

The Income Tax.

Notwithstanding, as our cotemporary of the Montrose Republican not long since quoted in his columns, "that nearly every respectable journal of the country was advocating the repeal of the Income Tax," which must mean the Democratic press, as it comprises that class with the addition of a few out-spoken conservative Republican papers, yet a Radical House of Representatives, upon the recommendation of President Grant, have demanded the realization of a repeal of this purely Radical inquisitorial measure, during the present session of congress. We are not at all disappointed, for this manner of "advocating reform," and persisting in a course of oppression and legislative tyranny, is compatible with every act and policy of the present administration, and its predecessors, ever since it coiled its slimy length about the vitals of our republican institutions. Although the voice of the true Democratic press, and the unmistakable mutterings of the storm of indignation of the people at such partisan usurpation of their liberties, by the late expression at the ballot box, demand reform, yet the same personal interest, that has been wont to govern legislation, is still uppermost in their minds.

The status of the case is plain, and easily presented. This is but one of the many systems of corruption and bribery by which Radicalism has maintained its power. Through its patronage, a legion of fat offices have been created to allay the grasping dispositions of office-seeking demagogues, and furnish them power and means for bribery and corruption, and it is one of the thousand links in the infamous Radical chain, which if broken at this critical moment, would leave their ignominious structure in hopeless ruin. The basis of the present party in power, is not the Constitution, the rights of the people, and the good of the country, but it has been reduced by the Chief Magistrate, and every equal and subordinate power, to a mere money-catching situation, and every nerve of the government has been used for that deluding purpose. As long as the progenitors of such vile schemes as now disgrace the national archives are able to maintain their hold upon the government, the people of this nation need not expect anything but a hypocritical cry of "retrenchment and reform" while they, Shylock like, if it was in their power, would demand the last pound of flesh.

General Pleasanton, the present Revenue Commissioner, advances the opinion of Democracy, as it has been reiterated to the people, times without mention almost, when he says, "That the revenues derived from the Income Tax are all exhausted by the payment of the officials who are engaged in collecting it." These officials, according to his statement, are paid forty millions annually for collecting this tax. In view of all these undeniable facts, there is no hope for an oppressed people save in a total rout of all the "money changers" that now desecrate the national temple.

Change of Base.

Marcy of the Tunkhannock Republican, and Frazier of the Montrose Republican, having exhausted themselves and their readers by attempting to establish a temperance reputation, are now endeavoring to ascertain whether either or both are Democratic or Radical. We as a Democratic party are willing to forgive and fellowship almost any Radical sinner, being truly penitent, but we must ask to be delivered from any such affliction as being obliged to consider either of those journals within the Democratic fold. Such a calamity would be only comparable to that of the "Elopement of Hawk in the Dove-cot." We do not deserve any such punishment and our earnest desire is that we may be spared yet a little longer.

A bill for a Convention, to form a new Constitution for North Carolina, has passed the Legislature of that State. The election will take place on the 2d of March, and the Convention will assemble on the 17th of April. Such a body is needed to purify the organic law of the State from the impurities force into it by Holden and his corrupt associates.

We deem it justly due to the officer in charge, to call the attention of our readers to the report of the County Treasurer, Benjamin Glidden, as we are informed that it is the first clear balanced report that has appeared in this county in a number of years. "Honor to whom honor is due" is our motto.

The Senate bill to abolish all test oaths passed the House. One by one the relics of passion and bigotry are fading away. Such an act as that referred to will do more to reunite the people of the sections, than all the reconstruction statutes which can be crowded upon the law books of the nation.

Another Conservative triumph in the South. The Radical Speaker of the Louisiana Legislature has resigned, and a Conservative was chosen in his place. Immediately thereafter all the Democratic members whose seats were contested took their places, by a decided vote. The tide is still running in the right direction in all parts of the Union.

PERSONAL.—Representative Beard has our thanks for the receipt of the Legislative Journal, and other documents.

The "Ball" of 1846.

Most men of middle age remember the exciting political campaign of 1840, and the innumerable campaign songs it gave rise to, the refrain of one of which was "We'll keep the ball a rolling, For 'Tippecanoe' and Tyler, too," &c., but there are doubtless thousands who remember the refrain, and who have seen it repeatedly in print, who are not aware of the reference to the "ball" that was to be kept constantly revolving for the benefit of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The history of the ball is this: During the campaign of 1840, an eccentric but worthy gentleman named William Johnson, now deceased, but then a resident of the village of Dresden, Ohio, gave vent to his enthusiasm by the construction of a huge ball or globe, thirteen feet in diameter, typical of the original thirteen States of the Union, and its derelict. This immense ball was made of seasoned poplar boards, which after being steamed were bent into proper shape, and the whole covered with muslin upon which were mapped the various States of the Union, rivers, &c. This was placed in a frame upon axles, and the whole mounted on a large wagon. It was only necessary to touch the ball lightly with the finger to set it in motion, when all the vari-colored States were presented in view in regular order.

In the early part of the campaign of 1840 its first appearance in public, and it thought it was only intended for a local sensation, and for the purpose of drawing a crowd to hear the now venerable Thomas Ewing deliver a Whig speech, it was destined to achieve a national reputation. Upon the occasion to which we have referred it was made to head a procession, and was drawn by four black horses, gaily caparisoned. At an early hour in the morning, followed by an immense crowd, left Dresden for Zanesville, sixteen miles distant—where Ewing was to speak amid the hard cries of the Whigs, and the jeers of the Democrats. Crowds of people attracted by the novelty of the affair, joined in the procession and swelled it to immense proportions, to the discomfort of the Democracy, who were wishing it sorts of mishaps.

Everything went prosperously, however, until the procession reached the bridge across the Muskingum river, when it was found that the "ball" would not pass under the roof. The Whigs were nonplussed and the Democrats were jubilant. But Mr. Johnson was equal to the occasion, and after temporizing a ferry, transported the ball and wagon across the river, from whence it was hauled to the place of meeting amid the applause of the jubilant Whigs.

After the meeting it was presented to the Whig County Committee. The fame of it having gone abroad, it was started on an eastern tour along the "National Road," and was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic crowds. Having made the circuit of the eastern States, it was taken to Washington, where for some weeks it attracted universal attention. It was then taken South through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, &c., to New Orleans, and up the Mississippi river and the Ohio to the State of Kentucky, where it was lost sight of in the vicinity of Knoxville, shortly after the Presidential election.

That same ball is in motion once more in principle, and destined in a very short time to roll the Radical party out of power and out of existence.—Pittsburg Post.

Optional Bill.

The following is a copy of the optional bill now before the Legislature:

AN ACT to permit the voters of every Ward, Township or Precinct, in this Commonwealth, to vote every three years on the question of granting Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, That at the next annual municipal election in every ward, borough and township in the Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, for every such ward, borough and township, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said wards, boroughs and townships, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said borough and township, labelled "for license," "against license," "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted and the result of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which such ward, borough and townships are situated, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of the mayors of cities and of the constables of boroughs and townships, or of any other officer whose duty shall be to perform such service, or give due public notice of such election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such ward, borough or township, and also three weeks before the annual municipal election every third year thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in reviewing and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Wherever, by the returns of election in any ward, borough or township aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in said ward, borough or township at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale in this Commonwealth any intoxicating liquors, spirituous, vinous or malt, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, or confinement in the work-house or county jail for six months for the first offence; for the second and each subsequent offence a fine of one hundred dollars, and confinement in the work-house or county jail one year; PROVIDED, that it shall not be unlawful for the owners of vineyards to sell, on their own premises, wine of their own manufacture, in quantities not less than one gallon, to be removed and not drunk on the premises.

THE LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 30. Bills passed.—Bills were called up and passed finally, as follows: By Mr. Dechert, a supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, approved March 31, 1860.

By Mr. Elyns, and act to protect rabbits.

By Mr. Brooke, an act to change the name of Lavinia Saunders and legitimize the same.

REFORMED VOTING.

On motion the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled an act to authorize reformed voting in the election of directors of common schools. The bill was taken up on third reading.

On motion of Buckalew the bill was amended to read: That in future elections of directors of common schools in this Commonwealth, whenever two or more persons are to be chosen in a district for the same term or service, each voter may give his votes to one or more candidates as he shall think fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in a board of directors shall, whenever practicable, be made from among the voters of the proper district who shall have voted for the directors whose place is to be filled.

SEC. 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for director he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate, but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled shall be rejected.

On the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Purman and Mr. Buckalew, and were as follows, YEAS, 23. NAYS, 4.

The senate then adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Nothing of any general interest was done, business being wholly of a local character.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

Mr. Graham, from the special committee, to whom was referred the petition in the Lyndall—Dechert contested election case, presented a minority report, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on appointment be directed to report bills dividing the state into senatorial and representative districts, and that the committee on senators and representatives be directed to use the septennial census so far as returns have been received and the returns of taxables for 1869 for those counties not returned in the census: PROVIDED, That all returns received before the eighth day of February next shall be deemed a part of said basis.

The first reading of bills on the private calendar occupied the morning session.

At noon the senate was introduced for the purpose of:

JOINT CONVENTION on the subject of state printing, when Speaker Wallace took the chair and stated the question to be upon the acceptance of the lowest bid for the work.

Senator Unlusted moved to adjourn until this day two weeks, at noon.

The motion was agreed to and the convention adjourned.

HOUSE. The house called to order, proceeded with the private calendar until near the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Strang presented the report of the committee on the contested case of George S. Putney. The contestant having presented no evidence in support of his petition, the sitting member of course retains the seat.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

Mr. Buckalew, on the part of the majority of the committee to whom was referred the petition in the Lyndall—Dechert case, presented the following supplemental report:

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Billington offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on constitutional reform:

Resolved, That the committee on constitutional reform be, and they are hereby, instructed to embody in their bill to be framed for the calling of a convention to amend the constitution, of Pennsylvania a provision for equal representation, consist in: of an equal number of delegates from each senatorial or congressional district, all to be elected at large, with the privilege for each elector to vote for only one-half the number of delegates to be elected to said convention, so that said convention may be relieved from all peril of partisan control.

HOUSE. The house opened with prayer by the chaplain and the journal was read.

A communication transmitting copies of the revised civil code was read.

Three thousand copies of the adjutant general's report on railroads was ordered for the house, on motion of Mr. Elliott.

The supplement to the Honesdale law library was recommitted on motion of Mr. Keene.

MILITARY HISTORY. Mr. Warner offered a resolution to print 3,000 extra copies of Bates' military history, to be deposited with the auditor general, to cost not more than 83 per volume, and be sold at first cost—not more than one copy to be sold to one person at the same time.

A point of order being raised that it required a joint resolution, the resolution was so amended, and the bill referred to the ways and means committee.

The senate bill incorporating the Philadelphia republican invariables. Passed finally.

The house refused to consider a resolution of Mr. Smith of Philadelphia on the subject of Bates' history, and the house adjourned.

We notice a call in the Susquehanna "Journal" for a public meeting to take into consideration an additional term of court at Susquehanna Depot, and also the propriety of moving the County Seat to New Milford.

Mr. Partington says she thinks the most beautiful stop in the Boston organ is the "nux vomica." We suppose she means the cat vomica.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE, FEB. 31. The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the bill to repeal the income tax, with the suggestion on the part of the House that that body had sole power to originate such measures.

Mr. Scott moved to non-concur in the reasons assigned for the return of the bill, and ask for a Committee of Conference. Mr. Sherman favored the motion. Mr. Sausbury thought the Senate should maintain its dignity by ignoring the message of the House altogether.

Mr. Scott's motion was then agreed to. A resolution commending the suffering of France to the American people was introduced. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for a registration of voters throughout the United States by Federal officers.

At two p. m. the Senate proceeded with the Georgia Senatorial contest. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stewart and Boreman against Mr. Hill's admission.

Mr. Sausbury spoke on the subject of reconstruction, exposing the inconsistencies of the Radical policy. At 3:50 the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings at law, or otherwise, to obtain indemnification for the destruction of the sloop of the Onida by the steamer Bombay.

A bill authorizing J. H. Schnell, of California, to receive a bounty of land, and being engaged in making experiments in the cultivation of tea, raising silk worms, &c. The bill to extend the bounty system to soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, was taken up, and after debate, was passed.

The resolution of the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the two Houses in regard to the bill repealing the Income Tax, was, after debate, agreed to. A bill passed to provide for taking testimony in cases pending in the District Court. A bill passed appropriating \$15,000 for the expenses of the Committee of the House to investigate into the South.

The Senate voted for a bill abolishing the office of Admiral and Vice Admiral, was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked. The Senate bill prescribing an oath of office for those persons who participated in the late war, but who are not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, was reported.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE, FEB. 1st. A concurrent resolution commending to the American people the suffering poor of Belgium, and the suffering of Europe was passed. The Georgia Senatorial contest was taken up, and the resolution of Mr. Hill passed, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Thurman then offered a joint resolution, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by H. B. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia, he being unable to take the test oath, and having served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Constitution and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and after unimportant amendments, passed; also, the West Point Appropriation bill. Some time was spent in discussing a motion to take up the first of the Steamship Subsidy bills. Without action, the Senate, at 2:15, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill passed on the 23d of April last, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed in the act of 11th July, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. Among the opponents of the bill was Mr. Long, the negro from Georgia. The debate also gave rise to a passage at arms between Messrs. Cox and Porter. Mr. Farnsworth made a speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Butler closed the debate. The bill that he reported the bill as the month piece of the Committee on Reconstruction, but that he opposed it. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived, and the bill passed—yeas, 118; nays, 89.

A bill, introduced by an additional Assistant Attorney-General, providing for the jurisdiction of the Court in certain cases; also, a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain customs and revenue laws. Mr. Peters, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of William McGarrhan that he is not entitled to relief. Mr. Bingham made a minority report. The house then adjourned.

SENATE, FEB. 2nd. Mr. Sausbury rising to a question of privilege, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Congress had resolved of sympathy for the suffering people of France and Germany was adopted, in order that it might be fixed up in English, asserting that it was ungrammatical. The motion was negatived. The House bill to allow the exportation of brandy with the same rights of drawback as are allowed for rum alcohol, was passed. The House amendment to the bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts was concurred in. At 1:30 p. m. the Senate took up the bill subsidizing a steamship line in the Gulf of Mexico, and Mr. Kellogg addressed the House in support of the measure. At 3:30 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, a bill passed in reference to the United States District and Circuit Courts in Indiana. Also, a bill giving the Congress to the application of 500,000 acres of school lands in Oregon, to the support of the common schools; also, a bill providing that the act of June 17, 1862, prescribing the oath of grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts shall apply only to petit jurors in cases where the United States is a party; also, a bill to provide for the collection of debts from Southern railroads; also, a bill to provide for the issue of duplicate bonds under certain conditions, in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed; also, a bill for the letter organization of the United States District Court in Louisiana. The House then took up the bill extending the time to construct a railroad from St. Croix river to Lake Superior. The bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Romero, Myers, Wilkinson, Keller, Warren, and Wilcox, in favor of the measure, and by Messrs. Hay, Strong, Randall, and Cox in opposition. The bill was then, on motion of Mr.

Holman, re-committed to the Committee on Public Lands. This is regarded as equivalent to a rejection of the bill. The House then took up the bill to establish a system of national education, but without proceeding with its consideration, at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

Foreign. Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

The revivifying of Paris progresses as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The English Admiralty have ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

The peace negotiations cause great consternation among the Imperialists.

The Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of elections for Assembly in Alsace.

The provisioning of Paris is delayed through the defectiveness of the railways.

The French Army of the East has virtually ceased to exist as an organized body.

The colors of the German Empire now float over all the French forts before Paris.

Favre refuses to attend the London Conference, nor will he authorize any one to act in his place.

The Prussians have made another call for troops, and at short notice 300,000 additional men will be ready to march into France.

The town of Neuenburg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with French fugitive soldiers, many of whom are sick and wounded.

Despatches from many parts of France concur in expressing the determination of the people to continue the war unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly ameliorated.

The French generals commanding in the north of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation between the French and German armies.

At the meeting of the London Conference, yesterday, Russia fully gained her object, the pretensions being acknowledged, and a new guarantee obtained.

At a public meeting in Bordeaux a committee of public safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the name of M. M. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Dupontal.

Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government, on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, and other Imperialists.

ODDS AND ENDS. We are told there is nothing male in rain. But how about a pretty young girl? Isn't she maiden vain?

The observant Josh Billings says, "Men seem to me now-a-days to be divided into slow Christians and wide-awake sinners."

A Michigan paper published the following: "Fellow-citizens! If you are awake move! If you are moving walk! If you are running fly to the rescue!"

A Paris correspondent writes that since the siege of Paris, the French are extremely shy, and no longer count on the roof. Everything has its advantages.

People about to become novelists would do well to consider the following subject: "The Undertaker's Funeral; or, You Know How It is Yourself." Everybody would read it.

An unwarmed friend declared to us the other day, with an expression of countenance most lugubrious—"I never cared a farthing about getting married, until I attended an old bachelor's funeral."

Joe Jefferson got a check cashed in a New York Bank, when he was not recognized by simply remarking, in his inimitable style, "If my little dog Schneider was here, he would know me."

The Kaw Indians, in Kansas, are undoubtedly highly susceptible of civilization. They salt the railroads, and the cattle are killed, and "Lo" gathers up the carcasses and keeps by him an abundance of roasts and soup pieces.

The liberal hearted proprietor of a lager beer saloon in Rutland, Vt., recently lost his pocket-book containing \$6000. It was found and returned by a young man and the grateful Teuton thus gave vent to his delight: "Beh, you is one honest man. I tell you what I'll do; I'll shake you for the lager."

Josh Billings sums up his mortal experience thus: "Men, they ain't too lazy, live sometimes till they are eighty, and destroy the time a good deal as follows: The first thirty years they spend throwing stuns at a mark, the second thirty they spend examining the mark, to see where the stun hit, and the remaining is divided in cussing the stun throwing business and nussing the rumatiz."

It was at the dinner of an Irish association that the following toast was given: "Here's to the President of the Society—Patrick O'Rafferty; as may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

It was a wise negro who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said: "Dat'ar pends altogether on how dey joy deyselfes."

Josh Billings says that the mosquito was born of poor, but honest parents, who had in their veins some of the best blood in the country.

Brown's little weakness is this: When he and Mrs. Brown go to a dinner party, they do it in style; and he naturally likes his entertainer's flunkeys to think that the equipage he has hired for the occasion is his own.—Brown (in a loud voice): "O—Come for us at eleven, John." The coachman (in a louder voice): "Hall right, Sir! What name shall I hask for?"

A toper in Albany recovered from a recent debauch to find that his wife had died in the same house and been buried, he having been too drunk to know of it or attend the funeral.

A veteran observer once declared that no one knew what envy and jealousy were until he had served in the army. The observer probably never belonged to a church choir.

The Ohio State Journal lays down the following proposition: "The springs of action in the human mind are various. It won't do to say that what's-its-name will always produce this-guy-in-any-giv-on instance." Anything plainer than this is simply impossible.

From Our Correspondents.

Letter From Minnesota. Mr. Elyns.—After another somewhat lengthy absence, I again resume the correspondence beginning where I left off, as it regards the season. I think I said in my last communication that there were indications of a Minnesota fall: "The indications did not flatter us to disappointment, but we were permitted to fully realize its fulfillment, in having indeed an autumn with its soft and gentle zephyrs, and its mellow golden days, "melancholy days," when all nature seems lulled to repose, when field and forest are ablaze with the gorgeous tints of autumn leaves.

The seasons grow more beautiful as the end approaches, and still later the haze known in the "Indian Summer," softens the outlines of the storm forest, and accompanies the waning year far into Old December's barrenness. Then succeeds the green usurpation and gay scenes of bright "King Winter," when the thoughts turn inward, and the zest of social life reawakens.

The winter thus far, with the exception of a few days, in which the thermometer went down to 24 deg., has been very mild. The changes here are not sudden as in the Eastern States, where two or three kinds of weather are experienced in a single day, as I have known in New York. You may think perhaps when I say the thermometer goes down to 32 deg. that it may be severe, but we do not feel it as much on account of its being a dry atmosphere, and at such times it is very still and clear, with a bright sunshine. On such mornings, when the sun rises, the brilliancy and length of the day is called "Sun-days," I never beheld before I came here, not only that, but there goes up above the sun, a similar appearance, though not to be mistaken for a great part of the day, yet increasing in brilliancy, very interesting phenomena, will continue day after day.

We do not feel the cold as you do the East, when you get the chilly dry winds from the Atlantic coast, which are prone to be going broadcast the seeds of that terrible disease, consumption. There are an almost total absence of mists and fogs. It is said by some that the brilliancy of the sunlight of Minnesota, not come here, those who cannot bear it, and who give it an unrivalled beauty and salubrity of climate, and to make it a home of a healthy and prosperous people strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. It is said that if any one has the consumption here the cause is to be sought for elsewhere than in this climate. By the census of 1870, Minnesota exhibited the smallest number of deaths in proportion to its inhabitants of any state in the union excepting Oregon. A certain class of patients afflicted with pulmonary disease should not come here, those who cannot bear it, and who give it an unrivalled beauty and salubrity of climate, and to make it a home of a healthy and prosperous people strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. It is said that if any one has the consumption here the cause is to be sought for elsewhere than in this climate. By the census of 1870, Minnesota exhibited the smallest number of deaths in proportion to its inhabitants of any state in the union excepting Oregon. A certain class of patients afflicted with pulmonary disease should not come here, those who cannot bear it, and who give it an unrivalled beauty and salubrity of climate, and to make it a home of a healthy and prosperous people strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. It is said that if any one has the consumption here the cause is to be sought for elsewhere than in this climate. 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