THONY TROLLOPE Author of -ter Therne." " Framly Parson Popenjoy?" " Phincas Finn, Member." " The Warden." aster Towers," Etc., Etc.

IAN'S LOVE.

CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED. "But if a person is a fool, what's to

trance into the hall of some man, for the hall door had been open into the garden, and the servant-girl had been close at hand. The library was at the top of the low stairs, and Mr. Whittlestaff could not but hear the demand made. The gentleman had asked whether Miss Lawr e was living there.

"Who's that?" said Mr. Whittlestaff to the housekeeper.

"It's not a voice as I know, sir." The gentleman in the meantime was taken into the drawing-room, and was closeted for the moment with Mary.

We must now closet ourselves for a few moments with Mary Lawrie before the coming of the strange gentleman. The strange for the white man's wages. Mary, when the word had been spoken, "block black," as her step-mother had aid of her. A dark ruby tint covcoming of the strange gentleman. She had left Mr. Whittlestaff half an She had left Mr. Whittlestaff half an hour since, and felt that she had a sec-ond time on that day accepted him as her husband, and now she must do the best she coold to suit her life to his re-quirement². Her first feeling was one of intense disgust at her own weakness. He had spoken to her of her ambition; and he had told her that he had found and he had told her that he had found a place for her, in which that ambition might find a fair scope. And he had told her also that in reference to John Gordon she had dreamed a dream. It might be so, but the cont nued dreaming of that dream would satisfy her ambition better than those duties which he had arranged for her. She many share in many mines. had her own ideas of what was due from and to a girl, and to her her love APTER VIL for John Gordon was all the world. AND MR. WHITTLESTAPP. and a had gone to South Africa Mr. G She could not have been made to abandon her thoughts, even though the man had not spoken to her. She knew she thing that mucht enable him to marry had not spoken to her. She knew she loved him—even though a time might come when she should cease to do so, that time had not come yet. She vacil-lated between condemnation of the cru-elty of Mr. Whittlestaff and of her own weakness. And then, too, there was some feeling of the hardship inflicted upon her ty John Gordon. He had constant of the cru-elty of the hardship inflicted and selling aboves in mines, owning a <text> and a size to my own memory. The dot of the the matter is an alway." But now on the provide matter is an alway is a later to my own memory memory and there is an alway. "Any having the matter is an alway." But now on the provide matter is an alway. "It must be unreasonable I have said the provide mow to have done more harm that a sea oul friend of Miss Lawrie, and the provide mow to have done more harm that a sea out friend of Miss Lawrie, and the provide mow to have done more harm that the provide move harm that a sea out it must be unreasonable I have said the provide mow to have done more harm that a sea out friend of Miss Lawrie, and the provide move harm that a sea out friend of Miss Lawrie have done more harm that the provide move harm that a sea out that the trans that the max beaution of inventors had the provide move harm that the sea that the provide move harm that the sea that the provide move harm that the sea that the

ts at the MR. LUTZ is, we understand, going LOUD CHIEF to tuild a brick building near them the and the proparatory b NEBRASEA

during a period of nearly three years, monds that Mr. Whittlestaff had aken

during a period of nearly three years, which would stand in his way and in hers? But, as she gazed into his face, it seemed as though no such idea had fallen upon him. But during these two or three minutes. Thom a consider on poor Mary's mind. So thom a consider on poor Mary's mind. Tools that Mr. Whittlestaff as the friend of her thom a consider on poor Mary's mind. So have given hereoif up to some other man who had asked for her hand. She was still, at heart, Mary Lawrie. So much had been made known to him. But from the still seemed to de She felt sure it could not be an during that short space she re-d it could not te so. She know Whittlestaff too well, and was sure by whithestaff too well, and was sure by over had arrived too late. It all THATTER VI.-CONTINCE. That if a person is a fool, what's to the done then? In course Jm a fool, what's to the done then? In course Jm a fool, what's to the done then? In course Jm a fool, what's to head in that way. Bargett has set for me, and I must do the done that it must be and the done that way. Bargett has set for me, and I must do the done that it must be and the done there is a more than a failer from her own line, and line it must be and the dol shop. And hell be drunk as lo asthere's gin to be had with or withon paying. They do tell me as his nose got to be awful. There's a ma for poor woman to go and spend her san fixe ady. Twenty-two pound four-and his short the country. And he dond no chaing to have him locked un-n'the the coll for her marined bis-the was thus that Mrs. Bargett to the for me on which he was prepared to show that all the evils which he do remumered a lecture in which he was prepared to show that all the evils which he was prepared to the that lo the doar, when he was stopped suddenly by the sound of and not chain gue to lot the mash is done and the doard to a sup rome to that white-the hall door had been man, for the hall door had been man, for how the hall door had been on the rough of it?" The show that all the evils which he was stopped suddenly by the sound of it?" The hall door had been open into the the h

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Gordon, since he left Norwich little t atter than a pauper, collected what i cans he had been able to gather and hill gone to South Africa. Thence he mat his way to Kimberly, and had be not found to fear of Mr. Whittlestaff hisself.

he mat his way to Kimberly, and had been a rork among the diamond-fields for two ears. If there be a place on earth dowhich a man can thoroughly make c mar himself it is Kimberly. I know it spot more odions. It is foul with dry and flies; it reeks with bad go thro is fed upon potted meats; it retigent as to his own affairs, thought tree near it. It is inabited in it bater the truth be known at once. ness of medioc

Concentration.

There is one grand essential to sup cess in any calling in life, that we Amer-icans fail utterly to appreciate, and that is the necessity of concentration. We are too much given to scattering. Our

fankee ingenuity enables us to do after fashion almost anything we may have ancy to try. This naturally leads to to day, and is as follows: ontempt for the man of one ides, and Duay Sta-Having receiv dive into anything and everything offers, and show our superiority by pariety of work we can do, confident

re are exceptions to the general persons, who are so frequently irons in the fire at once, lest some in burn. To do aptiting perfect-must become an ent. usiast on

b ect. He must dwell upon to him the rest contratives of the party in whatever of paramount importance to him ing else in the universe. Then and the very excellent and visco ous declaration of p incipies adopted by the Convent on prohibupon it to insure success. Man re is possessed of just so much orce. If he concentrates that one calling or pursuit, there is to of excellence that he may not them briefly.

attain; but let him divide it half dozen, and with the same at might have served to make uccess in the one, he will, in ne cases out of a hundred. e porry failure.

thinking person will admit that ble bed to success, yet in every-day life, we percent in ignoring the fact. Look at the percents with children to educate. They true the mind like a goose to be and cram and cram without hey expect the child to purmut and drawing, and painting and hot letween times, and do himridit in all. Now nothing could tions.

self endit in all. Now nothing could be prove unreasonable than such pro-ceedings on the part of parents, nor could they choose a course better cal-culate to injure the child for the pres-ent all the future. It is a forcing pro-cess that unst interfere with the nat-ural development of body and mind; and more, the thus reared rarely ever is known to overcome this error in his early to ining and apply himself hon-estly to any one pursuit. He will most likely postime as he started, Jack-of-all-traces and master of none, and will go through like wondering at the hard-

the first wondering at the hard-

Child in would be better for practic-ing some handicraft in connection with their so and mark because thereby will because thereby will instituted by the Republican party sufficient the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that credit has not been publicly awarded to that be furnised the exercise for the body of tariff reforms, its benefits have, neverthenecessary to hep it in harmony with an active mine But fewer studies in less, been feit throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Reschool and none whatever out of it, publican party during the comparatively bit of the would realt fine vastly better state of its antibuate i te more that the comparatively bit of the antibuate i te more that the comparative is the set of th e tends Diamond-grubbers want food and andy, and lawyers and po-ey want clothes also, and a few horner, and some kind of education is necessary for their children. But diamond s, thing is the occupation of the place; and if a man be sharp and clever, and ble to guard what he gets, he will mater a fortune there in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, for difference in two where, for difference in two where, for difference in two years more readily, perhaps, than else. Where, fuben went off to remedy that

GENERAL LOGAN'S LETTER to us by the rory inter the set of the set o Formally Accepting the Republican Name

Masting for the Ve-Presidency. Washington, D. C. July fL Gere al John A. Legaps herer of acceptance, un er dute of July & and a dressed to Genera John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Inte Republican Convention, was given out

relations, which will bind all together by the ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further team this, being enail common rea the, is the military and naval sense of the European Powers, they look to us, at least, as a moral decenser spained says form of territorial and other mained says to day, and is as follows: Duan Siz-Having receives from you on the 25th of June the afficial nullication of my bomination at the National Bepublican Che-vention as the Republican camildate for Vice President of the United States, and consider-ing it to be the duty of every fram devoting a mself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voi e of his countrymen. I second the nom-ma ion with a gracoul and deep sense of its restonsbilities; and, if elected, shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. us, at lessi, as a moral decenser against term of territorial and other ener.ach-ments, which aggressive in the past, has not been abandoused to this day. Diplomaty and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competitions Politically we should be bound to the repubof my ability. This honor, as is well understool, was wholcommon cation by ships and rairoads should

bect. He must dwell upon his. It unsought by me. That it was tendered by e encouraged to the fullest possible extent onsistent with a way and conservative pub-ic policy. Above all, we should be upon such

terms of friendship as to procled, the possibility of national misunders andings between ourse ves and any or the members of the American republican family. The best meth-od to pointe uninterrupted prace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a genits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible. I avail myself of party eral conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differ usage to signify my approval of the var ous resolutions of the platform, and to discuss ences Lo the peacetui decision of triendly are b tration might be reached

An agreement of this kind would give our INTERESTS OF THE LABORING CLASSES. The resolutions of the platform declaring in us, claser communication would make, reor a levy of such duties "as to adord sceurity ciprocally advantageous commercial treaties o our diversified industries, and protection might be made, whereby much of the comto the rights ane wages of the 1 borer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, a. well would seek its legitimate channels, and inure as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the National to the greater prosperity of all American common wealth. The full advantages of a prosperity," meets my hearty approval. If there is a nation on the face of the carily,

which might, if it were a courat le hing, build a wail upon its every boundary line, deny communication to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and producions, that nation is the United States. There s hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized ommunities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber-ands and watershou d construct enormous deets of approved ways. This circumstance, taken in connec tion with the fact that our form of govern ment is entirely unique among the nations of of scance in order to place burselves on a war footing with the military and naval pow-ers of Europe. Such a course word act be compatible with the peaceful pointy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repel a wanten in-vation of our coast and give protectics to our coast town and cities against any power. the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute com; arisons between our own e. onomic sys tems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and our aspira-

In all successful government it is a prime requiste that capital and labor shoul i be upon the best terms, and that both enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is ha mful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own Na ional life have been too much overlooked by our people. The the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American Republics sitfundamental article in the oid bemocra ic creed proclaimed almost absolute free train, uated on this continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by the systems of government and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our National cred t, the financial and business unce tainties and general lack (f prosperity under that \$55 em, can be remembered by every man now

An appeal to the right by such a Govern-ment as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from

BOUTH AS The republics of

To za, based upon antibuty of instance and and sovernment, anon asymptone and instant hopes. The "Greet depublic," at they produly term the United States, is known upon by their people with affection-ore admiration, and as toe model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate ce-tween them and ourselves eloser consecrated relations, which will blad all terminer bit with friendly powers. CTVIL ADDITICS MAND

solving livis to tes not and the record will show the the record will show that to

10 past, and the record will show that inward mains an many results of a valuable and an prescription party since its another it is prescription party since its another it is prescription with the valuable party since its another it is the latter with the value of the answer in the party will be able of the party making the indice up of the able of the public confidence a divert deal has been alsored in connect of with the sub- of the indice of the public confidence a divert deal has been alsored in connect of with the sub- of the indice of the party making the indice of the party is a have ont if is the the former is the the concratic organization to an standard of the value of the Democratic of a system which the isother and of the formulation of a system which and of the and accumulation of a system which and of the and accumulations of how to avoid the abuses preside to the isothered in a standard of the abuses preside to the isothered in a standard of the and accumulations of how to avoid the abuses preside to the isothered is the the isothered is the the standard of the standard of the former is of appointments in the there is the rest is of the former is of the problem is one of the problem to a root the standard of the former of appointment is in the there and accumulation of the standard of the former is of appointment in the there and accumulation in the bands of the former is of appointment in the there and accumulation in the the isothere is the they may strive for pa detency and ract the isothere is of creating a privileged a sum in the Gore runnent service, who, in initiation of the problem is of a privileged a sum in the Gore runnent service, who, in initiation of the another is of creating a privileged a sum in the Gore runnent service, who, in initiation of the area and runnent is the state of a sum in the Gore runnent service, who, in initiation of the service of a sum poncy of this nature could not be stated in . The United States hat grown to be a cor-ernment representing nore than allow an people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere naval powers, is of e of the first nations of the world. As such, is citizenship should

comey and value in the beat about a way in seen a lite calling only to be taken away in Case of some ingrant abuse. The thinking, earnest mon of the Reput lican party have made no more workly tenno lican party have made no unrease workly tenno lican party have made no mere worly tenor stration upon this subject; but they bave en-deavored to quietly perform that which there opponents are constantly promising without performing. Under Republican rule the ro-sult has been that, without engrafting any o-the objectionable features of the Europear systems upon our own, there has been & steady and even rapid elevation of the civil service in all of its separtments, until it can now to stated, without fear of successful contraling tion, that the service is more just, more with cion, that the service is features than even before since the establishment of our Govern before since the establishment of our Gover ment; and if defects still exist in our system the country can safely rely upon the Repub their removal.

I am in favor of the highest standard of ex elience in the administration of the civil ser vice, and will lend my best efforts to the ac complishment of the greatest attainable per fection in this branch of our service. POLTGANT.

The Republican party came into existence in crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civi-war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining iniquity shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully executed laws.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

There are other subjects of importance which I would giadly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying that, while there should be the most rigid economy of governmental administration, there should be no relf-defeating par-imony, either in our do-mestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty Our forefathers, in the attempt to creet a forgotten, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican party should never be should not be imperiled by the Republican party should not be imperiled by the Repub shoud not be imperiled by adverse inglain-tion. The law establishing a Labor Bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition, I regard as a salutary measure. The eight-bour is should be entoreed as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree enabling should increase our navy to a degree enabling us to protect our coast lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign recers which shal be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people and should not be allenated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them, and finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved up on as our experience in its alminimization may from time to time suggest. I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your obed end servant. Jons A. Lonas, To the Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee. ---A SORTHWEST ZEPHYR.

man is insolent, ill-dressed ered her cheeks and forebead; sbe The weather is very hot, turnel away her face, and compressed

Misforunes had come in my family, and I was not fit to ask Miss Lawrie for her love. But I think she knew I loved her. Ethen went off to remedy that evil. I have come back with money, and nov I am told of Miss Lawrie is wedding." This he said, again turn-ing to her for an answer. But from her there cane not a word. "I am sorry you should be disap-pointed, Mr. Gordon," said Mr. Whit-ulestaff; "but it is so." Then there came over John Gordon's face a dark frown. He was a man whose displea-ure those tround him were apt to fear. But Mr. Vhittlestaff was no coward.

after hour in mean gless, useless drum drum on the plane, which, if employed faithfully in some ther direction that they themselves most the choose, would result in improvement that would be lasting, and ment open a field of use-fulness for a his interview.

shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off. SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

urint discussion like the present.

POREIGS BELATIONS.

e valuation, entiting its possessor to protec-

fouciads and maintain a commensurate body

The great moral force of our country is so univer-ally recognized as to render an ap-

cal to arms by us, either in protection of our

Lize us abroad or in recognition of any just

What we most need in this direction is a

It m and vigorous assertion of every right and

printege belonging to our Government or its

citizens, as well as an equally firm essertion of

international right, quite improbable

upon another continent.

The central idea of a republican form of covernment is the rule of the whole people as should be promptly and relentiessly pun opposed to the other forms which rest upon a ished. Our obligations to the defend

upon the subject of governmental reform, d p el the idea of the people's sovereignty, an I thus laid the basis of our present republic. hile technically a Government of the people, was in strictness only a Government of a ortion of the people, excluding from all parcipation a certain other portion, held in a condition of abso ute, despotic, and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, dors not now exist in any modern Christian nation.

With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American re-public suddenty assumed the full character of a Government of the whole people, and 4,000-00 human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, heore ically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed by every legal tit e the citizenship

and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously distranchised people, amply covers the requirements and secures to them. as far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable fact of the case is, that while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a Government o the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the ante-bellum days of the republic. There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many of the sou hern States the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considera-

ble portion of the white people. The remain-ing portion of the latter are Demo rats. In face of this incontestable truth these States invariably retorn Democratic majorities. In other States of the South the colored people, al hough not a majority, form a very considmenaced, while one evil would react upon an-ot.e. until there would be a general disturb-white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same political result obtains-the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind" or as a stroke of finesse.

INTIMIDATION IN THE SOUTH.

Careful and impactial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and vio-ionse, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free ejections. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the ex-

traordinary political fact that the Democratic pa ty of the South relies almost entirely upon e methods stated for its success in National lections.

This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately, and in a manner comporting with the propal dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people-in a doubse

1. It is open violation, open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principle upon which our Government is supposed to rest-viz: that the control of the Government is participated ih by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government that majorities must rule in the decis on of all questions. 2 it is in violation of the rights and inter

ests of the States wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the Nation, and which pay an overwheiming portion of the National taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embrace i within and the enormously greater population of these other States of the Union, are subjected every four years to the dangers of wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength

Unier this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of National affairs an i though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each qua irennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people. North and South, to the hazards of were blown down. illegal subversion The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is that if the Republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of the r rights and privileges by a minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can ured. be overridden or escaped. The colored peope of the South have recently emerged from he tondare of their present political oppresof education which might enable them to compete with the whites.

The Destruction Wrought by a Violew Storm in Minnesota, and Dakoto-Wind and Hail Combine in Devastating Build ings Crops and Fences-Several Persons Injured.

VALLEY SPRINGS, DAK., July 2. A terrible storm passed over this seo tion of country yesterday. The storm commenced between three and four o'clock, coming from the North. At this place great damage was done. The mil of H. C. Terry was totally demolished Charles Maltby's house rolled over twice. and the family were in it at the time himself, wife and three children. No one was killed, but Charile was injured is the back. The skating-rink and three new dwelling houses in course of erec tion were demolished. The saloons of C. C. Snoill and August Kampler had their fronts blown out and the latter building was ruined. F. H. Pevy & Co.'t office was demolished. The school-house was partly unroofed. Whaley & Beeman's store front was blown in, and the roof was blown off of Whatey's warehouse. A dozen freight cars were blown over on their sides. Lumber flew like feathers, and scantlings were broken in two like pipe-stems.

N TO PAR

At Beaver Creek, Minn., three freight cars were blown from the track, and three warehouses from their foundations The barn of Arthur Price was blows down and the wind-mill of Colonel White destroyed.

Reports come from Martin Township. Minn., to the effect that the barn of H T. Parish was blown down and he was badly injured. There have been quite a number injured, as far as heard from.

At Deil Rapids, twenty miles north great destruction was caused by wine and hall. The lower story of Rossman Bros.' store spread and let the top story. occupied by the Odd Fellows' hall, tele scope down into it. Other stores were damaged. Two warehouses near the depot, just rebuilt after the recent fire, were blown down; the Congregational Church and school-house were demolished; the spire of the Presbyterias Church was blown off; John Faul's lumber yard was scattered, and a sumber of dwellings were destroyed. Crops were

"I have been after you down to Nor-wich, and have heard it all. Mary, I there might be difficulti the here on purpose to seek you. Your He might find her marriage. He ha

her love when he started. confident that, though no s "Yes, Mr. Gordon. They are both gone, and I am alone—but for the kind-"I had heard, of course, of Mr. Whitfrom him to ber, there be

thestaff. I hope I shall not be told now that, she might have man that I am doing no good about the promised in marriage. H

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unt answer," said Mr. Whithest gialary w. databer

Stations American

"I do not know," said Mary. "And who is the heppy map ?" In Gorden Re corotal in write the quarter from Mary. SCI WITCH and a state

wise policy of the Republican party is con-tinued there can be no impairment of the Nadiverted tional credit. Therefore, under present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any feasible man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or in the bills of the National -Damenachine banks. atmos-

The advantage of having a bank note in the low on house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before should be appreciated weight. by all much

The convertibility of the currency should etricity be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of pe-culiar advantage. tv his bly of

Dext INTER-STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE. possi-The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our in a interstate and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreis a relation are fraught il to matter of our foreish relation are francht with the greatest importance to our people. In respect to inter-State commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable ra es and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and emn to d at after d the ployments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be entitled to send their products to the may be entitled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of veratious restrictions and discrim-inations in matters of which it may emphati-enity be said, "time is money," and also of un-just charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world. to ita

As to our loreign commerce, the enormed growth of our industries, and our surprise production of cereals and other necessition

FREE EXERCISE OF THE FRANCHISE.

As I have heretofors maintained, in order to achieve the sizeal perfection of a popular gov-ernment, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the p-ople of the South. They must have bester educational advantage, and thus be enabled to become the indicational peers of their white brethren, as many of them unwhite brethren, as many of them un-doubtedly already are. A liberal remoti system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meanume it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond resolutions and declarat one on the subest, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of Na-tional elections everywhere, to the end that our Congress may cease to contain me obers representing fletitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning National legislation, and es-sectally to the end that, in Fre-id natial consecurity to the end that, in Fre-3d while con-tests, the great business and other interests of the country may not be pisced in fear and trembling. List an unscrupuious minorry should succeed in a Ling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remeaty this great evil.

PAUPER LABOR.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcome to a home in our midet, and on a com erament. Walle it is the policy of to userui and intelligent citizent

At Beaver Creek, Minn., some damage was done to grain, houses, barns, wind mills, etc. The Norwegian Church, ter miles south of Beaver Creek, was blown down and a man and a boy somewhat in-

At Leverne, Minn., s grain warehouse was destroyed, and a large livery stable biown down. Twenty-five horses in the stable escaped injury. A railroad graders' camp was swept away.

Terrible Sequel to a Debauch.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22. "esterday two men were found at the foot of a high cliff, on the line of the railroad at Albany. They were German farm laborers, one Charles Schubackes and the other Heury Beatle, who had been in this country but s short time. Schubacker was dead and Beatle was injured in a terrible manner, and was unconscious, His injuries will cause his death. It has been learned that they started out last night to have a good time and concluded to fill up, and drank hard cider. They were seen together walking down the ratiroad track. Beatle came to Tribe's Hill two months ago as a tramp, and of taiped employment on the farm of Mr. Stater, of that village.

Allowed to Hesign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. John Paxton, a cierk in the Reg Division, City Post-office, was restards allowed to resign by Assistant Postmaste Sherwood. The cause of the resignation was the discovery that he had been violating the rules of the office in and buying the stamps used by the pi mailing letters from the stamp but from a friend who receive business a large number of sta