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BIRMINGHAM, - - - MICHIGAN.

CURRENT TOPICS.

To the very timid people who are afraid of General Sherman's nomination because his son is a priest and his wife a Catholic, the Burlington Hawkeye says: "Not a man of you had a word to say about General Sherman's relations to the Church of Rome when he was knocking the stuffing out of the rebellion. And he is just as good and loyal a citizen to-day as he was then, even though he wear a hair shirt and pray with beads."

BOB INGERSOLL has been down in Mexico combating the Talmagian theology, and he says the country down there is a magnificent one, fine for grazing and fruit-raising when properly irrigated. Speaking of the Mexicans, he considers them a good people who have been unjustly treated by the Americans. They are not progressive, but are content with their old institutions, customs and simple ways of living. As a matter of opinion, the Colonel says, they are happier than Americans, who are always rushing and never know when they have enough.

ANDERSON PETERS, a delegate to Congress in 1882 and an avowed polygamist, was indicted under the Edmunds law for registering and voting, and tried in Salt Lake, and acquitted. Chief Justice Hunter allowed seven polygamist Mormons to sit on the jury. One has three wives. All seven swore they believed that Divine law was superior to the law of Congress, believed polygamy was right and revealed from God, and would obey God rather than Congress. The defendant admits his marriage according to Mormon law. He says the marriage was by proxy for eternity and not for time.

THE names of John Q. Adams and Jackson will be handed down to posterity. They are not the immortal American statesmen, though. These were both citizens of Alabama and both loved the same girl. Jackson, having the good-will of the girl's parents, got her and moved to Texas, where she became the mother of nineteen children. Adams found another to love and to cherish and he became the father of twenty-one children. His rival, Jackson, and his wife died recently, and he has gone to Texas to marry his first love and preside over the destinies of a household made lively by the presence of forty children.

THE statement made by Senator Plumb before the Senate during the discussion of the bill appropriating aid to the common schools, that the measure "placed a premium on illiteracy and ignorance," because of a clause making the appropriation in each state proportional to the amount of illiteracy, seems to be unworthy of a statesman. In its scope the bill is commendably catholic, and the fact that appeals are constantly being made to charitably disposed people of the north to aid in the education of the freedmen of the south, proves conclusively that the south is not as well able to educate its children as the northern, eastern and western states. It is not because of a lack of a desire for the educational facilities enjoyed by the more favored states, for those who have labored long and faithfully in the south testify to the eagerness with which instruction is sought for and received, and the readiness with which all obstacles to the advancement of the work is removed. Much has been done for the cause of education in the south by people in the north. But much more remains to be done, and it would seem only right as a nation, from our abundance we should give cheerfully and unsparingly to the work of education.

IN the case of young Comer, for over two years an employ in the Detroit postoffice, and who was recently arrested and sentenced to two year's imprisonment for robbing the mails, one of the strongest points made by the attorney for the defense was that the wrong had been done by others in allowing one so young as Comer to hold a position in which he was so exposed to temptation, because at the age of 18, (or thereabouts) the young man's character had not been formed. It is inconceivable how a man of intelligence could make such a plea. If one's character is not formed at 18 if one's idea of right and wrong is not developed at that age, then it never will be, and it is a blessing to the young man that he was detected in his crime thus early in life. Rather lay the responsibility of his ruin to the idea so prevalent in our day, that clothing and the flashy society in which one moves, rather than real worth makes the man. He must keep up appearance, even at the loss of his honor, and add a mite to his bank account at the risk of losing all, and next to losing his own honor, bring sorrow, disgrace, and untold suffering to the hearts of all who loved him. Comer was not a criminal at heart, but only weak, and his bitter experience should prove a lesson to all

Truthfulness.

How inexpressibly sublime is Plato's description of God: "Truth is His body and light His shadow," and how great then is our fall who were given of that truth. If men were suddenly to cease lying, half the conversation of the world would be stopped. Partisan journals would have little matter for their columns and elections would be the most quiet affairs. Gossip would hide its diminished head and scandal would sit down in sackcloth and ashes, a smutty Cinderella in the world's kitchen, with nothing to do among men. Probably the Spartans were the most truthful of all ancient nations, and why? Because they had the least to say.

He recently led No. 7 to the alter, and, when asked for the ring, replied: "Parson, I've hooked on to six of 'em without a ring, and we kin get along this time. I'll try to remember it in the future, though."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A Tale of Abuse

A case has come to light in Sheridan which has aroused a feeling of deep indignation. A widow named Hall, who has a family of four children, was applied to Jan. 14 by a man who resides on a small farm about six miles northeast of that village, in the township of Evergreen, and who desired to get her eldest boy, a lad of about 13 years, to go and live with him and do chores for his board. The woman, being in very poor circumstances, was glad to find a place for the boy, and was assured that he should be well treated. A few days ago a rumor reached the widow that her boy was not being treated and cared for as she had reason to expect, whereupon she as soon as possible had her father see about the boy for her. The lad was found in a bad condition, his feet and hands badly frozen, several terrible sores on his feet, his back and sides showing bruises and sores where he had been pounded and then driven out with his frozen feet and hands to do chores during the coldest weather of the winter. His appearance and craving appetite showed him to be in a half-starved condition as well. He was examined by a physician, and an investigation of the matter will be pushed to the full extent of the law.

THE DEFENSE AT WORK.

Some Interesting Revelations Promised---An Effort to Inpeach Testimony.

The examinatron of Crouch and Holcomb, which was postponed on the 15th inst., because of lack of witnesses for the defense, resumed on Wednesday the 19th. A little delay was occasioned by the absence of counsel for the defense, and prosecution recalled Zora McGonegal. Was asked about the first time he saw Foy. He said it was in the yard at the Crouch house; Foy was listening in the yard to what everyone was saying; Foy appeared excited; I said it was singular so many could be killed in their beds without moving; I asked him if one man did all that shooting; he said no one man did all of it—there were two or three men; the east doors, he said, were never fastened; the murderers went in at the east door and killed the old man first; some men in the yard said the men who killed the woman ought to be strung up; Foy became very much excited and trembled so much that I noticed it particularly; I asked my boy to find out who he was; this was on Friday after the murder—at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning; Foy had his hands in his pockets, and appeared to be very eager to hear all that was said; I did not know Foy before.

Cross-examined: He breathed short and trembled in his arms and neck; I spoke of it to John Cranmore and my son on the way home; I did not think he was the murderer; I spoke to several people, but saw no one, except Foy, who appeared excited; I listened to hear what was said in the crowd, but I wanted particularly to watch Foy, he excited my curiosity.

Giles Hunt testified that he was at the Crouch house the morning after the murder, and that Jud took from his vest pocket some shells which he said he picked upon the floor; saw no shells on the floor myself; Jud did not seem to be affected.

Mrs. Elmer Hatch recalled by the defense; Galen Brown stopped at our house while he was at work; he said he got a letter out of Jud's overcoat pocket at the barn; it had no name signed, but he was going to get into the house and get some more; Brown volunteered the statement.

Elmer Hatch recalled by defense: I heard this conversation related by my wife; it was January 22; I was at the Crouch house one day and heard Jud say that the last word Polley said before going to bed was that he would give Jacob Crouch all the money he had in the morning; I heard only those few words—don't know what they were talking about.

Nettie Snyder recalled by defense: I worked at Holcomb's 10 days after the murder; I washed once; I swept in the boy's room; there were no bloody clothes there; I swept as many as three times, the trunk stood near the wall; I moved it and swept behind it; Jud went to town the day before the murder; he changed his shirt that day—that was the one I found; he did not change again at Holcomb's; Jud came to the house Friday and got his best clothes; I did not see any muddy boots belonging to Jud; he came up to the house the day of the murder, about noon, and put on his best clothes.

Dr. Williams recalled by defense; saw no blood in White's room except on the pillow and bed clothes; examined particularly.

Galen Brown was then called, but the sheriff reported that he had not come.

Harrison Snow re-called by defense: He was asked about the conversation he had with Jud, whether Jud appeared vindictive. Witness replied that he appeared cool and natural just as he always did. He related the conversation about the disposition of Jacob Crouch's property. Snow was asked if he heard Jud Crouch say the last words that Polley said to his father were "go to bed and sleep sound, in the morning I will pay you all the money I have for cattle." Witness did not hear Jud say so, but the next day heard Julia Reese tell this to his wife at the Crouch house.

A. R. Sutton, a livery stable keeper, testified to seeing Dan Holcomb at the Crouch house on the morning after the murder, between 9 and 10 o'clock; he had a handkerchief to his face; did not speak to him; he drove past us when we were going out of the house, driving very fast; saw Jud at the house; he showed no signs of grief.

Dr. Isaac Snyder, sworn: Was at the Crouch house the morning after the murder; saw Mr. Holcomb there about 10 o'clock; he appeared very much affected; he shed tears and said it was too bad to put out of the world so good an old man as Crouch who was nearly dead, to die anyway.

C. D. Harrington was recalled by the defense and cross-examined at length, the evident purpose was to impeach him. He was asked a large number of questions as to his movements for the past few months which indicated that he was a good deal of a traveler and had been at a multitude of different places in the state. Was in the Jackson state prison; there was no mistake about that; went by my own name; I was sent up from Adrian for a fight with a man; I think it was in '69; was never sent to state prison for passing counterfeit money; I joined the army in '63 and served in Missouri and Kansas; I was wounded several times. Witness admitted that he was once arrested for posoning his first wife, but it was not true, nor was he ever arrested by another wife for robbing her of money. He never had five wives; he thought two were enough.

Lester Goldsmith sworn: Live in Summit; reached the Crouch house about 8 o'clock the morning after the murder; saw two cartridges on the floor six inches from White's door; some one called Jud's attention to them; I saw him pick them up, someone said there would be nothing wrong to pick them up as they might be stepped on.

Cross-examined, Dr. Snyder said Jud showed no grief in particular; witness thought the Crouch family, especially Jud's grandmother, Jacob Crouch's mother, was not demonstrative; she was remarkable in one respect for stoicism; Jud seems to have the same disposition.

Mrs. Brown, wife of detective Brown, was called. She said her name was Alta Brown, and she was married to Galen Brown five years ago at Osseo, but separated from him in January, 1883. Have never been divorced from him. I did not go with my husband from Grand Rapids to Battle Creek on the 4th of July, 1883, nor at any other time. I was never in Grand Rapids in my life. I was not living with him from July to August of 1883, at the time he swore upon the stand that we traveled together on the train. Witness was asked if she had received a letter from her husband within a short time past, and replied she had. It was not upon her person but she could produce it, and she was excused to go after the letter. The letter was not admitted in evidence, but simply marked for reference.

Mrs. Jane Knickerbocker, sworn: Am sister to Mr. Holcomb; I was in the Crouch house; saw some one pick up a shell from the floor, and after that I saw Jud pick up two more; saw my sister and Goldsmith there; Mrs. Brown saw Jud pick them up, don't know who else were there except Goldsmith; helped clean up the house, put down carpets, and swept out the house; saw no blood in any room except under Jacob Crouch's bed on the carpet; none of the carpets were washed; never mentioned the shells to Pinkerton's men or the Prosecuting Attorney.

C. D. West sworn: Live in Olivet; am a Mason; know C. D. Herrington; have known him from November 10 to December 3; he did no work at Olivet; he did a little work cutting a stone table, about a quarter of a day; Herrington wanted to borrow 50 cents of me to get an express package; did not give it to him; he went away that day.

Court adjourned at this point till to-morrow morning.

HENRY M. EDDY

was the first witness sworn when court was called on the 20th inst. He said: Had resided at Horton 13 years. Was at the Crouch house the day after the murders. Acter the bodies were examined was stationed at White's room to keep visitors from remaining too long. Picked up an empty shell, and a strange gentleman asked witness to let him see it. Afterwards gave it to the coroner. It was given back by the coroner after examination. Don't know its calibre. Think it had been exploded. Witness testified he was a justice of peace and had been requested to stand in the room. He produced the shell, and further testified that no one known to him was in the room when he picked it up. Saw Jud when he got there, and met Dan Holcomb between 10 and 12 o'clock. Crouch said it would be best not to let the people in until after the doctors had been there. Saw clothes in Polley's room, but did not make a full examination of the room. Was a member of the coroner's jury, and with it when the rooms were looked over. Did not see or hear of any blood. Saw blood on the carpet in Polley's room.

Daniel D. Peterson sworn: Was on the coroner's jury and was at the Crouch house the day after the murders. Saw two shells near White's door. Witness named several persons who were present when he saw the shells. Jud was there and picked up the shells. A remark was made to Jud that he had better take care of them. He had them in his hand when witness last saw them. Saw clothing in Polley's room. Saw no blood anywhere except on the bed and bodies. Noticed the clothing when first entered. Examined the pockets of the clothes taken off by Polley the night before. Couldn't say whether there was blood on the clothes taken from the bureau. Noticed the shells as Jud came up. Don't know where Jud went after he took the shells. Jud appeared anxious. Nothing was disturbed until the coroner came. Foy was there, but witness did not see him in the room. The shells were lying a foot apart. Sheriff Winney said he saw a pile of clothes in Polley's room. Looked over it, but saw no blood on them.

Henry Mitchell was sworn, but his testimony did not materially help the defense, nothing of importance being adduced.

Gilbert H. Wilson, sworn: Have lived in Summit township, one mile from the Crouch homestead, all my life. Was with Jacob Hutchings the morning after the murders, and looked for and found fresh tracks along the railroad going toward Jackson. Afterwards learned they were made by Chas. Parker. Some tracks varying in length going down the road north of the highway. Know Jud Crouch, and saw him at the funeral. He shed tears there.

John O'Brien, a farmer of Summit, sworn: Know the Crouch family. Saw Jud at the funeral, and saw him manifest much feeling. He shed plenty of tears. Was at the house of Jacob D. Crouch the night before the murders, and stayed about an hour. Did not go up the next morning. Saw a track near the house, going from the house, made by about No. 8 boots. This was several days after the murders. It was covered with brush. Couldn't tell whether it was made by rubber or leather boots.

Mrs. Matthew Brown sworn: Am a sister of Dan Holcomb. Went to the Crouch house about 8 o'clock the morning after the murders. Saw Goldsmith, Peterson and Mrs. Knickerbocker at the house. Saw shells lying there, and called Jud's attention to them and he picked them up.

Mrs. Galen Brown "No. 1" was called, but about all that was learned was in regard to her whereabouts for several years, and the people with whom she had associated.

Galen E. Brown, the detective, was next called, and said: Know Mr. Harris, of the Pinkerton force; know Sheriff Winney. Don't recollect telling them I had a letter taken from Jud's pocket. Never told the sheriff I had a female detective in Holcomb's house and she had obtained valuable information; said I could put one there; never told any one the letter I got was dated Chicago and said "Go on with the work," and was signed by Capt. Crouch; the woman with me at Grand Rapids was my lawful wife; the same woman I married at Osseo was the one who stayed with me at Grand Rapids; she was my lawful wife; she was a Miss Wright and had a child with her. An effort was made to induce Brown to tell of his relations with his wives, but he peremptorily refused. A number of other questions, and answers irrelevant to the matter in hand followed, and court adjourned until afternoon.

Brown was called immediately after the court was called to order, the court previously stating that no further examination of Brown's life in Grand Rapids would be allowed. Under cross examination he denied having admitted he had shown the letters found in Jud's pocket to other persons; never told Detective Harris Dr. Gibson took the letters, though thought the doctor did so; knew James Harry of Battle Creek, but never told him he was married to Ella Kline, was never arrested for stealing; a brother of witness had trouble at Albion about a cracker mill.

Detective Harris sworn: Saw Brown in witness' room March 4 or 5. Brown said he had a letter in his clothes when he was shot, and that Dr. Gibson had taken it. Said he had shown the letter to James White. Saw Brown the latter part of January. Told him to see Sheriff Winney. Witness told the Lounsberry boy he would be remunerated if he would tell all he knew. Took the boy's statement in writing. Afterwards the boy's father said he had not told all. Witness got him in a room and took another statement; then intimated to the boy it would be better to tell all. Understood the boy had said he would kill a man at Holcomb's for $5. Told him White's reward was standing, and he had best tell all he knew.

Matthew Brown sworn: Reside in Spring Arbor. Was at Crouch's the morning after the murders. Julia Reese and Clemens were the only persons there were in the room where Crouch was. Julia said Polley told Crouch the night before going to bed, that in the morning he would pay him all the money he had for cattle.

Tunis Vorman, a resident of Summit, sworn: Live three-quarters of a mile from the Crouch house. Was there the morning after the murders. Saw Julia Reese. Witness repeated the words of Polley as given by Julia.

Mrs. Ed. Holcomb, sister-in-law of Dan, sworn: Was at Crouch's the morning after the murders and helped take up the carpets on the four lower rooms. Saw blood on two breadths under the bed on which Crouch slept. One spot was six inches from Polley's bed. None of the carpets were washed. Jud's clothes were taken from a satchel by Clara Lockwood. Didn't see any blood on them.

Mrs. Clara Lockwood, who assisted in taking up the carpets, testified the same as the same as the preceding witness. She had washed the clothing found at the Crouch house belonging to Jud and Foy, but saw no blood on it.

Frank Morrison sworn: Went to Crouch's with Charley Markus the morning after the murders. Saw Daniel Holcomb driving fast toward Crouch's. He whipped up his horse as if in a hurry.

Nothing of importance was brought out, the effort of the defense being devoted to showing that the actions of Holcomb and Jud were natural on the morning after the murders.

INTEREST WANING.

The attendance on the 21st was not larger than that ordinarily found in any justice court, and but little interest was manifested in the testimony of witnesses for the defense.

The first witness called on the morning of the 21st, was Warren T. Baker of Calhoun county, near Union City: Knew James Foy, who worked for him two years. He left in the spring of 1879 and came back in February, 1880, staying until September, 1881. Foy was there during all of June of that year. When he first came Foy said he had been in the west wandering around. Witness didn't know Foy until he came tramping along and asked for a job. Foy said he had worked for Dan Holcomb and witness considered that a first class recommendation, and on the strength of it gave Foy work. Occasionally Foy went away for a day or two at a time while employed by witness. When Foy came back the second time he had been at Holcomb's during the interval. Foy while he lived with witness, drank a great deal of beer and carried a pistol. Saw him with a pistol when he came back after he first went away. Once, while in a buggy with Foy, the latter pulled out a pistol and fired suddenly at the ground. Witness never had trouble with Foy, who used to get drunk often. Did not regard him as a desperate man, nor think strange that he should carry a pistol. Foy while living with witness went to a political meeting at Union City and was arrested for disturbing it while drunk. This was the only time witness knew him to be arrested. Witness testified that when Foy was sober he was a quiet, industrious fellow. Witness understood Foy left Holcomb's shortly before coming to him. Baker's wife corroborated his testimony.

Mrs. Elmer Hatch, sworn: Knew Galen Brown. Talked with him about a letter he claimed to have found in Jud's pocket. Brown read the letter to her. It was dated Chicago, three days before the murders, and said, "Go on with the work." Brown would not let witness have it in her hands, nor see it.

Geo. Neely sworn: Live at Liberty. Saw Dan Holcomb in everyday clothes at Crouch's place the day after the murders. He wore overalls tucked in his boots.

Homer Peterson said he saw Jud and Foy driving on a gallop toward the farm in the morning. They were in a buggy.

George Garrett an employe at the Marion barn; Knew Foy; never saw him show a pistol to any man in the barn; Foy used to come to the barn sometimes.

Frank Smith, proprietor of the Hurd house, produced his register for August and September last, and showed "B. L. Crouch" registered there August 30. This is considered a telling point, as the letter claimed to have been found by Brown is said by him to be dated Aug. 22.

C. B. Bush, an official of the Michigan Central railroad, offered testimony tending to show that Herrington could not have reached Jackson on that road, as testified.

Wm. Brown, clerk of the Commercial hotel, sworn: Knew Herrington, who had registered at the hotel as Herrington and C. D. Harrison. He registered under the latter name on Oct. 26 and left on the 28th. On the 17th of December he registered as Herrington. Had a buggy the first time he was there, hired from Sutton's stable. Had it almost four hours. Said he was going to his sister's. The first time he registered during the night. Saw him in the morning when he arose. He said he was going to buy two car loads of horses to take to California. The cross-examination of this witness was for the purpose of getting Herrington into Jackson in November, as the latter claimed in his testimony; but, so far as this witness was concerned, it was a failure.

Sylvester Stevens took the stand and testified to the very bad reputation of Ella Shannon, the witness whose testimony created considerable comment when examined by the prosecution. Miss Carrie Fisk, a teacher in the Crouch district, corroborated Stevens' testimony as to the Shannon girl's reputation, and Charles H. Snyder knew that Ella Shannon would not be believed under oath, and several others testified to the same thing.

Alexander Brown sworn: Had seen Galen Brown at the Crouch house. He inquired for Jud, who was not at home. He then went away. Did not follow him, or see anyone else do so. [This was to contradict Galen Brown's testimony that he was shadowed on the day in question.]

In the afternoon Warren D. Baker was called, and testified to Foy's conduct while living with him.

Mrs. Harrison Snow, who lives near the Crouch place, and was there the morning after the murders, gave the substance of a conversation between Pelley and Jacob D. Crouch the night before the murders, as reported by Julia Reese. Saw Jud pick up the shells. Saw Dan Holcomb there. Didn't notice how he was dressed. Witness took a pillow saturated with blood up stairs, and picked a ball from it.

Wm. Davis, of Ogemaw county, sworn: Live near William Holcomb's. Saw Daniel Holcomb in October. Saw him have a pistol with a shell extractor, in front of Wm. Holcomb's house. Afterwards heard Dan say he had lost it, and helped him hunt for it in the woods. Dan hunted a great deal while there, around Hardwood Lake. He used to go into the woods after deer. Don't know what calibre the pistol was, but should think it about 38. The day he lost it he had been hunting. He searched his pockets for the pistol and said he had lost it. We went out and looked over the ground where he had been. Holcomb said he bought the pistol as a present for his brother. Think it was a new pistol from the lock. One of the shells picked up in Crouch's house was shown to witness, who said it looked about the size.

BUT LITTLE WORK

was done in the Crouch examination case on the 21st inst. Mrs. Galen E. Brown was called for the first witness, but nothing beyond her denial of ever being in a house of ill fame in Toledo, was elicted. Her testimony however, was flatly contradicted by R. W. McMahon a detective of Toledo, who swore to haveing taken her from a house of questionable reput in that city, and sent to her home in Hillsdale.

Sheriff Winney was then re-called and some discussion ensued as to whether he should testify in regard to the opposition to offering a reward. It was so decided and Winney was sworn. He said he advised Mr. Holcomb at one time not to offer a reward. He never expressed great confidence in Galen Brown and knew him only in connection with this case. Had a conversation with him in the presence of Detective Harris and Elmer Hatch, but Brown did not state that he had stolen a letter from Jud, nor that he had a woman detective at Holcomb's.

The defense then called Mr. Harris for the purpose of showing that Winney did make such statements as suggested by the questions put to him, but the court ruled out such irrelevant testimony and Mr. Harris was dismissed.

Capt. Byron Crouch was unable to leave his room to-day and an adjournment was ordered to Tuesday next. The prosecution signified its intention of presenting a little more testimony after the defense had finished.

The Captain's Testimony.

The Crouch examination was resumed on the 25th of March, when Capt. Crouch was at once placed upon the stand, and testified that he left San Antonio July last, and was at Ogalalla Neb., and then went to Dakota. Arrived in Jackson August 30, and went directly out to his people. He had heard of the letter stated to have been found by Galen E. Brown, but knew nothing about such a letter, and did not remember of employing a man named Mathews, though he had in his employ from 30 to 70 men. On cross-examination the captain refused to state his indebtedness to his father, but referred Mr. Gibson to Sheriff Winney, who had the papers. He said he was either at San Antonio or on his way to his ranch at the time of the murder, and he never saw a telegram announcing the tragedy until after he had read it in the San Antonio paper on Friday, and he left the following Sunday for Jackson.

The captain then gave a record of himself from a period before to some time subsequent to the date of the letter purporting to have been found by Brown, which was dated at San Antonio August 22 and signed Mathews per B. L. C. Witness left his uncle in Nebraska in July, going to Kansas City, thence to Omaha, thence to Ogalalla, arriving at the latter place the 23d and remaining until Aug. 4, stopping at the Leach house. From there he went to Denver via Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., thence to Cheyenne remaining one day and then on to Sidney, which he reached about August 12, returning by a varied route to Kansas City, where he arrived August 25. Thence to Elkhart and to Jackson via Chicago, reaching here August 30, and leaving for Texas again September 5.

His business here was to effect a settlement of his brother Dayton's estate. His journey west was on private business. In answer to Mr. Gibson anent the rumor of the captain's appearance in Chicago a few days previous to the murder he said:

I desire to state right here that whoever originated the story that I was in Chicago the 20th of November put afloat the basest falsehood that ever escaped the lips of a human being. I had written that I would be home November 29, but was obliged to serve 10 days on the grand jury of my county.

Replying to the fourth question he said:

My father executed some papers to me regarding my brother's estate when I was here in September, but I decline to state any of the amounts or to divulge the particulars of that purely business transaction between my father, my family and myself.

Witness sent his father $19,000 at one time and $2,500 at another from Dayton's estate. The captain refused to state what Dayton's estate was valued at. No partition of property has been made between heirs. Witness would place no valuation on his father's estate. Didn't think it would exceed $20,000.

The captain was very emphatic in voicing his opposition to Eunice's marriage with Henry White. He said he never labored with more zeal to prevent an occurrence than he did the marriage. He never liked White and severed all friendly relations with his sister when he found she was determined to marry the man of her choice but not his, and ceased all correspondence except of a business nature. He discontinued writing her to show the sincerity of his advice to her. He purchased her interest in their brother's estate, but he declined to state the terms or produce the agreement. He never made any remittances to Eunice, but made them to his father, who he supposed divided properly. He employed detectives in Chicago on his way here, just after the murder, and still retains them. He authorized a Jackson gentleman to be on the alert for any underhanded work that might be made against the family. Witness had been warned by friends that he would probably be arrested for the crime, but he expressed no fear of such a move. He had repeatedly advised his father not to keep money in the house, but he would disregard the advice, and especially during late years. He first saw Foy in 1874 at Holcomb's, but never saw him in the south and would not have known him on the street. Jacob Crouch asked Byron to return home in November that he might get all his children together for a final distribution of the property and to avoid any misunderstanding.

He said his theory of the murder was that it was committed by persons old in crime. He had instructed detectives to probe every clue to the bottom. He refused to state the nature of the reports he had received from Pinkerton.

Mr. Hewlett asked the witness a few questions, to which he answered and explained the time and manner of his receiving the news of the murder. He had talked to Dan and Jud a good deal regarding the affair, and the latter's theory of the murder is that three people did the deed.

Witness admitted that his father had administered several severe scoldings to him, but he never requested his father to indorse a note for him. Jacob Crouch had expressed fear lest the captain should become insolvent, and while he would willingly bear his son's debts, he worried for fear there would not be enough left to provide for little Jud as he would like.

In answer to a redirect question witness stated that all the expenses had been borne by himself, Dan and Jud. He had not shown the reports from Pinkerton's agency to the defense until a few days ago.

Detective Harris was re called and swore that he was present at the conversation between Galen Brown and Sheriff Winney when the former stated that he had stolen a letter from Jud's pocket and that he had a woman at Holcomb's.

The defense announced that their testimony was all in and the court adjourned until afternoon.

Capt. Crouch was recalled and stated that he had placed the Pinkerton reports in Wilson's charge to ascertain if the charges were correct and not to aid the defense. Detective Harris was re-called, and stated Foy told him about January 9 that he had been on the Mississippi about three years ago.

The real sensation of the day was the testimony of William Carrier, who was recalled by the prosecution. He stated that when Foy was on the train bound for Union City, when he shot Elmer Schuler, he displayed a very large roll of bills. Foy had been drinking slightly, but was not apparently intoxicated. He was quite communicative to witness and anxious to discuss the Crouch murder, and stated that anyone was perfectly safe in visiting the Crouch house, providing they minded their own business. If they meddled with what did not concern them they would be bored with a bullet, as he had a shotgun and two revolvers. In reply to witness' question, if the matter didn't point towards home, Foy replied: "It's queer the detectives don't get on to it."

After some delay Prosecuting Attorney Hewlett announced that the prosecution supposed the defense would consume the entire day. They were unprepared to present all the remainder of the testimony and asked to adjourn to 9:30 to-morrow. Hunt then stated to the defense if there was any more testimony on their side he wished they would produce it this afternoon, if possible, whereon William A. Pinkerton of Chicago was called.

He said during a conversation with Capt. Crouch witness asked him if he should proceed with the investigation, if the matter should land in the midst of the family; when the captain replied that he wanted the guilty parties brought to justice whoever they were, and instructed Pinkerton to probe every clue to the bottom. After a brief statement from Mrs. Philista Wheeler about the blood stains at the house, the court adjourned to 9:30 to-morrow.

STATE ITEMS.

John Kelley of Hickory Corners, Barry county, was run over by the cars near Hastings, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

The home of Horace Peck, a well-known lumberman of Saranac was completely destroyed by fire a few days since, at a loss of over $2,000.

Hon. N. H. Bitely, of Lawton, Van Buren county, died on the 19th inst. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of the county, and for three terms represented his district in the Senate of the state legislature.

R. G. Peters, a Manistee lumberman and merchant is involved in the bribery cases now before the Ontario legislature.

Capt. Byron L. Crouch is dangerously ill at the Hurd house in Jackson. He has a severe attack of pleurisy, caused by nervous prostration.

A well attended meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held in Lansing on the 20th inst., at which time Detroit was chosen as the place and June 18 as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

L. D. Bean, a well to-do farmer of Spring Arbor, Jackson county, a particular friend of the Crouch and Holcomb families, has become a raving maniac, presumably caused by excitement over the Crouch case.

While Perry Farr, a mechanic of Chester, Eaton county, was at work on a building he fell with a chisel in his hand, which stuck in his throat, severing the carotid artery, and causing immediate death.

Rev. William Halstaedt, who for over 40 years been pastor of Trinity Lutheran church of Monroe, died in that city on the 22nd inst., aged 73 years.

Between $8,000 and $10,000 worth of logs were swept into the lake at Grand Haven the other day. The accident was caused by the giving way of the boom under the ice pressure.

A pardon is being urged upon Gov. Begole for James Hitchcock, who killed Stephenson, near Mason, in 1852. He has been in prison 32 years, is 62 years of age, but is still hale and hearty. He claims to have killed the man accidentally during a scuffle with two men who assaulted him.

Ishpeming, Marquette county, in relation to its number of inhabitants, has the largest foreign population of any city of any state in the union. This a fact not generally known, and is gleaned from the last census report.

The notorious Clark shooting case has been again postponed in the Ingham circuit. The complaining witness, Sophia Clark of Chicago, was in Lansing recently. One of her eyes is totally blind from the effects of the shot, and her health is much shattered. It will be remembered that about a year ago a well known Battle Creek man came to Lansing with a woman whom he called his wife. Soon after another Mrs. Clark appeared on the scene from Battle Creek, and meeting the other woman at the Chapman House, shot her in the head.

Manistee boasts of one of the largest and most convenient post-offices in the state.

A new grist mill, costing $15,000 is to be built at Vernon, Shiawassee county, this spring.

Mr. Lacey has introduced a silver bill in the House prohibiting the issue of treasury notes of less than $5, and authorizing the issue of certificates of $1 and $2. It also provides for the suspension the coinage of silver dollars, provided an excess exists.

B. S. Williams & Co. of Kalamazoo, manufacturers of the Storm Wind engine, recently shipped a car-load of goods to Australia and to Southern Africa.

The public building committee will report $200,000 for the Detroit postoffice.

J. A. Nealey, charged with participation in the murder of Phillips, who has been undergoing examination at Lexington, was discharged.

Ice in the straits shows signs of breaking up, and vessel men rejoice.

A crayon factory will soon be established at Battle Creek. The new industry is conducted by the Union school furniture company, and bids fair to be very successful. This makes the third crayon factory in this country, the others being at Waltham, Mass., and Sandusky, Ohio.

The new Kalkaska county court house was considerably injured by fire a few days since.

St. Clair is working hard to get the county seat.

During the week ending March 22, 600 Canadian immigrants entered the United States at Port Huron.

It is rumored that the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company will soon erect a new depot in Flint.

Julius C. Burrows has been nominated by President Arthur to be solicitor of the Treasury.

The colored men of Michigan, by representative met in Battle Creek on the 25th of March. A goodly representation was present, and the business of the convention was very interesting to the participants. A series of resolutions was introduced setting forth their grievances and submitting their views as to the proper remedies for the same.

A report, which if true may be the means of uncovering some of the mystery surrounding the Crouch case, is that Prosecuting Attorney Hewlett during his recent visit to Buffalo, discovered that Moses W. Polley, the murdered drover, had been paid a $50 bill at a bank there; that as Polley doubted the genuineness of the note, its number was taken; and that Jud Crouch had paid out in Chicago a $50 bill with that number, which is now in the hands of the police there.

Frank S. Sleeper, of Kalamazoo, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, set fire to a straw stack, crawled into it and was burned to a crisp. He was a finely educated young man, son of a former probate judge of Kalamazoo county, and a brother of Henry Sleeper of the state land office.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	$ [illegible] @ 1 00
Flour	5 25 @ 5 50
Corn	48 @ 54
Oats	35 @ 36
Clover Seed, ℔ bu	5 60 @ 5 75
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 25
Dried Apples, ℔ lb	6 @ 7
Peaches	12 @ 14
Cherries	15 @ 19
Butter, ℔ lb	24 @ 26
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	7 00 @ 7 55
Pork, dressed, ℔ 100	8 50 @ 8 60
Pork, mess	18 00 @ 18 50
Pork, family	18 50 @ 18 50
Hams	13 @ 14
Shoulders	8 @ 9
Lard	10½ @ 11
Beef, extra mess	11 50 @ 12 00
Wood, Beech and Maple	7 00
Wood, Maple	7 00
Wood, Hickory	7 00

A Leap Year Episode.

From the Burlington Free Press.

"Say, George, I'm going to pop—"

The young man reached for his hat with a frightened expression of countenance, and faltered out something about an engagement with a man down at the hotel.

"Why, George, you ain't going so early, are you? I was just going to say that if you'd stay a little while longer I'd pop—"

George disappeared through the parlor door, and was hastily fumbling for the catch-lock in the hall.

"Say, George—what's the matter?" she cried, rushing out after him. "What are you going away in such a hurry for? If you'll stop just a few moments longer I'll pop—"

But George was thrashing around in the storm-house, and jabbing the door all over to find the latch. He finally burst a hinge off and was kiting down the path like a frightened deer, when his girl stuck her head out into the frosty air and bawled so that she could be heard a block away:

"Say, George! if you'll come back I'll pop some corn!"

George came back.

The Heroic Mother.

H. W. Beecher.

We see a household brought up well. A mother who took alone the burden of life when her husband laid it down, without property, out of her penury, by her planning and industry, night and day, by her fullness of love, by her fidelity, bring up her children; and life has six men, all of whom are like pillars in the temple of God. And O, do not read to me of the campaigns of Cæsar; tell me nothing about Napoleon's wonderful exploits. I tell you that, as God and angels look down upon the silent history of that woman's administration, and upon those men-building processes which went on in her heart and mind through a score of years, nothing external, no outward development of kingdoms, no empire-buildings, can compare with what she has done. Nothing can compare in beauty, and wonder and admirableness, and divinity itself, to the silent work in obscure dwellings of faithful women bringing their children to honor and virtue and piety. I tell you, the inside is larger than the outside. The loom is more than the fabric. The thinker is more than the thought. The builder is more than the building.

A clergyman in Pontiac, Mich., it is alleged, went to sleep on the platform at a recent union meeting, and, being requested to offer a prayer grunted out with a yawn: "Gol darn it! kindle it yourself, Maria."—Waifs.

THE NEWS.

NEWS NOTES

MALCONTENTS

The 1,500 residents of Pocahontas, Va., each one of whom has a relative or near friend buried half a mile underground in the blazing mine in which the frightful explosion occurred some time ago, have become intensely excited over the action of the company in sealing up the drifts in order to smother the flames. They regard it as virtually leaving 150 bodies to be consumed by the flames, and are beginning to make threats against the company's officials. The culmination of this sentiment was reached a few nights ago, when a meeting was held for the purpose of compelling the company to open the mine that the bodies of those who were in it might be removed and have christian burial. Threats of violence were freely made, but at length a better feeling prevailed, and it is believed that nothing rash will be done. It has finally been decided to drill wells in the mine and flood it, and thus extinguish the flames. The drills will be put in operation at once, but it will be at least two months before the mine can be flooded.

CONGRESS

MARCH 19.

SENATE.—The committee of Indian affairs reported it expedient to establish a military school west of the Mississippi for the training of Indian youths. The salaries of United States district judges formed the subject of a long debate, but the matter was not acted upon. The bill to aid in the establishment and support of common schools was taken up as unfinished business, and discussed at length by Messrs. Sherman, Ingalls, Saulsbury, Logan, Blair, et. al. Blair's speech occupied several hours in its delivery. The Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported and placed on the House calendar, limiting the coinage of the double eagle, and discontinuing the coinage of certain other United States coins. Other business was disposed of, and then the long expected struggle over the whisky bill began. Mr. Morrison speaking first in support of the bill. The bill will be taken up again to-morrow and consideration of it concluded.

MARCH 20.

SENATE.—Another resolution was introduced and agreed to calling for a statement of the expenses relating to the star route trial in the last three years. The bill increasing the salaries of the district judges was taken from the table, but was not acted upon. Several committee reports were received, and other business was laid aside for the consideration of the educational appropriation bill introduced by Senator Blair. The bill makes appropriations for 15 years, the first to be $15,000,000, and decreasing one million dollars each year. The bill was ably discussed pro and con, some exceedingly caustic remarks being made by Senators in their criticism of the bill, the object of which is intended to prevent excessive illiteracy, some even going so far as to regard the bill as the death knell of the school system of the country. The measure was discussed until 5 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The contested election case of Garrison vs. Mayo of Virginia was settled in favor of the former, and the oath was at once administered. The military academy appropriation bill, which appropriates $314,516, was passed. The morning hour was dispensed with and the bonded extention bill, was taken up. Mr. Willis of Kentucky taking the floor first in advocacy of the measure. Messrs. Boodhead of Missouri and Belford of Colorado also supported the measure, while Messrs. Blount and Reese of Georgia made strong speeches in opposition to it. No action was taken, and further consideration of the measure will be resumed on Saturday.

MARCH 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Blair of New Hampshire read a letter from a prominent citizen of that state stating that the friends and family of Lieut. Greely were very anxious that the bill offering a reward should pass. The bill increasing the salaries of district judges was taken up, but was not acted upon beyond the submission of several amendments. The bill giving temporary aid to common schools was called for, as unfinished business. A debate followed, several amendments were offered, and the matter went over.

HOUSE.—The entire session was devoted to the consideration of private bills. No attempt was made to call the bonded extension bill, and the House soon adjourned.

MARCH 22.

HOUSE.—Several committee reports were received and referred for further consideration, when the House went into committee of the whole on the bonded whisky bill. The committee on appropriations reported the pension appropriation bill. As reported the measure appropriates $20,684,400.

MARCH 24.

SENATE.—The bill to increase the salaries of United States district judges was taken up and discussed, but not acted upon. The question of the admission of Dakota was brought up, and an effort made to fix a day for further consideration of the bill, but the attempt proved a failure. Blair's educational bill was next taken up and hotly discussed, some exceedingly caustic remarks being made by Senators Morgan, Vest, et. al.

HOUSE.—Among bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Morrill of Kansas to equalize invalid pensions and to abolish distinctions on account of rank in service. By Messrs. Money of Mississippi and Morse of Massachusetts, to facilitate cheaper telegraphic communication. By Mr. Brentz of Washington Territory, to create and admit into the union the state of Tacoma. In view of the impending flood at New Orleans and vicinity, a joint resolution was, after much discussion, introduced, appropriating $300,000, to be expended under direction of the secretary of war, for the prevention of the impending disaster. The matter was referred to the committee on appropriations with instructions to report at once.

MARCH 25.

SENATE.—The bill increasing the salaries of district judges to $5,000 per year was passed. The bill for the re adjustment of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes was favorably reported. The Senate then took up the education bill, and continued the discussion of that measure until time for executive session, after which adjournment was ordered.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the bonded whisky bill, and discussed that measure at great length. Mr. Ellis of Louisana asked to report a joint resolution providing that the $125,000 unexpended of the appropriation for the Ohio flood sufferers may be used for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi and tributaries. The matter was discussed but not acted upon.

FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Frederick W. Gagow and wife, who came to Chicago a month ago from Leipsig, Germany, were found dead in their sleeping room in a west side boarding house a few days ago, having committed suicide by hanging. They could not speak English, and the cause assigned is despondency from failing to get work.

The spirit of Osman Digma and some of his fanatical adherents is far from broken.

Secretary Folger issued an order a few days since forbidding certain Cuban outlaws from landing on our shores.

At Pottsville, Pa., a young man named O'Neill, living at Hecksherville, carelessly pointed a gun at a companion named McAniny. The weapon was discharged and McAniny instantly killed.

Five Negro children were found murdered in a house near Mc Bean, Georgia, a few days ago. Their heads were split completely open. No clue to the murderer.

George Grace, aged 18, of Cape May, became angry because his father punished him, and to be revenged bought a quantity of rats-bane and put it in the coffee prepared for breakfast. The entire family of six were made seriously ill, but the prompt efforts of the physician saved their lives.

The bill abolishing the contract labor system in the Ohio penitentiary has passed the Senate and is now before the House for concurrence in the amendments.

It is now positively known that the amount stolen from the Pacific Express company by Prentiss Tiller in St. Louis amounts to $160,000.

An accident occurred on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad near Salem, Ohio, a few days ago, killing the fireman and engineer, and seriously injuring a number of others.

Gladstone is in very poor health, and his physicians and friends feel considerably alarmed.

A mob appeared before the jail at Marysville, Kansas, the other night, and compelled the jailer to open the door, when they took from his cell Samuel Frazer, convicted of the murder of John Pennington and wife, and took him to a bridge and hung him.

The French have gained another victory in Tonquin.

Shipments of gold from this country to Europe continue.

Ten men were instantiantly killed and another seriously injured by an explosion in a coal mine near Shumakin, Pa.

The Virginia Senate have adopted resolutions which have been sent to the United States Senate, demanding the resignation of Senator Mahone.

An explosion in Merriman & Morgan's oil works in Cleveland, Ohio resulted in the death of three men. They were burned to death—not a particle of flesh remaining on their bones.

England has decided to negotiate with the Arabs, and a special officer will be sent out for that purpose.

The secretary of the navy asks for additional appropriations for that branch of the government's work.

Gen. Graham is impatient for another battle.

Canadian authorities ask that the obstructions to the transportation of merchandise through the United States be removed. The "obstructions" alluded to consist of United States officials and their inspection fees.

O. A. Carpenter, charged with the murder of Zora Burns in Lincoln, Ill., some time ago, has been acquitted.

Emperor William celebrated his 87th birthday on the 22nd inst.

Ed. Dowse, a Negro living near McBean, Georgia, murdered his family of five children, to get rid of supporting them. He is under arrest.

The Republican managers are busy at work making preparations for the national convention.

Ex-Senator Dorsey wants to be allowed to testify in the pending star-route investigation.

The rout of the Chinese is acknowledged to be complete.

Mrs. George Wilcox, a sister of ex United States Treasurer Spinner has been placed in the insane asylum at Birmingham, N. Y.

All communication with Khartoum is cut off by rebels.

Denied that the Pope is to leave Rome.

James L. Kirk and a man named Feyant, minors, were killed at Pottsville, Pa., a few days ago.

Another result of the reading of the blood and-thunder stories comes from Millersburg, Pa. Three boys, aged 14, 15 and 16, robbed a peddler of $900 and a gold watch. The boys were arrested.

McPherson's banking bill will not be reached before the middle of May.

Congressman Horr of Michigan voted against the postoffice appropriation bill.

President Arthur's state dinners cost this government $5,000 apiece.

A cyclone passed over the vicinity of Columbia, S. C., a few days ago, doing great damage.

Its most vigorous defenders admit that the bill to receive Dakota into the sisterhood of states will not pass this session.

Osman Digma tells his followers that he possesses the power to render English bullets harmless. One more battle will convince the Egyptians that Osman Digma is off.

The law giving colored people the right to eat in all hotels and restaurants has been declared constitutional by the Ohio legislature.

At the Democratic caucus on tariff legislation, held at Washington the other night, a resolution to support the Morrison bill was adopted by a rousing majority.

Congress is urged to pass a bill pensioning all soldiers of the late war.

A cyclone caused great destruction near Dayton, O., the other afternoon.

GLEANINGS.

Bret Harte claims to have German, English and Hebrew blood in his veins.

Last year's Cape diamond export value is put down at nearly $14,000,000.

The Boston *Transcript* is the only daily paper in the world owned exclusively by ladies.

The combination of the quinine manufacturers of the world is broken, and prices are much lower in New York.

Three of New York's leading life insurance companies have written $180,000,000 of new insurance the past year.

When Wendell Phillips was told that his end was near, he said: "I have no fear of death. I am as ready to die to-day as at any time."

One hundred and forty live partridges from Tennessee have been distributed in lots of about a dozen each among several towns in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the hope that they will remain and breed there.

The assessed value of the taxable property in Missouri last year was $656,250,413, an increase of $6,983,171 over the valuation of 1882, and $54,528,030 over that of 1881. The State taxes collected last year amounted to $3,345,272.

According to the *Medical Record* insurance tables show that a man who abstains from alcohol has, at 20 years of age, a chance of living 41.2 years; at 30, 36.5 years; at 40, 28.8 years. An intemperate man's chance at 20 is 15.6 years; at 30, 12.8, and at 40, 11.6.

Male education and female education in India, when compared with each other, present a striking contrast. The total female population is 99,500,000, and the total male population 103,000,000, but only 127,000 females are under instruction at school, as against 2,517,620 males. In one case the percentage at school is .84; in the other it is 16.28.

The bee martin is highly valued by farmers as a mortal enemy to hawks. Woe to the blue darters and huge henkillers when attacked by those plucky policemen of the poultry-yard. Whenever they are wanted, all the farmer has to do is to elevate a little box, with holes in the sides, and a high pole, and soon the martins will come and fill it. —*Camilla (Ga.) Clarion.*

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, was understood, from a communication to the *Gazette*, to be a champion of the justifiability of suicide under certain circumstances. He writes now, in substance, that when it is determined by an individual, with the approval of his friends, that it is "no longer worth while to drift about on this sinful planet," he is then justified "in sailing into the hereafter by his own act."

There are three little wicks to the lamp of a man's life, brain, blood and breath. Press the brain a little, its light goes out, followed by both the others. Stop the heart a minute and out go all three of the wicks. Choke the air out of the lungs and presently the fluid ceases to supply the other centers of flame, and all is soon stagnation, cold and darkness.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

"Of course I will not sing unless I get my money," says Mme. Patti; "you have no idea how much better I do when I know the money is in my pocket. Albani taught me that years ago. 'Child,' said Albani, 'never sing unless you are sure of your pay.' I have followed Albani's advice, and I really believe my success has been largely due to my habit of insisting upon payment of my services after the first act of the opera I am singing."

A recent letter from Florida says that no doubts can be entertained as to the rapidity and permanence of new settlements in Florida. They are springing up as if by magic all over the length and breadth of the land, and prices are obtained for town lots which would appear almost fabulous in many of the old cities of the East. It is claimed, and perhaps not very erroneously, that the population of the State has nearly doubled since the census of 1880.

The Self-acting Sewing Machine Company of Leadenhall street, London, has taken out and is working a patent which will save the necessity for the use of either hands or feet. The new motor drives the sewing machine by a process of clock-work—neither bulky nor complicated. The motive power is completely under control, so that while it can be made to drive a needle at the rate of about a thousand stitches a minute, it can also be worked slowly.

There is nothing at present known that can displace the carbon in electric lights. The carbons for the voltaic are system are mostly made in Cleveland, and cost $50 a thousand. For the incandescent light carbonized bamboo, linen thread and cardboard are used. The base of the Cleveland carbons is petroleum coke. It is ground fine, then mixed and pressed under heavy hydraulic pressure to give it adhesiveness. The process is partly a secret one.—*George Wordsworth.*

The red sunsets continue to bother the minds of the scientists. Professor Cassamajor, of New York, offers the latest explanation, which is to the effect that a ring similar to that of Saturn is forming around the earth's equator. The volcanic hypothesis, however, still seems to be received with most favor, though the improbability of volcanic matter being maintained at so great an elevation for a period of five months, to say nothing of the difficulty of its motion through the atmosphere remains to disparage such a theory.

Two members of a party of burglars recently apprehended in London were women, who were attired as men.

How to Save Boys.

Spirit of the Farm.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associations, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor—very few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish the demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other means whatever.

Denominational Differences.

Independent.

The superficial differences between denominations are the burden of numerous stories, a few of which we gather, hoping that, if each one of them shall be old and stale to somebody, yet one or more of the lot will be new to each reader. The difference between "High Church" and "Low Church" was felicitously explained by the pastor of a *floating* bethel, who, when asked whether his was High or Low, responded that that depended entirely upon the tide. An English caterer distinguished them otherwise, however. When desired to prepare an entertainment, he required to know whether they were High Church or Low Church; "because," said he, "if they are Low Church we eats 'em; if they are High Church we drinks 'em." The difference between Old School and New School Presbyterians was described in quite as happy a manner by some one who said he believed it consisted in this: that the Old School stood up when it prayed, and the New School stood up when it sang. The difference between a Universalist and a Unitarian was wittily expressed by Starr King while still belonging to the former body: "The Universalists believe that God is too good to damn them, while the Unitarians believe that they are too good to be damned." The difference between a Methodist and a Baptist was set forth by the concluding remarks of a spirited discussion between two members of those denominations, when the Baptist remarked: "I don't like you Methodists anyhow, for you have too much machinery about you"; "to which the Methodist brother promptly retorted:—"I don't care if we have; we don't run it by water."

The temple of Jerusalem, writes a Paris correspondent of the Boston Pilo is to be rebuilt by the combined efforts and contribution of 12 American millionaires, two of whom have already

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WHICH HAS BEEN HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY, FOR ITS PURE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

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I offer to those building or who are intending to build, a fine stock of

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IRA SLADE,

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Every attention paid to the to the travelling public. First class in every particular. Terms moderate. One of the best stables in the county in the connection with the house. 5 n33

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Accomplishes what its name implies, and no medicine is equal to it for Epizootic. A trial of one 25 cent package condition powders, or a 50 cent sure cure for heaves will produce greater results than four times the expenditure in any other remedy and convince the most skeptical of their real worth and reliability. Remember that these remedies are put upon the market as the best in the world. They are used by the most prominent Livery, Sale, Transportation and Express stables in Chicago, Detroit and other places. FOR SALE BY, WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is gurranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Whitehead & Mitchell.

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