Birmingham Eccentric.

WHITEHEAD & WITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM — MICHIGAN.

TIMELY EDITION.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A Communication for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be brief. Be sure to date your letter. Sign a pseudonym. In have the errors and sight errors corrected. Proper names are often difficult to decipher because of the carelessness manner in which they are written.

AROUND GREAT STATE.

Poisonous Cheese.

At the meeting of the state board of health, July 14, Dr. Vaughan presented a report of his investigations on poisonous cheese. It is well known that cases of severe illness follow the eating of some cheese. Such instances are of frequent occurrence in the Northern German countries and in the United States. In England they are less frequently observed; while in France, where much cheese is made and eaten, these cases are said to occur very rare ly. A few years ago the reputation of a large cheese factory in Northern Ohio was destroyed by the great number of cases of alarming illness arising from eating its cheese. Dairymen know this disease as "sick" cheese.

KINDS OF CHEESE THAT ARE POISONOUS.

A German author says: "The numerous kinds of cheese, prepared in small families, or on small farms, are generally the cause of the symptoms; while it is quite exceptional to hear of symptoms arising from the kind of cheese prepared in large quantities." Some two years ago, a family in Alpena, Mich., was poisoned by eating of cottage cheese; but the cheese that produced so many in this state last year was made at one of the largest factories in the state and by a thoroughly experienced cheese maker. The old Swiss cheeses, such as Limburger and Schweitzer, have never been known to be poisonous.

EFFECTS OF THE CHEESE.

The symptoms produced by "sick" cheese, as reported by German and American physicians, agree quite closely and are as follows: Some hours after eating there is with a sense of constriction, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, headache, sometimes double vision, and marked nervous prostration. In rare instances the sufferer dies from collapse. As a rule recovery occurs in a few days, at most, after a few days. The symptoms of cheese poisoning have been observed in manned assets and fish-poisoning are very similar, though death results more frequently from the others mentioned than from cheese poisoning.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE POISONOUS CHEESE.

There is no certain means aside from a chemical examination by which poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most reliable rule which is at hand is probably that proposed by D. Vaughan a year ago, which is as follows: "Press a small strip of blotting paper (which may be soaked in any drug store) against a freshly cut surface of the cheese, and if the cheese is poisonous, instantly and intensely the cheese may be regarded as suspicious. When the paper is left any green cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. The juice of cheese be dry a small bit should be rubbed up in a quart volume of water, and the paper should then dipped in the water. Dr. Vaughan does not claim that this test is free from error, but as the most reliable ready means now known. Every grocery man should apply this test to the cheese he sells at retail.

The deathly of the reddening of the paper may be compared with that produced by cheese which is known to be wholesome.

NATURE OF THE POISON.

Dr. Vaughan has succeeded in isolating the poison, to which he has given the name tyrotoxion (from two Greek words which mean cheese and poison). It is a white, amorphous putrefaction in the cheese which probably occurs in the same way as does the poison in a person. By this slight putrefaction, or excessive putrefaction, in the cheese, a large amount of butyric acid is formed, and this in the presence of the casein of the cheese is capable of developing a poison. Different samples of poisonous cheese contain different amounts of poison. The poisonous cheese from one cake furnished three times as much poison as the cheese from another cake, which was obtained in long, needle-shaped crystals which are freely soluble in water, chloroform and alcohol, and which, when injected into the stomach of a crystal placed upon the end of the tongue, causes a spasm of the glottis, at the point of application, and in a few minutes leads to constriction of the throat, and a slightly larger amount produced nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The poison is volatile at the temperature of cooking water, and for this reason even poisonous cheese may be eaten and relished after being cooked. The substance has also a marked, pungent odor, and though the nose can not stain a sufficient of the volatile poison to produce a spasm of the throat. This is true, however, only of the isolated poison. In the cheese, the odor of the poison are both modified to such an extent that they would not be recognized, as has already been stated.

Deeper Water Ways.

Lieut-Col. Marshall, having large improvements of rivers and harbors in Michigan made his annual report to the Chief of Engineers. He recommends that the channel at the Lime kiln Crossing be made 400 feet wide and 20 feet deep at low water.

In the Saginaw river it is proposed to carry the channel of 20 feet in width and depth of fourteen feet from Sagnaw Bay to Bay City and twenty feet thence to the head of the river, a distance of about twelve miles.

Hay Lake channel, in the Sault Ste Marie river, Col. says, is about 2 miles long and twenty feet.

In Duluth fully seven years will be occupied in accomplishing these results and it will be well to remember that the improvements will not become available until the work is completed.

A large appropriation is recommended for the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Canal and the river from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan. The Increase in tonage urges in the strongest way that the work of preparing to take care of Northwestern Lake Trade. Our present locks and lockage system could accommodate shall be entered upon without delay.

The St. Clair Flats ship canal is used by nearly 40,000 vessels a year, carrying over 30,000,000 tons. It is proposed to widen and deepen the channel.

Col. Marshall's tabulated statement showing the amount of money available and the amount asked for the next fiscal year and the amount required to complete the work:

Rivers and Harbors	Avail able.	Asked Next Year.	Required.
Detroit River	$149,355	$167,986	None.
St. Clair Flats Ship Canal	None.	153,298	$153,298
Clinton River	None.	32,926	32,926
Saginaw Harbor of Refuge	34,522	100,000	100,000
Saginaw River	8,505	165,800	371,000
Au Sable Harbor	4,000	None.	None.
Thunder Bay Harbor	4,535	10,000	10,000
Lake Channel	124,207	500,000	2,334,155
St. Mary's Falls Canal	None.	250,000	1,750,000
Dry Dock, St. Mary's Falls Canal	None.	150,000	3,253,875

Mill Owners' Ultimatum.

A joint conference of mill owners from Bay City, West Bay City, Saginaw and East Saginaw was held in East Saginaw on the 23rd. Of the eighty-eight mills in the river seventy were represented either by the owners or by proxy. A committee of four, which had been appointed for the purpose, reported a resolution which was unanimously adopted.

As efforts are being constantly made by designing men to convey the impression to the employes that the lumber manufacturers and owners to soon start their mills and salt works because they have had a good cut during spring and the scale of wages, and believing that many employes have been deluded by the designers, now therefore, that the position of the mill owners may be fully understood we make the following statement and resolve:

First—The wages which prevailed in the Saginaw valley during the past year, and men were compelled to quit work, were fully equal to those paid in other states, and the employers could afford to pay without actual pecuniary loss; the wages being higher than the average paid in Michigan, and the average throughout the United States, the same being $1 70 per day.

Second—No complaint has been made by the employes as to the hours of labor for the past two years. Ten hours has been the usual day offered to run their mills on ten hours' time with a proportionate pay, which has been rejected by their employes.

Thirdly—Owing of the fact that the wages paid were as high as we could afford to pay and the hours for labor satisfactory to our employes until interference of pernicious agitators, therefore we hereby determine not to start our mills and salt works, and that men are willing to return to work on the same basis as they were when the works were shut down by an armed mob.

A few mill owners desired to have the resolution so amended as to provide that the mills at ten hours with proportionate pay, but this did not meet the approval of the majority of those present.

Will Soon be Determined.

The week ending July 26 was the third week since the strike was inaugurated in the Saginaw Valley and about one-third of the mills shut down. Three shingle mills and two sawmills at East Saginaw are operating and the mills are running at the other end. This leaves about twenty-five mills idle, with from one to three blocks idle. A few estimate places the daily pay roll of these mills at $12,000, from which the money taken out of circulation in the last three weeks may really be computed. It is the general opinion that the strike will continue but the stoppage means 12,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber not manufactured for the season and a corresponding decrease in the output of logs next winter. Nearly every, on and of operatives side is suffering.

The Illness of Giant Industries.

How long it will last is a matter of conjecture. While there are our marks of a slight weakening of the strikers, they possess confidence in their ability to hold out indefinitely, and an effort is to be made to effect a union of engineers, sawyers and fibers, skilled labor that cannot be easily replaced. If it should succeed the strike may be prolonged. Many of the men say they are ready to go to work, but are afraid. Others demand concessions which the mill owners are unwilling to grant. It cannot be denied that the men have some real grievances, but their mistake was in going out a time of great depression, and in labor market is overstocked.

The salt block of Warner & Eastman, which was shut down by force and two of the men nearly killed by the strikers, has started again, and the mills of Bliss Brown and L. L. Grant & Co. This will greatly weaken the cause of the strikers, and it is estimated they will use every effort to prevent any more mills from starting.

All of the deputies have been discharged by the sheriff and the county is now quiet and quiet. It is believed the turning point one way or the other is near at hand.

Michigan Mourns.

Gov. Alger issued the following proclamation regarding the death of Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, July 23, 1885.

The sad news has come to us that our great and beloved military chieftain who saved the Union from rebellion and perpetuated it has passed from earth. It is most fitting that every loyal citizen of the commonwealth of which he is a citizen should be sad and thought show the marks of respect that are due to the memory of the great soldier.

The capitol at Lansing will at once be appropriately draped in black, and business, so far as practicable, will be closed on the day of the funeral.

I sincerely hope that all citizens will, at their respective homes and places of business, display appropriate emblems of mourning, and that all business will be suspended during the hour of the funeral.

Let us all show a proper regard for the man who, by his great services to his fellow-citizens, carried us safely through the fiery ordeal of war.

Let us all remember and reverence the immortal name of Ulysses S. Grant.

By the governor: JAMES M. ALGER.

H. A. CONANT, Secretary of State.

The following dispatch was sent to Mrs. Grant by Gov. Alger:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DETROIT, MICH., July 24, 1885.

MY DEAR MADAM—The people of Michigan now join their voice unto yours and your family in mourning the loss of your distinguished husband and beloved father.

Permit me to add my personal heartfelt sympathy for the loss of my old beloved commander.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mount McGregor.

Tribute of the G. A. R.

Department Commander Chas. D. Long, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Debartment Michigan, issued from headquarters at Flint the following:

COMMANDER—To-day a nation is mourning the death of one of the greatest military chieftains the world ever knew. The Supreme Commander of the Republic has passed from the ranks of our comrade Ulysses S. Grant, and while we bow in humble submission to His will, yet do we deeply mourn.

We have beloved comrade is laid down to rest, let us cherish his memory and follow in his footsteps. It seems well that we should leave our comrade to sleep in the place where he was laid to rest, as it did in great love when he pitched his tent, or laid down weary to sleep or by the way, or on the battle field for an hour's sleep. As he was then so he still is in the hearts of his comrades, and we, in giveth His beloved sleep."

Let us pray that the great work we all have for our departed comrade, it is desired that all posts of the department will at once take suitable action by the adoption of suitable resolutions, to be entered upon the records and that all posts will wear the usual badge of mourning period of thirty days from the date of the funeral, and that a special memorial service be held on Sunday, the 26th inst., or the Sabbath following, by every post in this department, and that posts attend such service in a body.

The Luxury of Strikes.

The maintenance of the state troops involves an enormous expense upon Saginaw and Bay counties. The daily expenses can only be approximated. It includes the salaries of the Adjutant Sperry, of the third regiment, they are seven dollars per day. Colonel, $10; lieutenant colonel, $10; 1 major, $8; 2 adjutant and quartermaster, $6.50 each; 5 captains, $36.25; 5 first lieutenants, $25; 5 second lieutenants, $18.75; 5 first sergeants, $13.50; 20 other sergeants, $13.50; 20 corporals, pay thus amounts to $105.50 daily. The private receives $1 per day, and the total subsistence is $242. This gives a total of $847.50 daily. To this must be added the expense for one hundred horses, which are from the waterworks, rent of armories, repairs of armories, and the expense of the guard, at about $1,000 per day. Two companies were on duty nine days at a cost of between $8,000 and $10,000. In Bay county there were about twothirds the number of men, but the cost of the expense was necessarily incurred anyway, the cost to the state is about $1,000 per day, and below $5,000. The transportation, it is estimated, will bring the cost of the troops to about $18,000. By the amended law, the auditor general pays this sum out of the general fund and charges it back to the counties to be collected as a tax.

Michigan to the Front.

Special crop reports from all the winter and spring wheat growing states to the American Rural Home of Rochester, N. Y., show that in the northwest the winter wheat situation is generally considered favorable. In Michigan alone raise a crop equal to that of 1884. In southern Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and California, it has not been so improvement in the past 30 days. In the latter two states the prospect is for a large wheat to start up their mills. The spring wheat prospects indicate an average crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota. The area sown in the northwest will not equal that of 1884. Oats stand bountifully. Rye shows marked improvement, having made a great gain in the last 14 days.

A New Railroad.

The first survey of a new line from St. Clair River & Detroit railroad has been completed. The survey was made under the management of Assistant Engineer Tory, of the Michigan Central. The surveyor was H. F. Bean of Jackson. The line starts at St. Clair river, about two miles west from the river to Marine City, thence to Fair Haven, Anchor Bay, New Baltimore, Clemens, Romeo, Center Line, where it intersects the Detroit & Bay City branch of the Michigan Central. This is only a preliminary survey to get a map of the surrounding country. The level work has done and the expense of the survey taken by Mr. Casey of Detroit. The country is stated to be the easiest to grade and bridge of any in the state.

Toggery for the Boys.

Contracts for furnishing uniforms for the state militia have been ordered as follows: W. C. Boylan, New York, 600 overcoats at $8 40 each; F. S. Pierce, Grand Rapids, 600 blouses at $3 20 each; R. H. Ballard, Detroit, 600 dress coats at $7 62 each, 1,000 cork helmets at $1 77 each, and 600 fatigue caps, with goose-neck peaks, which was assigned to the expense manufacturing company, Cincinnati, 500 knapsacks at $1 10 each; making 500 dress coats at $3 55 each, 600 blouses at 90 cents and 1,200 trousers at $1 50 each.

Provided for Five Years.

Joe Howard, alias Killoran, the Coldwater bank robber, at Detroit, has brought court for trial withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, and Judge Feeler sentenced him to Jackson for five years.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

Battle Creek wants letter carriers.

The Lansing village board has decided to erect a jail at once.

Louis Thompson, a young lad of Jackson, was drowned last Sunday.

Five students of the agricultural college have been appointed to cadetships.

Mickson G. Cobb, a 76-year old pioneer of Pontiac township, is dead.

Charlotte is to have a new flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day.

Hon. Theodore Romeyn, for over 40 years the recognized leader of the Detroit bar, is dead.

The output of the Holyoke silver mine, in the Ishpeming district, is said to have assayed $5,000 a ton.

A. A. Lewis' lumber yard and planing mill at Ann Arbor burned about a year ago.

The balance of Adrian's unexpended 4th of July funds, $200, has been donated to company B, first regiment.

Thomas Foley of Maple Rapids, charged with the murder of his infant children, has been held for trial at the circuit.

The Cadillac & Lake City narrow gauge railroad is being rapidly extended and will be completed about July 1.

The patrons of husbandry will hold a picnic at Charlotte, August 25, to be addressed by Hon. J. M. Woodman of Sandusky.

Fred. Schernhorn of Stronach, aged 35 years, was taken with cramps while bathing in the Little Manistee river and drowned.

Frank Bowley of St. Louis, aged 45 years, died last Sunday from the effects of inflammatory rheumatism. He leaves a wife and two children.

Three railways, the Toledo & Ann Arbor, the Lake Shore & Michigan & Southern and the Pere Marquette, talk of reaching up into Antrim county.

John Williams, a Negro 65 years old, who upon his emancipation in Virginia joined the Second Michigan cavalry, is dead at Paris, Kent county.

Richard Fletcher of Bay City, 18 years old, was found dead Sunday morning in the residence of his two sons. It is supposed he died from heart disease.

Louis Reaume, who caused such a reign of terror in Chicago recently, and killed an officer in that city, has been sentenced to prison for life.

Dyer Dunning, a prominent citizen of Milton township, Gratiot county, was killed by a piece of timber striking him on the head, while assisting a neighbor in raising a barn.

C. H. Booth of Kalamazoo, who not long ago was arrested charged with embezzlement over to the circuit court for trial, bail being given to the amount of $1,000.

Mr. Garnet Wolseley, who complimenting Australian troops in the Soudan lately, paid special attention to the Jackson Rifles, engage, if Parliament will vote the money, to support. They were specially made for this service.

W. C. Bennett of Lansing, aged 60, while temporarily insane shot himself through the head. He had lived within a month. Been employed in the office of the auditor general.

Mr. Gerhard Wilkens, of Ann Arbor, aged thirty years ago

At Grand Rapids another section will be added to the soldiers' monument. It will be eight feet high and inscribed "In honor of the soldiers and sailors of Kent county, 1861-65." This will increase the height of the monument to 35 feet.

The gold seekers of the upper peninsula will devote a large part of their attention to the rocks which lie near the surface, and some remarkable discoveries are reported from that section. A Chicago and Northwestern Sportsmen last week which ran over $5,000 to the ton.

The board of directors of Battle Creek college have decid. d to organize a manual training school department in the college in connection with the regular branches of the college course. Several machines have been ordered for the purpose, and work will be added.

The state encampment of the knights templar of Michigan will not be held at Grand Rapids at the time of the reunion of the army of the Cumberland, as has been announced. The exact dates have not been fixed, but it is supposed the knights will gather during the last week in August.

The body of a 3-year-old boy named William Brown was found in the Bay City & Bradley & Co's saw mill in Bay City at a point where his hat was found. The lad is said to have had been missing since the evening before. It is supposed he had gone to the river to bathe, slipped and fell in and was drowned.

Henry Zeitler of Meredith, where he was in the employ of the lad Andrew Sherman, as a bookkeeper, was found dead in bed at the Sherman house in East Saginaw the other afternoon. He had been in good health and it is thought death was hastened by a partial suicide. He was about 60 years of age and unmarried.

Mr. Henry Ray, a contractor of Coldwater, who was laying stone walks around the court house in Flint, fell from a scaffold and fell the other morning and died the next morning at 10 o'clock. He leaves his widow and was caused by extreme heat and too frequent indulgence in the cup. His remains were taken to his home in Coldwater.

Brighton taxpayers almost to a man signed a bonus bond of $10,000 for the Ann Arbor & Ann Arbor road after they had been allowed to vote on the question. Wm. Wilder, J. Case, Hon. David Thompson and Father Doherty, the Catholic pastor there. The road will now be built, and that the bonds will be issued. Its $20,000 bonus ready in a few days.

Lee A. Dyer, a pioneer of Jackson county is dead, aged 75 years. Mr. Dyer came to Jackson fifty years ago. He was the first president of the village of Jackson, and in 1840, appointed Postmaster in 1843 and served four years. He was also a justice of the Peace and served sixteen years. He was the first man made a Mason in Jackson county.

DETROIT MARKETS.

The proceedings in the grain market are marked by weakness. Cables are dull, and the outlook is unfavorable. There is a growing feeling is bearish, the belief being that no permanent improvement can be looked for under present dullness in the foreign markets and the visible supply increase. We quote:

WHEAT—No. 1 white cash, 1 car at 94¾c; August, 1,000 bu at 94¾c, 1,000 bu at 94¾c; September, 2,000 bu at 95¾c asked; December, 2,000 bu at 96¾c asked; August, 2,000 bu at 96¾c; September, 4,000 bu at 96¾c; October, 1,000 bu at 97c.

Corn—No. 2 cash, 48c asked.

Oats—White cash, 37c bid; No. 2 cash, 36c asked.

Flour—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations: Patents, $4 75@5 00; Michigan winter, stone process, $4 75@5 00; Mich. winter wheat, roller process, $ 00@3 25; Minnesota patents, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota bakers', $3 00@3 25; Low grades winter wheat, $ 25@3 75; Low grades winter wheat, $ 25@3 75; Rye flour, $4 00@4 25.

Provisions—Mess pork, $11 12½@11 37½; family, $13@13 25; short, clear, $12 50@ 13; dry salted, 6c; clear, 6¾c; lard, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, 8@8½c; dried beef hams, $13 50@14; smoked beef, $10 50@ 10 75.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Potatoes—Market abundantly supplied and dull at $1 15@1 25 per bbl.

Dried fruits—Apples, evaporated, 6@7c; sun dried, 3@3½c; peaches, 8@9c.

Butter—Quiet at unchanged quotations; dairy, 11@12c; creamery, 14@15c.

Apples—Market only fairly well supplied and fair to good selling at $2 50@3 and fancy at $3 25.

Eggs—Market dull; some dealers are selling large lots at 10@10½c, while most of the trade is buying at 11c.

Poultry—Live fowls, 12@c per lb, old roosters, 6@7c; spring chickens, per pair, 30@70c; pigeons, 30c; and turkeys, 8@9c.

Hay—Best baled timothy, on track, $11@13; mixed, $10@11.

Cheese—Ohio creamy, 7@7½c; state, 8@8½c per lb; skims, 5@6c.

Tomatoes—Per bushel box 65@80c; in 3-peck boxes, $1 25@1 50.

Peaches—Common fruit selling at $1 per box and Crawford at $1 25.

Cabbages—Large crates are selling at $1 50@ 1 75; Ohio grown, $1 25.

BEEVES.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, $4 50@5 15; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 30; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 75@3 75; through Texas cattle 10c lower and at $2 70@4.

HOGS—Market active; 10@15c higher; rough and mixed, $4 74@4 90; packing and shipping, $4 4 68@4 85; light weights, $4 50@5.

SHEEP—Market steady; natives, $1 50@4 10; Texans, $1 75@3 50.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

Queen Victoria, through Mr. West, British Minister, and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent dispatches of condolence to Mrs. Grant.

MUST GO.

The president has issued a proclamation ordering all persons to remove from Indian and Arapahoe Indian reservation in Indian territory within 40 days.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Mayor Grace of New York has appointed a committee of 100 citizens to raise New York's share of the monument to the memory of a national monument to Gen. Grant.

ACQUITTED BECAUSE INSANE.

T. W. Jones, of Bell's Ferry, was tried at Regina and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Jones was charged with the murder of Mildred a chapel, six miles from Osborne. The queen gave the land for the church.

A PROSPECTIVE FEAST.

A dispatch received in London states that the King of Dahomey, West Africa, a few days ago, massacred the French in the protected villages. Theking has also captured 400 French prisoners and he and his followers propose to eat them.

PRISONERS SLAIN AND CAPTURED.

Interest in affairs in the Soudan is revived by news from Kassala to the effect that a large force of Arabs attacked that place and after several desperate attempts to carry it by assault, they succeeded in capturing and the garrison at Kassala following up their victory captured the rebel camp with 5,000 oxen and sheep and 700 rifles. The enemy lost 3,000 men killed and wounded, while the garrison's casualties were small.

FRIGHTENED LIBERALS.

Owing to the failure of Mr. Gladstone's voice his speech could not be heard even by Andrew Clarke and Felix Seman, for at speculate, the Liberals are afraid the effection obstacle caused of the larynx and enjoin entire rest. The report also says that Gladstone is so hoarse he will be unable to take part in the election campaign. Reassuring statements are circulating, however, to the effect that improvement is certain and will perhaps be rapid.

The imperial revenue of China fare only $67,500 per year.

Forty Moors are coming to the United States to learn how to make firearms.

Some of the adventists are now reckoning May 14, 1888, as "wind-up" day.

The potter's field is the most "popular" burying ground in or around New York city.

New Mexico has had just 75 governors in 200 years.

Tacoma, A. T., claims to be the oldest town in America.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

How Cattle and Sheep Can Be Prepared for the Market at a Small Cost—Industrial Notes.

Making the Most of Grass.

In the portions of the west where large crops of corn are ordinarily raised the main dependence is rely upon it for food to use in fattening all kinds of stock. If animals intended for the butcher come through in the winter in poor condition they are likely to remain so till the corn crop is mature. They are then fed liberally till they are in condition for the market. In many cases they are kept in scanty pastures that are poorly provided with shade and water. Unless the pastures are overstocked, and the animals have not a sufficient supply of grass, even during the season of rapid growth. If it is unfavorable season, or if there is a severe and long continued drought during the warmer months, the animals will be in a poorer condition in the fall than they were in the spring. As food is scanty, they are obliged to wander about in search of it during the entire day. Exposure to the hot sun makes them tired and restless at night. They are tormented by flies, and often suffer from the effects of cool water. Animals cannot be expected to thrive under such circumstances. They are liable to be feverish and unthrifty, and a very large amount of corn will be required to put them in a condition to bring even medium prices in any market.

None will question the great value of corn in putting cattle, sheep, and hogs in the proper condition for slaughtering. It is however a very expensive food. It costs a large amount of money to buy it and much hard work to produce it. It is also very expensive that is produced wholly or chiefly by feeding corn. It may be necessary to the production of first class meat, but it is well worth a careful study how to use it to the best advantage, and how to produce good meat with the least possible cost. Corn should be in good condition in respect to flesh before corn is afforded them as the principal article of food. Unless they are in such condition they will bring little more than enough when fattened to pay for the corn they have consumed. The pasture should be secondary to the pasture in the production of meat. The pasture should furnish fair feed and mutton, and the cornfield should be reserved for when they will rank as prime. Stall feeding animals is often profitable as the last step in the process of preparing animals for the market, but there should be several steps in the right direction before this final one. Cattle and sheep should be made to come through the winter in good condition, and if they do they will consume so much corn as to make it profitable to feed them stable, or will be sent to the market in no condition to bring good prices, that are only paid for well-fattened animals.

All animals intended for the market in the fall or early part of the winter should be in a fair condition for the summer. Grass is not only the cheapest, but the best, food for them. If abundant and of good quality it will make good flesh and blood. It will produce beef and mutton have been produced by grass alone. Good marketable steers and wethers have been taken directly from the pasture to the slaughter-house. The pastures, however, were in the best condition in respect to variety of grass, and the steers were well supplied with water and shade, and were not overstocked. The fall and winter months are the time when could eat their fill during the cooler hours of the morning and could lie in the shade in the heat of noon. They did not have to go any distance to procure water or to drink that which was warm and impure. They had a supply of fresh water always at their on them, and a shed or grove to shelter them during the prevalence of storms or severe winds. In a drought occurring during the time they were in the pasture they were supplied with grass cut in a neighboring field, with green fodder, or they were fed a small feed of some sort of grain. They were rendered comfortable, and comfort next to proper food and shelter is essential to the production of the proper amount of food. Every farmer and stock-feeder should decide in the spring what animals he has on his farm that have been "their best days" and can be disposed of to the best advantage. He should then give his time to getting them in good condition for the market. The earlier he begins the smaller will be the expense and the better the results. If he waits till the last moment the chances are that they may be put in condition for the market without food that will be afforded by the pasture where they are kept. *Chicago Times.*

Industrial Brevities.

As early as 1617 tobacco was raised in Virginia, and the price was fixed by the Assembly at 3 shillings per pound. Four years later it figured as an article of export, 55,000 pounds having been sent to Holland. In 1627 the crop had become so plentiful in 1639 that the price was 3 pence per pound. In 1676 England collected £125,000 in duties on Virginia and Maryland tobacco imported into that country. In 1729 it took 300 vessels to carry the tobacco sent to Europe, and the total exports approximated £600,000. For the 90 years ending with 1879 the shipments of tobacco from Virginia were 14,106,000,000 pounds. Allowing that each vessel carried on an average of 600 hogsheads, there must have been 12,224 hogsheads for each of the 300 vessels per annum. During the past quarter of a century the yield has been increased to 1,130,000,000 pounds to about 580,000,000 pounds.

The monthly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture says: The month has been exceedingly favorable for grain and there will be a large yield of all kinds, except peaches, in all portions of the state having bearing trees. The counties in Kansas and the northern border of the state in the south central section will have an abundant peach crop, the promise being more than for two or for several seasons past. The second tier of counties from the south, in this section, will have a fair crop of peaches—much larger than that of last year. Nearly every county in the state, out-side of the sections named, reports a total failure as to peaches, the severity of the winter and early spring preventing a crop. Small fruits, especially grapes, promise be abundant in all sections.

It may not generally be known that the English walnut is the most profitable nut to raise in Southern California. When in full bearing they will yield about 300 pounds of nuts to the tree. The nuts sell at 8 cents per pound, or $24 to the tree. If only twenty-seven trees are planted on an acre, says a Los Angeles orchardist, the income would be $549 per acre, or, from twenty acres, $10,000 per year. The Los Angeles orchardist has placed the number of trees per acre entirely too low. Double that number of trees can be advantageously grown on an acre.

If you have a shrub, herbaceous plant, or tree of any kind, that is difficult to kill, but which you wish to be rid of with the least amount of trouble and expense, do not attempt to kill it by cutting off at the roots at this season, but let it alone, or let it alone until in full leaf, or until near the time when it ceases growing for the year. Cut off at early in August, will be a suitable time for most shrubs and shrubs, while herbaceous plants may be cut off to the surface when they are in full bloom.

Experiments in ostrich-farming in Victoria having proved successful Queensland farmers are recommended to take up the industry, for which the climate of their colony is peculiarly well suited. The Cape government prohibits the exportation of ostriches and Cape ostriches, have placed a duty of £100 a pair on ostriches exported. The ostrich is very fortunate circumstance for the Australian ostrich-farming in the countries named, as it greatly increases the value of the birds which are found there.

A local paper strongly advocates the establishment of butter factories in South Australia, on the ground that it will prevent the young men from continue the farmers must engage in dairy-farming or go to the wall, and that dairying is too badly managed to be successful. Cows cost from fifty, it says, is properly constructed, the rudest appliances are used, and the overseer of the factory, if he is hired, girls are unable to do all that needs to be done with great saving of labor and in half the time.

A curious phenomenon is reported from some of the vineyards in the province of Malaga. According to the report the vines attacked by the phylloxera and given up as practically dead have begun to show marked symptoms of vitality due, it is believed, to the cutting of the roots of the vines of the insect by gases or electrical conditions consequent on the earthquakes in that province.

At Charleston, S. C., there is a method of preparing tiles which it is claimed renders them suitable for paving streets subjected to the most heaviest traffic. By this process the bricks or tiles are first heated in an oven, where they are covered with sand, and then they are plunged into melted asphaltum, and then placed on racks, where the excess can drain and be used.

At a recent sale of Holstein cattle at Troy, O., thirteen cows averaged $356 54, twenty 2-year-olds averaged $224 50, four 3-year-olds averaged $224 50, four 2-year-old bulls averaged $322 25, five 1-year-old bulls averaged $253, and thirteen spring calves averaged $72 50. The total sale of the seventy was $266 50. The heifers were sold privately for $1,000.

The largest pork-producer in Massachusetts is John Cummings, of Woburn. He has now on his place 2,500 hogs and pigs and generally kills from 1,000 to 1,500 a year. He also buys all he feed. He purchases the cutternilk of Boston firm, who return fresh milk that has not been skimmed. He buys corn and grinds it on his premises.

According to New Zealand papers, the export cheese trade of the colony for the year ending June 30, 1885, company sent to England eight tons in February, four in March, and the remainder in April, and other companies have also exported cheese. The results so far are said to be remunerative.

If a cornfield is thoroughly ripened on the stalks in the field, well dried in the sun, traced up and placed in a room, possesses remarkable vitality, and will keep in perfect condition, as at auction sale in Vermont in the spring of 1883 said to be thirty years old, but perfectly good and readily produced a large crop.

The Capture of John Brown.

From an account in the June *Century* of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, written by one of his prisoners, who was a prominent citizen of Virginia in insurrection, and afterward held the rank of captain in the Confederate army, we quote the following: "When the colonel came to me in the morning for the final reply to the demand to surrender' I got up and went to Brown's door and knocked for him.

"Stuart asked, 'Are you ready to surrender, and trust to the mercy of the Government?'

"Brown answered promptly, 'Not I, prefer to die here.'

"His manner did not betray the hesitation.

"Stuart stepped aside and made the signal for the attack, which was instantly begun with sledge-hammers to break down the door.

"Finding it would not yield, the soldiers seized a long ladder for a battering-ram, and, approaching the door with that, the party within firing incessantly. I had assisted in the barricading, fixing the fastenings so that it could not remove them upon the first effort to get in. But I was not at the door when the battering-began, Brown had begun to drive the fastenings until the ladder was used. I then quickly removed the fastenings, and after two or three strokes of the ladder the door yielded partially to making a small aperture, through which Lieutenant Green of the marines entered, and stepped on top of the engine, and stood a second in the midst of a shower of balls, looking for John Brown. Then I saw Brown rise from behind twelve feet at him, and gave an under-thrust of his sword, striking him about midway the body, and he fell completely from the ground. Brown fell forward with his head between his knees, and Green struck a second time over the back bone, as I then supposed, split his skull at every stroke.

"I was not two feet from Brown at the time he was shot. I got out of the building as soon as possible, and did not know till some time later that Brown was killed. It seems that in making the thrust Green's sword struck Brown's belt and did not penetrate the body. The sword had been double. It was for reason that Brown was not killed when struck on the head was that Green was holding his sword in his hand, striking with the hilt and making only scalp wounds."

Evidently a Country Journalist.

"Oh, papa! look what a funny man!" said a little six-year-old girl, exhibiting an amusement and pointing to the exposition of the zodiacal signs. "See, papa; he's got animals all around him!"

"Yes, my child. What else do you observe?"

"Why, papa, he's busted his stomach."

"Yes, daughter, it does look like it."

"How did he do that, papa?"

"I don't know, my child. I guess he was a country editor who got a wheack at a free lunch counter, and those are the animals that he dreamed about." *—Lacaman Independent.*

GRANT IS DEAD

After Months of Terrible Suffering

THE SOLDIER AND PATRIOT PASSES AWAY.

A Sketch of His Life.

Gen. Grant died at Mt. McGregor at 8:40 a. m., Thursday, July 23d.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822. His ancestors came from Scotland in 1630, remained in the village of Georgetown, O., where his boyhood was spent.

At the age of seventeen General Grant entered the Military Academy at West Point. He had been christened Hiram Ulysses but the Congressman who procured his appointment, made a mistake in the name, and it was Ulysses S. Grant. The authorities at West Point and the Secretary of War received petitions for the young cadet to correct the blunder, but no notice was taken of the mistake. Ulysses S. Grant has been recorded and Ulysses S. Grant he remained. The study to which he showed the most profound aversion was tactics. He graduated in 1843, twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant Grant, and assigned to the Brevet Fourth Infantry.

In the Mexican war, Lieut. Grant was ordered to Texas to join the army of General Taylor. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and was present at the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846 and he subsequently took part also in the battles of Resaca, Palo Alto, Palma and Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz. In April, 1848, he was ordered to Chapultepec and Mt. Ment, and after the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, he was appointed on the field of battle Captain by brevet. He was then especially mentioned in Colonel Garland's report of the battle of Chapultepec, and he was brevetted Captain, his commission dating from the battle of Molino del Rey. After the capture of the City of Mexico, Grant returned with his regiment and was stationed first at Detroit and afterward at Sacketts Harbor.

In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, sister of one of his classmates, and he also had passed his regiment to California and Oregon, and in 1852 he became Captain. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and settled on a farm near St. Louis, which he operated a farm. There his daughter Nellie, now Mrs. Sartoris, was born. In 1858 he removed to Galena, Ill., and engaged in the leather trade with his father and his brother, Orv. le.

On the 12th of April 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and the President called for 75,000 more men for troops, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers in Galena. Four days later he took it to Springfield. From there he wrote to the adjutant-general of the army, offering his services, and was appointed in a very capacity which it cared to make use of him. Grant continued drilling the troops, and organize the volunteer troops of the state. After five weeks of this work, which is military education had specially fitted him for, Governor Yates offered him the Twenty-first regiment of Illinois volunteers.

He took command of his regiment early in June, and was ordered to Missouri. According to Brigadier General Pope, he was stationed at Mexico, and subsequently at the Hannibal bridge over On August 23 he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, his commission dating from August 17. His first military achie ment was the seizure of Paducah, Ky., which he occupied with a strong force on the Tennessee and the Ohio. At the battle of Belmont, November 7, Grant's horse was shot from under him, and he was carried off the field. Early in February, he captured Fort Henry, which he had long before recommended to him. His reply to the Confederate General Buckner, who asked for a truce, Grant sent to him asking terms of capitulation, was the famous reply, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to immediately occupy your works." The terms were complied with, and the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Confederate

General Grant was at once promoted to be Major General of Volunteers, and commanding in district of West Tennessee. Immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson, Grant fell under General Halleck's displeasure, and was removed but in about a week was ordered to Pittsburg Landing to take command of the Shiloh was fought on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, and resulted in a vict