Birmingham Eccentric.

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM, - - - MICHIGAN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A DAKOTA farmer in 1881 planted a single grain of wheat in one of his oat fields, and from it grew 22 stocks, each bearing a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding 17 bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years

AMONG the many answers to that much-mooted question, "What shall we read?" that of Anna Warner is worth preserving: "A good book, whether a novel or not, is one that leaves you farther on than when you took it up. If when you drop it it drops you down in the same old spot, with no finer outlook, no clearer vision, no stimulated desires for that which is better and higher, it is in no sense a good book."

THE 27th anniversary of the Moravian church was celebrated in various parts of Pennsylvania. The Moravians claim to be the oldest Protestant organization in the world, and since Austria's new edict permitting untrameled worship in that country there has been a large increase of membership. There are five Moravian churches in Philadelphia, each in a flourishing condition. In 1742 the Rev. O. N. Rice was pastor of one of the Philadelphia churches, and at presen the pulpit is occupied by his grea grandson, the Rev. William H. Rice.

THE New York Tribune thus photographs the junior Senator from Michigan: Thomas Palmer, the "lumber king" Senator from Michigan, is a broad-shouldered healthy looking man of 53, with a full, not particularly intellectual, face, a black mustache, and restless black eyes. He used to be an amateur artist. When he was in college his eyesight failed and he went to Spain for his health, with a fellow student. They went on foot all over Spain, taking pictures of interesting ruins, pretty girls, etc., and thus made up a collection of pictures, which the Senator still owns and prizes highly.

IN a recent lecture by the Rev. Dr. Savage on popular superstitions, the lecturer said that a careful study of history showed Friday to be a lucky instead of an unlucky day. It was on Friday that Columbus sailed in search of a new world, and it was on Friday that he discovered America. It was on that day that the city of St. Augustine was founded, and also the day that the compact was signed which finally led to the constitution of this country. It was on Friday that the battle of Saratoga was fought; that Arnold's treason was discovered, that Yorktown surrendered; that the motion was made whereby the American colonies were declared free, and it was the day on which Washington was born.

SPRING poets can get a valuable idea from the letter which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote recently to the Cincinnati Tree-Planting Association. "I have written many verses," said the Doctor, "but the best poems I have produced are the trees I planted on the hillside which overlook the broad meadows, scolloped and rounded at their edges by loops of the sinuous Housatonic. Nature finds rhymes for them in the recurring measures of the seasons. Winter strips them of their ornaments, and gives them, as it were, in prose translation, and summer reclothes them in all the splendid phrases of their leafy language. What are these maples and beeches and birches but odes and idyls and madrigals? What are these pines and firs and spruces but holy hymns, too solemn for the many-hued raiment of their gay deciduous neighbors?"

CASEYVILLE, Ky., has issued a circular for help in the following terms: Our town for the third time—three years in succession—is submerged by the overflow, the water standing some seven inches higher than was ever known before. While at its highest a terrific wind storm swept over our town almost annihilating it. Our people who were suffering for food and clothing received government and State aid to relieve immediate distress But our streets are filled with drift, and wrecked houses Our sidewalks, crossings and bridges are destroyed. Our people are unable to stand a tax. Our treasury is without funds. If your phople can, without injury to themselves, contribute something to our assistance, it will be judiciously applied, and remembered with grateful hearts. D. A. Brooks, Jr., is President of the Town Council and signs the appeal.

THE Washington Sunday Herald recently devoted nearly a column to a criticism of the proposition of Henry Watterson to copyright new articles, and says: It is as wild a scheme as was ever conceived outside of bedlam, but there is method in its madness. It stands this test of sanity—that, from a shortsighted and selfish point of view it would really be of use to those who seek it, for it would help to create a monopoly for a few weekly newspapers, which would be enabled, even where no just occasion existed, to bring suits for theft of news against young and struggling rivals, and to put them to so much trouble and expense as to break them down.

A bill is before the New York legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys. Why not introduce a bill to the same effect in our own legislature? The boy smoker is a nuisance and a reproach to the age. He is to be met everywhere puffing at villainous cigars, and not only making himself a nuisance, but ruining himself morally and physically.—Brockway Expositor.

The officers elect of the Southwestern Michigan sheep breeders' association, which recently held its annual meeting in Kalamazoo are: President, S. B. Hammond of Kalamazoo; vice president, W. G. Kirby of Kalamazoo; secretary and treasurer, George S. Peerson of Kalamazoo; directors, E. B. Welch of Paw Paw, E Olway of Mendon, B. S. Williams of Kalamazoo, Elias Morris of Cass, Charles Southward of Marshall, E. Brackett, Jr., of Allegan. The annual sheep shearing festival will be held in Kalamazoo about May 10.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

EXAMINED FOR MURDER.

Examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb Commenced.

The excitement which has prevailed in Jackson periodically since that awful night of November 21, 1883, seemed to reach the *ultima thule* on the 7th inst. when the court was assembled for the examination of Jud Crouch and Daniel Holcomb, for the alleged murder of the four victims of that night

The hour set down was 9 o'clock, but it had got noised about that only enough were to be admitted to fill it comfortably, and each one was desirous of being on hand in order to be there when the doors opened. It was just about 10 when the doors were finally opened, and in a moment the house was filled, while a crowd five times as large as that which got in were crowding about the entrance howling to be admitted. The police arrangements were perfect, and not more than enough to comfortably fill the room could pass the officer at the door. At 10 o'clock the prisoners were brought in by a deputy, accompanied by Edith Holcomb, their counsel and a few friends, who joined them at the door. Dan Holcomb looked tired and worn at first, but as the proceedings advanced he brightened greatly and advised frequently with his counsel, and also answered any questions that were asked him by others.

Daniel Reardon was the first witness sworn. Witness worked for Henry White and lived at Ray Clemens' at the time of the murder. The first report he heard was from Geo. Bolles, who said all their throats were cut. He went there in company with others and saw Julia Reese there. Said the night was terribly dark and windy. Said Bolles looked frightened when he came to Clemens' and was barefooted and had no hat.

George Hutchins was sworn next. He lives about half a mile from the Crouch farm; was the first person in the house the morning after the tragedy. He was a brother in law to Henry White. Was informed of the tragedy by Ray Clemens about 7 o'clock. Julia Reese was the only person this witness saw alive when he got there. The bodies were cold, and had the appearance of being dead some time. Saw bureau drawer open in Polley's room—a part of the contents on the floor. Witness went down to tell Holcomb and Jud. Found Jud and Foy in front of the house. They said that they heard it from Bolles. Dan came out, and said he ought to go up to the house, but witness finally persuaded him to come to the city with him, and they stopped in front of the jail, and Dan got out and witness went to stop the payment of a draft which was supposed to be in the pocket of Henry White, part of which witness owned, as it had been given for the payment of a joint sale of hogs. Dan was silent on the way to and from the city.

Charles Parks, sworn. Lived at George Hutchins' at the time of the tragedy and was told of the tragedy by Ray Clemens and went there with Hutchins and others. Julia Reese was standing in the door. Some one asked her if there was anyone dead and she said. "Not that she knew of." Witness saw very little of the bodies, and went home with Hutchins. On the cross examination witness said he was discharged from Mr. Crouch's employment for "being too familiar with the hired girl." The girl was Julia Reese. Witness admitted being called up the Sunday night before the tragedy to have a conversation with Julia at her request. Witness met Jud and Foy coming to the Crouch house as he was going back to Hutchins'. Witness never saw Jud nor Holcomb at Crouch's while he worked there.

The examination was adjourned until afternoon, when Harrison Snow of Spring Arbor Township was the first witness called. He testified as to the appearance of the house and the bodies when he reached there. Jud once stated to witness that after his brother Dayton's death in Texas, letters were found showing that Eunice and Dayton were conniving to secure the property; also that Henry White was to have an addition to his farm of 200 acres. This conversation occurred about the 24th of October, 1883, and lasted about an hour. Jud told witness that Henry White had told a friend that Jacob D. was not as wealthy as people supposed, nor as wealthy as he (Henry) would be at Jacob D's age. Jud thought Eunice would get the greater part of the property. Said his father had treated him coldly lately, and he had given up getting the property, but thought he could get a living without it. This last conversation was after the death of Jacob Crouch. He said that prior to his father's death he had given up getting the farm, but now he would get it, as there was money enough to pay off the other heirs so he could have the farm. Jud did not show grief on the morning of the murder. He seemed excited. He was trying to save the carpets by putting down blankets. Saw him in his sister's room by the body. Did not express himself as to who did it. Said let things alone till the officers arrived. Didn't institute any search for the perpetrators. Witness was there all day and night following. James Foy was also present. The next Tuesday I had another talk with Jud, he showed me telegrams from Byron Crouch, said they were beginning to suspect him and he might be arrested; but he could prove an alibi if they did arrest him, as he slept with some one on that night. Saw Holcomb at the Crouch house about noon after the murder. He was weeping. During the day I saw him have a pocketbook of Jacob D. Crouch's, which was used for notes and mortgages. Saw it once since at Dan's house. Byron had it at the inquest. Saw Jud shed tears at the funeral of his father. Did not see Holcomb go up to the bed on which any of the bodies lay. Jud is always about the same, and did not change any on that day. Witness examined a bullet-hole in the wall of Polley's room at Jud's suggestion.

Mrs. Elmer Hatch was called and testified that she did not know the Crouch family very intimately. She went to the house early the next morning after the murder, and had a conversation with Julia Reese, who averred positively that she heard nothing during the night, as she had been chloroformed. Jud Crouch did not seem to be at all effected.

Elmer Hatch swore that he did not call Jud's attention to the empty shells upon the floor. This is square contradiction of Foy's statement at the inquest and pleases the prosecution. He saw a track made by a rubber overshoe under the west window the morning after the tragedy and others back further towards the railroad. Mrs. Richard Crouch saw some blood on the curtains around Crouch's bed. It was a large spot. Adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow morning. Hereafter proceedings will commence at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and close at 5 p. m. each day.

LESS EXCITEMENT

was noticeable on the second day of the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb. The morbid curiosity of the crowd had been satisfied on the first day, and when the court was called to order Saturday morning a very orderly assembly gathered. The interest, however, had not abated in the least, but on the contrary was heightened by the arrival of Capt. Byron L. Crouch, who came from Texas the day before.

Zora McGonegae was the first witness sworn. He was at the Crouch place on Friday after the murder. Heard Jud say that he picked three or four empty cartridge shells from the parlor carpet near White's bed room, the morning after the murder and that they were 38 calibre.

Harry Hague was there the morning after the murder, and saw Holcomb in Polley's room examining a number of papers, mortgages, etc. Saw tracks in the wheat field west of Holcomb's leading to the Crouch homestead.

James White, the father of Henry White, testified as follows: Since the murder I met Holcomb and spoke to him about Crouch telling me that he should let Mrs White, my daughter-in-law, have $10,000, and said that he expressed his intention to do so to the rest. Holcomb replied that the old man lied, and I retorted that he should not speak so of a man in his grave. I told him Jacob Crouch said he had paid him, Holcomb, $15,000 for bringing up Jud, and he again asserted that Crouch lied. I told him I thought a reward ought to be offered, and he said he thought not. I saw Mr. Holcomb take a pocketbook, a book and some papers from a bureau drawer the day following the murder. He examined the papers to see if there were any belonging to my son Henry. He then put them in his pocket and said he would take care of them. Foy lived at Dan Holcomb's about a year previous to the murder; don't know where he came from I saw him lying dead at Crouch's after he was shot, and in conversation with Holcomb expressed a suspicion of Mr. Ayres. When cross examined Mr. White said that he did not think that either Jud or Holcomb had asked him to join them in offering a reward, but that he (witness) had said he would offer a reward in proportion to the value of the estates. Witness had employed Detective O'Neil of Detroit to work on the case.

Dr. N. H. Williams was next sworn. He was the family physician of D. S. Holcomb. In company with Drs White, Gibson, and McLaughlin he had examined the bodies of the murdered people. Saw blood under Crouch's head on the pillow and on the bed clothing In his opinion death was instantaneous and must have occurred at least six or eight hours before he saw the bodies. Did not think the pistol could have been very near the head when the ball was delivered; there was no odor of ether or chloroform in the room. One of the wounds on Henry White severed the carotid artery, and as delivered such a wound would not tend to make the blood spurt. There were no signs of a struggle in White's case, and witness thought death was instantaneous. The bullet found in White's body corresponded very minutely with that found in Crouch's head. In the case of Polley, witness thought there had been a struggle, but still was not certain. There were none of the wounds on any of them from which blood could have spurted so as to reach the person who shot them, unless it might have been in the case of White. Witness did not think blood could have reached the curtains on Crouch's bed. Did not think less than three shots could have been fired at Mrs. White. There was nothing to indicate that the position of the bodies had been changed. Witness saw Jud Crouch around the house, and thought his calmness and indifference were remarkable. The court then adjourned until Monday morning at 9:30 a. m.

THE THIRD DAY

the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Hol-

[illegible]

be counted in the list of towns anxious to secure the soldiers' home.

Cornelius Drummond, an old soldier, was found dead the other night in an old hovel on the "Potomac" in Detroit. The old man had recently drawn his pension money, and as that was missing the theory of robbery and murder is believed.

Gov. Begole has pardoned Henry L. Hanscomb, a young man of 25, whose home is in South Berwick, Maine. Hanscomb was sentenced from Muskegon county in 1882 to five years at Jackson for burglary. He will now return at once to Maine. The pardon seems to be generally approved where the facts are known.

The engine at Porter's sawmill, about two and a half miles north of Onondaga, Ingham county, blew up March 5. The engineer, William Ward, was killed outright, as was John Porter, a brother of the proprietor. A tail sawyer named William Young had his arm blown off and received other injuries from the effects of which it is thought he will die. Several others were more or less hurt. Mr. Ward leaves a wife and three children. Damage to the mill, $3,000.

The Calumet & Hecla copper mining company has about completed the addition of two heads of stamps to its stamp mills at Lake Linden, and in the spring will put up two additional heads, thereby increasing the stamping capacity over one half. Before long this company's product will go upwards of 2,000 tons per month, which will put it in a position to virtually control the copper market of the United States.

Gould P. Austin, a pension attorney of Washington, gets nine months in jail for defrauding Mrs. Helen H. Richardson of Adrian.

Most of the Michigan villages held their annual charter elections on the 10th inst. The results as a rule show no political interest, the dwellers in the various corporation limits being disposed to elect their best men to manage local affairs, irrespective of party affiliations.

Judge Russell of the Muskegon circuit overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Koren Larson, charged with poisoning John Guild, on the ground that the proof was insufficient to show that any of the jury had allowed themselves to converse with outsiders during the trial. Defendant was then called into court for sentence and in the presence of a large crowd she was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Jackson, with solitary confinement and hard labor. She was unmoved during the trying scene and has puzzled even her counsel by her stoical conduct from the beginning of the trial. Her husband, charged with being a partner in the crime, will be tried in May.

The greatest social event of the year in Grand Haven occurred on the 11th inst., when John N. Bagley, son of the late ex Governor Bagley, and Esther P. Cutler, daughter of Hon. Dwight Cutler of Grand Haven, were united in marriage.

A few nights ago the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Quist, an aged couple living near Vogel Center, Missaukee county, were found in the ruins of their house. They lived alone and are known to have had considerable money. An investigation will be held.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No 1, white	$ 90	@	1 10
Flour	5 25	@	5 50
Corn	48	@	52
Oats	35	@	36
Clover Seed, ₩ bu	5 75	@	6 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Dried Apples, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Peaches	12	@	14
Cherries	20	@	22
Turkeys	20	@	22
Chickens	16	@	17
Geese	11	@	12
Ducks	13	@	14
Butter, ₩ lb	22	@	23
Eggs	21	@	22
Potatoes	50	@	55
Honey	16	@	18
Beans picked	2 25	@	2 30
Beans, unpicked	1 50	@	1 75
Hay	10 00	@	15 00
Straw	6 00	@	7 00
Pork dressed, ₩ 100	8 50	@	8 60
Pork, mess	19 00	@	19 25
Pork, family	15 00	@	15 50
Hams	13	@	14
Shoulders	7	@	8
Lard	10½	@	11
Beef extra mess	11 50	@	12 00
Wood, Beech and Maple			6 50
Wood, Maple			7 00
Wood Hickory			7 00

The American Blue Book.

Exchange.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics, which are becoming more useful every year, are to American commerce and finance what the "Blue Book" is to these departments in England. In some respects they are superior in their theory and form, but in others they are inferior. In one particular the English have a decided advantage over us and that is in the superior acquaintance of the public men and educated business men of England with the stores of statistical knowledge condensed into those convenient repositories. All people of these classes are supposed to be at least tolerably well posted in the outline knowledge contained in the "Blue Books," but with us it appears to be rather the exception that even our Congressmen are in the habit of resorting to the statistical records of the Treasury Department which are periodically published This may be at least inferred from the frequent call by Congressional resolutions for official information which has already been published *in extenso*, and officially, in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Statistical Abstracts of the Treasury

We propose to string together below a few disconnected facts of common interest contained in the last annual number of the latter publication.

In 1883 there were retained for consumption in the United States 551,914,783 gallons of fermented liquors, of which 550,494,652 gallons were produced in this country. Ten years ago the consumption was 299,580,716 gallons and the production 297,627,807 gallons.

In 1883 74,013,308 gallons of spirits were produced from grain, and 75,508,785 gallons were consumed.

In 1883 8,662,245 gallons of Bourbon whisky were produced, in 1882 29,575,668 gallons, and in 1881 33,632,615 gallons. The production of Bourbon whisky last year was about half the year's consumption.

In 1883 the tobacco crop of the United States amounted to 513,077,558 pounds, produced on 671,522 acres, valued at $43,180,951, and averaging 8.4 cents per pound. This was the largest crop produced since 1867, when the yield was 580,000,000 pounds.

The coal product in 1882 was 87,467,614 tons, and in 1870 32,863,690 tons. The product of Alabama in 1882 was 800,000 tons, and in 1870 11,000 tons; in Tennessee, 850,000 against 143,448; in Kentucky, 1,300,000 against 150,582; in Virginia, 100,000 against 61,803; in Indiana, 2,000,000 against 437,870, and in Illinois, 9,000,000 against 2,624,163

The hay crop of 1882 was valued at $369,958,158; the corn crop, $783 867,175, and the wheat crop, $444,602.125.

The total value of the grain crops was $1,468,393 The total yield was 2,2,699,394,496 bushels, showing an increase of 100 per cent. since 1867.

The extremes of production in the potato crop in the last ten years were 109 145,494 bushels in 1881, and 172,972,508 bushels in 1882.

In 1883, 1,119,837,936 gallons of petroleum were produced, an increase of 100 per cent since 1877. The exports of oil and its products amounted to 505,931,622 gallons.

In 1883, 3,405,070,410 pounds of cotton were produced. 4,801,945 pounds were imported, 2,291,313,992 were exported, and 1,117,838,363 pounds were retained for domestic consumption. The proportion of the crop retained for home consumption was 32 79 per cent and 67.21 per cent was exported.

In 1883, 290,000,000 pounds of wool were produced, 70,575,000 pounds were imported and 356,500,000 pounds were consumed in domestic manufacture Since 1865 the manufacture has doubled.

Our foreign exports in 1883 amounted to $825,846,813, and the foreign imports aggregated $751,670,305.

The liability of the population for the public debt is $28 41 per capita, and at the end of the war it was $78 25. The interest liability is 95 cents per capita, and in 1865 it was $4 29.

There is no latent design in this article to analyze, or generalize, or argue, but simply to fish out a few surface facts, which would occupy perhaps a dozen lines on one of the 178 pages of the report of 1883.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

THE WOMEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The annual convention of the Woman suffragists recently held in Washington was a notable gathering of notable women. All topics of interest were ably discussed by able women. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New York. Vice President at large, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Matilda Joslyn Gage, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Phœbe W. Cousins, St. Louis, Mo.; Abigal Scott Dumway, Portland, Ore. Treasurer, James H. Spofford, of Washington, D. C. Auditors, Ruth C. Denison and Julia A. Wilber, Washington D. C. After the transaction of other business the women to the number of 100 called upon the President and were received in the blue room, Miss Anthony, in addressing the President, told him the women with her represented twenty states in the Union. She appealed to him as a candidate for re-election to come out squarely for woman suffrage. The president replied that the convention was a very remarkable assemblage of women. Then he said he observed when women were determined to carry a point they always succeeded in getting all they ought to have.

NEWS NOTES.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL DECIDE

Commissioner Hoyne of Chicago is convinced that Luke Phipps, the wife murderer who shot his wife on a ferry boat on the Detroit river between Windsor and Detroit, and who escaped from the Sandwich jail and was afterwards recaptured in Pullman, Ill., did not shoot his wife on the Canada side of the river, and that in his opinion the Canadian authorities had no jurisdiction in the case. The evidence in the case has been sent to the attorney general of the United States at Washington for his opinion.

WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Manitoba Resents the Insults Offered--Will Appeal to Queen Victoria

The much talked of convention assembled in Winnipeg on the 5th inst. with a full delegation from every city, town and municipality in the province.

A committee was immediately appointed to wait on the government and ascertain if it would co-operate with the farmers in obtaining their rights. The committee had a conference with the premier, who assured them that the government would do all in its power to aid them in accomplishing these great ends.

The active work of the convention did not begin until the day following. The first business transaction was the adoption of a resolution reciting that the burdens upon the people of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield fair profits; that immigration, before the removal of these burdens, will benefit neither the province nor the immigrant; that the province cannot advise immigrants to settle in it until full redress for the grievances complained of by the convention shall have been obtained. This resolution was carried.

A resolution was introduced which caused a long discussion. It affirms that the principles of the charter of confederation shall be granted to Manitoba, in that the local legislature acts shall supreme but that the government at Ottawa withholds these privileges in spite of repeated requests to the contrary; that the government at Ottawa treats the province as a conquered or purchased country; that the assets of the province are used for dominion purposes; that in the Hudson Bay transaction, Manitoba was not a consenting party, and that the interests of the province are suffering under the present state of affairs.

The resolution, having recited these wrongs, asks that the convention hereby petition Premier Norquay at once, by a resolution of the house of the assembly of Manitoba, to declare that this province shall no longer continue a member of the federal Union unless accorded equal privileges with other partners of the confederation, and a modification of those duties which press so heavily on the agricultural interests; and further, that an appeal be made to her majesty, Queen Victoria, and her privy council to amend the British North American act so as to allow of Manitoba withdrawing from the confederation, and graciously to allow the country being a colony of Great Britain with a separate constitution and separate laws and with a government of its own.

CONGRESS

MARCH 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Garland from the judiciary committee reported favorably the original bill providing for collection of statistics touching marriage and divorce. The chair laid before the Senate a bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone park, and after debate participated in by Messrs. Vest, Ingalls, Dawes, McMillan and Harrison, the bill passed. Mr. Conger introduced a bill to authorize the erection of a public building at Jackson, Mich. The Senate then passed the bill authorizing the postmaster general to lease buildings for post offices of the first, second and third classes, at reasonable rates for terms not to exceed 10 years. The chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being Mr. Pendleton's bill providing for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places outside their dominion. No action was taken on the bill. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give to processes in United States courts the same force in all states that the processes of the several states have in their respective states. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Randall from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution for the addition of $10,000 to the

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months by systematic acts of vandalism. Fowls have been beheaded on their roosts, and chattels of divers kinds destroyed. The cowardly enemies are unknown.

While Frederick Burringar of Newcastle, Pa., was preparing shafting in a foundry, he was caught and completely wound round the shafting, his neck, arms, legs and back being broken.

Jay Hubbell says there isn't the shadow of a chance of the Morrison bill passing the Senate.

Active preparations are in progress for the Greeley relief expedition.

The investigations before the Springer committee relative to expenditures in the department of justice in the prosecution of the star route cases, is bringing to light some "interesting" developments.

Martin O. Van Fleet, treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, has departed with $60,000 of the people's money.

Gen. Grant has so far recovered from his recent injury as to able to go south.

England will restore her prestige in the Soudan before withdrawing

One thousand rebels who were marching upon Khartoum were defeated by tribes friendly to Gen. Gordon.

In his examination, before the Springer committee, ex postmaster-general James asserted his belief that the assassination of Garfield was due in a measure to the star route prosecutions. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, makes affidavit to a statement made by Guiteau, "that no one but God and me know anything about it."

Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, the Baptist preacher of London has fallen heir to a large fortune left him by Joseph Pool of Leicester.

Philip Dorlan of Brooklyn, kept a game cock. The bird attacked Francis G. Vell's little girl and picked out her left eye. It cost Dorlan $5,500 to settle for the eye.

William Brockway, the most notorious forger of the day, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the New York state prison.

English detectives are searching New York for dynamiters. They are armed with photographs of suspects.

Mrs. Betsey Moody, grandmother of the evangelist, celebrated her 102d birthday recently. She has 14 grandchildren and 30 great grandchildren and six great great grandchildren.

Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World, joins Editor Reid, of the New York Tribune, and Editor Dana, of the Sun, in the opinion that Payne is the strongest candidate the democrats can nominate for president.

Bishop Clarkson, Episcopalian Bishop of Nebraska, died in Omaha on the 10th inst. During his bishopric he had established over 50 churches in Nebraska and Dakota.

A fatal snow slide occurred at the New Emma mine in Utah and 12 men were instantly killed.

A terrible fire occurred in East St. Louis, Mo., on the night of the 11th inst, destroying an elevator full of grain, 90 cars and other valuable property. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000

In executive session the Senate ratified the Mexican treaty by a vote of 41 to 20.

Woodstock a little village 75 miles southwest of Leadvill, Col., has been entirely swept away by an avalanche. A number of lives were lost.

The counsel of Lee, the Cincinnati forger, now at Toronto, has decided not to appeal to the Court of Appeals. When a requisition is received he will go to Cincinnati.

The agitation for the explosion of the Orleans princes from France is gaining strength

Tit for tat: A sarcastic but unknown editor says, the reason a woman can never become famous as a paragraphist is that a two-line paragraph with a ten-line postscript is a failure. To this a lady retorts: The reason why a man can never become famous as a fashion writer is that he comments upon the probable cost of each article too much to observe the style or effect.

Leap year is bearing fruit A lady of Hempstead, L. I., proposed to a gentleman, was accepted, and the wedding took place next day. This is a move toward short engagements at any rate. It looks as though one or the other of the contracting parties was afraid of the other backing out before they could get a preacher to seal the contract.—Peck's Sun.

The sawdust and refuse of the sawmill is now made to yield fourteen gallons of turpentine, three to four gallons of rosin and a quantity of tar per cord.

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