Birmingham Eccentric.

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BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Rev. Jacob Trautman, the aged Lutheran clergyman of Adrian, who recently resigned a 30 year pastorate in that city, has just received a legacy of $2,500 from Germany.

Rufus B. Payne, a resident of Saranac about 30 years and justice of the peace 12 years, died at his home in that place of dropsy. He was very highly respected.

While two men were carrying a ladle of molten iron from one building to another, at the Pelican mine works at Alpha, they slipped and the iron was spilled on the icy pavement. It immediately exploded with terrific force, throwing one of them, John Ray, a young unmarried man, through a window 15 feet from the ground, injuring him his backbone and badly burning him about the breast and abdomen. The other man, Alphert Sundell, was horribly and perhaps fatally burned, while a third man was badly burned about the head. The building was set on fire, and the department was called out, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Nothing has been heard from Willie Fitch, the man yoked with Mahoney, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home January 10.

Miss Lotta Mangue, a young lady teaching school in Coldwater, walked a mile and a half to school with the mercury 16 degrees below zero the other morning.

A young man named John Ryan was killed at Brennan's camp near Harrison, Clare county, on a railroad. His remains will be sent to Toledo, where his people reside.

Louis Bogue, of Royalton township, Berrien county, died of small-pox a few days ago, his father died of the same disease, contracted in Chicago, Jan. 21st, the other two children are sick are getting well.

A telephone line from Adrian to Toledo has been definitely set, and work will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A way office will be established in Blissfield on a guarantee of $800 worth of business a year.

The county poor house of Allegan co. burn[illegible] recently. Loss of the furniture was slight. No one injured, and most of the burned out inmates were provided for at the county jail, the asylum and children's house, which escaped injury. Loss covered by insurance.

Place Bidwell, of Port Huron, St. Joseph county, for 40 years a resident of that county and one of its most respected citizens died a few days ago.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of the Pontiac insane asylum, has examined Mrs. David Hunter, who murdered her husband in Bath, Clinton county, and finds that "she has a definite delusion of a monomania character, relating to the poisonous medicines and poisons introduced by her husband surreptitiously into her food, and she is insane and into the air of her room; that she has undoubtedly had this delusion for a long time as it seems fully arranged and systematized in her mind; and that these delusions are not in consistent with the charge that she killed her nocturnal spelling. He believes her to be insane and irresponsible for her acts, and recommends that steps be taken to place her in the custody of some institution for the insane, as it is unsafe for her to be at large by reason of these delusions.

During January nine prisoners escaped from the Ionia county jail, of which five have been recaptured, one escaped, one transferred, two died and three pardoned; present number, 63.

An attempt was made to crack the safe of A. Ferguson & Son at Almont. From appearances the burglars did not get into the safe, though they succeeded in forcing the doors of the vault.

G. W. Mirick of Adrian, over 70 years of age, fell on the ice and cut his head so badly that he had to call a doctor with a needle and thread were necessary.

A young man named Garnaut was taken 15 miles to Alpena for trial on charge of having died in the sleigh at the doctor's door while the attendant was gone in to see if the doctor was at home.

Three suspicious men were arrested at East Saginaw a week ago on their passage out of town. Thos. Wells and Andrew G. Wilson, but refused to tell where they belong. A complete kit of burglar's tools was found in their possession.

Children played with matches and rambles in the cupola of the fire residence of Louis Sands, Manistee, and it will cost about $3,000 to repair the fire damage.

The gypsies from all over the country, including some from Washington are flocking to Marshall, for the trial of Hulda Crofoot, the assinsler of farmer Frost; an alibi is sought to be proved.

Notwithstanding the intense cold notice is well visible from Rogers City on Lake Huron, the constant whistle of the locomotive at work.

A 12-year-old boy of John Swank of cedar Springs, Kent county, amused himself with a pepper box filled with gun powder and a cigarette—sifting the one on the other, lost to sight of his eyes. Several days after, a speck in his face, one in his eye and a small artery in his neck cut in two.

Charlevoix is a good place to live in, the lowest point touched by the mercury this winter has been 20 degrees below zero, and it is warmer than many places farther south at the same time; it is famed as a summer resort, there is much to be enjoyed in winter, and there than can be found at almost any other place the choicest of the aesthetic pleasures, a place include a Shakspearian, a historical, a liberal and a social society and two brass bands.

Legislative Record.

SENATE.—Jan. 30—The committee on judiciary reported adversely on the bill to provide aged judges of the state courts, Chairman Knox alone dissenting ... A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. White, providing for an adjournment from the 21st to the 24th, was referred to committee to visit state institutions, was tabled ... Bills were passed to legalize the assessment of the village of St. Charles, and to the bill to increase the salaries of circuit judges to $2,500, this being the only bill passed without dissenting votes ... The bill legalizing marriages contracted between white and black was came up for a second reading and was lost. Among the bills introduced were the following. To repeal the provisions of the act of March 11, 1879; to prevent the sale of toy pistols; to provide for a fund to change the name of the reform school for girls to the industrial school; to repeal the act relative to judges of probate; to amend game laws.

HOUSE.—A large print of bills were introduced, and among them the following: to amend the school laws; to tinker the tax laws; to promote public health; Devlin's bill to keep school children out of farmers' life. Bills were passed as follows. Senate bill to legalize the assessment of the village of St. Charles, and to provide for the increase of circuit judges' salaries to $2,500.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—A petition was presented with over 400 signatures, praying for an investigation into the management of the school for the deaf and dumb at Flint.... Consideration of the bill to provide for the employment of an additional prosecuting attorney for Wayne county was indefinitely postponed.... The bill to authorize the state to build a bridge across the Huron river, which the senate had refused to pass, was reconsidered and tabled.... Mr. Fuller introduced a joint resolution asking an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and authorizing the state to tax the business.... The following bills were introduced: To authorize the governing boards of supervisors to ascertain and preserve original section corners; to organize normal departments in chartered colleges; to repeal the act relative to Green's township lands; to amend the Detroit school law; and to memorialize the state of United States so as to have postmasters elected.

HOUSE.—The bills to amend the charter of Elmwood cemetery, Detroit, was passed.... The bill provides for a board of engineering inspectors for Detroit, was reported by committee of the whole.... The usual number of bills were presented: To amend the act in relation to incorporate the villages of McBrides and Carson, Montcalm county; to authorize and extend the liability of employers in mining corporations for injuries received by injury; to authorize the Lenawee county agricultural society to get itself out of financial difficulty; to amend the act of East Saginaw to tax and provide a street opening law for the same city; to amend the liquor laws.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—The bill to amend the cadaver law was reported without recommendation. Among the bills introduced were the following: To amend the laws relative to damages by reason of defective streets and sidewalks; to allow mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in Michigan; to establish a board of poor commissioners in Wayne county, four of whom are to be from Detroit; to amend the law relative to the railroad commissioners; the joint resolution requesting the Michigan delegation in congress to oppose any duty on quinine or Peruvian bark.

HOUSE.—The bills to establish a board of building inspectors for Detroit, and to legalize certain bonds of the city of Corunna, were reported favorably.... The following were reported favorably: To establish a Detroit park commission; to prevent discriminations by telegraph and telephone companies; to punish wrongful appropriations of money or property by commission dealers, etc.; to amend the charter of Wyandotte; to charter the villages of Ionia, Berry, Carson and Exactville; on motion of Mr. Brown, the bill authorizing a board of building inspectors of Detroit was reconsidered, and pending consideration, it must be resident freeholders was stricken out, and the bill then passed again.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The Senate received a few petitions concerning the temperance question, and listened to a bill to amend the charter of Allegan.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill to amend the Detroit school law as recommended by the school board.... Other bills were introduced as follows: To amend the upper peninsula boundary line; to establish a poor commission of Detroit; for an appropriation of swamp lands for improving the Cheboygan and Emmet inland navigation route; to incorporate grand and subordinate temples of honor and temperance.... The committee on charters asylum introduced a bill to expedite certain purchases of land needed for each asylum.... A bill was passed to incorporate the Saginaw Bay county.

Battle Creek citizens about removing to Dakota, are having frame houses built to take with them.

The first Grand Algonah arrived at St. Ignace, Saturday night, after being in the ice three weeks. She was met at the pier by a large number of citizens who gave her a hearty welcome.

It is estimated that 60,000,000 feet of logs will pass through the shoot in Pine river the coming spring.

A Hollander named Leupka Schilikamp was killed by a passenger pier at Kalamazoo on the Michigan Central road. His body was found terribly mutilated and frozen. He had also been dragged a long distance on the track.

Mrs. W. W. Upham of Jackson, who was injured by the explosion of a gas stove a few weeks ago, died of her injuries a few days ago.

The ball has been extracted from behind the left eye of a young Lavery, of Jackson, who attempted suicide by shooting a week ago. He will live, but he tried to die.

"He faculty of Hillsdale college, still maintain their decided attitude, and it is said that they "will not swerve one hair's breath from their position, even if there should be nothing left of the college but an emaciated corpse." The senior class, however, not desiring to cause so serious a rebellion as would result from such a thing, if the matter be not amicably settled, have decided to submit to the faculty the following statement of their position: "We do not wish to their act and its consequences. We, the undersigned, do hereby state that we believe, while we feel that our request was a reasonable one, and while so only the charge of willful insubordination, we do not wish to interest in the welfare of the college, and since, owing to the peculiar position taken by the other college classes, the affair has assumed a publicity so extensive as to seriously menace the welfare of the institution, and because we feel that obedience to constituted authority is essential to the prosperity of any institution; and since the affair can only be settled in some manner satisfactory to the faculty, we concede the following: "Since, we as a class have been and intended to be law-abiding students, we get from the faculty a full apology for it.... The class will distinctly understand that we do this in the interest, for the sake of averting from the college an impending calamity, which, if it should at all sweep the entire attention of the public.

The Senatorial Election.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—Immediately after the opening of the session, the first vote of the day was taken for senator, the following ballot was cast as follows: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; Hublbell, 1; Lacey, 1; Ballard, 1; Palmer, 1; Dewey, 1; Ludlow, 1; Samuel, 1; Bishop, 1.

A second ballot was taken, and the following was the result: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; Palmer, 1; Dewey, 1; Ludlow, 1; Samuel, 1; Bishop, 1.

A second ballot was taken, and the following was the result: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; Palmer, 1; Dewey, 1; Ludlow, 1; Samuel, 1; Bishop, 1.

A motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 43 to 42. A fourth ballot was then taken, and announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; Burrows, 1; Palmer, 1; Willits, 5; Hanchett, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1; Bishop, 1.

A motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 43 to 42. A fifth ballot was then taken, and announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; Burrows, 1; Palmer, 1; Willits, 5; Hanchett, 4; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1; Bishop, 1.

The senate, Feb. 1, was occupied in considering resolutions on time, and went through the same dreary routine as on preceding days. The first ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to choice, 66; Ferry, 45; Stout, 42; Hublbell, 1; Lacey, 2; Willits, 7; Witbey, 3; Cutcheon, 2; Lacey, 2; Hannah, 1.

A motion to adjourn failed, and another ballot was ordered, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to choice, 66; Stout, 49; Ferry, 48; Witbey, 3; Willits, 5; Hublbell, 1; Palmer, 5; Cutcheon, 2; Lacey, 1; Hannah, 1. A motion to adjourn was taken, giving Stout, 49; Ferry, 48; Witbey, 3; Willits, 5; Hublbell, 1; Palmer, 5; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; O. L. Spaulding, 1.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2—The joint convention opened with the usual order of business, and proceeded at once to ballot for senator. The first ballot cast was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 126; necessary to choice, 64; Ferry, 49; Stout, 45; Palmer, 1; Willits, 2; Burrows, 6; Witbey, 4; Hubbell, 1; Lacey, 1; Hannah, 1; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; O. L. Spaulding, 1.

A motion to adjourn failed, and another ballot was ordered, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to choice, 66; Stout, 49; Ferry, 48; Witbey, 3; Willits, 5; Hublbell, 1; Palmer, 5; Cutcheon, 2; Lacey, 1; Hannah, 1; Burrows, 4; O. S. Draper, 2; Hannah, Dickinson, Lacey, Spaulding, Willits, Ferry, Stout, Witbey, Palmer, Willits, 2; Burrows, 6; Witbey, 4; Henry Chamberlain, 1; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; Bilcy, 1; Lacey, 1. Second ballot—Whole number of votes, 124; necessary to choice, 63; Ferry, 45; Stout, 46; Palmer, 9; Willits, 8; Burrows, 6; Witbey, 3; Hublbell, 1; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; S. L. Kilbourne, 1; Lacey, 1. A great deal of excitement prevailed throughout the day. It was evident that the joint convention would not be settled before the close of the week. Ex-Senator Ferry's friends are keeping it lively by all. The breakings not come, and from present indications another week will be consumed before it ends.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3—The first vote of the joint ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 125; Ferry, 42; Stout, 21; Chamberlain, 1; Hublbell, 1; Palmer, 5; Willits, 4; Burrows, 6; Cutcheon, 2; Lacey, 1; Hannah, 1; C. S. Draper, 2; Hannah, Dickinson, Lacey, Spaulding, Willits, Ferry, Stout, Witbey, Palmer, Willits, 2; Burrows, 6; Witbey, 4; Henry Chamberlain, 1; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; Bilcy, 1; Lacey, 1. Second ballot—Whole number of votes, 124; necessary to choice, 63; Ferry, 45; Stout, 46; Palmer, 9; Willits, 8; Burrows, 6; Witbey, 3; Hublbell, 1; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 1; Burrows, 3; Woodman, 2; Chamberlain, 1; Lacey, 1; Hannah, 1; Bilcy, 1; Geo. F. Sanford, 1; Newton, 1; Palmer, 6; Chas. S. Draper, 1; Hatch, 1; Chas. S. Richmond, 1; Elliott, 6; Scott, 1; Hannah, 1; Frank L. Dodge, 1; Lothrop, 1; Crocker, 1; A. Hublbell, 1. Pending the ballot, Senator Ferry, the wildest excitement. The result was as follows: Ferry, 45; Stout, 46; Palmer, 7; Marble, 1; Chamberlain, 11; Witbey, 2; Willits, 4; Joseph Brewster, 1; Tim Tarsney, 2; Dickinson, 1; Wm. P. Wood, 1; Burrows, 6; Cutcheon, 2; Montgomery, 2; Wm. C. Maybury, 1; Cross, 1; Hannah, 1; Hublbell, 1; Lacey, 1; Burrows, 4; Spaulding, 1; Turner, 2; Woodman, 1.

A motion was made and carried, for a fourth ballot. Upon the roll being called, few absentees were shown, and a fourth ballot was proceeded with, as follows: Ferry, 46; Stout, 50; Wood, 2; Witbey, 3; Willits, 9; Hannah, 1; Hublbell, 1; Palmer, 7; Lacey, 1; Burrows, 4; Hubbell, 1; Lacey, 1. A few scattering votes were cast, making a total of 132.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and the senate adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 13, at noon. The wildest excitement prevailed, and the belief is that during the intermission, a new candidate will be named.

A Heavy Failure.

Great commotion was caused among business men of this and other states, by the announcement on the 3d inst. of the failure of Ferry Bros. of Grand Haven. It was at first regarded as a campaign ruse to defeat the reelection of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, United States Senator, but later reports confirm the fact. It is supposed to get at real facts of the cause of the failure, it is necessary to go back to Civil War days. It is thought that their liabilities will amount to from one hundred to one thousand dollars. The case is supposed to be the failure of their mines in Utah, both brothers having invested heavily in mines in the vicinity of East Rock City, and confidently supposed that the mines were a paying investment, and they have sunk large sums beside their own are bankrupt by this failure.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	$ 70	@	1 03
Corn	50	@	52½
Rye	50	@	52½
Buckwheat	5 00	@	5 50
Oats	33	@	33½
Hay	12 00	@	13 00
Clover Seed, ¢ bu	7 90	@	8 00
Apples, ¢ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Dried Apples, ¢ lb	5	@	7
Butter, ¢ lb	22	@	24
Eggs, ¢ doz	25	@	27
Dressed Chickens	14	@	14½
Dressed Turkeys	15	@	16
Geese	11	@	12
Ducks	13	@	15
Potatoes, ¢ bu	65	@	70
Onions	75	@	80
Beans, picked	2 00	@	2 10
Beans, unpicked	1 50	@	1 60
Lard	12 50	@	14 00
Pork, mess	15 50	@	15 75
Pork, mess	15 50	@	15 75
Beef, extra mess	13 00	@	13 50
Beef, Hams	7 00	@	7 50
Wood, Maple	7 00	@	8 00
Wood, Maple	6 00	@	6 50
Coal, Egg	6 00	@	6 50
Coal, Stove	6 00	@	6 50

MY VALENTINE.

Her eyes are just as blue a hue
As ever painter's palette knew;
Why, look! She's pretty as a picture—book
Her lips are red, her face is fair
Its gold as any sunshine;
Her lips eclipse the rose. I think
She's sweeter than a pink!

And though she only stares and wears
The most aristocratic airs,
Yet I'm willing to be her style of dress!
For I am but a Jickey-Jack,
With tons of trouble on my back,
And she, ah me! is grand and tall!
She's Alice's first doll!

—J. A. Anderson in February St. Nicholas.

THE FATE SHE DIDN'T ESCAPE.

BY ANNABEL DWIGHT.

"No, Papa Martyn, I am not going to look at his picture. His name is enough to make me hate him—Pierre Gaten. I know just how he looks; a slim, French dandy, with a black mustache, waxed at the ends, very white teeth and very black eyes; and he has a fashion of bowing a great deal and of shrugging his shoulders."

Lois Martyn pushed Felix Quinten's letter, which inclosed Felix Quinten's photograph, across the table to Mr. Martyn, who laughed quietly at his daughter's spirited speech.

"You hardly do the young man justice, Lois.

"You must be prejudiced papa. I am surprised that you should want me to marry this foreigner, whom I have never seen, and I am surprised at his want of delicacy in planning to visit us. I appreciate my personal and legal qualities, as if I were a piece of furniture, or a horse."

Mr. Martyn frowned slightly.

"Nonsense, Lois. You are taking an exaggerated view of the matter. Felix Quinten is a fine young man. He speaks as good English to you, although he is French by birth. He is coming here at my cordial invitation, and it is merely the desire of my heart that you should be thoroughly acquainted with the fine qualities of my adopted son."

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"Ah, Volodia, leave that to our officials, and let us wrestle."

Then they retire to the Czar's own room, taking off their glittering uniforms and begin to toss each other and to wrestle and tug. When His Majesty finds himself lying underneath Vladimir, flat on the prostrate Czar, and he gets mad, shakes his fist, and exclaims:

"I—the Nihilists and the Ministers! They have quite spoiled my constitution!"

"Monsense, Sasha," answers Vladimir; "the Nihilists and the Ministers you don't exercise as much as you used to."

But "Sasha" is not to be confuted by such an argument, and is determined more than ever before to crush the Nihilists and to pay no attention to "the ministers." And so the Czar is satisfied, however, that at least Alexis as yet can not floor him. When Alexander and Alexis retire to test their muscles, the court ladies have a good opportunity to offer their incense to the Russian Jupiter. They coax the Czaritza to go with them to see the Czar wrestle, and they hold her prisoner until he enter, just accidentally of course, the Czar's room. They behold the Czar and his Lord of Misrule, with their uniforms off, wrestling, struggling and rolling on the thick carpet.

Alexander would be satisfied with his quiet life at Gatchina if he were not compelled to see the Ministers and generals, Generals, Bishops, the foreign ambassadors, various deputations, and the Czar's own family, who come, Bishop, the Metropolitan of Kiev, to distribute his benediction and to lay the golden holy cross on each and every member of the imperial family. Of course the Czar is ready to listen to the Metropolitan's talk of God's providence and inscrutable ways, but when he has to listen to his mother—or worse still, to account of the holy father, he can not help exclaiming, "Here comes a holy mummy."

The high military and civil officers who come daily by dozens from all the quarters of the empire to "pay their respects and their loyal feelings," bore the Czar terribly. Then come the Ministers with their learned projects and plans, and talk just as his instructors did, and he is constantly yawning in their eyes, and kissed her quivering lips.

Lois ceased to struggle.

She did love him, though he was Felix Quinten, if he was the Chief Pope, and came in to tell how it had been a little plot between Mr. Martyn, Quinten, and himself. Lois was ready to join in the laugh against herself, although she shook one fist threatingly at her lover.

And it was rather a crestfallen little damsel, even though happy one, who returned to Papa Martyn's side with the very man from whom she had run away.

In the Near Future.

In the recent masterly address delivered before the British Scientific association, by Prof. Siemens, the magnitude of England's shipbuilding industry is brought out in the following striking manner: "Before many years have elapsed we shall have in our factories and on board our ships engines with a fuel consumption not exceeding one pound of coal per effective horse power per hour, in which the gas producer takes the place of boilers, and complex and dangerous steam boilers. The effect of such an engine and of the dynamo machine must mark a new era of material progress, at least equal to that produced by the introduction of steam power in the early part of our century. Let us consider what would be the probable effect of such an engine upon that most important interest of this country—the merchant navy. According to returns kindly furnished me by the board of trade and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the total tonnage of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom can be estimated at $630,000,000, of which $450,000,000 represents steamers having a net tonnage of 3,003,988 tons, and $180,000,000 sailing vessels, of 3,688,008 tons. The safety of this vast amount of shipping, carrying about five-sixths of our total imports and exports, or $2,520,000,000 of goods in the year, and of the more precious lives connected with it, is a question of para mount importance."

A MAP MAKER.—"That fellow had a map of Texas, the biggest I ever saw." "How large?" "Oh, about a quarter of an acre." "Give us some idea of its size." "I don't know that I can, but I tell you what's a fact. His foot was so big that—well, you have heard the old story of the fellow who used the forks of the road for a bootjack. Yes; well, Nick Dodge, he made the map. He knew the geography of the neighborhood was changed.—[Arkansaw Traveler.

THE CZAR'S WELL-BUSINESS LIFE.

Chopping Wood in the Back Yard and Wrestling with Vladimir.

New York Sun.

Alexander usually rises at seven and breakfasts alone, himself, with the assistance of his trusted servant, Ivan Sauvelieff. It is Ivan who informs his Majesty earlier than any of the officials of the Czar's intimacy, that it is in his power either to set his Majesty in a rage for a whole day or to make him beam with benevolence. The Ministers are fully aware of Ivan's influence, and treat him as their equal, if not as their superior. After he is dressed, the Czar enters his reception room and receives the report of General Tchernevin, the commandant of Gatchina and the chief of the Czar's body-guards. Then he takes a long walk in the palace garden. When in a good humor he enters the palace yard, throws off his overcoat, grows a huge ax, and chops wood. Thick logs of oak and pine are cut after another eagerly and dexterously cut and split by the Autocrat of all the Russians. Alexander is fond of the ax, and he says: How swiftly and mightily he whirls it down upon the thick logs! If he wielded his scepter as mightily as he does his ax, the people of Every Russia would rest perfectly satisfied in the tomb. But, alas! Alexander III. is a good wood chopper and a very poor ruler. If he were not surrounded by such sharper heads he would be popular. Suppose that instead of the picture of the Czar in his gorgeous uniform, they should distribute everywhere a picture of the Czar with his coat off cutting wood. The good-natured Irans would give up bowing and soil for the Czar who, like them, was chopping wood.

Alexander has a merry holiday every time either the Grand Duke Vladimir or the Grand Duke Alexis visits him. Then he is sure he will have a good time. When Czarevitch, Alexander usually overpowered his brothers Vladimir and Alexis, whether in wrestling or chopping. But since he has become Czar he has begun to lose in weight as well as in strength, and now—alas! the Czarevitch, who is two years younger than the Czar, beats His Majesty almost every time they encounter each other. This worries the Chief Pope of Russia a great deal more than the forced postponement of his coronation. When Vladimir, who is the Chief Pope, Guards and of the St. Petersburg Military Diaries, comes to see his brother and master about some business, the latter impatiently interrupts business and says:

"Ah, Volodia, leave that to our officials, and let us wrestle."

Then they retire to the Czar's own room, taking off their glittering uniforms and begin to toss each other and to wrestle and tug. When His Majesty finds himself lying underneath Vladimir, flat on the prostrate Czar, and he gets mad, shakes his fist, and exclaims:

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Lois ceased to struggle.

She did love him, though he was Felix Quinten, if he was the Chief Pope of the Holy Synod, comes to see him. Then comes Prince Viazemsky, the Minister of the Press, to report the faults of certain refractory editors, and to make his master acquainted with such cheerful passages as this from the Moscow Gazette:

The reporter of a Hungarian paper said to Prince Krapotkine that the Nihilists were probably crushed, for nothing was heard of them lately. Krapotkine answered, "What do you want from us? do you expect that we can blow up a palace and kill a Czar every day?"

Of course the Czar is angry, not because Krapotkine said such a thing, but because the Vedemosti published it, and because the Czar's minor chief dared to read it to him. Next comes Gen. Tchernevin and hands his Majesty a little slip of paper found by him in the palace garden, bearing in a rude hand, "Czar, we are ready to blow up your loyal feelings." Then comes the Ministers with their learned projects and plans, and talk just as his instructors did, and he is constantly yawning in their eyes, and kissed her quivering lips.

Lois ceased to struggle.

She did love him, though he was Felix Quinten, if he was the Chief Pope of the Holy Synod, comes to see him. Then comes Prince Viazemsky, the Minister of the Press, to report the faults of certain refractory editors, and to make his master acquainted with such cheerful passages as this from the Moscow Gazette:

"Our Czar is doing nothing but eating a cake ornamented with many-colored sugar flowers." The salt of it is that the Czar's own brown satire of Schredin in which the Russian Czars are ridiculed. "There is a country of fools," said Schedin, "who are ruled by a king who is the biggest fool of all; for he does nothing but eat an immense cake ornamented with many-colored sugar flowers." Now, the Czar, during his last visit to Gatchina, presented with an immense cake of Viazemsk, with the imperial coat of arms on it, ornamented in sugar. The Czar accepted the cake gracously, but now he thinks it was only a scandalous offense.

Such things greet His Majesty almost daily. No wonder, then, that he sometimes bluntly refuses to admit any one to the court for a day or two. It is generally believed that the Czar and Czaritza love each other dearly, but their family life is not without thorns. Two years ago, at the court balls, the Czaritza used to dance with a certain lo, a little offener perhaps, than with other courtiers. Alexander, who is far from being an Apollo, felt mortally offended. When he disagrees with his wife on some point, the Czar, who becomes too easily excited, ungenerously mentions the name of Strongoff, and many bestuthed handkerchiefs of English linen are made wet with Czaritza's tears.

Alexander hates everything that reminds him of electricity, and yet a young desire to see the opera without exposing himself at the public box, induced him to have a telephone put up in his Gatchina palace, and now the Czar and Czaritza, putting their heads together, listen to the operas given at this city, twenty-eight miles away. They hear the songs, the recitations, the music and the applause. No doubt they recall with regret those days when they did not need any telephone in order to hear the opera, when they were not guarded like prisoners and not turned like criminals.

A Revolting Picture.

N. Y. Tribune.

Prince Krapotkine's disclosures in the nineteenth century respecting Russian prisons go far toward justifying, not the assassination frenzy of Nihilism, but the social war against Imperial methods of administration. Russia even to the verge of Socialist extravagance as are his political opinions, there is not a word of Nihilism or Socialism in these pages. The penal institutions of the Empire are described with simplicity and precision, and the prisoners in the Imperial dungeons are not depicted pictured by foreign book-writers, who are favored with partial glimpses of the dark interiors of Russian life at the authorities, but as they are in hideous and revolting reality. Prince Krapotkine's interest in the question of prison reform was first aroused in 1871, when he was appointed secretary of one of the numerous investigating commissions organized by the Governors of provinces. He was then a favorite at the Court and one of the best educated men in Russia, he was now a convict in a French prison, condemned by the republican institutions for his connection with the Internationale; and in the interval he has shared the sufferings of his political associates. The contrast between what he now describes. His account of Russian prison life, based as it is upon personal observation and a critical study of official documents, is free from all exaggeration, but is moderate in tone, deliberate, reasonable and convincing.

One of the most abominable features of the Russian system is the arbitrary way in which arrests are made and the innocent confined for indefinite periods in overcrowded and pestiferous jails. Prince Krapotkine proves from the annual report of the Ministry of Justice that of 564 arrests made during 1876, only 37,152 were brought before a court, and of these 12,612 resulted in acquittal. More than 75,000 persons were kept on frivolous charges, and of the 24,347 who were actually convicted, about 15 per cent were accused of neglecting to comply with the petty requirements of police ordinances. These 100,000 "suspects," the great majority of whom were innocent, were doomed to remain for months, many of them for years, in the provincial lock-ups, or ostrogs, where they were cat the mercy of a set of omnipotent jailers, packed like herrings in a cask, in rooms of Egyptian darkness, in an atmosphere that sickens, even to insensibility, any one entering directly from the open air. The ostrog is a monstrous overcrowding of these filthy dens is proved from the official statistics for 1879 when there were 70,488 cases arising from the overcrowding of maximum capacity of the prisons for 42,233 souls. The frightful mortality rate is evinced by a declaration in a sermon preached by the Archbishop of Kherkof Prison to the effects that of 500 inmates, 290 died from scurvy in the prison hospital in one year. The horrors of prison life are illustrated by revelations like Mme. Koutouzoff's, which kindle a glow of righteous indignation in the reader's heart, and warm him with anything warmer than ice-water in his veins.

This woman was convicted of the technical offense of opening a school for girls without the necessary authority from the Ministry of Public Instruction. As her husband was a foreigner and her offense was not penal, she was sentenced to expulsion from the Empire. On her journey from St. Petersburg to the Prussian line occupied about two months, during which she experienced in the town lockups the most appalling horrors. Forced to stand for hours in an open courtyard under a drenching rain, brutalized by insolent jailers and keepers, dependent upon murderesses and prostitutes for food and protection, marching four days at a time with bleeding feet, she was treated worse than a felon better than sewers, dragged into prisons where men amused themselves by tormenting maniacs and drunken women, and finally was transported to the vicinity of her jailors, this helpless schoolmistress is an unimpeachable witness of the degradation and brutalizing rending suffering to which Russian prisoners are subjected. To her testimony is added in Prince Krapotkine's pages a great mass of evidence from other sources, bearing mainly upon the protracted duration of preliminary detention, the herding of hundreds of prisoners in one room, the cruelties of jailors and venality of jailors, the cruelties of discipline, solitary confinement and starvation diet, and the futility of all attempts on the part of honest and capable men to reform the abuses of the system and to mitigate the horrors of prison life. The revelations are perhaps the most melancholy feature of this startling narrative. The chief of the model penal settlement at Kara was dismissed as soon as Prince Krapotkine's report had sounded his praises. A reformer who had had admirable success in ameliorating the condition of juvenile criminals was degraded as soon as his report began to talk about it, and the institution was remanded to one of the old-time officials who could restore the rod and the black hole.

Prince Krapotkine concludes his survey of this subject with the reflection that these examples "of cruelty to humanity and systematic mismanagement are typical of what Russians are now suffering and of what they may expect in the future so long as the policy to imagine that the prisons can be reformed so long as they remain a reflection of the Imperial administration. Certainly nothing has occurred since the present reign opened to encourage the hope that serious reforms are to be expected from the Imperial administration. Since Count Tolstoi succeeded General Ignatieff in the Ministry of the Interior, the State police has become almost as dreaded and irresponsible as it was before general Melikoff undertook to subject it to systematic restraint. The Emperor Alexander virtually regained the immunity enjoyed by it in the old days, and arbitrary arrests are followed by indefinite terms of imprisonment, by the Holy Inquisition of Prince Krapotkine. Unhappy Russia! The reforms are denied from above, while from below there is no pleasure appreciated only by a father's love.

ALEXANDRA'S DAUGHTERS.

The Princess of Wales and His Family.

Youth's Companion.

"There is luck in odd numbers." This is the expression invariably used by his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, in reference to his five children—his two boys and three girls.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, is the most amiable of the three. She is a musician, and of her mother, The Princess Victoria, her father's pet, has a temper of her own, impetuous, hasty, but, smiling through tears like a sunbeam in shadow, and like Baldur, whom Queen Victoria idolizes, has a disposition somewhat like that of her mother, yet more gracious. No doubt they recall with regret those days when they did not need any telephone in order to hear the opera, when they were not guarded like prisoners and not turned like criminals.

Illness and its History.

From The London Echo.

On the part which Death plays in human affairs it would be trite to expatiate; but we have recently watched by the sick-beds of several men of note, and lewdlyed the ease, as they unrolled themselves before our eyes, of illness in History. If anyone cared to write a book on the subject he would find ample and rich materials to serve for humorous, or even for pathetic, reflections. One incident which St. Simon records of the long and last illness of Louis XIV, belongs less to the pathetic than to the humorous in a broad farce. Whenever, he relates, the King's symptoms took an alarming turn there was a perfect stampede of courtiers from the royal apartments toward those of the Duke of Maine, who it was known would be Regent. As soon as the physicians gave a more favorable account of their patient, back scampered the courtiers, at a minute notice, lest the hon should actually rouse him again and vent his displeasure on the absent jackals. If, again, the malady, or the cure, had shown the effects which gout or even the indigestions of great men have had on the destinies of our race, the stock of gout would be considering from their number. Napoleon is said to have eaten less than himself at Leipsic from having eaten to excess of a shoulder of mutton and onions. His nephew was certainly suffering from gout and complained when he suffered himself to be pushed into the war which terminated—for him—at Sedan.

Mr Kinglake's account of the manner in which the invasion of the Crimea came to be determined upon is by no mean impossible. The Duke of New-castle, he declares, had made up his mind to the effect that Russia should take place, and had drafted a dispatch to Lord Raglan, which virtually left the latter no option but to go forward. The dispatch was, of course, read to his colleagues; but previously, but members of the Cabinet had dined together. "In these days," observes Mr. Kinglake, "the physiologist will speak of the combination of a dinner and a digestive brain is naturally brought when it rests after anxious labors, and the analytic chemist may regret that he had not an opportunity of testing the food of which the minister had partaken, with a view to detect the presence of some narcotic poison...." In other words, the Government had dined rather too well and too lib; the Government fell asleep; the Duke obtained a drowsy assent to all his views, and went his own way. Chatham's gout was an important factor in English politics during some of the most fateful years of the reign of George III. During his third and altogether unfortunate Administration it left him, or, rather, the