C. Barnum, Jr. 11. Madison—Alex. Baker, W. P. St. Clair, George Keith, etc., W. P. St. Clair. Several counties and districts are yet to be heard from.

Then and Now.

During the war the Southern States, and other strongholds of democracy, were "solid" for the rebellion and destruction of the country. These same States and regions are now claimed as "solid for Tilden and democracy."

Representatives.

- 1. Richardson—J. D. Gilman. 2. Pawnee—E. Jordan, W. J. Halderman. 3. Gage—Wm. Anyan, L. B. Boggs. 4. Johnson—W. H. Spiekneil, W. H. Doolittle. 5. Otee—Paul Schminke, F. W. Robb, Geo. McKee, J. B. Elliott. 6. Lancaster—R. O. Phillips, John Catman, H. Spellman, W. C. Griffith. 7. Saunders—A. J. Jury, F. M. Runyan, E. M. Jengel. 8. Cass—J. M. Beardsley, T. N. Hobbit, J. C. Gilmore. 9. Dodge—J. B. Nicodemus. 10. Washington—H. Spiek, P. Sheldon. 11. Burt—F. M. Johnson. 12. Jefferson—L. C. Champlin. 13. Thayer—W. M. Fitzpatrick. 14. Nuckolls—R. A. Caldwell. 15. Webster—J. F. Smith. 16. Adams—S. Sadler. 17. Clay—J. W. Small. 18. Filmore—C. M. Northrup. 19. Saline—H. S. Clark. 20. Seward—Thos. Healey, Thos. Wolfe. 21. York—T. D. Moore, Lee Love. 22. Hamilton—T. B. Johnson. 23. Hall—Peter Harrison. 24. Buffalo—S. W. Switzer. 25. Lincoln—Anthony Ross. 26. Harlan—B. D. Mills. 27. Howard and Greeley—N. J. Paul. 28. Merrick—H. A. Bruno. 29. Polk—Albinus Vance. 30. Butler—Cyrus Allen. 31. Colfax—N. W. Wells. 32. Madison—Smith Grant. 33. Cedar—Andrew McNeil. 34. Burt and Dodge—Charles F. Easley. 35. Stanton, Wayne and Pierce—Chas. H. Fraday. 36. Knox and Holt—T. G. Hullihen. 37. Antelope—W. B. Lambert. 38. Boone, Valley and Sherman—Loran Clark. 39. Dawson and Frontier—J. H. McCall, (Plum Creek). 40. Frank and Kearney—A. A. Bush. 41. Furnas, Phelps and Gosper—T. E. Armstrong, (Beaver City). 42. Cass and Saunders—Samuel Barker. 43. Platte, Colfax and Butler—G. W. Whelpley. 44. Filmore and Clay—J. A. Chase. DEMOCRATS—SENATORS. 1. Richardson—J. W. Holt, T. W. Barkhauer. 2. Nemaha—Church Howe. 3. Otee—G. W. Covell. 4. Douglas—G. W. Ambrose, C. H. Brown. 5. Douglas and Sarpy—A. N. Ferguson. 6. Cumby—J. C. Crawford. 7. Platte and Colfax—James E. North. 8. Lincoln, Cheyenne, B. I. Hioman. REPRESENTATIVES. 1. Richardson—J. D. Myers, D. W. Page, —Gerdie. 2. Nemaha—J. J. Mercer, J. G. Ewan, J. Fredrick (Independent). 3. Sarpy—S. F. Burtch. 4. Douglas—H. H. Baker, J. S. Gilson, Z. T. Wiest, Wm. Neville, P. P. Shelby, Geo. E. Pritchard, James Creighton, Thomas Blackmore. 5. Dodge—N. S. Belden. 6. Cumby—J. W. Pollock, Wm. McVickers. 7. Dakota—J. C. Heffernon. 8. Dixon—J. P. Walters. 9. Saline—James McCreedy, T. B. Parker. 10. Platte—Guy C. Barnum, Jr. 11. Madison—Alex. Baker, W. P. St. Clair, George Keith, etc., W. P. St. Clair. Several counties and districts are yet to be heard from.

Frail in Louisiana.

The New York Tribune has never been a "bloody shirt" organ, but it says of the situation in Louisiana: "This is the situation which candid men are now called upon to consider. We ask that the returns be impartially compared with the established facts. It is not manifest that, as the five Red River parishes were conquered by fraud, assassination, and massacre, so five others have now been seized and the actual will of the people defeated? Elsewhere the Republicans have maintained their strength or made gains wherever there is a colored majority. In these five parishes the Governor publicly declares that no free and honest election was held. Yet the Democrats telegraph to their friends at the North, as a basis for the claim that they have carried the State, assertions that in those five parishes they have gained 8,400 upon their own count in 1874. Is it possible to explain such gains there and there alone, on the supposition that there was a legal and fair election? If not, we ask the candid citizen, be he Democrat or Republican, if he wishes to have a President elected by fraud, force, or assassination?"

Omaha is in the dark and the Republican walks off on its sarcastic editorial car after the city fathers somewhat as follows: "Twenty thousand people stumbling over dilapidated sidewalks and not a street lamp in the city. Omaha would be an excellent point to establish a hand-lamp manufactory. If you are out alone these nights and want to make a dead sure thing of getting home, take the middle of the street if you haven't the patience to travel the sidewalks on your hands and knees. A hand-lamp to enable you to keep on the sidewalks, and a shrill whistle to prevent collisions are very necessary articles of personal furniture in Omaha. Two of our most respectable and "solid men" flattened each other's noses in the streets last evening. We hasten to state that they ran into each other. An irate city father wants the Republicans to "stop it gassing." The Republican proposes to concentrate the light of about a hundred street lamps on the dark ways of our uncommon colony.

The New York Evening Post to the Democrats: Should it appear, for example, that there has been one Republican vote in a parish in Louisiana where there are thousands of registered Republicans and where there has been until now an admitted overwhelming Republican majority, the Democrats will claim that the one ballot represents the full and honest Republican vote, and that there shall be no looking behind the returns. We can tell the Democrats now that while such a proceeding might secure the State for Mr. Tilden, it would not satisfy the country. If Mr. Hayes should gain the office of President by means as questionable as these, he would be justified in refusing it."

Dr. John Dove died at Richmond, Va., on the 16th, aged 84. He was a native of Richmond, and a Mason for

NEWS RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the shooting tournament at Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th, Captain Bogardus accomplished the remarkable feat of killing twenty-six out of thirty double birds, at twenty-one yards rise, in two minutes and fifteen seconds.

Jeff. Davis is en route from England to New York.

A libel suit of J. T. Gibson vs. the Cincinnati Enquirer, was decided last week, the jury giving the plaintiff \$3,875 damages.

At Winslow, Iowa, recently, a little daughter of David Hayes was caught in a threshing machine and instantly killed.

At Chatsworth, Ill., on the 16th, a boy named Henry Hosa accidentally discharged a gun by which his little brother was instantly killed.

Near Dubuque, Iowa, last week, John Palmer was thrown from his wagon and received injuries which caused his death.

The business portion of Magnolia, North Carolina, was recently destroyed by fire.

The Attorney General has recommended to the President that pardon be granted to Wm. McKee of St. Louis, now in jail for complicity in defrauding the Government in the crooked whisky business. The pardon is recommended by Attorneys Bliss, Dyer and Broadhead.

Telegrams from New York on the 17th says ocean steamship freights advanced from 33 to 45 shillings per ton under war news. The White Star line holds out for 50.

The grangers' encampment building at Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$50,000.

CRIME.

At Plymouth, Ind., last week burglars cut a pane of glass from a show window of a boot and shoe store, and stole a large lot of goods.

At McLean, Ill., on the 16th, Speed Taylor fatally stabbed James Brady, both young men.

At Youngstown, Ohio, last week, Chas. M. Sterling was tried for robbing and murdering Lizzie Grombaker, last June, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The city marshal of Texarkana, Ark., was shot and killed one night last week by a desperado named Robinson, whom the marshal had arrested.

At Bloomington, Ind., on the 14th, John McShane and Joseph Hook quarreled about a chew of tobacco, which resulted in shooting McShane dead.

A shoemaker named Chris. Barth hung himself in a shed in Milwaukee on the 16th. Family trouble.

Mrs. Fannie Miles, of Iowa City, committed suicide last week by opening a vein in her arm and bleeding to death.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Generals have issued a proclamation to deserters, a part of which is as follows: Article I. Deserters from our army who are actually in the ranks of the enemy will be pardoned if they surrender to the proper authorities. They will resume their places in the army, where they will serve until the legitimate term of their service has expired. Art. 2. All deserters captured after Dec. 31, will be shot.

On the 14th inst. American agents to the amount of £50,000 sterling, were withdrawn from bank in London, for the United States.

The Czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: "The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees."

A special from Constantinople declares that the Turks are firmly prepared that Russia will make inadmissible demands in order to provoke a rupture. The Turks are vigorously preparing for war. Torpedoes are being placed at the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus, and forts have been strengthened. The people of Constantinople and elsewhere are forming a national guard.

A third million of Turkish pounds of new paper currency is about to be issued.

A Vienna dispatch says quarters for 20,000 men are being prepared at Ruzschak. The fortresses of Sillaria, Schumla, Ratschuk and Varna are to be held by 75,000 reserve men from the Asiatic army corps. Derwisch Pasha has been ordered to send a large force to Constantinople, and steamers have been sent to the Albanian coast to transport them.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the entire Polish contingent of the Russian army has been sent out of the Polish provinces for service in the field. The Russian garrisons remain in Warsaw and other large towns in Russian Poland. The enrollment of the Polish reserves took place on the 14th and 15th inst., and was characterized by great rigor. At Warsaw the men were taken from their beds at night and escorted to the trains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is the opinion of people connected with the foreign embassies here that war in Europe is inevitable, and contrary to general expectation, believing it will break out before spring.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Great activity prevails in the Woolwich Arsenal. An imperative order was issued yesterday that the production of rifle-balls be increased to 2,900,000 per week. The usual quantity manufactured weekly is half a million.

The authorities of the Davenport dockyard have received orders to prepare the iron-clad turret-ships Cyclops and Hydra for immediate active service.

Soldiers on Furlough in Ireland have been ordered to join their regiments. All furloughs are temporarily suspended.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Annual Address of Worthy-Master John T. Jones, of Arkansas.

Worthy Master John T. Jones, of Arkansas, then delivered his annual address. The following extracts from the document will give its essential parts:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE: Under the re-organizing of our Constitution we are again convened in annual session, to consider and take such action in the great interests of the class we represent as may appear expedient for the advancement of their prosperity, and as a consequence, the prosperity of our country, and for the good of our Order. The feeling of enthusiasm with which you have been greeted from this chair, on like occasions, experiences no abatement, but receives new force from year to year, with the increasing membership, power, and good works. If we shall build our superstructure in harmony with, and in just proportions to, the broad and substantial foundations we have laid, we shall be able to support a most measurable gratitude to him who has sustained us so far in our work and permitted us to meet together again, with our ranks unbroken, to labor in this glorious cause. At the last session of this body several important amendments to the Constitution were proposed and subsequently ratified by the State Grange, of which proclamation was duly made. As a part of the system and plan of the organization and government of the co-operative societies of Great Britain, it was our purpose to adopt these rules, with some slight changes, will be most valuable, but taken alone they are a disjointed link in the chain of perfection of which our British friends has been the work of their educated, thinking, practical men, for the last thirty-five years. The fraction which we have given our Order, is not a link in the chain, but a link which we can only conjecture. Hundreds, and it may be thousands, of co-operative stores have been established in the various parts of the Territory, and with various amounts of share capital, and perhaps as various in other features and in their fortunes. They are without the head of co-operation, and are therefore in the end, not but a mere jumble of things, which will not survive. The principle of unity which is the life of co-operation and the guiding star of our Order, is the perfection of our system of organization, is the necessity of educating our members in the principles of co-operation. Let us follow the example of our English friends in this also. Through their courtesy I have received a large number of tracts with the proceedings of their co-operative Congress from 1858 to the present time, which is a most valuable collection of co-operative literature. We have to reach the minds of many who are ignorant and to stimulate in them a desire to acquire the principles of co-operation, is the first requisite, is better accomplished by living missionaries. If we could send out some of the friends of co-operation (who consider it their duty to be pioneers in this work, we would soon see a large demand for co-operative intelligence. It may be thought by some who take a selfish and material view of our organization, that I am giving an undue prominence to its material objects. If so, I need not think they have studied the deep truth philosophically, pure morally, or left to the material objects of that undervalued co-operative life. Rightly understood, it is the practical religion of Christian ethics. The solid virtues of temperance, honesty, thought, just dealing, and fellowship in work, will do more to correct the moral disorders which darken our land, and have tainted our Government, than all the penal statutes that have been or can be devised. The material, moral, social, and intellectual influences of co-operation, in connection with each other. The most material things have great influence on mental subjects, a sentiment that ages ago the poet Homer gave vent to, in saying that "what a man sows, he shall also harvest." It becomes clear he loses half his virtue. At the last session of this Grange much interest was expressed in the action which had been taken by the co-operative societies of Great Britain to inaugurate a system of exchange between them and the agricultural producers in this country, and in their desire to send messages to our Order, through their special deputation, and subsequent correspondence with our Executive Committee, which I was directed, by a resolution of this body, to continue, as I did, with a point reached when, in my judgment, with the approval of the Executive Committee, it became expedient to send a special deputation to confer with the authorities in those societies upon this subject, and to represent our ideas and interest in this connection. Bro. J. W. A. Wright, an experienced farmer, and one of our best members, was appointed to represent our Order, and to afford me sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the ability, dignity, and grace with which he discharged his important duties. Complications of a very serious character had arisen through the misrepresentation of unfriendly parties, the character and extent of which were unknown to us until after our arrival in England. These matters were fully discussed in the Co-operative Congress which met at Glasgow in April last, the contents of the proceedings, and the discussion having been extended to our commissioner. The result was a reassurance of that body of the earnestness and integrity of our Order, in these negotiations, and their reference to Mr. Neal and our Commissioner, by whom important modifications and changes of the original articles were agreed upon, submitted to the Executive Committee of the Company on the other side, and assented to by that committee. Copies of the original articles, with the modifications and changes, and the report of the Executive Committee on the other side assenting thereto will be placed in the hands of the Secretary for your perusal. These papers were submitted to your Executive Committee at their session in July last, when a resolution was passed requesting me to submit to them at their next session my views as to what steps should be taken to insure the practical benefits of a business connection with the Co-operative Societies of Great Britain. I commend this whole subject to your careful consideration, as one of supreme importance to our Order, trusting that by your wise action the system of co-operation recommended by the articles provided for its extension to international commerce, through an Anglo-American Association, will be found acceptable, and may be recommended to our members. Every safeguard which the experi-

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Methodist Episcopal missionary committee made these among other minor appropriations to-day: Northwest Iowa, \$4,500; St. Louis, \$3,500.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Judge Drummond has appointed David Torrance, of New York, and John King, of Iowa, receivers of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, under bonds of \$200,000 each.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 20.—Total Majority for democratic electors, 34,353.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A large indignation meeting was held last night at National Hall, third congressional district, which was composed about equally of republicans and democrats, and at which the action of the canvassing board, in counting votes for Mr. Frost, democratic candidate for congress, which evidently were not cast for him, was strongly denounced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Cameron said this afternoon that additional troops were to be ordered and that the presence of those already in Washington had no significance.

The President said this morning concerning the arrival of troops from South Carolina via Fortress Monroe, that it was merely an ordinary change of station. General Sherman denies that the arrival of the three companies of artillery and three of infantry from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, which arrived to-day, and are in General Hancock's command, indicate anything politically. There is no ground for excitement over it.

Troops now in Washington will remain at least until after the presidential inauguration, as it is usual to have military escort such occasions, both as a guard of honor and in order to suppress any serious disturbances which might possibly occur.

The secretary of the navy, in response to inquiries regarding rumors of concentration of a naval force in this vicinity, emphatically denies their truth. He said vessels of the navy are pursuing their usual routine duty without extraordinary orders, and that there was nothing in the way of recent suggestion or direction from the navy department to commanders of vessels as cause for anxiety or excitement.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundeg and Daklin Shahabozare, and numerous smaller islands included in Backerguz, Nookhally and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm-wave of October 31st, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near Estuary, of the river Megna. The largest, Daklin Shahabozare, was five hundred square in extent, and had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundeg together had about 100,000 population. Up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight the wave swept over the country to the depth in many places of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of coconut and palm trees around the village enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches. Some took refuge on the top of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to Chhatagang district, but the vast majority were never heard of again. There is scarcely a household in the islands and on the adjacent coast, but lost many members. There is much distress among survivors, which the government is relieving. It is believed not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one fourth of their former inhabitants. The stretch from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is expected.

The famine-threatened districts of Madras reports prospects better but still gloomy, and actual famine prevails in some of them.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Times Columbia special says: "The assertion that the Hayes electors have at least 1,000 majority on the face of the returns is denied by no one here. Republicans here are very anxious to settle the question as to the electors in order to relieve the anxiety of the country. Every effort in that direction by both Northern Republicans and local leaders has been resisted by the Democratic managers. They have received discouraging dispatches to-day from Florida and Louisiana, and they do not wish South Carolina to be taken from their list of doubtful States. It is worthy of note that the Board of canvassers as at present constituted, have exercised all the powers and performed all the duties now sought to be prohibited ever since 1878. They have, after every election heard contests as to the election of members of the Legislature and county officers. Their powers in regard to contests on county elections have been recognized by the Supreme court in two decisions, and their action has been declared to be final and not subject to review by the courts or the Legislature by decision in the Barnwell-Blackville case. In fact, no one has ever questioned before the revision of powers of the board. It is desirable now to make effective the bold fraud and open violence of the rifle-club campaign."

The Indianapolis News (Independent) asks leave to remark: "Some Democrats are excited over the fact that a Vermont elector is said to be a Postmaster, which would vitiate his election, and hope that Tilden will get his one vote in that way. This shows how unreasonable partisans are. The Democrats at this very moment are charging Republicans with the intention of throwing out votes in doubt-ful States for mere technicalities, and are freely denouncing such action in advance. But when it is proposed to take advantage of a technicality in Vermont—a State in which there is no room to question the public will—they do not