Birmingham Eccentric.

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BIRMINGHAM. - - - MICHIGAN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE great botanical gardens of England are at Kew, a few miles up the Thames from London, and they are under the control of Sir Joseph Hooker, the distinguished naturalist. A paper in the November Harper's will give an account of a day spent with him in the midst of his work, and will be illustrated with some fine drawings of plants from the pencil of Alfred Parsons.

A BROOKLYN girl writes to the papers that in her opinion "strict fathers are t he bottom of these elopements." She says her papa finds some fault with all her young gentleman friends, and orders her to "give them their walking papers," without either rhyme or reason. And when "the right one" comes along she declares she will elope with him, if she can't get him in any other way.

THE modern torpedo boat has successfully undergone the first test in actual warfare. In the naval engagement on the Min River a French torpedo boat darted toward a Chinese vessel and made a wreck of it in the twinkling of an eye. This new monster of the deep commends itself as the best thing the United States Government can adopt for defending our coasts.

SENATOR MORRILL, recently re-elected United States Senator by the legislature of Vermont, is one of the most eminent of American statesmen, and a noteworthy illustration of what can be accomplished by industry, perseverance and a faithful adherence to the principles of right. Party ties aside his services have been of great value to the American public, and his re-election is a just recognition of his long and faithful service.

PUNCHED and mutilated coin, in sums of $100 or over, is received at the New York assay office. The price paid is just what the silver comes to in the coin, less one per cent. It is said that a great deal of punched coin comes from the West Indies, where the same objection to receiving it does not exist as elsewhere. The device of filling the holes with lead is a poor one. If the lead is scraped bright one might be deceived in the dark, but the fraud is easily found out if one looks closely. Other ways of tampering with coin are to fill it or bore into the edge or sweat it. This last is usually done to gold coin, and is simply shaking it in a bag to get the gold dust that comes off.

THE degree of doctor of philosophy, conferred by the German universities, has been brought into disrepute by the fact that at some of the institutions the honor has been purchasable. The universities of Germany have at length united to wipe away the reproach. It has been agreed by all the faculties in the empire that neither in law nor medicine, neither in philosophy nor divinity, shall any doctor's degree be hereafter conferred upon a candidate in absentiy; nor is the inaugural dissertation written in German or Latin, in any case to be dispensed with. The qualifications for the degrees in all the German universities are now practically uniform. In addition to passing the "maturity" examination of a gymnasium, candidates are required to attend a minimum number of classes at a university during three sessions.

THE possibilities of the great Northwest, on both sides of the boundary line, appear illimitable. Cyrus W. Field, who has recently sojourned in that section, expresses the opinion that the Northwest of Canada can sustain a population of 100,000,000, and he cites with approval the prediction of Lord Dufferin that the Dominion will have a population of 40,000,000 at the end of the next century. Official reports how that the unsold lands of Canada amount to about 960,000,000 acres. The capabilities of this broad expanse of territory are unbounded, although the climate in some parts is quite rigorous. There remains an equal amount of unsold land in the Northwest of the United States, where the conditions are more favorable to agriculture. The growth of population throughout that vast region, both south and north of the boundary, is remarkably rapid. Such marvelous development has rarely been witnessed in any country.

The present year is the centenary of the re-organization, after the Revolution, of the educational system of New york state. A grand scheme was devised, it is said by Alexander Hamilton, by which the Board of Regents were created. for the purpose of promoting the organization of academic as well as common-school education in every county in the state. The whole system was to be crowned by Columbia College, as King's College was patriotically re-christened, of which the Regents were made the trustees. The grand scheme came to more on paper than it did in reality, but it nevertheless gave a stimulus to education in New York that has been felt ever since. An interesting account of this plan is contained in a paper on "Columbia College" to appear in the November Harper's, taking up the history of that institution where it was left by the article on "King's College" in the October Number. The later portion of the history of the college shows an interesting example of modern progress, especially in connection with its new library system, of which a detailed description is given.

It is noted as a significant fact that the eastern colleges in which scientific education is given most prominence have made the greatest gain in the number of students. In the smaller colleges in Ohio and the west, however, the "humanities" are receiving more attention than ever.

There are five foreign born persons in the United States Senate—one Englishman, one Scotchman and three Irishmen. In the House there are twenty foreign-born persons—three Englishmen, three Scotchmen, six Irishmen, five Germans, one Norwegian, one Brazilian and one Canadian.

"MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN."

A Noble Scheme.

Rev. Charles R. Henderson of Detroit has a plan for the relief of imbeciles, idiots and defective persons. He says that statistics show that this class of unfortunates are largely the illegitimate offspring of weak-minded girls who are not properly cared for by society and who become the prey of evil men. He has drafted the plan for a bill to be introduced into the legislature through the efforts of the State Board of Charities, to provide for these unfortunates. He has also made a draft of a bill to provide for inebriates under the same control. The bills have been submitted to a lawyer, who, after studying the legal aspects of the cases, will prepare them for presentation in proper shape.

The bill relating to inebriates provides for their confinement by process, similar to insane persons, in the inebriate home, under judicial sentence, for periods of one, three or six years, to be released only upon suspended sentence. If after ten years of trial the patient does not reform he shall be confined for life. Two-thirds of the earnings of the inebriate shall go to his family.

IN THE STATE.

There was a heavy snow storm at Ontonagon on the 20th inst.

Six disciples of Blackstone are trying to make a living in Manistique.

The ladies of the Adrian Baptist church will soon open an art loan in that city.

Moody the evangelist will hold a three days series of meetings in Detroit, Nov. 21, 22 and 23.

Belva Lockwood, the would-be woman-president, will invade Michigan, and make campaign speeches.

Cheboygan bakers are having a fight over prices. As a result bread can be bought for almost nothing.

James Nesbitt, of Flint, took morphine to ease his toothache, got too large a dose and died from the effects.

Strawberry plants are in bloom at Cheboygan for the second time this season. Sure sign of an open winter.

The Cheboygan Lumber company's mill has yet 5,000,000 feet to cut, and will probably run as long as possible.

The assessed valuation of Bay County, is $14,255,670, of which $11,415,269 is real and $2,840,401 personal.

Over 100 mill men at Au Sable are thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the two mills in that place.

A South Haven farmer recently marketed a $2 100 load of cabbage seed and it wasn't as heavy as a load of wheat either.

Miss Annie Buechner of Lawton while practicing on roller skates in the parlor of her home, fell and broke one of her legs.

Wm. Godley, formerly of Adrian, was sent to Jackson for life in 1876, for murder. He died on the 14th inst. of consumption.

The A. W. Wright Lumber company of Saginaw report a sale of 6,000,000 feet of lumber to eastern parties for $9, $18 and $38.

Armstrong, who murdered his wife and her paramour at Newaygo some days ago, has been bound over for trial at the next term of court.

St. Ignace rejoiceth in the discovery of a mineral well, the water of which rival in efficacy the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon sought.

The emigration to Owosso has been so great that it is thought the quarter-master-general will be asked to furnish tents, as houses cannot be built fast enough.

At the special election held at Plainwell the proposition to borrow $3,000 for use in rebuilding the water works pump house and purchasing a sight therefor was voted down.

A little two year daughter of William Deno of Bay City was run over and killed by the street cars on the 21st. The driver was arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness.

Prof. L. L. Stone, of Battle Creek, has been sued for $5,000 damages by Mrs. Henry Ingram, who claims he ran into her carriage, causing it to overthrow and injure her very much.

The village of Houghton. in the Upper Peninsula, with a population of less than 1,600, has issued $25,000 of six per cent bonds in order to supply its inhabitants with water.

The village of Rogers City was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. The fire originated in a saloon, and it is thought was caused by a lighted pipe dropped by some half-drunken individual.

Charles Hazlett of Belleville, loaded his gun to kill cats, but accidentally got the charge in his own person when the gun went off. He is not seriously hurt, but has gone out of the cat killing business.

A young boy named Willie Hatfield was killed by an engine while switching cars at Hillsdale. He fell on the track and the engine backed over him before he was discovered, killing him instantly.

During the season just closed there was shipped from Monroe 33,300 baskets of grapes, averaging fifteen pounds each, and making a total of 499,500 pounds. This brought to the growers about $12,000

At a recent college entertainment in Albion, C. Waldo responded to the toast "book canvassing," and showed that of the 20 students who went out from college to canvass, not one came out ahead financially.

Mayor Humphrey, of Adrian, is a practical kind of moral reformer. The city dead walls were placarded with flaming yellow posters of a vulgar patent medicine, and the Mayor immediately ordered them obliterated.

The New Orleans Bulletin, a paper devoted to booming the coming World's fair at that city, contains a handsome picture of the pavilion to be devoted to the exhibits made by the Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers.

Perry Hannah of Traverse City is reported as saying that the pine forests of this state would last about 10 or 15 years more; that is, before the year 1900 the great lumber industry of Michigan would have died out for want of material.

Some of the manufacturers will operate on their best tracts of pine the coming winter. They recognize the fact that the country is flooded with common lumber, and they hope to improve matters by having a better grade to sell.—Muskegon News.

The Frankfort lumber company offers an $80 Michigan stove works range to the farmer who will deliver the 40 largest and heaviest ears of corn, a clothes wringer to the second, and a set of silver knives and forks to the third. A very liberal offer, surely.

David Lynch of Jackson, brakeman on a way freight train, was killed Wednesday, 15th, at Zilwaukee while coupling cars. His neck was broken, head bruised and arms fractured. His remains were brought to Bay City and sent to Jackson where he had a wife and family.

Sunday, October 19, Mrs. Benjamin Stocking of Quincy was crossing the Lake Shore & Michigan railroad track on her way to church, when she was struck by a train and instantly killed. She was about 65 years old, an earnest Christian worker and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

While J. R. Foster of Coopersville, county surveyor, was surveying in the woods near Holland, recently, a sportsman mistook his horse for a deer and shot it dead. As the horse was a jet black there is a strong probability that that hunter had drawn too heavily on the sutler's department for liquid nourishment.

Miss Jennie Taylor of Kalamazoo, a beautiful girl of 20 years, while alone in the sitting room had a fit and fell on the grate of the open fireplace, burning her head, face, neck and shoulder so terribly that part of the flesh on one side and the ear dropped off. Returning consciousness enabled her to give the alarm, and saved her from a horrible death.

Sherman T. Millard, the 19-years old son of Capt. Willoughby Millard of West Bay City, met with instant death the other morning in the yard of the Michigan Central railroad on the west side. It is supposed that in stepping in between the cars to uncouple them his foot caught in a frog and that the brake beam caught him and pulled him under the train. He was terribly mangled.

Clem Schaffer, a half-witted man, was taken with a fit while watching the workmen at the new bridge at Belleville and fell off, striking his head against the abutment. His satchel, which stood upon the bridge, caused the workmen to notice his absence, and when found he was lying in the water nearly dead with cold and injuries on the head. He was taken to his home in Sumpter township.

By direction of the Secretary of War Capt. John V. Forey, Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to the present duties will assume charge of the work of improvement of the cemetery lot at Fort Gratiot, Mich., occupied by the bodies of soldiers who died in the service of the United States, provided for in the act of congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government.

A fire occurred at the isolated little village of Grand Marais, on the 19th. A hotel and dwelling and two stores were burned. Two lives were lost in the hotel. The names were not learned. Henry Gamble, a prominent citizen, was shot at while the fire was burning but was not hit. The loss is not ascertained. Grand Marais is a lumbering village on Lake Superior, half way between Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie.

A stranger applied to Rev. Dr. Rexford of Detroit some time ago for aid, representing himself to be Rev. Dr. Dix of Washington. The aid was given, when Dr. Rexford's suspicions were aroused. The police were notified and at once arrested the man. Upon examination he was remanded for trial. Subsequent developments prove the man to be Ex-Gov. Moses of North Carolina, at one time one of the most prominent politicians in the South.

A. C. Davis, the first agent of the great Calumet and Hecla mine, has been appointed special commissioner to see that the mining interests of the Upper Peninsula are properly represented in the New Orleans Exposition, and will in that capacity soon address himself to the managers of the different copper mining companies, who, it is to be hoped, will do all in their power to see that the copper mining industry is properly represented.—Calumet News.

At Rawsonville, a little village near Ypsilanti, a girl named Martha Bell died the other morning under suspicious circumstances. An inquest showed that an abortion had been attempted. The inquest was adjourned and the girl's stomach sent to Detroit for analysis. Miss Bell's parents live at Wayne, but for the last three years she has been living in the family of Michael Bumpus of Rawsonville. Archie McCoy, a hired man, admitted having been criminally intimate with the girl.

The Dowagiac Republican has the following bit of information on sorghum raising: James Moore of Silver Creek is pushing his sorghum mill to its fullest capacity. The sorghum is brought to him from all parts of this section, some of it coming from near Benton Harbor. He makes as high as 100 gallons a day and expects to make 2,000 gallons of syrup this year. One acre of good cane will make four barrels or 128 gallons of molasses which retails at 50 cents per gallon. The cost of having it ground and made into syrup is 29 cents per gallon, while the cost of raising the cane is very small. The best place for raising the cane is on light, sandy soil which is not well fitted for other kinds of produce. This pays well and yields a good return.

George W. Owen, editor of the Owosso (Shiawassee County) American, came out in a late issue with a letter against Judge A. A. Harper of Corunna, charging him with swearing falsely in a suit tried in the Shiawassee Circuit Court some two years ago. The judge, who is an honorable man, is a candidate for re-election for the office of Judge of Probate in Shiawassee County, an office he has filled for the past four years. Owen, it appears, has been having a newspaper war with Ingersoll, of the Corunna Journal, and has seen fit to extend his campaign against Judge Harper. Mr. Harper has commenced a suit for damages against Owen and lays them at $10,000. Circuit Court Commissioner H. H. Watson has fixed Owen's bail at $5,000. The case will excite extended interest.

Patrick Hewes, committed suicide in Schoolcraft a few days ago by shooting. He had been in the place but a few days and was stopping with Horace Pattingale, with whom he had formerly worked at putting up Pattingale's patent slate blackboards. He was somewhat dissipated and was suffering from disease produced by his indiscretions. Mr. Pattingale says he heard him several times during the night and went up to offer his assistance, but Hewes told him to go back as it was all right, he was only a little sick at the stomach. About 10 o'clock Pattingale went up and proposed to call a physician, which angered Hewes very much and he drove Pattingale down stairs. Shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and rushing up stairs Pattingale found him with the bed-clothes over his head; turning them down he saw blood oozing from a hole in the forehead. He immediately ran on the street and called for help, and returning found Hewes dead. He had placed the muzzle of the revolver to his forehead and the bullet came out near the base of the brain. The remains were taken in charge by Mrs. McLeod and Sawyer and will be prepared for interment by them.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1 white	$ 75	@ 80
Wheat—No. 2 red	72	@ 84
Flour	4 50	@ 4 60
Corn	50	@ 54
Oats	26	@ 30
Barley	1 50	@ 1 60
Rye	3 65	@ 3 75
Clover Seed, ℔ bu	4 75	@ 4 80
Timothy Seed ℔ bu	1 55	@ 1 60
Apples per bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Butter, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Eggs	17	@ 00
Chickens	09	@ 10
Turkeys	12	@ 12½
Potatoes	35	@ 40
Onions per bu	40	@ 45
Honey	13	@ 15
Beans, picked	1 25	@ 1 50
Beans, unpicked	0 90	@ 1 00
Hay	12 00	@ 12 50
Straw	6 00	@ 7 00
Pork, dressed, ℔ 100	6 00	@ 6 10
Pork, mess new	8 00	@ 8 50
Pork, family	18 50	@ 18 75
Hams	13½	@ 14
Shoulders	8½	@ 9
Lard	9	@ 10
Beef, extra mess	12 00	@ 12 50
Wood, Beech and Maple	4 50	@ 5 00
Wood, Maple	6 25	@ 6 50
Wood, Hickory	5 00	@

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Exports, $6 60@7; choice shipping $5 90@6 50; common to fair, $4@5 60; Texan, $3 40@4.

SHEEP—Inferior to fair, $2 10@3; medium, $3@4 25; Texans, $2 10@3.

HOGS—Rough packing, $4 75@5 15; packing and shipping, $5 20@5 70; light, $4 60@5 35; skips and grassers, $3 76@4 50, Closed weak: 7,000 unsold.

How Frogs Help Farmers.

American Agriculturist.

Mr. C. M. Weed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has recently examined the contents of the stomach of eight common frogs (*Rana halecina*), and finds undoubted evidence of the usefulness of frogs as destroyers of insects injurious to farm and garden crops. The average quantities of various insects and other substances determined by the examinations are as follows: Insects, eighty per cent.; spiders, five per cent.; sow-bugs, one per cent., and the balance, vegetable matter of various kinds. Of the insects, over half are known to be injurious, and one-quarter are on the doubtful list. Much of the vegetable matter, (leaves, etc.,) was probably swallowed accidently, along with the insects and spiders. Nearly all of the stomachs contained grasshoppers, and in one they made up seventy-six per cent of the contents. The Carabid beetles formed a large part of the food taken by some of the frogs. The Strawberry Crown Girdler was well represented, as also were several other pests of the garden. Much has been said for and against the frogs, the robin, and the crow, but there is no evidence of usefulness more positive than the finding of large numbers of injurious insects in the stomachs of these creatures. Under the dissecting knife, the frog is sure to have its right to live vindicated. By their good works we shall know them, and learn to protect our croaking friends, as well as their relatives, the toads.

Moral Sickness.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Eleanor Kirk, who is noted as a story-writer, relates an interview which she had with a burglar. Whether the interview was real or simply drawn from her imagination, as when she writes stories for the press we will not undertake to say; but it may be true. Just such examples doubtless occur. The burglar was educated for the ministry, but he told Eleanor Kirk that he "was born with an overweening desire for the unattainable." For instance, the old clergyman, with whom he studied, he could easily have robbed any day, as the whole house was thrown open to him. It was only when the house was locked up and was inaccessible, that the desire came upon him to enter the premises and take something from them! He related how he had many opportunities for stealing, but he abominated thieves—had as much contempt for thievery as anybody. Nothing, indeed, had any attraction, excepting that which was put under lock and key, and when, indeed, robbery seemed almost impossible. Then his ingenuity seemed to be aroused and a desire awakened to remove property which was supposed to be put securely beyond the reach of the burglar. He believes that he inherited this propensity. Sometimes he felt like killing himself because he possessed it. He was finally apprehended and sent to prison for ten years. Prison life thoroughly broke him down in his physical health, and with the loss of his physical health came an eradication of the desire for the unattainable. He thinks if he were as well as he used to be he would still have the same desire. He says that he has found out that there is a moral as well as a physical scrofula, and he further believes that if he could have made known his sickness to some physican wise enough to deal with it he might have been cured. According to his view—"The time must come when a moral disease will be no more of a disgrace than physical sickness. Both are entailed and science should bestir herself."

A man in Natick, Mass., has an apple tree in his garden, the blossoms of which have no petals, and the seeds of which are at the end opposite the stem and plainly visible to the eye.

A subscription had already been started of small sums to coin gold medals in honor of King Humbert of Italy, when the Prefect of Naples received an intimation that by the King's order the money should be distributed among the sufferers by cholera.

NEWS NOTES

A SHUT DOWN.

A written agreement was circulated Oct. 15 among the mills at Fall River, Mass., to close for a week, commencing Saturday night, Oct. 18. It was signed by thirty one mills and will stop over 1,000,000 spindles of a total of 1,400,000 employed on print goods, and throw out of work for a week 10,000 persons. The prospect is that unless the market improves the shut-down will continue indefinitely. The shut-down includes every cotton goods mill in the city except those making fancy goods and a few large print works.

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS COURT.

F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine and Logan club of Lacrosse, Wis., was shot dead by a ruffian named "Scotty," while a procession was forming the other evening. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail and locked up. As soon as the people learned what had occurred, hundreds of men surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoner. The officers were not able to resist the mob, who finally secured the murderer, and hung him. Never before were such exciting scenes witnessed in Lacrosse. The murdered man was one of the most prominent young men of the place.

OUR CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The Director of the Mint has prepared a statement in regard to the present money circulation in 19 of the principal countries of the world as compared with the circulation a year ago, which shows a decrease in gold circulation of about $52,000,000, an increase in silver circulation of $42,000,000, and an increase in paper circulation of $112,000,000. He attributes the loss in gold circulation to reduced production and to the increased use of that metal in ornamentation and art.

SHOT BY A NEGRO GUARD.

A great sensation was created throughout Georgia a week ago by the killing of a convict in Lockett's camp by a Negro guard. The story as then told, was that a party of 16 convicts, all white, under guard of armed Negroes, had been sent to Chattoobochie river, when F. M. Faulkner jumped into the river and was shot at by Dock Jackson, a Negro. The body of the convict was found next day riddled with buckshot. The idea that even white convicts were placed under the power of Negroes in Georgia, created a thrill of indignation which the press and people freely vented upon the convict lessees. The coroner's jury found that the killing was justifiable. Evidence was accumulated, however, which shows the crime to have been deliberate murder. Faulkner fell in the river and cried lustily for help, and the only response he received was a charge of buckshot from a Negro guard, which caused his death. Jackson has been arrested and is now in Fulton county jail. The convict camp of Lockett has always had a hard name. It is stated as evidence of the treatment of convicts, that since February 1 out of 150 convicts, 20 have died.

A NAVAL COLLEGE.

The secretary of the navy has issued an order establishing a college for an advanced course of professional study for naval officers, to be known as the naval war college, to be under the general supervision of the bureau of navigation. The principal building on Coaster's Harbor island, Newport, R. I., will be assigned to its use, and is transferred to the custody and control of the bureau of navigation. The college will be under the immediate charge of an officer of the navy not below the grade of commander, to be Kromas, the president of the naval war college. He will be assisted in the performance of his duties by a faculty. A course of instruction embracing the higher branches of professional study will be arranged by a board consisting of all the members of the faculty, including the president of the college, who will be the presiding officer of the board. The course of instruction will be open to all officers above the grade of naval cadet. Commodore G. B. Luce has been assigned to duty as president of the college.

A TERRIFIED CANADIAN TOWN.

Reports received in Toronto on the 17th inst. from Michipicoton, on the north shore of Lake Superior, say that town is in possession of a gang of roughs and whisky sellers. The respectable people of the place have received notice to quit the town. The other night the Canada Pacific railway office was riddled with bullets by a band of masked men. John Mackenzie, an employe, was shot through the hand. Capt. Burden was fired at while in bed a few nights ago. The ball passed within a few inches of his head. The roughs are employed on the Canada Pacific railway construction. Wherever work on that line is in progress the public works act, which prohibits the sale of liquor, is enforced. The navvies object to this and aid the whisky peddlers in openly defying the law. On an attempt being made to suppress the traffic, the liquor sellers called in the assistance of the roughs and whisky men from Peninsular harbor and by their assistance the stipendiary magistrate was set at defiance, but not until a serious riot had occurred, in which revolvers were freely used and two of the constables were shot. On the night of Oct. 9 several revolver shots were fired after dark near the quarters occupied by Capt. Burden, the Ontario magistrate, and those of Alexander Macdonald, agent of the Canada Pacific railway. No great importance was attached to the fact, but on the following day a notice was found posted in the neighborhood of the railway office threatening death to Macdonald and other persons supposed to be connected with him in the suppression of the whisky traffic. The notice was signed "by order of the vigilance committee." On the evening of that day a simultaneous attack was made by about 35 men upon the quarters of the magistrate and the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific railway company. Some 200 or 300 shots from revolvers and Winchester rifles were directed into the building. Some of the shots passed through the windows and lodged at the back of the house occupied by the magistrate. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon the lockup. The front door was forced open and three cell doors wrenched off and the prisoners set free. Three newly appointed constables, who were obnoxious to the whisky gang, were shot at and two of them wounded, perhaps fatally. Notices were found placed in positions where they would be certain to be seen, saying that the three newly elected constables would be killed unless they left by the next steamer leaving for Toronto. On the following day further demonstration was made. Another intimation was given to the Canada Pacific railway agent that unless he stopped his opposition to the whisky traffic he would be shot. No confidence could be placed in any of the constables on the spot, and a large majority of the inhabitants, the teamsters and others were in sympathy with the 'Molly Maguires,' as they call themselves, and even those who were not in sympathy with them were afraid to come forward and give evidence. As the local authorities were unarmed it was deemed advisable that the local government should be appealed to. The facts were duly brought to the notice of the local government at Toronto, and armed volunteers will be sent to Michipicoton. But as it is three days' journey from Toronto, it is feared that blood may be shed before assistance gets there.

A BROKEN SPAN.

The middle span of the bridge across the east fork of the river on the Cincinnati Eastern Narrow Gauge Railway at Batavia, O., gave way as the Manchester express was passing over. The bridge is fifty feet above water. The engine, baggage car and first coach were hurled to the water beneath, while the rear car remained on the sound portion of the bridge. Forty-five persons were on the train at the time and many made miraculous escapes, several leaping to the stream below. Three persons were instantly killed and many others seriously injured.

REVISED RETURNS.

Official returns from 60 of the 88 counties in Ohio, with semi-official returns from the remainder, give Robinson (rep.) for secretary of state a plurality of 11,321, and for Flickanger (rep.) for the board of public works 17,416. The semi-official returns do not report on the other Republican candidates; but with the 60 counties the plurality of Johnson for supreme judge is estimated at between 15,000 and 16,000. The total vote of majorities by congressional districts cannot be given, but the vote by counties on congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities and 40,126 Democratic, a net Republican majority on the congressional vote of 18,418.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

A deliberate attempt was made to wreck a train loaded with passengers on the Boston & Albany railroad at Nigger Hollow crossing, 12 miles from Albany, the other night. The train was running at a high rate of speed and struck a tie on the track. The momentum was so great that the heavily-laden baggage car shot over the engine 50 feet in advance. Isaac Davidson, engineer was killed. He had been employed by the company 35 years. Fireman Frank Sticking was fatally injured.

OUR HOME PROTECTORS.

The annual report of Adjutant General Drum has been submitted to the secretary of war. The condition of the militia in the various states is reported to be suprisingly good considering the slight encouragement given the organization by the state governments. The greatest zeal has been required to preserve their present high degree of efficiency. It is deemed unnecessary at the present time to dwell on the importance that a well organized and intelligent militia has upon national defense, as the fact has been recognized by all the statesmen and high military authorities of the country from the first establishment of the government. Upon this question the report says: "During the last session of congress a bill was presented by Gen. Slocum of New York, which it is believed has few if any defects, and its adoption would go very far to still further develop and improve the efficiency of the militia. The detail of army officers as professors of military science and tactics at educational institutions is said to have proved successful in its results. The retirement on three-quarters pay of soldiers who have served for 35 years is urged. The reduction of first enlistments from five to seven years, it is said, operates to increase the temptation to desert. It is recommended that the apprehension of deserters be made by law the duty of marshals and deputy marshals, and that the actual expense of such arrests and delivery of prisoners be paid in all cases in addition to the reward of $30. The Fort Leavenworth prisoner management is commended. The industries are reported to be thriving, but the institution is of inadequate proportions. There were four officers and 15 enlisted men committed to the hospital for the insane during the year.

NO FAVOR SHOWN.

The Treasury department has just decided an interesting question arising out of the Chinese restriction act. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission shipped at Canton two converted Chinese women, with the object of installing them as teachers in the home mission at San Francisco. Upon their arrival it was found that they were not provided with the certificate required by law, and the department was applied to for instruction The Collector of Customs has been notified not to permit them to land, and to see that they are returned to China.

CARTHAGE IN RUINS.

The most destructive fire that ever visited Northern New York broke out in Carthage on the morning of the 19th and burned all the afternoon. The fire began from ashes thrown from Revell's tannery, which set fire to Eaton's planing mills. The flames spread rapidly to Ross' furniture manufactory and Farr's tub factory, crossed the river to East Carthage, catching upon Guiot's planing mill, totally destroying the factories and buildings on Ryther and Pringle's Island. The flames then spread to all the houses on Spring street, Mechanic street, Church street, the new Opera House, Peck's Hotel, the Disciples' Church and Academy. On Main street the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were burned and many residences. School street, Upper James street and the east side of Main street are all in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly that the firemen could not keep up with them. At 6:30 they seemed to be nearly under control, and it was hoped to save the business blocks of the village. It is estimated that 200 houses were destroyed and that the loss will reach $1,000,000. There are not sufficient dwellings left in town to shelter the inhabitants. Carthage was extensively engaged in manufacturing. It is situated in Jefferson county, N. Y., on the right bank of the Black river (which furnishes extensive water power), fourteen miles north of Utica, on the Utica & Black River railroad. All its industries are in ruins.

GOV. CLEVELAND ASSAULTED.

On his way to the executive chamber in Albany, the other morning, Gov. Cleveland was assaulted by Sam'l T. Boom, of Elmira, N. Y., who with his wife created an excitement some days since in the executive chamber while seeking the pardon of a relative. Boom lay in wait for the governor at the corner of Lancaster and Eagle streets, and as he approached addressed him, following up at once with two blows, which were warded off by the governor. Boom then rushed into the street, and reached for a paving stone. As he was picking it up he was seized by a passer-by and held, the governor quietly passing on. A large crowd at once collected, and in the confusion Boom escaped and entered his boarding house, near the scene of the assault, where he was followed and arrested. He was taken before Police Justice Gutman, who remanded him for examination. The governor was visited by scores of people during the morning. He makes light of the affair. Boom, who is a small, delicate man, looked wild, but talked rationally. He admits that the assault was unjustifiable, but insists that his wife is dying in Albany, and that her illness is greatly aggravated by her fretting about a pardon which she sought from the governor for her brother some days ago. Boom says he has had no sleep for upwards of a week in consequence of her illness, and the attending physician says that his wife would not recover. The poor fellow may be, temporarily at least, classed as a "crank."

THE GAS WAS NOT TURNED OFF.

Through some one's carelessness, the gas in the vault of a bank at Elmira, N. Y., had not been turned off when the bank closed on Saturday night. Monday morning, Oct., 20, John Arnot, the president, went into the vault to open the safe. He lighted a match, and almost immediately a terrific explosion occurred, hurling Mr. Arnot a distance of 10 feet from the floor. He was badly bruised, but if not injured internally his physicians think he will recover.

FROM A FOREIGN SHORE.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

Gen. De Lisle telegraphs from Chuan, on the upper Los Chuan river, under date of Monday, Oct. 12, as follows: "Col. Donnier, after a brilliant engagement Friday, carried the hights commanding the fortress of Chuan, forming the point d'appui of a large entrenched Chinese camp which was defended by five casemated forts. The Chinese forces were very large. Their losses during the engagement were heavy. On Saturday they attempted to assume the offensive, but our artillery strewed the ground with Chinese bodies. After losing all their positions the Chinese fled toward Langson, halting near Pheetonong and Kharch. The French loss was twenty killed, one officer, and ninety wounded. Two officers were wounded. Our troops were animated with the greatest ardor. The Chinese engaged were part of the best troops of the Empire, perfectly armed and manuevered in European style. The Chinese losses were 3,000 killed, including their chief commander. The Chinese invasion of Torquin has been arrested in the direction o Langson.

"SIR ROGER" RELEASED.

The Tichborne claimant was released from prison in London on the 20th inst. The remarkable Tichborne trial began in May, 1871, and lasted nearly three years. The claimant represented himself to be R. C. D. Tichborne, heir to the baronetcy and large estate connected therewith. In March, 1872, the claimant was ordered into custody for perjury and was sent to Newgate, but subsequently released on bail. The perjury trial commenced in April, 1873, and ended in April, 1874, when the would-be baronet was convicted, the jury giving expression to the belief that he was not Roger Tichborne, but Arthur Orton, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years.

MOSCOW'S LOSS.

A fire broke out in a ware house in Moscow, Russia, on the 19th, and completely gutted four ware houses, causing a loss of $1,000,000. Two theaters in close proximity to the burned buildings, and in which performances were going on, were endangered and the plays were brought to an abrupt termination and the theaters closed. At one time the German theater was on fire, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

TENACIOUS TICHBORNE.

The Tichborne claimant, when released from prison on the 21st, weighed 252 pounds. When he began his imprisonment in 1873 he weighed 364 pounds. He still counts his adherents by the tens of thousands. They include many rich dukes and several members of Parliament. He has already begun an agitation intending to reopen the case, and force a new trial to prove whether he is Arthur Orton, or Thomas Castro, or Sir Roger Charles Tichborne. He has issued a manifesto which he signs "Roger Charles Tichborne," in which he charges the Government officials with perjury, forgery, bribery, suborning, coercing witnesses and packing juries.

STRAY STRAWS.

Pawtucket, R. I., was visited by a $100,000 fire Oct. 21.

A British protectorate is to be established over the southern coasts of New Guinea.

The president will not take action on the labor commissionership until congress meets.

The United States will be asked to take part in the Congo conference soon to meet in Berlin.

The Chinese government has forbidden any trade in implements of war between Europeans and Chinese.

The president has appointed Stephen F. Wilson associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Five men were killed by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler at Red Lake, Minn., on the 21st inst.

Chicago policemen have been ordered to arrest all women seen on the street in "Mother Hubbard" dresses.

Vanderbilt sent his check for $500,000 a few days ago to the college of physicians and surgeons in New York.

John A. Atkinson of the firm of Davies, Atkinson & Co., pork packers, is a defaulter in he sum of $110,000.

Stephen F. Wilson of Pennsylvania, has been appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Mrs. Carl Schroeder and child of Jamestown Dakota, were burned to death the other day while fighting prairie fires.

Kasson, United States minister to Germany, will represent the United States at the Congo conference to be held in Berlin.

A collision occurred on the Canada Southern railroad near Tilbury Center, Oct. 16, seriously injuring a number of passengers.

The village of Chlorydorme, near Quebec, has been completely wiped out by fire. People were forced to flee to the sea for safety.

Alexander M. Sullivan, the well-known Irish leader, and one of the founders of the home-rule movement, died at Dublin, October 17.

State Senator J. R. Swafford was shot and killed in a street fight with Monroe Hudson, Jailer, at Sparta, Tenn., the other morning.

A spark from a passing engine set fire to some cotton at Barnesville, Ga., and in two hours $150,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Cedar Forests in Camden and Gloucester counties, N. J., are on fire, and vigorous attempts to prevent their destruction are being made.

President Theodore D. Woolsey has resigned from the Yale college corporation because of his advanced age. He will be 83 years old next month.

Quebec lumber dealers claim that their business this year amounts to nothing, because of the unprecedentedly small foreign demand for lumber.

Increase of the slave trade has furnished Gladstone with a pretext for ordering a British protectorate over New Guinea. Slaves have been captured.

Hungarian laborers at Somerset, Pa., undertook to do some work with dynamite. The charge exploded prematurely, killing one and wounding several.

Jessee James' wife and mother obtained $960 damages at St. Louis in a suit for violation of contract against the publishers of the late Mr. James' life.

The breaking of a dam at Ansonia, Conn., did great damage to property. The water power is shut off from all the mills and 10,000 people are out of work.

Commissioner of Pensions, Dudley, emphatically denies that one dollar for campaign purposes has been paid out of the general fund in the pension commission.

Judge Tourgee has consolidated his "Continent" with the New York Christian at Work. Mr. Tourgee will continue his department, "Migma," in the Christian at Work

The cattlemen of this and other countries will hold a convention at St. Louis Oct. 17. A national wool growers' convention will probably be held at the same time and place.

It is rumored that the Chinese government has concluded a loan of 2,000,000 taels with a banking firm. Half a million are said to have been paid into the Canton treasury on account.

The New York supreme court has decided that sleeping car companies are not common carriers, but merely furnish conveniences for sleeping, the railroad company being the carrier.

A young man named Strong, a nephew of Lieut., Schwatka of Arctic fame, died at the naval academy in Annapolis from the effects of injuries received from "hazing." The affair is being investigated.

The St. James (London) Gazette in a leading editorial predicts a serious uprising in India, and bases its prediction on charges of incompetency and favoritism on the part of the British officials resident there.

The fish commissioners of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota, met at Milwaukee and adopted recommendations to state legislatures to pass laws protecting the fish interests of the great lakes.

A ten per cent reduction took effect the other morning in the wages of the employes of the Nimock & Brittain manufacturing company. This is the second reduction this year and falls rather severely. About 500 men are affected.

Willie Webster, boot-black, 15 years old, was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., the other morning. He says he was one of the party of six boys who lighted the fire which resulted in the great lumber conflagration at Cleveland September 21.

The secretary of the treasury has ordered the making of a contract for raising the wreck of the British frigate, Hussar, sunk in New York harbor in 1780, with parties who have advanced money to carry on the work and will push it to completion.

Cabinet ministers at Ottawa, Ont., say there is not the slightest foundation for the absurd report cabled from London that the Dominion government had offered to assist the Cape Colony government with men and money out of its present difficulties.

Gen. Grant has been busy all summer in the preparation of his series of articles for the Century magazine, on the decisive battles of the war, and he has come to like the work so well that he has already commenced a volume of personal reminiscences.

Both the Democratic and Republican press agree that the late election in Cincinnati was the bloodiest ever witnessed in that city. The following is a list of those killed and injured in the outbreak: Albert Russell, colored, killed; Joe Lowry, shot in the spine, fatally; Bridget Hughes, struck in the breast with a boulder, dangerously hurt. John Murphy, shot in the stomach, flesh wound. Andrew Bennett, colored, shot in the side, not dangerously. John Dalton, shot in leg, not dangerous. Sam Taylor, colored, shot in side, serious. Mike German, policeman, shot in back, dangerous. Henry Sherlock, policeman, shot in back, dangerous. Henry Brown, colored, shot in the abdomen; fatally.

A Very Bashful Man.

Louisville Commercial.

Senator Sebastian of Arkansas, was a native of Hickman county, Tennesee On one occasion a member of congress was lamenting his bashfulness and awkwardness. "Why," said the senator from Rackensack, "you don't know what bashfulness is. Let me tell you a story, and when I get through I will stand the pop if you don't agree that you never knew anything about bashfulness and its paneful effects. I was the most bashful boy east of the Alleghenies. I wouldn't look a girl, much less speak to a maiden; but for all that I fell desperately in love with a sweet, beautiful neighbor girl. It was a desirable match on both sides, and the old folks saw the drift, and fixed it up. I thought I should die just thinking of it. I was a gawky, awkward country lout, about nineteen years old. She was an intelligent, refined and fairly well educated girl in a country and that time when the girls had superior advantages, and were therefore superior in culture to the boys. I fixed the day as far as I could have it put off. I lay awake in a cold prespiration as the time drew near, and shivered with agony as I thought of the terrible ordeal.

"The dreadful day came. I went through the programme somehow in a dazed, confused, mechanical sort of way, like an automaton booby, through a supper where I could eat nothing, and though such games as 'possum pie,' 'Sister Phœbe,' and all that sort of thing. The guests one by one departed, and my hair began to stand on end. Beyond the awful curtain of Isis lay the terrible unknown. My blood grew cold and boiled by turns. I was in a fever and then an ague, pale and flushed by turns. I felt like fleeing to the woods, spending the night in the barn, leaving for the West never to return. I was deeply devoted to Sallie. I loved her harder than a mule could kick; but that dreadful ordeal I could not, I dared not stand it. Finally the last guest was gone, the bride retired, the family went to bed, and I was left alone; horror of horrors, alone with the old man. "John," said he, "you can take that candle; you will find your room just over this. Good night, John, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul,' and with a mischievous twinkle of his fine gray eye the old man left the room. I mentally said 'Amen' to his 'Heaven help you,' and when I heard him close a distant door, staggered to my feet and seized the dip with a nervous grasp. I stood some minutes contemplating my fate, and the inevitable and speedy doom about to overwhelm me. I knew it could not be avoided, and yet I hesitated to meet my fate like a man. I stood so long that three love letters had grown on the wick of the tallow dip and a winding sheet was decorating the side of the brass candlestick.

"A happy thought struck me. I hastily climbed the stairs, marked the position of the landing and the door of the bridal chamber. I would have died before I would have disrobed in that holy chamber, where awaited me a trembling and beautiful girl, a blushing maiden 'clothed upon' with her own beauty and modesty, and her snowy robe de nuit. I would make the usual preparations without, blow out the light, open the door and friendly night would shield my shrinking modesty and bashfulness and grateful darkness at least mitigate the horror of the situation. It was soon done. Preparations for retiring were few and simple in their character in Hickman, altogether consisting of disrobing, and owing to scarcity of cloth in those days man was somewhere near the Adamic state when he was prepared to woo sweet sleep. The dreadful hour had come. I was ready. I blew out the light, grasped the door knob with a deathly grip and a nervous clutch; one moment and it would be over. One moment and it was over by a——sight. I leaped within, and there around a glowing hickory fire, with candles brightly burning on mantel and bureau, was the blushing bride, surrounded by her six lovely bridesmaids."

As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantations before he rises, but straightway shines forth and is hailed of all, so do not wait to do good for applause and noise and praise but do it of your own desire; and, like the sun, you will be loved.

Intersession is the very safety valve of love. When we feel that we can really do nothing at all in return for some remarkable kindness or affection, how exceedingly glad we are that we may and can pray.—Danville Tribune.

Finding a Fortune.

One of the Romantic Incidents of the Late Rebellion—The Tribute of a Monument to one Who Loved But Lived Not.

Albany Argus.

It all began with a visit to an auction-room in which was being sold the uncalled for packages of the Adams Express Company. I watched the sale for some moments without thinking of buying anything, when an old military looking trunk was put up. Somebody bid $1, and just as it was to be sold I offered 50 cents more. It was promptly knocked down to me, and that evening I got my treasure home. It was in the winter of 1882. My purchase did not seem a bonanza; there was a lot of soiled clothing, collars chiefly, and socks, and at the bottom of the trunk a little tin box, locked, which I had to break open. There was a lot of letters in it; written chiefly in a female hand, and addressed to "Dear Harry," and "Dear Sweetheart." This I looked through carefully and saw that the story was the old one. "Harry" was a soldier in the Confederate army. The letters were dated in '61 and '62, and Celia loved him and was doing her womanly best to hearten and strengthen him to do a man's part and come home to her a hero. The romance ceased with a letter in another hand, telling how Celia had taken the yellow fever and died. At the bottom of the case was a little memorandum-book with these entries:

Greenbacks	$63,000
Gold	4,500
Silver	750
Total	$67,250

JACKSON, MISS., May 10, 1863.—We certify the above to be a true and complete inventory of contents of money chest captured by us from Gen. McPherson's command on May 1.

HENRY ARMSTEAD,
ALF. BOLTON,
D. T. GRAVES,
JACOB SCHULTZ.

On the next page was the following memorandum:

Money chest captured near Hankinson's ferry on Big Black river, and buried by us at a point two miles due northwest of Perry's, at foot of live oak tree, twenty paces south of Amram's stable, on Big Black.

Then came another entry:

Bolton and Schultz killed at Champion Hills fight, May 16.

And another:

Graves died in hospital at Vicksburg, June 24, leaving me sole owner buried chest. Am badly wounded in leg; doctor says must amputate, and no chloroform in Vicksburg; feel will probably die, and don't care. However, make this last will and testament. Leave buried treasure to man finding, condition he hunts grave of Celia Manderson, Catholic cemetery, New Orleans, and erects thereon suitable monument, with name and epataph "Built by the hands of her dead lover." No trouble to find chest if memorandum above consulted If curse dying man has weight here or hereafter, leave it upon him who fails to observe my wish.

HENRY ARMSTEAD.

VICKSBURG, June 26, 1863.

The matter did not strike me as anything more than a romance for the time being. I felt sure that no one would carry around an old case of that kind without knowing its value, and for more than a year I never thought for a moment of examining into the matter. It happened, though, last Mardi Gras, that I was down in New Orleans, and out of curiosity I went out to the Catholic Cemetery and asked the sexton to show me the grave of Miss Celia Manderson. I remembered about the date of her death; it was August, 1862. He pulled over the dusty old records of mortality and at last found the name he sought. Her grave was a single unmarked mound, uncared for, lonely and desolate. Evidently, if the treasure had been found, a dead man's curse was waiting upon the finder. I could not imagine that any man could be base enough to rob love entombed, and the absence of that monument persuaded me that his money still lay in its hiding-place on Big Black. I at once made up my mind to make the search, and the next day took passage to Grand Gulf, the nearest point on the Mississippi to the Big Black. I got to the ferry at night-fall and secured accomodations at a house near by. The next morning I took the role of a land hunter and inquired for Amram's place. The good old lady, my hostess, threw up her hands and asked me where I had ever heard of that, gone since before the war. "The last log of their house was burned when Grant went through. You'll find the old stone chimney a-standing about two miles up the road." I soon located the Amram place by the great, staring chimney, and the hollow where the stable stood I also fixed. There was no live oak or any tree in sight but a rotting stump, which I took to be the spot indicated. I had forgotten to bring a spade, and a search finally developed an old rusty bayonet sticking in a log on the river bank. With this I dug at the stump long and painfully, finally uncovering the corner of a chest. In another half-hour I had the box out and open, and there the money was before me. It was too bulky a load to carry, but I made shift to get most of the gold and greenbacks to the house that night, having first put what I could not carry into another cache. On the third day I was ready to go with my treasure trove, and, having liberally paid my hostess and the darky, I took the boat for New Orleans, richer by nearly $70,000 than when I landed a couple of days before. In my stateroom I had time to examine my find. The paper money was all in an excellent state of preservation, nothing more than a little mildew being perceptible There was $62,000, the great majority being in $10 bills, the rest in $100 and small bills and fractional currency. The gold, of which there was $3,500, instead of $4,500, was in $20 pieces. There was a card in the shape of a voucher for $1,000 of the gold, stating that it had been taken for present necessities by the four captors. My first step on reaching New Orleans was to order the monument which my dead benefactor had directed, and Celia Manderson's grave will no longer be neglected.

Hydrophobia.

Bill Nye in the N. Y. Mercury.

A scientific writer has said that "there is one peculir feature in the length of time required after the bite of a dog before which the disease incubates, or the hydrophobia spore implanted in embryo is awakened to noticeable vivification about the cicatrix of the wound, and becomes perfect nomadic bacteria."

If we pause for a moment in our mad rush for gain and in our great scuffle for position and wealth to think seriously, we are forced to admit this great truth. No one knows how soon the sporadic embryo may cross his track as a full grown, raging, nomadic bacteria. In the full flush of joyous manhood, in the prime of a glorious young life, with all its golden possibilities, looking out across the unrippled sea of time with a bosom heaving with hope, down the long and fragant sweep of vista, out through the ether blue, down to the golden shores of eternity, out across the limitless expanse of the to be, soaring away toward the golden pretty soon, we forget that the hydrophobic spore is lurking about the cicatrix, soon to pounce upon us a full-blown bacteria.

And what can we do to prevent the everwatchful hydrophobic spore's attack? How may we guard against the full-grown and half-famished bacteria? How shall we know the spore or the hydrophobic bacteria when we see it, and thus forewarned be forearmed?

First, we should provide ourselves with microscopic magnifiers about five thousand diameters, whatever that may be, and then we are prepared to examine a dog of which we may have doubts, and all dogs are included in this category. Armed with a microscope, the savant next proceeds to examine all dogs which he may meet. First let him cut the dog neatly in two lengthwise, and with the aid of a microscope examine him, picking out any spores or bacteria found and smashing them on a board. Hydrophobic bacteria, it has been claimed, may be killed by cauterizing the wound as soon as made, but I have found that a surer method has been to cauterize the dog. Dogs may be cauterized in various ways, but no better way has presented itself in my practice than that of tying him to a cook-stove and throwing the two simultaneously into the moaning sea. Strictly speaking this would not be termena cauterization, but I use the word in its broadest sense. Another method of cauterizing a dog is to tie the animal to a railroad track on a busy day and let nature take her course.

Never seek a quarrel with a hydrophobic dog. Treat him well, but maintain a haughty reserve until you can get over the garden wall.

Should a dog who afterward turned out to be hydrophobic eat away the calf of your leg, settle up your business affairs, bite someone you wish to have remember you after you are gone and get yourself measured for a funeral sermon. Death should never find us entirely unprepared.

All classes of dogs are said to be nearly equally injurious to the bite when dydrophobic. The cast-iron dog alone can be regarded as absolutely spore proof. Whether in the full flush of active doghood or slumbering in the common iron-gray spitz sausage of commerce, the dog is a snare and a delusion. When impregnated with rabid bacteria, he becomes taciturn and snappish, entirely losing his genial disposition and becoming the prey to ennui and hypochondria. Beware of the dog that never laughs. Shun the dog that seems to harbor a corroding sorrow. He is almost sure to die a violent death, with the seat of some good man's pants in his mouth.

A Noted Man.

"Yes, gentleman," he said, "I'm a well known man. I'm a New Yorker, and my name is a familiar one to the American people."

"Were you a general in the war, stranger?"

"No, sir. I fit in the war, but not as a general."

"Congressman, perhaps, or Governor of some state?"

"No, sir. I'm not not a politician nor a statesman, I am a private citizen and proud to say it."

"Well, if you are not a great soldier or statesman, what is it that has made your name a familiar one throughout the country? Who are you?"

"I'm John Smith."

One of the "stern, unbending Tories" of Lothian says that Mr. Gladstone is like a concert piano, being always grand, though neither square nor upright. Such are the horrors of a political campaign in Great Britain.

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