REST.

Love give me one of the dear hands to hold,
Take thou my tired head upon thy breast;
Then sing me that sweet song we loved of old,
The dear, soft song about our little nest.
We knew the song before the nest was ours;
We sang the song when first the nest we found;
We loved the song in happy after-hours,
When peace came to us, and content profound.
Then sing that olden song to me to-night,
While I, reclining on thy faithful breast,
See happy vision in the fair firelight,
And my whole soul is satisfied with rest.
Better than all our bygone dreams of bliss,
Are deep content and rest secure as this.

What though we missed love's golden summer time,
His autumn fruits were ripe when we had leave
To enter joy's white vineyard in our prime,
Good guerdon for our waiting to receive.
Love gave us no fruit pledged of summer flowers,
Put side by side we reap of the harvest-field
Now side by side we pass the winter hours,
And day by day new blessings are revealed.
The heyday of our youth, the fleetest glow,
Its high desires and cravings unsatisfied,
The raptures and delights of long ago,
Have passed; but we have true joys to hold.
Sing me the dear, old song about the nest,
Our blessed home, our little ark of rest.

—All the Year Round.

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

FARM MIASMS.

By Alexander Hyde.

We are upon that season of the year when rapid fermentation, another name for disorganization, occurs in all dead organic matter under favouring circumstances, and when the seeds of disease and death are come at greatly most frequent. As these seeds float unseen in the air and find a propagating bed in the blood as it passes through the lungs, it is well for farmers and all men to keep the air about their premises pure. Typhoid fevers are the result of the blood becoming poisoned by miasms, and are much more difficult to cure than to prevent. Farmers may think themselves less exposed to the corrupting influences of miasm than are the dwellers of the city; but it is not so; it is true that the air of the country is more pure than that of the city, but it is also true that miasms are often found lurking around the farm-house. Nor are they confined to river bottoms and low lands. We remember hearing physicians speak of typhoid fevers prevailing upon the banks of this or that river, or this or that valley, but we have known them to be prevalent in mountain towns. High places are not necessarily destitute of swamps and decayed animal and vegetable matters, and wherever these are found the seeds of disease are surely generated.

The argument for cleanly surroundings and pure air is often met by the assertion that in the hovels of the extremely poor we often find extreme filth and good health combined. In answer to this we wish to say at the outset that it is not true that families brought up in the midst of filth and stink, if we may use the vulgar but expressive word, enjoy average health. Such families usually have this compensation, that they are much in the open air, and have an abundance of out-door exercise, but statistics prove that only the naturally robust live through these exposures. Those constitutionally feeble and susceptible to disease are sure to die, and few survive to old age. It is a well established principle that the seeds of disease find their most congenial lodgment in lungs and stomachs which are the least vigorous. The feeble once being thus early killed off, the remainder of the family may appear robust, but if long exposed to the miasmatic influence it is very sure to work corruption and death. An old Irishman in a filthy shanty is an exception to the general rule.

Miasm is such a subtle poison, propagates itself, like yeast, so astonishingly, that we desire to call the attention of farmers to the propagating beds in which farm-houses are particularly exposed, and to the first we mention is the cellar. There are wont to be stored lots of vegetables for the waste of the family and the stock. It is the wrong place. The barn should have a cellar just as necessarily as the house. Piles of vegetables will heat and corrupt more or less during winter and as soon as spring opens they of course begin to decompose, in order to become manured in new vegetation. If they must be stored in the house-cellar, they should be taken to the barn as soon as the temperature will allow, and even if it is freezing weather, a little straw or refuse hay will protect them from the frost. The windows of the cellar should be taken out, the gangway thrown open, and a good circulation of air kept up in the cellar from this time forward till late in the autumn. Old boards and all decaying timber, as well as old lime and other rubbish should be removed, the whitewash brush applied to the walls, and slack lime or other disinfectant scattered on the floor. It is greatly aids in keeping a cellar neat and wholesome that the floor should be cemented. This costs but little, makes a smooth floor and prevents the damp exhalations of the ground from permeating the whole house. The women must be down cellar more or less working over their butter, and looking after the meats, pickles, and other goods which necessarily find storage there, and the men should use to it that the cellar is a dry and comfortable place that they do not send their wives and daughters to suffer from rheumatism, fever, and consumption.

It will greatly add to promoting a pure air in the cellar and health in the household if an opening be made from the cellar into the chimney, so that all impurities may find vent up this most convenient channel for ventilation. Most of the foul gases, including sulphurous, carbonic acid gas being a notable exception, are light and tend to rise. In the chimney, the air being heated, there is a constant current upwards, and it is wonderful to notice, when an opening is made from the cellar into the chimney, how the current of air sets from all directions towards this opening. We have been in houses in which when the cellar door was open, we felt like holding our breath, so strong was the odour of decaying apples mingled with other odors, and, when we knew were full of miasm and death. A hole in the chimney, a foot square, will prevent the rush of this potential air into the living rooms, but no such air should be generated or tolerated in the cellar, hole or no hole in the chimney.

Another great generator of miasm is the farm house, and needed is a thorough house sink, which is too often the sink of iniquity and death. If there is anything that will generate vile odours and bring the blood to a state of the fermenting compound of soap-suds, dirt, and effete exhalations from the human body to be found in the wash-water of the laundry. The dirty-rags of Europe, brought to this country for the purpose of making paper, often spread disease in those who handle them. The dirty clothes to be found in the laundry of the farm-house may not be so filled with the seeds of disease as those which come from the filthy lanes of European cities, but they contain much waste of the body, first rate to make plants grow, but if allowed to escape into the air producing a most offensive smell, and was only worse, filling their withseeds, infinitesimally small, of corruption. Where there may throw off these seeds from his blood, just as a vigorous apple may throw out the egg deposited by the curculio in the crescent-shaped puncture which she makes on the surface. It however takes the powers of man and apple to do this. Just as well is a punctured half a dozen times by the curculio and if it lives it loses its vitality, and become small and knotty. So let a man live in the midst of miasm, the chances are that his constitution will not be able to resist the constant strain, and will be undermined.

What to do with the waste water of the sink and wash-tub is one of the problems of country life which is not fully solved. It is too valuable to be lost, and too unhealthy to be kept near the house. To throw it, as many do, from the kitchen door, and leave it there to contaminate the air is tempting the grim messenger Death to shoot his fatal arrows. If death should ensue, there should nothing be said about the mysterious Providence. The only mystery is that more sickness and death do not result from the malarious atmosphere of the surface pools.

Probably the best mode of ridding the premises of miasm from sinks is to conduct the waste water in iron or cement pipes to a cesspool some distance from the house, and keep this pool well filled with some absorbent such as dry muck, fine charcoal, or loam. The sink itself should be of iron, and furnished with a valve outlet, so that the gases from the pipes cannot return into the house. A wooden sink is apt to become saturated with the odors generated in the pores of the wood. If wood must be used for sinks, a solution of copperas frequently to keep them wholesome.

Another great source of miasm on the farm is the privy. If this is within the farm-house, as it should be for the comfort of the women, the vault should not be neglected for one day during the warm weather. A barrel of dry earth or sifted coal ashes is placed conveniently to the vault, and a scoop-in-hand each person over his daily deposit with the dirt or ashes, the privy will give no cause of offence or fear, and a big amount will be added to the fertilizers of the farm. A more convenient and systematic mode is to adopt the earth-closet plan, and put the sifted dirt or ashes in a box which operates automatically each time the closet is used. Indeed, an earth-closet has become almost an essential part of household furniture. It is much better than a water-closet for a farm house, inasmuch as the fertilizing material can be utilized. The expense of an earth-closet is small, its benefits great. Human excrement, while rich in plant food—as much richer than barn-yard manure as the food of man is richer than that of beast—is also pregnant with the seeds of disease if allowed to decompose and send off its gases into the air. The farmer, therefore, who neglects his privy is guilty of great neglect of the health of his family and the fruitfulness of his farm.

The barn-yard and pig-sty are also often the causes of miasm and death on the farm. They should not be too near the house. The quarter the cows and the pigs right under the kitchen windows, as we have often seen done, indicates a want of taste as well as good sense. There is a place for everything, and the place for the pigs is just as far from the house as convenience will allow, and wherever it may be it should be kept well littered with some absorbent. Without a large lot of hogs, the pens in July and August are apt to become a nuisance to a wide extent of territory, unless thoroughly cared for. The hogs themselves suffer, as well as the family, if they are not well comfortable. It is all a mistake to suppose that a hog does not have a lot of leaves from a bed of wood, and that he lies in one as the other. In a hot day he may take to the mud to cool himself, but this effect of his superabundant fat, but he is too much of a gentleman to be dirty, if he can only be clean and comfortable. All the pigs we have ever seen do not thrive in the dirt, nor does he allow the family to thrive if his dirty apartments contaminate the air of the house.

Not to prolong this subject, we will simply add that all stagnant water, all marshy places, are fruitful sources of miasm. Let the marshes be drained and the hollow places be filled up. Set out a row of white pines between the house and barn to ward off or absorb the effluvia; keep the homestead every way neat and the air pure, and the health and comfort of the household will amply compensate for the labour.

HAY-MAKING BY STOVE HEAT.

Considerable interest has been excited in agricultural circles in England by the success of the apparatus invented by Mr. William Alfred Gibbs for drying hay and grain artificially during damp weather. The apparatus consists of a portable stove, constructed of plate iron, and is surmounted by a fan which is driven by a belt from a three-horse power portable steam engine. The fan draws all the heated air and gases from the coke fire, together with a volume of warmed air which passes through a chamber surrounding the inner chamber of the stove, and blows the hot current, at a temperature of 400 degrees Fah. or more, into the drier. This drier is like in general shape a straw elevator, consisting of a sheet-iron trough six feet in breadth, twenty feet long if mounted on wheels at a portable carriage, or forty or fifty feet long if a fixture. The trough is raised at one end at a few feet from the floor, and the hay fed in at the upper end furthest from the stove shall slowly travel to the lower end where the stove, this being assisted by a reciprocating motion given to the bottom of the trough. A ridge of triangular section, running along the middle of the trough, divides it into two almost semi-circular channels, so that the hot current from the stove and the hot air issues through two slit apertures, one on each side of, the base of the middle ridge, and for the entire length of the machines, and the hay is kept well constantly stirred and lightened up, over the hot blast, in a manner that seems to have contrived to imitate the action of forks worked by hand. *The London Times*, in an article on the subject, remarks of the experiment of Mr. Gibbs, that partly made but wet hay was converted into a wholesome fodder and once into a thoroughly dry condition for the stack, and that spoiled and musty hay was dried into hay of a good colour and made a pleasant fragrance; also, that freshly cut grass, saturated with rain from a heavy thunder shower, was dried into hay of first-class colour, possessing the rich malt odour peculiar to well-made hay. Mr. Gibbs, in bringing his invention before the public, claims that this new hay drier is as portable as a threshing-machine, and as quickly set to work; that besides dealing with first and second crops of hay, it will dry all kinds of grain in the straw, and fit it for being threshed out at once if wished. He says one ordinary portable engine of eight or ten horse power can dry and thresh out at the same time. The machine can be driven by either steam or water power, or by horse power; and in whichever way, it will save the labour of five or six men. Being thus a self-contained machine, its use is not limited to that of final resource when other means fail, but it is available during every full day of harvest for finishing off rapidly the most advanced of the hay or grain crop, and thus expediting as well the harvest operations. If three or four farmers purchased one such machine among themselves, they could put it out to each other in turn, of them who did not need to use it would get ten per cent on their share of the cost, while those who did need it would in all probability save the whole of their outlay the first season. The objection that all would want it at once is not so great as it seems, inasmuch as in every district there is sure to be a neighbourhood have their crops in exactly the same state of forwardness simultaneously. Farmers in districts where that is not the season have had suffered great loss and inconvenience by bad weather, while his neighbours, from being a day, or a few days later than himself, have saved their crops in good condition; in such cases the tables have been reversed: he has been fortunate and they have been caught. Moreover, in the best seasons that when half-cured hay had been left out untouched in the rain for three or four weeks, until some parts of the field were apparently rotting, the drying process restored the whole to a fair marketable quality. Hence, each farmer would gain by his turn, so long as it was the satisfactory certainty of being able thus to complete his harvest. According to the inventor, the cost, with the total expenses, allowing for outlay and for wear and tear, does not exceed seven or eight shillings per ton.

THE POTATO BEETLE.—A letter from Prof. Packard, of Salem, Mass., a competent authority, to the Boston Journal of Agricultural Experiment Stations, which contains these statements: "The potato beetle lays its eggs early in June. The eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves; they are bright orange-red and quite large. The beetle itself is a somewhat stout, half an inch long, has ten black stripes on the back, and is reddish underneath. It is known as the 'lady bug,' which somewhat resembles it. The grub is pink, fat, and orange in color. It feeds ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a pupa, and in about ten days the perfect beetle is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time they left the ground itself sprang was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but in the south they are producing more than a thousand eggs." The natural enemies of the potato beetle, the grubs, and the eggs. They should all be burned. Paris green is also large. This is a most deadly poison, containing arsenic. It is almost insoluble in water. It may be mixed with plaster, flour, or fine ashes, and dusted on the stems and the hot air issues through two slit apertures, one on each side of, the base of the middle ridge, and for the entire length of the machines, and the hay is kept well constantly stirred and lightened up, over the hot blast, in a manner that seems to have contrived to imitate the action of forks worked by hand. *The London Times*, in an article on the subject, remarks of the experiment of Mr. Gibbs, that partly made but wet hay was converted into a wholesome fodder and once into a thoroughly dry condition for the stack, and that spoiled and musty hay was dried into hay of a good colour and made a pleasant fragrance; also, that freshly cut grass, saturated with rain from a heavy thunder shower, was dried into hay of first-class colour, possessing the rich malt odour peculiar to well-made hay. Mr. Gibbs, in bringing his invention before the public, claims that this new hay drier is as portable as a threshing-machine, and as quickly set to work; that besides dealing with first and second crops of hay, it will dry all kinds of grain in the straw, and fit it for being threshed out at once if wished. He says one ordinary portable engine of eight or ten horse power can dry and thresh out at the same time. The machine can be driven by either steam or water power, or by horse power; and in whichever way, it will save the labour of five or six men. Being thus a self-contained machine, its use is not limited to that of final resource when other means fail, but it is available during every full day of harvest for finishing off rapidly the most advanced of the hay or grain crop, and thus expediting as well the harvest gathering. If three or four farmers purchased one such machine among themselves, they could put it out to each other in turn, of them who did not need to use it would get ten per cent on their share of the cost, while those who did need it would in all probability save the whole of their outlay the first season. The objection that all would want it at once is not so great as it seems, inasmuch as in every district there is sure to be a neighbourhood have their crops in exactly the same state of forwardness simultaneously. Farmers in districts where that is not the season have had suffered great loss and inconvenience by bad weather, while his neighbours, from being a day, or a few days later than himself, have saved their crops in good condition; in such cases the tables have been reversed: he has been fortunate and they have been caught. Moreover, in the best seasons that when half-cured hay had been left out untouched in the rain for three or four weeks, until some parts of the field were apparently rotting, the drying process restored the whole to a fair marketable quality. Hence, each farmer would gain by his turn, so long as it was the satisfactory certainty of being able thus to complete his harvest. According to the inventor, the cost, with the total expenses, allowing for outlay and for wear and tear, does not exceed seven or eight shillings per ton.

THE POTATO BEETLE.—A letter from Prof. Packard, of Salem, Mass., a competent authority, to the Boston Journal of Agricultural Experiment Stations, which contains these statements: "The potato beetle lays its eggs early in June. The eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves; they are bright orange-red and quite large. The beetle itself is a somewhat stout, half an inch long, has ten black stripes on the back, and is reddish underneath. It is known as the 'lady bug,' which somewhat resembles it. The grub is pink, fat, and orange in color. It feeds ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a pupa, and in about ten days the perfect beetle is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time they left the ground itself sprang was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but in the south they are producing more than a thousand eggs." The natural enemies of the potato beetle, the grubs, and the eggs. They should all be burned. Paris green is also large. This is a most deadly poison, containing arsenic. It is almost insoluble in water. It may be mixed with plaster, flour, or fine ashes, and dusted on the stems and the hot air issues through two slit apertures, one on each side of, the base of the middle ridge, and for the entire length of the machines, and the hay is kept well constantly stirred and lightened up, over the hot blast, in a manner that seems to have contrived to imitate the action of forks worked by hand. *The London Times*, in an article on the subject, remarks of the experiment of Mr. Gibbs, that partly made but wet hay was converted into a wholesome fodder and once into a thoroughly dry condition for the stack, and that spoiled and musty hay was dried into hay of a good colour and made a pleasant fragrance; also, that freshly cut grass, saturated with rain from a heavy thunder shower, was dried into hay of first-class colour, possessing the rich malt odour peculiar to well-made hay. Mr. Gibbs, in bringing his invention before the public, claims that this new hay drier is as portable as a threshing-machine, and as quickly set to work; that besides dealing with first and second crops of hay, it will dry all kinds of grain in the straw, and fit it for being threshed out at once if wished. He says one ordinary portable engine of eight or ten horse power can dry and thresh out at the same time. The machine can be driven by either steam or water power, or by horse power; and in whichever way, it will save the labour of five or six men. Being thus a self-contained machine, its use is not limited to that of final resource when other means fail, but it is available during every full day of harvest for finishing off rapidly the most advanced of the hay or grain crop, and thus expediting as well the harvest gathering. If three or four farmers purchased one such machine among themselves, they could put it out to each other in turn, of them who did not need to use it would get ten per cent on their share of the cost, while those who did need it would in all probability save the whole of their outlay the first season. The objection that all would want it at once is not so great as it seems, inasmuch as in every district there is sure to be a neighbourhood have their crops in exactly the same state of forwardness simultaneously. Farmers in districts where that is not the season have had suffered great loss and inconvenience by bad weather, while his neighbours, from being a day, or a few days later than himself, have saved their crops in good condition; in such cases the tables have been reversed: he has been fortunate and they have been caught. Moreover, in the best seasons that when half-cured hay had been left out untouched in the rain for three or four weeks, until some parts of the field were apparently rotting, the drying process restored the whole to a fair marketable quality. Hence, each farmer would gain by his turn, so long as it was the satisfactory certainty of being able thus to complete his harvest. According to the inventor, the cost, with the total expenses, allowing for outlay and for wear and tear, does not exceed seven or eight shillings per ton.

SIMPSON v. WILKINSON.

Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench on Mr. Simpson's Application for a Rule for a Criminal Information.

The following is the judgment delivered on Thursday by the Court of Queen's Bench in Simpson *v.* Wilkinson (*West Durham News*):

The application for leave to file a criminal information against the defendant for the publication of a libel against the Honourable John Simpson, a member of the Senate of the Dominion, is based upon three different articles contained in the public newspaper, the *West Durham News*, published by the defendant on the 5th, 12th, and 19th of November, 1875.

The first article imputed to the complainant political intriguing in and respecting Parliamentary elections for corrupt purposes. And it refers, inter alia, to the complaint's now famous circular to the electors of South Ontario; 2nd, to his attending credit as a supporter of the Government on the control votes; 3rd, his impudent letter to the Finance Minister; and 4th, his connection with the Government and his duplicity in seeking a charge against him, as all proceeding too clearly to the fact of intrigues in political matters; and if these are not sufficient, the partiality shown to the Ontario Bank, of which the complainant is the President, in the matter of deposits, would constitute the preemptive evidence. Itchary of him also with breaking how much money he had paid out for the purposes of bribery. It then concludes—"It is a man who can use the money of others, corruptly or against their interests, fit to be placed in the responsible position of Bank President? Or is one who can use the influence that the money of others entrusted for the time to his control gives him to influence elections, or against the interest of the proprietors of such funds, the right man to fill such a position? If not then it is evident that Mr. Simpson is the wrong man for the position he now fills, for it is certain that he is guilty of both those offences."

The complainant has denied the matters referred to in the first article very specifically relating to the main charge.

He has not denied what is called his famous circular to the electors; nor his attending credit at a suspicious time to institutions that control votes; nor his letter to the Finance Minister; nor to using the influence that the money of others entrusted to him gave him for corrupt purposes. I presume the circular to the electors and the letter to the Finance Minister are not intended to be denied. They have been used by the defendant as part of the case he has made in resisting the motion.

It was contended by Mr. Robinson, Q.C., in showing cause, that these documents if not denied by the complainant, should have been made a part of his case in order that they should have furnished no proper ground or pretext for the use of them by the defendant, and no justification for the article he has published. I am of opinion they should have been presented to the Court by the defendant as part of his case. They might have warranted the strong language employed by the defendant, without seeing them the Court is not able, from the want of a complete and perfect case, to say that as the complainant, to say that he has vindicated himself from the charges which have been made against him; and that the defendant should be put upon his trial for the publication of a libel against him.

Unless these documents are now before us having been presented by the defendant, and it is not necessary to decide, for the course we should have been obliged to adopt if these documents had not been shewn to us, and if the defendant had rested his case on application of the strict rule in such a case against the complainant. The Queen *v.* Stange, 1 Q.B., 332. Lord Denman, delivering a third one filed by the defendant, being a letter from Mr. George Brown, dated the 15th of August, 1872, to the complainant, it will be material to consider, because if they are material and relevant, Parliamentary elections for corrupt purposes or conduct of that nature, or improper and unstifiable, the interposition of the Court should not be invoked for the service of the complainant. He should be left to the ordinary remedies and legislation and in the power of every one who is injured and who seeks for redress.

The circular to the electors, which is dated 17th January, 1874, begins by a statement that the complainant is a candidate to oppose Mr. Gibbs, one of the candidates in the approaching election, on personal grounds, and he asks his friends to remain neutral, and will support the present Government, for the following reasons:—1st. For the country's benefit, and to show to England that the Canadians will not sustain or tolerate men who will barter our rights and stain our shields for base and sordid motives; 2rd. Because many of the men forming the present Government are honorable exceptions to the charge; 3rd. Because if the present Government is sustained I will be able, through them, to get justice for my people in judicial appointments and otherwise; 4th. Because if they are sustained our bank and other Ontario banks (and through them the country) will have the use of the Government surplus until required for public purposes; 5th. May I ask you to give my old friend, Mr. Cameron, your candid and hearty support?"

The letter was written, the complainant, is admitted, while he was a Senator and the President of the Ontario Bank, and at a time before an election for a member for the House of Commons. And it is also admitted by the complainant in the same affidavit in which was sent to the *Globe* newspaper, and printed in the *Globe* of the 23rd of June, 1874, a pretty active part in that election, and that he wrote or had written a number of these circulars and letters to various friends. He is the riding. The letter to the Finance Minister is not given, but the complainant says of it in the affidavit in which he says he did write a letter complaining bitterly of the manner in which the Government of which he was supposed to be a supporter had treated him, and that he had disposed of his interest in the Ontario Bank, and of his paid-up stock in the Senate, and in 1850 he served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He then shewed that he was a strong friend of the Reform party, and that he was opposed to the free banking system came into prominence, and Mr. Hendricks appreciated the ability of the Senator, making an elaborate speech in its favour. His views were not adopted, and the system became law, for at this young defender was nominated for Congress on the fifty-third ballot, and elected by a very overwhelming majority. In the following convention he was re-nominated without opposition, and received an increased majority at the election. During this term of service, Stephen A. Douglas introduced the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, which called for a repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and virtually abrogated the Compromise measures of 1850, and carried with forty-three of the eighty-eight Northern Democrats then in the House, Mr. Hendricks voted for it. In the following year the Democratic convention he was again nominated by his party, but the slavery agitation had reached its height, and had reduced his popularity, and gave the election to the Whig candidate by a large majority.

Mr. Hendricks, however, was high in the column of Franklin Pierce, who in 1855, a few weeks after his defeat, appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position which he continued to hold until 1859, being retained by Mr. Buchanan, when he resigned to be Governor of the Territory of Washington. In the exciting canvass that followed, he was defeated by a majority of 10,000 votes, and resumed the practice of his profession. Oliver P. Morton and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, in the Democratic National Convention of 1860, were the simplicity and purity of his life a plain and solid intelligence united to a firm independence and great force of will. The mother was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Penn., member of a family belonging to the Scotch Covenanter school, and possessed in a noteworthy degree the sterling qualities of good sense and straightforward probity, united to a mild and gentle disposition becoming her deep religious character.

Of such ancestors and with those antecedents, Thomas A. Hendricks was formed to gain the esteem, affection, and trust of his associates. Born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; removing at three years of age to Shelby County, Indiana, and after receiving a liberal education and being graduated from Hanover College in 1841, he was admitted to the bar in 1843, and for years in practice was at once rapid and substantial; his pure life and genial manners won him a large circle of friends, and he soon rose to be one of the leading lawyers in the State, coming often in competition with Mr. Morton, with which he and his friends were about as those of Caleb Cushing with Rufus Choate—not to prevent a fair trial by jury and to succeed before a judge. In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was elected to the State Legislature from Shelby County, and in 1850 he served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In these days of State bank and free banking, he was a strong defender of the system of