The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1872.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1872. 28TH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,695.

AN ANTIDOTE AS WELL AS AN EVIL.

The amendment to the act of Feb. 28, 1871, was given in full by telegraph yesterday. In substance the new bill authorizes the supervision of such elections in the several States as are directly connected with the Federal Government. The judges of the United States district courts are authorized and required to appoint citizens, residents and voters of the precinct, as commissioners to witness the voting, the counting of votes and the returns of elections. Such commissioners are to be taken from each of the two parties interested in the election, and able to read and write English.

These supervisors have no authority to make arrests, but the district courts have authority to sit during the ten days preceding the election, the day of the election and the following day, with power to punish any contempt of their authority. These powers seem to be sufficient to enable these courts to know whether or not an election in any precinct has been fairly held and properly returned. No guarantee is given for the honesty of the supervisors, and thus a door is still left open for fraud. There may be fraudulent appointments, and there certainly will be supervisors who can be hired to ignore or violate their duty.

If the amendment had been contrived expressly for Louisiana it could not have been better fitted to counteract the ordinary powers placed in the hands of Gov. Warmoth by the election, registration and constabulary laws of 1869 and 1870. The latter were partisan, exceptional and peculiar; they were dishonest in design and in every respect subversive of free and fair voting. The counteracting law of Congress is also exceptional and while it may be a partial antidote for the State laws and do much towards securing to us a fair election, the precedent is one which may prove to be the seed of bitter fruit. The new amendment to the enforcement bill may put into our hands the long coveted and vitally sought means of popularity to the popular will; it may compel a free election, a fair count and honest return; it may indirectly compel a fair registration of voters; but in one condition we see it only as a new weapon in the hands of one of the rival factions who are both our enemies. It is an invocation to federal power against State power; it is calling upon a great tyrant to guard against a little home despot. It is no less an encroachment upon principles because it may for the present operate in our favor. It certainly relieves our honest and conservative people from any supposed necessity of seeking a fair election by means of base coalitions and humiliating concessions, because it prevents Warmoth or any other officer from meddling at our rights of suffrage by his false and fraudulent returns. But it is still a new breach in the wall that separates federal from State prerogatives. It is a new invasion of the reserved rights of the States and a dangerous precedent for new encroachments. Our base was of federal origin, a sickening poison which produces slow and painful destruction; our antidote comes from the same source and is also a poison though more remote in its deadly effects.

A meeting composed mainly of Liberal Republicans was held Monday night at the corner of Common and Dryades streets, with the purpose of first combining the partisans of Warmoth with the German Liberal Republicans and with the straight out Greeleyites. The persons present were so nearly of one stripe that the assemblage could have resulted in no strengthening fusion whatever. General Daniel W. Adams was called to the chair and expressed the opinion "that the time has come when, by a union of all parties under the Greeley and Brown banner we will sweep the State." An address was moved to carry out this purpose and committees were duly authorized to circulate it for signatures, five thousand being the number required to authorize the call for a convention.

(WEST POINT.—The examination at the U. S. Military Academy began June 1st. The graduating class numbers 57. The five highest in rank are: 1. Moore, 2. Carr, 3. Parkhurst, 4. Birnie, 5. Griffith. The grade of applicants for admission has been much improved by making cadetships the rewards for proven excellence at competitive examinations. Five years tuition and subsistence followed by a commission in the U. S. army is certainly a prize that would call out the best talent among all the boys in the State. The poorest boy in Louisiana ought to go to West Point if he can prove that he has more character and more ability than any other.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—*Fare Reduced.*—By reference to the schedule of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, our readers will perceive that Sunday excursion tickets to the coast watering places and back are put as greatly reduced rates. This concession to the summer wants of a great many of our citizens will be duly appreciated by them. The arrangement enables our excursionists to return the same day.

The Northern labor-strike continue with great vehemence, the aim being a reduction of the number of hours hereafter to be recognized as constituting a day's work. The value of work consists in its quantity and quality, not in the time it may consume. If measured by the clock the whole difficulty could be readily solved by buying and selling labor by the hour rather than by the day.

First Congressional District.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1872.

Pursuant to call the delegates of the First Congressional District assembled in the Green Room of the Opera House, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The business of the Convention was announced to be the nomination of a Congressman for the First Congressional District.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to call together the delegates of the Congressional District, to meet at New Orleans, on the fourth Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock M., at the headquarters of the Democratic party, corner of the Gravier and St. Charles streets, to take such action as may be required and nominate a candidate for Congress for the District.

A. W. WALKER, Chairman.

Thanks to Dr. L. A. Sheldon, M. C., for several reports of public documents.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children teething. Only 25 cents a bottle, and the most perfect preparation for infantile troubles.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—try it—Sold by dealers everywhere. 1m5

An Insult to the Democracy.

From the Reading Eagle (Democratic), May 18.)

Mr. Greeley's very nomination was an insult to the Democracy, for all his life he has been one of their bitterest, most relentless, and most fanatical antagonists. Are the Democracy of Pennsylvania prepared to eat the "humble pie" thus presented? So far as our section of the State is concerned, we feel confident in asserting that an indorsement of the Cincinnati nominee by the Democracy would cost as more Democratic votes by far than could be made up by Liberal Republicans. We hear the declaration every day from reliable and consistent Democrats that under no circumstances would they vote for Greeley, no matter who nominated him. They could never vote for Grant; but they look upon Greeley as a poor exchange. In some cases Greeley may be better than Grant, but in others he is worse. Startling with Fourierism and other impracticable socialistic theories, he has for the last thirty years been identified with all the isms of the day, and advocated them with a bitterness and malice in his vituperative abilities and unscrupulous character, and him as a great statesman, fit for the rule of a great nation, is a thought unpalatable even than this to the Democrats who have been the advocates of the just and honest government and individual claims, equal rights, and of a simple government generally.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 11.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the present condition of the Alabama negotiations. The main point was that a proposal had been made to the United States for postponement of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva for eight months. This information had already been anticipated by late cable dispatches to the English press from America, which stated that the letter of Earl Granville making the proposition has been published there in full.

Mr. Osborne asked whether the dispatch purporting to be from Earl Granville, proposing the adjournment of the Geneva tribunal was genuine; if so he considered it humiliating and undignified.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the dispatch was genuine and he defended the proposition it contained as honorable to both countries.

Mr. Disraeli strongly opposed, leaving the question open for eight months, particularly while a heated Presidential contest was in progress in the United States. This country had been kept too long in the dark; he believed the policy of the government would end in disaster and disgrace.

Messrs. Gordon and Bentwick, Lord Yarmouth, Sir G. S. Jenkinson, Mr. Watney and others, severely criticised the Government, expressing a want of confidence in its future proceedings.

Mr. Gladstone defended the action of the Government at great length and closed with the declaration that it would be crime to deviate a hair's breath from the original position.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made his statement. He said on the Saturday last it became clear that the British and American Governments would fail for want of time to come to an agreement with respect to the supplemental article. The difficulty between them related solely to the bearing its conditions would have in future. Americans considered the English objections hypocritical.

We had consented to the idea of the adjournment of the Geneva board to give time for the removal of difficulties. To-morrow the British Agent and Representative would start for Geneva, for it would be dignified and courteous to appear before the arbitrations, whatever circumstances might be. Decisive instructions and full powers had been given them.

London, June 11.—London papers of this morning comment at length on the boat race of yesterday, and in some instances, with severity towards the Atlantic crew. The *Times* says the Americans have not yet acquired the true style of rowing. It hopes they will learn it, then put English oarsmen to a severer test than that of yesterday.

The *Post* says the result shows that there is nothing in rowing to learn from Americans who, in the preparations for the race had everything their own way.

The *Telegraph* looks upon the race as an illustration of English national energy.

The *Standard* says a more hollow affair was never witnessed. Yet the American crew is not of good enough to win an ordinary country regatta.

London, June 11.—Captain Cameron is gazetted as the surveyor of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, through the lakes, forests and the Rocky Mountains.

Berlin, June 11.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria visits Berlin next September.

Lisbon, June 11.—The steamship Doure arrived from Rio de Janeiro, May 28.

The Brazilian Chambers had been dissolved, but were convoked again for the 1st of December. Senator Ribeiro Lan had been appointed Minister of the Interior.

FROM CARACAS.

Caracas, May 23—via *Havana*, June 11.—The revolution is at an end. After defeat at Tunaquilla, Salazar fled, but was pursued and captured by Gen. Rojas. He was tried by a court-martial composed of 23 officers, and was sentenced to be executed on the 17th of June, in the presence of the whole army.

A few insignificant bands of revolutionists remain in the mountains.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

Port-au-Prince, June 1.—The United States steamship Nipsic, arrived here today, and reported that the American Government claims $20,000 damages, arising out of the difficulty between the Consul at St. Marc and the native Government.

The Government is concentrating troops at Cap Haytien, fearing another attack from the San Domingo frontier.

It is rumored that Hayti has declared war against Baez, who is accused of being the investigator of the invasion of Haytien territory.

San Domingo, May 30.—President Baez is arming all his available forces and sending them to the Haytien frontier. A rumor is current here that the Haytiens intend an early invasion of the Republic.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 10.—The *Diario* says Quesada has offered the steamer Virginius to the Venezuelan Government for $60,000. The Spanish element in Pizarro has grieved of success they may have had-first, by splitting their party and running two tickets in 1869; next, by a ridiculous platform and a most incongruous ticket in 1871; lastly, by nearly as bad a platform and a rather worse ticket in 1872. We assume the essential improbability of their repeating this suicidal folly in 1872. They will then have to unite on the Reconstruction policy; they will not proclaim their intention to disfranchise the blacks; they will not propose to pay the National Debt in Greenbacks, thus arbitrarily substituting a promise that bears no interests and is payable at no particular time for one that bears 6 per cent. interest and is payable within twenty years. In short we assume that they will fight to win next time, and not insist on venting their heads against a wall to demonstrate their destitution of brains. Had they done this in '69 they must have triumphed; had they done it in '70 or '71 they would have given us a very close and doubtful contest. We assume that they are neither such fools, chastened enough by the lessons of adversity, as not to attempt to drive their wedge big end foremost again, and, if they are only wise as serpents they need not be harmless as doves to give us all we can do in 1872.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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The city has applied to the Eighth District Court for a mandamus to compel the New Orleans Banking Association, which has been the Fiscal Agent of the city, and which still claims to be the Fiscal Agent of the city, to pay to the Louisiana Savings Bank, as the newly elected Fiscal Agent of the corporation, $850,000, which the first named bank held to the credit of the consolidated loan and other special account for the city.

Nothing beyond routine business was transacted by the City Council at the meeting yesterday.

William Morris, Thos. Burke and Charles B. Smith had a difficulty on Perdido street, near Rampart, yesterday, which resulted in Burke being dangerously wounded by a cut with a knife and he is now an inmate of the Charity Hospital. Morris and Smith are prisoners.

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The authorities of Lawrence, Mass., have lately passed an ordinance permitting persons arrested by the police courts with slight offences to have the privilege of proceeding to payment of one dollar for the benefit of destitute and deserving persons.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Why the Change Was Made.

The public has been told that the ticket nominated by the late Democratic State Convention is not wholly satisfactory. This no one pretends. The ticket has yet to be put forward that will be wholly satisfactory. But as yet no good and sufficient reasons have been given why that ticket should not be satisfactory. No one as yet has objected to the ticket put forth by the Democratic Convention because the candidates do not come up to the Jefferson standard—honesty, capacity, fidelity.

The Reformers have some grounds of complaint because the ticket reported by the Conference Committee representing the two Conventions was not ratified by the Democratic Convention. But I feel confident that a proper explanation as to why the ticket was not adopted as a whole, and the causes which prevented the reference of the amended ticket to the Reform Convention for its ratification before the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, will restore confidence and harmony between these two organizations.

At the time the Conference Committee was holding its sessions, it was known that the Democratic Convention had determined to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which is to meet July 9th, in the city of Baltimore. And it was also known, that resolutions had been introduced declaring as the sense of the Convention that it would be unwise and impolitic for the Baltimore Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and instructing the delegates to that Convention to vote for the ratification of the nominations made by the Cincinnati Convention—Greeley and Brown.

In view of these facts, it is a matter of surprise, as well as regret, that the Conference Committee selected as a candidate for Governor a gentleman who had previously declared himself uncompromisingly opposed to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. This would have placed the Democratic party in a very embarrassing position in case the Baltimore Convention ratifies or endorses the nomination of Greeley and Brown. That such will be the action of the Convention is more than probable. Rather than let the Democratic Convention find it necessary to go for change the ticket reported by the Conference Committee as to place at its head; a candidate who would not be incompromisingly opposed to him, who, in all probability, would be placed at the head of the National ticket.

Had the report of the Conference Committee been made at an earlier day, so that this objection could have been pointed out, and the matter referred back to the Conference Committee, there is but little doubt that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty would have been arrived at. Unfortunately, however, the Conference Committee did not report the result of its conferences until the evening of the 6th day of the session. And when the report was made it was encumbered with a minority report, which gave rise to explanations and considerable discussion, the consequence was that so much time was consumed, that the Convention was under the necessity of adjourning until the next day.

Fearing that the day would be consumed in useless discussion, and no vote arrived at, the delegates from the country gave notice that they would leave for home on Saturday evening, the eighth day of the session, whether the business of the Convention had been brought to a close or not. Of this condition of things those who desired to gain time to force the Democratic party into an obnoxious alliance took advantage, and resorted to all the delays known to parliamentary tactics to prevent a vote on the report, and thus consume the time of the Convention in order to force a *sine die* adjournment without making nominations. As a consequence, after the rejection of the report of the minority, and the nomination of a State ticket, which embraced two very necessary changes in that reported by the Conference Committee, the country delegates had barely time to go to their hotels, get their baggage, and reach the Ouachita and Red River boats, which had held over until six o'clock in order to accommodate those who were anxious to return to their homes.

Thus it will be seen that a factious opposition to the majority report of the Conference, as well as to nominations, prevented the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention being referred to the Reform Convention for ratification or rejection. Had it been so referred, with an explanation as to why the changes were deemed necessary, there is little doubt but that a satisfactory arrangement could have been arrived at. It is confidentially hoped that the Executive Committee of the two parties will spare no effort to restore the confidence impaired by the hasty action of the Democratic Convention, and thereby remove that unity of action upon which alone depends the redemption of our down-trodden State.

A. DEMOCRAT.

HOPE FOR THE DESPONDENT.

About sixteen months ago the New York *Tribune*, then representing the opinions of Mr. Greeley, held the following language:

A year hence, or soon thereafter, our country will be stirred with the first throes of a Presidential canvass. Thenceforward we will be riding and holding gathering and speaking, covering stumps with orators and filling bread-trays with documents, preparatory to the great struggle. We shall have the most equal contest that the country has known since 1844. At each election since 1856, the Democrats have thrown away any chance of success they may have had-first, by splitting their party and running two tickets in 1860; next, by a ridiculous platform and a most incongruous ticket in 1864; lastly, by nearly as bad a platform and a rather worse ticket in 1868. We assume the essential improbability of their repeating this suicidal folly in 1872. They will then have to unite on the Reconstruction policy; they will not proclaim their intention to disfranchise the blacks; they will not propose to pay the National Debt in Greenbacks, thus arbitrarily substituting a promise that bears no interests and is payable at no particular time for one that bears 6 per cent. interest and is payable within twenty years. In short we assume that they will fight to win next time, and not insist on venting their heads against a wall to demonstrate their destitution of brains. Had they done this in '69 they must have triumphed; had they done it in '70 or '71 they would have given us a very close and doubtful contest. We assume that they are neither such fools, chastened enough by the lessons of adversity, as not to attempt to drive their wedge big end foremost again, and, if they are only wise as serpents they need not be harmless as doves to give us all we can do in 1872.

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IMPEACHMENT AGAINST A JUDGE.

[illegible] the following abstract of a note read in the Court of Claims, in which the Hon. Grover Cleveland, in which the Secretary of the Treasury, Bank of Cleveland was the Secretary and one Captain Douglass, a depositary, will be read with interest. The principle involved in the transaction is one of great importance to bankers and bank officers, and the decision of the Court of Claims will be watched with great interest. The case is briefly stated (as old related some years ago) a great failure in the deposit of the Secretary of the Second Mortgage Bank of Cleveland with the Treasurer of the United States, Hon. C. Bard, in 1867, $10,000 of Government bonds as a special deposit. From time to time he would call to cut off his coupons and collect his interest. In the fall of about the middle of November, the coupons accumulated to a sum of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, and he called for the number of their intended to be a deposition of this surplus, and appointed the day for the transaction, immediately after the notification the member committed suicide, leaving a letter addressed to the President or directors advising them that he had embezzled all the funds of the bank about $277,000, from a number of years back, and that he would be opened again on Monday.

The plans manifestly were made to have resolved to hold out [illegible] demands have been conceded.

New York, June 11.—[illegible] nothing new in relation to the [illegible] afternoon, the movement [illegible] collapsing.

New York, June 11.—[illegible] the passengers by the [illegible] to-day, was James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

Tallahassee, June 11.—The Convention [illegible] to the Baltimore Convention today [illegible] are largely in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, but will abide the action of the Convention.

West Point, June 11.—Jamesse arrived this morning under the guidance of Gen. Myers. They were saluted with five guns and were received in a formal manner by the Secretary of War. At 5:30 P.M., they were present at a review of the Ordnance Battalion by the Secretary of War.

Dover, Del., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Resolutions were passed bitterly denouncing Grant and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and calling for a straight Democratic ticket.

Columbia, S. C., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met this evening. Nearly every county was represented, represented by 87 delegates. Simeon Fair was elected temporary chairman, and W. B. Wood permanent chairman.

Mr. Porter made a long speech in favor of the Cincinnati nominations, which was received with applause. Numerous resolutions were introduced, all urging the support of Greeley, whose name was received with ovations of applause whenever mentioned. More than half the delegates present came instructed to support the Cincinnati movement, and to oppose a separate Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The feeling of the Convention is evidently very unanimous in the direction. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Indianapolis, June 11.—The Democratic State Convention, which meets to-morrow, promises to be the largest held here for many years. It is understood that Governor Hendricks will accept the nomination for Governor. Indefatigable strong this the Convention will indorse the Cincinnati Convention.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 11.—Evening.—The weather is warm and favorable for the crops. Sugar afloat 31s. 9d. Russian Tallow 48s.

Liverpool, June 11.—Breadstuffs firm. Red Western Spring Wheat 10s 10@12s 6d. Red winter 10s 6d. Corn 37s 6d. Flour 28s. Pork 64s. Cotton closed dull and unchanged. Common Rosin 6s@6s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 11.—Money 4@5 per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet. Gold 144@144¼. Governments closed quiet.

New York, June 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 666 bales; Middling nominally unchanged; sales 39,600 bales, on the basis of low middling, as follows: June 18c, July 18 1-16@18¼c, August 18 3-16c, September 18@18¼c, October 18¼@18¼c, November 19¼@20c, December 19 1-16@19¼.

Savannah, June 11.—Cotton firm but quiet—Middling 18¼@18¾c. Net receipts 707 bales. Exports coastwise 188 bales. Sales of 500 bales. Stock 5197 bales.

Memphis, June 11.—Cotton dull and nominal—middlings 17@18½c. Receipts 145 bales.

Mobile, June 11.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing—middlings 17c. Net receipts 1 bale. Stock 3788.

Charleston, June 11.—Cotton dull—middlings 18@18½c. Net receipts 48 bales. Stock 2888.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Paris, June 10.—In the National Assembly this afternoon there was an animated discussion over the amendment to the army bill reducing the term of military service from five to four years.

President Thiers emphatically declined further responsibility for the army if the amendment should be carried.

Washington, June 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Blair moved to take up the report of the Committee of Conference on the steamboat bill.

Mr. Conkling gave notice that if the bill should be taken up, he would speak, at least one hour against it.

Messrs. Blair and Morton urged the importance of passing the bill this session.

Mr. Morton said the House had passed it, days ago, and so the matter had lain on the table.

Mr. Blair said the House had failed in the Senate.

A failure in the House of the bill allowing tug and freight boats to carry additional steam, was reported yesterday. The navigation laws, therefore, remain unchanged.

Special dispatches from Matamoros confirm the other route of the Government supplies.

The White House is vacant—the occupants have gone to Long Branch.

New York, June 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that it is believed the treaty of Washington, so far as it relates to the Alabama claims, is at last conceded by the President, and Minister Schenck and Secretary Fish have been instructed to pay no attention to British suggestions or propositions for a compromise, beyond that the supplemental article approved by the Senate authorizes.

Indianapolis, June 11.—The city is crowded with delegates to the Democratic Convention. Hendricks and Kerr are prominent for the nomination for Governor. Hendricks declines.

St. Louis, June 11.—Delegates from several counties in the Southern Missouri Congressional, have already arrived. Delegates are pouring in to the city. Prospects are favorable, and the city is crowded on holiday excites. The Democrats have a proclamation requesting that Wednesday be observed as a holiday.

Gallatin, Tenn., June 11.—A train ran through a bridge, and badly hurt Major Fleet, Superintendent, and killed Mr. Allen, his Secretary. They were seated under the bridge on the engine.

New York, June 11.—Arrived—Steamer Thuringia. Arrived out—Abyssinia, Arragon, Pereire and Donau.

The Southern Food Prospect.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

George P. Plant, Esq., has just returned from an extensive tour of observation of the wheat and milling section of the South, and of the Shenandoah Valley regions of Virginia and Maryland, visiting the mills and millers, inspecting fields of Richmond, Shenandoah and Rockingham, and examining the wheat crop in Northern Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—where they had a total failure last year—but being good, and promising to be equal to larger than any year since the war. Four weeks ago they were fearful of a total failure from drought, but since then they have had reasonable rains, and up to this time the crop is in good condition.

The wheat crop is regarded fair, and the right of the last five years have accomplished this to better advantage will have a very good yield. The milling failure—not much more than breaking themselves—The year under much day experience. It is well known that Maryland has had great crop in the colonel, but they complain of a blight, and the prospect is not so good as it was a few days ago. Virginia, on the other hand, is in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The Valleys of Shenandoah and General Rockingham are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Alabama and Georgia are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Tennessee are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Kentucky are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Missouri are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Illinois are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Indiana are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Ohio are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Pennsylvania are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of New York are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Vermont are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of New Hampshire are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Maine are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Canada are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Nova Scotia are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of New Brunswick are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Prince Edward Island are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Newfoundland are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Labrador are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Greenland are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Iceland are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Norway are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Sweden are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Denmark are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Russia are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Prussia are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Austria are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Hungary are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Turkey are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Greece are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Italy are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Spain are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Portugal are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of France are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Belgium are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Holland are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Germany are in good condition, and the prospect is very flattering.

The wheat fields of Switzerland