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TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, is certainly to be commended for his sound discrimination and wise judgment in vetoing the bill recently passed by the legislature of that state, allowing married women and their husband, living apart under a deed of separation, to sell and convey their separate real estate, free and clear of dower, courtesy and other interests. Aside from the deplorable condition that would result from impairing the sacredness and weakening the strength of the marriage relation, this veto of Gov. Pattison was needlful to save innocent children from becoming a public charge.

THE officers of a certain church in New York city have been soliciting the opinions of prominent members of the congregation upon the desirability of introducing liturgical services. Some of the answers are quaint. One gentleman writes that he does not object to a responsive service if there is a fair understanding that all hands shall go in. "But if it is only going to be a chirp or two here and there, it will only be ridiculous, and you can count me out." "Chirp" is good. A lady writes that she does not understand exactly what is meant by responsive service, but if it means that she has got to keep saying she is a "miserable sinner" during prayer time, she is opposed to it.

OUR Canadian neighbors are grumbling in anticipation of our proposed reduced postal rates. They see no reason why a letter from New York to Quebec should cost only two cents when letters from Quebec to New York will cost three. Especially have they reason for complaint when they contrast the slovenly manner in which their postal service is conducted with that of the United States. Letters from New York to Montreal or Quebec, which are the outside require only thirty-six hours in transit, are frequently not delivered in less than ten days or two weeks. If the Canadian postal rates were reduced they would probably never be delivered at all; as with lower salaries the leisurely officials would sink still deeper into a condition of languid ease.

In the course of an editorial in the July Century on "The Greatest Need of the Working Class," the editor very pertinently says: "It seems to us that what the workingmen most need, for the present at least, is to learn better how to use the income they now receive. Of course, if a man only earns enough to furnish himself and family with the bare necessaries of life, he can do little toward improving his lot till he has more pecuniary means. But many workingmen earn more than enough for the exercise of life, and are able to procure some of the comforts and even luxuries also. But in choosing the kind of comforts and luxuries they will enjoy, the mass of workingmen are apt to show little wisdom; and it is here that the greatest improvement in their affairs is to be looked for. They are apt, especially the more ignorant of them, to prefer the coarser pleasures to more refined, and the more transient to the enduring; and it seems to us that by the choice of higher and more enduring pleasures, and by greater wisdom in using the means they have to secure such pleasures, their happiness can be best promoted."

THE writer of an "Open Letter," in the July Century, gives interesting indorsement of the following striking suggestion regarding the treatment of prisoners: "A plan which is believed to be new, and which appears to have great merit, has been proposed for the reformation of prison discipline. It has been proposed that prisoners shall be paid for the labor which they perform; that, so far as may be, there shall be no restriction of the industries or honest occupations which prisoners may follow; that they shall be allowed to engage in trades and industries on their own account, and that they shall even be permitted to traffic with the outside world so far as may be compatible with insurance against escape and the commission of frauds or other unlawful practices, and that all prisoners shall be entirely dependent upon their industry for their living and comfort, except in cases of sickness or other disability; that they shall support themselves by their labor, be entitled to the savings of their labor, and grow rich or remain poor by their labor; in fine, that true individual liberty be not only taught but enforced when the State, by its constituted tribunals, has put it out of their power to be a present danger to society."

THE season is close at hand for the annual appearance of the small boy with the ten yard line stories as "ridge and lock-jaw." It is also the season for anxiety on the part of those who take an interest in said small boy, for they have learned to their sorrow that the average boy is not a careful creature, and that unless the toy pistol is handled with unusual care it becomes a dangerous weapon. It is in vain to entreat the small boy to practice total abstinence from this alluring toy, for like "boys grown tall," he cannot be persuaded to forsake his besetting indulgence; and the very fact that the little toy which looks so harmless may give him a wound, the result of which is lock-jaw, imparts to it that almost irresistible fascination known in scientific parlance as the attraction of repulsion. So don't reason with the boy this time. Simply direct his attention to a law which was passed by the legislature last winter, prohibiting boys under 16 years of age from carrying the harmless (?) toy. This law is a good friend of the boy's, though he doesn't think so now. But when he is older and making a proper estimate of his objects, and the danger which it is designed to avoid. This law also provides that any person violating the provisions of the law shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on a subsequent conviction of the purchase and use of the pistol. But the average small boy doesn't intend to become a law-breaker, for, in spite of his bad opinion of the legislators who have seriously interfered with his pleasure, he is honorable and can be counted upon to render obedience to the law. We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the boy the advice, "Let you-to-day's disipation bear to-morrow's reflection." He will experience great satisfaction when the Fourth comes, and reflects that but for the forethought of older ones he might have suffered with the lock jaw or be sadly injured by a premature or some other useful member.

SABBATARIANS have always been sorely troubled in regard to the most effective way to compel a proper observance of that day. Various plans and suggestions have been offered and concessions have been made to our rapidly increasing foreign element. But it remains for the Scottish Highlanders to offer a novel solution of the much-mooted question. A strong agitation has been begun on the west coast of Scotland against the transportation of fish on that day by steamboats and railroads. The people were loud in their denunciations of the fishermen for thus defiling all in their power to rouse their hearers to a degree of enthusiasm and force of action, which resulted in a few Sabbaths ago two steamers filled with fish for the London marked arrived at Stone Ferry. The Highlanders were there in force, and, remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy" were on hand, and commanded the captains of the steamers to land their fish and leave their cargo. The officers objected on the ground that the cargo was perishable, and that their loss would be very great if they were hindered in their work. But the arguments had no effect upon the Sabbatarians, whose forces were being added to by the arrival of Sunday excursers from other plants. Soon a fight ensued, in which the fishermen, as well as the sheriff and his posse, who had been summoned to aid, were beaten, after a siege of several hours. As soon as the battle was over the Sabbatarians assembled in the houses of worship and held their usual services, the clergymen exhorting them most powerfully to maintain the sanctity of the Sabbath.

A Novel Air Ship.

For over 15 years Capt. Peterson, of New York, will known as a successful discoverer and inventor, as well as the author of several nautical and astronomical works, has been studying the question of aerial navigation. During that time he has taken out over 40 patents, and his labors have finally result ed in an air ship, which, according to his claims fly through the air like a kite. The air ship consists firstly of a horizontal oblong balloon, constructed of silk covered with India rubber, varnish so as to be gas tight. The dimensions will be 190 feet long by 121 wide. At a distance of about 18 feet from the lower parts of the balloon will be four masts, which, as well as the ship's framework, will be galvanized gas tubes. Four cloud cabins of 10 feet in diameter, so as to be both strength and lightness, and measuring about six feet in diameter and seven feet in light, are to be at the bottom of the main mast. The balloon is placed a vertical rubber, and at the stem a horizontal one, both 30 feet in diameter. The latter is to be used for steering the vessel to the right or left, while that at the stern will direct the course either upward or downward. The balloon is so light as to be the force of gravitation, controlled by the stern rudder. After the balloon, which has a horizontal surface of 19,000 square feet, has been filled with common gas, heated to 130 deg. F., and has risen high up in the air, the horizontal cylinder at the stern will come into action. This being 110 feet distant from the center of the balloon, which is at the same time the center of gravity, has a leaning power like an arm, and will give to the stem of the vessel an upward tendency, making it shoot through the air like a kite. In an ordinary balloon this action of the rudder at the stern the usual vertical lifting power of gas, as used by aeronauts in general, is changed into a horizontal force. The balloon being reefable, the upper surface is pulled down to the bottom. By this action the resisting surface is considerably diminished, and the ship will descends. Here again the horizontal rudder proves its usefulness. Its resisting surface presses the ship upward and rapidly as the stem, and consequently the vessel descends bow first to the ground or water, it is rapidly being regulated by the stern rudder. Although established but a month or so, the American aerial navigation company, of which Capt. Peterson is the president, has sold over 3,000 shares at $2 each. As soon as $20,000, which is the cost a trial vessel is estimated at, has been received, it will be constructed. Within 11 men are all that Capt. Petersen has decided to take with him on his trial trip, over 40 applications have already been made from prominent scientific gentlemen.

A Valuable Autograph Album.

Mr. David Pulsifer of Boston, has in his possession a collection of autographs which he values highly. The book begins with that of John A. Bingham, who wrote "A man's a man to-day." General Butler in 1866 wrote "We are puppets all, moved by an unseen hand in a game." Mrs. Hayes wrote under this sentiment, wrote on the opposite page, "Character is destiny." "Alexis, I pity" Grant in the days of royalty to page. The Chinese embassy over four pages with hieroglyphics, and a number of Japanese gentlemen have written appropriate sentiments in their language. Many pages are inscribed with Hebrew characters written by eminent rabbis. The autograph is visited Mr. Pulsifer to see an ancient and precious scroll in his possession. The names of D. L. Moody and R. G. Ingersoll are to be found on the same page. Moody, by religion, has written a part of prayer in his own language, and Mr. Kapnist, a Russian who came to Boston to study the methods of Moody, signed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, has left a bit of Russian with a good Christian benediction. Mr. Ingersoll in Maitland, an angel in the American Navy, and a nephew of the Captain Maitland who carried the first Napoleon in his Bellerophon from France to England, has left his name in the album, and so have M. E. Hicks-Beach, barones and member of Parliament, and ex-one time Secretary of the State for the Home Department; and Leon H. Courtney, M. A., Cambridge, afterwards Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Why so gloomy this morning, Jacob?" "Ah, my poor little Penjymin Levi—he vas ill." "Dead? You surpise me. How did it happen?" "Ah, you see, my lettle Penjymin he vas at der synagogue to say his brayers, and a poy hit him on his head wit a loose nail grief, 'Job lot!' and lettle Penjymin—he vas gilt in the grush."—New York Life.

A queer and an easy method of show making is practiced by the dwellers on the island of St. Helena. It consists of wrapping around the feet the soft, warm skin of the poo-fish which, in spite, retains the shape of the foot.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Fred Steele, a youth of 18 years, living 1 south Bay City, having read the life of Jesse James and other notorious characters, started one fortnight ago to seek his fortune as a train robber. At Bridgeport he was put off the evening passenger train on the Flint and Pere Marquette, and while waiting for another train he thought of a plan to deposit an stole a number of articles. He took the night train, but was put off again at Birch Run station. A short distance from Birch Run he pilled light ties and a quantity of other stuff on the track for the purpose of throwing the down freight off. The train struck the obstruction and accomplished its purpose, but the young rascal of little south of Birch Run he placed more obstructions on the track, and, when the train came, striking the obstructions and narrowly escaping being wrecked. Steele was arrested and lodged in the county jail charged with burglary and placing obstructions on a railroad track. He said he did it for a joke, but, derivity, thinking if he threw trains from the track he would make something out of it.

Both of the men who murdered Martin Brophey, at Owosso, have been captured.

The artesian well at the water works the baygam, is completed, and a flow of water of splendid water obtained. The depth is 359 feet, and the flow 175 gallons per minute.

A request has been made of Gov. Begole, Secretary Conant, Treasury Butler, and the officials of Eaton County, to meet Friday in the Capitol on Detroit time, that being the real standard of time at Michigan railroads.

Henry S. Robinson, a lumberman of Flint and a farmer named Nathaniel Bailey, one or both of whom were intoxicated, became excited while attempting to play billiards in a saloon at that place and Robinson shot Bailey twice with a knife. Robinson was arrested for assault with intent to murder, but gave bail. He claims the stabbing was accidental.

Five tons of whitefish arrived at Bay City by train one day last week, and caught at Port Lookout within a few hours before their arrival.

Fred Wilson, of North Lansing, constructed a toy engine, and with it he and his brother Albert were having lots of fun with it, when under signal, the boiling both lads severely. Fred may lose one eye.

A farm laborer named Hope was shot through the head and killed by some member of the rifle team of Kalamazoo Light Guards at a place, where they were practicing target shooting for the State encampment.

Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Rail Road Service, a Michigan man, hailing from Hudson, was married in Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days ago, to Miss Mary Key, daughter of ex-postmaster-general Key.

The telephone is being generally introduced in the manufacturing establishments.

Arrangements have been made by Prof. Gage, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to run a special train from Ann Arbor to Lansing, whereby teachers can attend the institute to be held in that city July 30-31, at greatly reduced rates.

Dirk C. Hoeeling was arrested in Grand Rapids recently, by Deputy United States Marshal M. Dorset, of New York, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborne. Hoeeling is charged with having left the state from a municipality in the Netherlands, in January, with the intent to avoid military service. He went to Grand Rapids in March where he has since resided.

A fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, one-half mile east of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee junction, one day last week, by which Jerome Ottomen, a farmer named Frederick Otto was crossing the track with a team of horses, he was struck by train No. 4, and was instantly killed. One of the horses got into the train, and the wagon was demolished. Otto had his sons with him, one of whom sustained the fracture of the thigh. It is thought the Otto's relatives were taken in charge by the railroad company, and sent to their home.

In the course of his fare well tour of inspection of the pine on the northern border Gov. Bourgeois visited the Sault Ste. Marie.

Nearly 900,000 feet of valuable lumber were destroyed by fire in Bay City the other day.

In the last five years Ypsilanti has gained 3,000 inhabitants, and the Ypsilanti crash Hay are having a regular building boom.

Charles W. Pfeiffer of Muskegon, the man arrested on the charge of forging the name of out paying the special tax, was taken before Judge Wheeler, in Grand Rapids, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned in jail for 90 days.

Bay City is going to build a new Masonic temple this summer. The cost thereof is to be $80,000.

B. H. Johnson, of Coldwater, put his hands too near the knives of a jointing machine, and now he only has one finger on the right hand, and six minus on the left hand.

John Clancy, the Jackson prisoner who had been released for several days on account of his illness, but who was over and said he had only been out to see Jumbo. He apologized to the warden for being so late, but said he wanted to stay to hear the concert after the show.

Oscar Jones, who deserted his wife in Adrian, has been obliged to go to jail for six months, and to make up the time he spent in jail, by good behavior. His check for $325 has been seized by the Commissioner of the Poor to pay for the maintenance of his family.

The coroner's jury on the inquest over Hope, the marker killed by the Kalamazoo rifle team at a target practice, brought in a verdict exonerating the riflemen, who exercised every possible care. Not for the evidence of a boy able to tell which of the several shots fired was the marker hit the unfortunate man.

There have been five resignations among the faculty of Hillsdale college, viz. Professors E. Dunn, J. Burton, J. W. Mauck, J. W. Hayes, and Miss C. P. Vance, lady principal, Rev. C. D. Dudley, of Grass Falls, N. H., was elected to fill the place of professor of the ecclesiastic and pastoral theology, vice Prof. Dunn. Dunn, Burton and Mauck, resigned to go to Ann Arbor, Will Prof. Mauck's place in the Walden chair of Latin language and literature, Prof. Hayes as professor of the Greek language and literature, and Miss Vance as lady principal. Miss Vance has been left to the action of the trustees, and Professor Hayes, of Ann Arbor, Mills, the college treasurer and secretary, has also resigned, but has been prevailed upon to hold on for a time.

Representative Woodruff has deposited 3,000 copies of his speech in the millpond near the village of Midland.

Representative Van Loo, of Ottawa county, thinks the legislature will be very considerably slow with the state's work, as legislatures go, inasmuch as it was no longer in session in the last body of 1881, and consequently was in the senatorial contest, besides.

Wm. Adams a cabinet maker of Battle Creek has been adjudged insane June 7, and all efforts to find him are futile.

Information of the efforts that the State Department is making to give the public reliable and accurate information regarding the condition of the crops in this state, the Michigan State Agricultural Society has tendered, through its Secretary of State, to each of the correspondent a complimentary admission ticket to the annual fair, to be held at Jackson, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1883. The secretary of State will have an office near the entrance to the fair grounds, where the correspondents may apply for, and if identified, will receive their admission tickets.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	$1 00	@ 1 05
Corn	54	@ 57
Oats	40	@ 41
Clover Seed, ¢ bu	7 00	@ 8 25
Apples, ¢ bu	2 25	@ 3 50
Dried Apples, ¢ lb	7½	@ 8
Peaches	15	@ 16
Cherries	20	@ 25
Butter, ¢ lb	16	@ 17
Eggs	14	@ 15
Dressed Chickens	14	@ 15
Dressed Turkeys	16	@ 18
Geese	12	@ 14
Ducks	13	@ 14
Potatoes	50	@ 60
Potatoes, ¢ bu	55	@ 60
Beans, picked	2 10	@ 2 15
Beans, unpicked	1 60	@ 1 50
Beans, ¢ bu	2 00	@ 2 50
Straw	7 00	@ 7 50
Hay, timothy, ¢ 100	9 00	@ 9 50
Pork, mess	19 00	@ 19 25
Pork, family	19 00	@ 19 25
Pork, clear mess	19 00	@ 19 25
Wood, Beech and Maple	8 15	
Wood, Maple	8 00	
Wood, Hickory	9 00	
Coal, Scranton	6 50	
Coal, Stove	6 50	
Coal, Chestnut	6 75	

The Church Needing all Kinds of Men.

H. W. Beecher.

The church needs poor men and wicked men as well as rich and virtuous men. Too much of one kind won't do. There must be a variety in a community. It's a morally hurtled community where the rich and the wise are the cream and the mass of the population the skimmed milk. I've no sympathy with the crowd as long as it is my own, and I don't care whether a church is Protestant or Catholic, provided it is adhered to the principles of the Book. There ought to be an aristocracy in every community, but it should be an aristocracy of manliness and truth. The spirit of the Gospel is democratic. It raises the average of mankind. That's why democracy does not produce great men. The people themselves are great, but the men are not so individually. It takes a man with a terribly big head to be great in this country nowadays.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

Gene Chas. Ewing, a brother of Gen. Tom Ewing, and a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman died in Washington a few days ago. He served throughout the war on Sherman's staff.

A POSITION OPEN.

The postmaster of the city of Washington Mr. T. L. Tullock, died on the day; mean life remains had not been buried before a dozen of the chronic office-seekers of or capital had begun to make a mad rush for vacant position. From the fact that Judge Edmonds of Michigan left that city a few days ago that Mr. Ainger of Charlotte was the efficient secretary for several years; the office he come to be looked upon as belonging to the state of Michigan. Mr. Frank B. Cooper, son of Senator Cooper, is a prominent candidate. He is also business manager of the National Republican, the organ of the administration. According to civil service rules he is entitled to the direct appointment, but the opinion of those who ought to know Cooper will be the fortunate man.

MICHIGAN PENSIONS PROMOTED.

Edwin L. Chapman and James A. Grant, of Michigan, have been promoted from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. Also Lewis Dwight Fox, E. Fox and John N. Mueller, of Michigan, were promoted from $1,200 to $1,400 clerkships in the Land Office.

A TROUBLESOME PRIZE.

The question as to the proper disposal of Crook's captive troubles the officials of the government. Secretary Teller is still willing to adopt the plan of turning the Indian over to relation, and send the latter to school, but thinks it would be better to wait until the time for the men to become charges of the government.

THE WASHINGTON POSTMASTER.

The President has appointed Col. D. B. Parker postmaster at Washington. Frank Conger, did not apply for the position, having expressed very strongly that the President had decided to appoint Parker.

DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS.

Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish national league of America, had a formal hearing before President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln on the relations between England, Ireland and the United States. The conference was prompted by the letter of President and Mr. Sullivan and both kept it quiet.

Mr. Sullivan was accompanied by a deputation of gentlemen from different parts of the country, mostly business men. The object was in compliance with the instructions of the Philadelphia convention in presenting to President Arthur the proper means for depositing of British paupers at American ports, the paupers being the victims of the Irish miracle in Ireland; but in his argument submitting the resolution Mr. Sullivan presented reasons why the United States government should take some decided action on the subject, and it is understood that he left the