Birmingham Eccentric.

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM - MICHIGAN.

TIMELY TOPICS.

THE Caroline islands, about which Spain is quarreling with Germany are one of the most numerous groups in the Indian ocean. They are mostly very small, and the largest is only twenty-four miles in circumference. They are fertile and produce great quantities of fruit. As a rule, one of them is barely large enough to make a single farm for an American. The climate is mild. The inhabitants are Malays. The group was discovered in 1543 by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spanish adventurer, and this fact constitutes Spain's sole claim to the islands. From that day to this Spain has never established a colony there, or even set up a trade, but has left the islands wholly to the natives. Some twenty or more years ago, the Germans began to trade with the islands. Since then, German settlers have established themselves on several of the islands. Small German vessels now regularly visit the islands for trading purposes. Some years ago England united with Germany in holding that Spain had no valid title. It is only now, when Germany seeks to take formal possession, in order to legitimatize and protect the German settlers and traders, that Spain has suddenly waked up to renew her ancient claim. As a matter of fact, and also of equity, neither Spain nor Germany has any legitimate title. The Spanish title by right of discovery has long lapsed by disuse. The German claim rests only on the fact that a few German traders with the natives have settled there. It would, however, be better for the world to have the German claim to succeed, if either of the two does, because Germany will settle and cultivate the islands, govern them wisely, and make them of use to civilized mankind.

The Commissioners of Emigration at New York have referred a case to the Treasury Department which raises an interesting point in regard to the immigration of paupers. A party of about sixty Arab gypsies recently arrived at New York on the steamship Chateau Leoville. An examination showed that they were paupers likely to become a public charge within the meaning of the Pauper Immigrant act, and they were put back on the steamship to be returned to the country whence they came. The Commissioners have since been informed that about fifty gypsies believed to be the same party, have recently crossed the Canadian border line into Vermont and are now making their way south. It is supposed they were landed at Halifax or were transferred at sea to another vessel bound to that port. The facts were reported at the Treasury Department and instructions requested. The officer to whom the case was referred—Mr. Lyman, chief of the Navigation Division—says that nothing can be done in the premises. The Pauper Immigrant act, he explains, prohibits the landing of all pauper immigrants who may be brought to this country in a ship or vessel, but is silent on the subject of such as may enter the country by land. The subject will be reported to congress at its next meeting, with a view of securing legislation to meet such cases as the one in question.

THE Brantford Canada Expositor voices the sentiment of the United States when it says, regarding the salvation army scheme of sending fallen women of London out of England: The Canadian authorities ought to let its promoters thoroughly understand that this is no Botany Bay, and that the people decidedly object to Canada being made a dumping place for the filth of the world. We doubt not the British poor law authorities will be only too glad to have the fallen women dependent on them for support shipped out of the country. But if they think there is any demand for such a class here, they are mightily mistaken. And the government and Sir Charles Tupper merit the heartiest condemnation of the toilers of this country, for assuring the people of Great Britain that Canada is ready to welcome and provide food and clothing for 100,000 British waifs.

THE Salvation army in England is making an effort to raise $100,000 to rescue fallen women, and assist them to emigrate to the United States and Canada. Mr. Samuel Morley, member of Parliament for Bristol, has subscribed $10,000. Three other gentlemen have subscribed $5,000 each, and $35,000 was raised in one meeting in London. To the British mind this may look like noble charity, but we do not so regard it. We have no use for this class of immigrants, and our authorities should at once take steps to avert this contemplated imposition upon us, and teach England that she must seek other places for the disposal of her paupers and prostitutes.

THE illness and long suffering of Gen. Grant from cancer has awakened more or less comment about the disease, and Dr. Nagle of the bureau of vital statistics in New York has been collecting figures to show the number of cases in that city during the last decade with the following result: 1875, 416; 1876, 459; 1877, 495; 1878, 570; 1879, 572; 1880, 658; 1881, 706; 1882, 732; 1883, 678; 1884, 725. These figures show that in the last ten years the increase of cases has been nearly 100 per cent. The cause for the increase is the part of the problem which medical scientists should set themselves at work to find out.

A QUARTER of a century ago Maine was still the Pine Tree State and Bangor the chief lumber port in the country. To-day the Michigan lumberman ships pine by rail to Lewiston and Auburn, not 75 miles from Bangor.

You must give a month's notice before publishing a book in Japan. This gives the reading public a chance to barricade their doors against the pestiferous book agents.

In the early part of this month a Saline county, Nebraska, woman closed her dead husband's eyes on Monday, buried him on Wednesday, and married his successor on Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful about giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher because of the careless manner in which they are written.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Influence of Michigan's Institutions.

Recently we stated that Supt. Foster had gone to Minnesota to give the Commissioners, appointed to erect and open a State Public School in that state on the same plan as our own, the benefit of the experience which Michigan had in this philanthropic work. The Red Wing Sun gives a very full report of his visit with quotations from a pamphlet upon the School here which Mr. Foster had previously used elsewhere. The Commissioners were much pleased with Mr. Foster's statements and the information which he gave them and voted him "an enthusiastic vote of thanks and otherwise expressed their gratification over his presence and advice." Mr. Foster exhibited plans and photographs of the buildings both of the outside and inside besides such suggestions of improvement as time and experience had made known to them. In a letter to Mr. Herbert of the Minnesota Board Mr. Foster had emphasized the policy of making the School an agent for placing the children in homes, and the Sun quoted quite at length in support of this policy from the pamphlet in which occurs the following paragraph:

"This institution should clothe, feed and train morally, mentally and physically while the child was an inmate of it. It was not to be a great industrial institution where all trades were taught, but simply a home, as nearly as it could be made, while the child was being cleansed and prepared for a family home among the citizens of a prosperous state."

The Sun speaks in the highest terms of the state school located in Coldwater, and says that Mr. Foster's presence with the board and advice was "worth thousands of dollars to the state." The Sun says there are only twenty children in the poor houses of Minnesota, but that a great many are sent to the reform school upon whose tender years should never be stamped the name of criminal. It says, "we understand that boys only 6 years of age have found their way to the reform school. To stamp a child of that age as criminal is simply crime. The state school will do away with the excuse for any such crime." Since the visit of Mr. Foster some of the Minnesota commissioners and the architect have visited the school here.—*Coldwater Republican.*

Decreased Shipments.

The saw-mill strike has affected the August shipments of forest products from the port of Bay City to a great extent, if compared with the output of former years. The custom house records show the following shipments for the month ending Aug. 31 as follows:

LUMBER—FEET.	
Tonawanda	2,[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]2,000
Cleveland	6[illegible],000
Toledo	5,[illegible]
Detroit	2,[illegible]00,000
Chicago	1,550,000
Sandusky	1,000,000
Erie	1,100,000
Wyandotte	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]
Kingston	115,000
Total	6[illegible],879,000
SHINGLES—PIECES.	
Tonawanda	4,210,000
Cleveland	1,300,000
Buffalo	700,000
Wyandotte	100,000
Huron	100,000
Total	6,520,000
LATH—PIECES.	
Buffalo	650,000
Cleveland	450,000
Toledo	100,000
Total	1,200,000

COMPARATIVE FOR AUGUST.

	1883	1884	1885
Lumber	45,[illegible]90,000	89,[illegible]	63,879,000
Shingles	16,[illegible]8,000	11,340,000	6,520,000
Lath	4,351,000	10,020,000	1,200,000

Searching for Treasures.

A correspondent of the Detroit Post writing from L'Anse says:

The awakened interest in gold matters in Marquette county has given a little energy to prospectors here, and there are a number of them off in the woods searching for auriferous quartz.

There is one prospect in Baraga county which is of special interest, and it might also be added of special value. The prospect referred to is located about ten miles from this town and is held by Mr. W. J. Ray of Ishpeming. Mr. Ray first learned of this through Peter Crebassa, an old Indian half-breed, who learned of it from Dr. Douglass Houghton, who first explored this peninsula and who made the first discovery not only of copper but also of gold.

One day shortly before his sudden death, Dr. Houghton showed Crebassa several quills filled with virgin gold and told him that he had discovered it from a wonderfully rich vein of gold, only a few miles from L'Anse. He asked the half breed to accompany him on an expedition to the place the next day. Dr. Houghton went out on the bay that day, was capsized and drowned. Crebassa and others hunted but never found the vein. Ray did not find it until after long search, and when he did discover what he thought a most promising vein of sugar quartz, secured nine pieces of land. He is now endeavoring to secure capital to open up the vein. That it is a promising vein and accords very closely with Dr. Houghton's description of his find, both as to location and environments, is vouched for by Crebassa. If it is the original Houghton vein it is a very rich one, probably surpassing anything yet discovered in Marquette county.

Supreme Lodge Sons of Industry.

The Supreme Lodge Sons of Industry met in Detroit recently. After duly organizing the election of officers followed. The following were chosen:

Grand Master—S. F. Smith of Owosso.

Grand Warden—G. J. Ergenzinger of Grand Rapids.

Grand Secretary—C. A. Gabel of East Saginaw.

Grand Secretary—V. H. Darrow of Coldwater.

Grand Counsellor—J. M. Goodell of Corunna.

Grand Steward—M. E. Huston of Cheboygan.

Grand Marshal—G. W. Dennis of Sand Beach.

Grand Guard—J. B. Mead of Vassar.

The officers were only installed by Geo. W. Burkhardt, Supreme Secretary, and O. D. Glidden and A. B. Cotton were elected representatives to the Supreme Lodge. F. R. Hamilton and M. E. Huston were selected alternate representatives; Theo. Price, Wm. Campbell and H. A. Wilkinson were elected Grand Trustees.

The following standing committees were announced by the Grand Master:

Finance committee—G. J. Ergenzinger, W. W. Waite and A. B. Cotton.

Executive Committee—Wm. Campbell, Theo. Price and C. A. Gabel.

Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws—J. M. Goodell, A. B. Kanney and G. W. Dennis.

The next meeting of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Grand Rapids, the adjournment being made subject to the call of the Grand Master.

The Murderer Confesses.

Through the management of a member of the Pinkerton's detective agency, Marsh G. Barker and wife have both made full confessions in regard to the murder of Harvey Keith at Bloomingdale. On the night of July 28 Barker states that he came home and found Keith occupying the same bed with his wife. Jumping onto Keith he grabbed him by the throat, and in spite of his victim's struggles choked him to death. He then retired to bed and afterwards went to his brother's house, some distance away, and calling him out, engaged him to help carry off the corpse. They both took turns in carrying Keith a distance of over a mile to the banks of Max lake, where, after terribly mutilating the body, it was thrown in and finally discovered some days afterwards. It is thought other parties had a hand in the disposition of the body. Mrs. Barker will be held as an accomplice to the murder. William Barker, the brother, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Barker's father is wealthy, but refuses to do anything for the boys, having helped them out of several scrapes previous to this. Great credit is due the officials and Pinkerton's men for the admirable manner in which the case has been worked.

Appointed and Commissioned.

Gov. Alger has made the following appointments, and commissions for the same have been issued by the secretary of state:

Allen B. Morse, to be justice of supreme court, vice Thos. M. Cooley, resigned, to take effect September 30.

Chas. E. Thompson Hartford, Conn., to be commissioner of deeds for Michigan.

Allen S. Rose West Branch, to be agent of the state board of corrections and charities for the county of Ogemaw, vice D. M. Caldwell, deceased.

Osmond S. Smith Harrisville, to be circuit court commissioner for the county of Alcona.

Young Campbell Iron River, to be surveyor for the county of Iron, vice Clarence McDermott, resigned.

Col. Sanford has appointed Harry Wescott to a clerkship in the postoffice, vice Gleason removed. Also, Miss Blair, the daughter of Alex. Blair, the city marshal.

Commissions as first and second lieutenants of company F, third regiment M. S. T., have been issued to Lafayette Casler and James D. Austin, respectively.

State Fair Notes.

The executive committee of the State Agricultural Society were in session a few days ago and decided upon some important matters regarding their coming fair.

Machinery hall is to be removed and enlarged. It will occupy a position 250 feet south of where it stood. The lines of shafting will be changed and arrangements will be such that the operation of the machinery can be seen from the grand stand.

Pomological hall will be enlarged and an addition also provided for the display of flowers.

Two very large tents will afford ample room for other exhibits, giving several hundred feet more space than last year.

A new express office is to be erected, providing ample room for both companies. Increased piping to carry water into the grounds is among other improvements.

The railroads are offering liberal facilities, and visitors can go directly from all the stations to the fair grounds for five cents. A special train is to run from the Saginaw Valley.

The Site Decided Upon.

The soldiers' home commission met in executive session in Grand Rapids on the 1st inst and reached a result early in the evening. The Burchard property at Reed's lake was chosen by the unanimous vote of the commission. The result gives thorough satisfaction in Grand Rapids except to a few who had personal interests in other lands. The site comprises 113 acres of land on the south side of the lake, near the terminus of the street railroad, and is also reached by an excellent gravel road from the city. Nearly all the land is under thorough cultivation and is well fenced and watered. The only condition attached to the selection is one which calls for a sewer to connect with the city sewers and also a railroad track. There will not be any trouble about the latter being readily complied with, and there is not likely to be any about the former, though the aldermen may quibble a little about the matter. In the event of this wealthy citizens will, no doubt, provide it by personal subscriptions.

Give It a Wide Berth.

The Coldwater Republican says: The following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this city from the State Insurance Commissioner may be of interest both to the parties soliciting such applications and to those taking out policies in that company:

The Old People's Insurance Company of Elkhart Ind., made application to this Bureau for authority to do business in Michigan last March and was refused by me for good reasons. I am informed that the concern is now in an insolvent condition. Any person can enter a complaint against the agents collecting applications under the provisions of Act 181, Laws of 1833, and it will be the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute.

Excursion to Mackinac.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. have decided to run two special excursions to Mackinaw and return to leave Detroit on Fridays, Sept. 4th and Sept. 11th at 6:05 p. m., arriving at Mackinaw the following morning at 6:[illegible] a. m. Excursionists can return on any train up to and including the 9:30 p. m. train on the following Monday and arrive at Detroit at 10:50 a. m. the following Tuesday, giving three days to visit Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, Cheboygan the inland route of lakes and rivers and many other places of interest. Fare, for the round trip, five dollars.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

Bears make it lively for Midland county hunters.

The Muskegon rifles have been mustered into the state service.

Col. Geo. A. Flanders, a prominent citizen of East Saginaw, is dead.

Willard Cranson, a resident of Branch county since 1831, died in Bethel, that county, recently.

Another convention of business men of the upper peninsula will be held at Ishpeming, September 8.

Fred K. Ernst of Jackson, Mich., has been promoted to a clerkship at $1,400 in the post office department.

Celery farmers in Kalamazoo estimate the damage to their crop by the late rain to be fully $5,000, and perhaps $5,000.

Butler, Peters & Co's saw mill situated at Tallman near Manistee, was burned a few nights ago, causing a loss of $4,000.

Henry Vogelsang of Dundee, died suddenly in a saloon in that place a few days ago while seated at a table playing cards.

Liberty, Jackson county, had a flurry of snow Aug. 14, and there was frost on the low lands at Henrietta the morning of Aug. 16.

C. W. Jones of Hastings, has, it is said, a collection of coins which includes one cent of each year since the first one was coined in 17[illegible].

An effort will be made to use the $10,000 raised to secure the soldiers' home at Muskegon to encourage another railroad for the Sawdust City.

Missaukee county lumbermen report an advance in the wages of woodsmen of 15 to 20 per cent. over last year. Good men now command fair wages.

Ed. Rice the crook recently arrested for the Preston bank robbery in Detroit several years ago, was discharged at the conclusion of the examination.

E. Amsden, 63 years old, was struck by a switch engine on Wright's side-track at Greenville the other day and instantly killed. His body was mutilated in a horrible manner.

Children indentured from the state public school to Benzie county farmers indulged in a picnic at Benzonia the other day. Seventeen of the children were present, with their guardians.

The sheriff of Bay county is under arrest for forcibly entering Joseph Yon's house at night time in search of a man who was not there. Yon thinks he has been damaged about $5,000 worth.

R. G. Peters of Manistee, has purchased 10,000 tons of steel rails and will immediately push his narrow guage railroad 35 miles beyond its present terminus, to a point near Luther.

Mr. James E. Leete, formerly postmaster at Stephens, Lapeer county, has recently received $250 back pay from the government which he generously turns over to the Grant monument fund.

Henry Holcomb will be tried at the next term of the Hillsdale county court for perjury growing out of the trial of his brother Lan, who, with Judd Crouch, was charged with the murder of the Crouch family.

At the G. A. R. encampment held at Devil's Lake, the prize banner was awarded to the Coldwater post, Litchfield and Hudson posts receiving favorable mention. The encampment was successful beyond expectation.

Miss Adah Gardner, daughter of Prof. Gardner of Hillsdale, a lady possessed of a superior art education, who has spent almost her whole life in a studio, has been selected to take charge of the art department of Albion college.

A boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Silas Fournie of Saginaw City, recently, which weighs 2½ pounds, measures 15 inches in length and nine inches around the waist. An ordinary teacup will cover its entire face.

Henry P. Parsons, a medical graduate of Michigan university in 1880, and a young man who distinguished himself highly during his college career, is dead in Arizona. His remains are in transit to his home in New York for burial.

There is one Michigan man who does not believe in hiding his light under a bushel and so has built a summer house on an overhanging bluff of Lake Huron, in the form of a lantern, and at night lights it up regardless of expense.

The Lowell Journal says: Geo. E. Carr some years ago found gold on his farm, section 1, Lowell, near the village and he has recently discovered the precious metal in what he believes to be a "paying quantity." He will continue investigation.

The business men's convention of the Upper Peninsula, which meets at Ishpeming, September 8, will, among other things, discuss the practicability of transferring the control of the St. Mary's ship canal from the state government to the United States.

The G. A. R. encampment, held at Devil's lake, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. O. A. Janes, Hillsdale; vice-president, Capt. B. F. Graves, Adrian; secretary, Lieut. G. F. Smith, Jonesville; treasurer, Capt. Allen, Ypsilanti.

The Oval wood desk company of Pelta O., has been consolidated with the factory at Mancelona, and the latter village now has the distinction of having the only factory of the kind in the United States. The company pays out $5,000 per month for material and labor.

Asa Waterhouse, a Branch county pioneer of fifty years' standing was found dead in his garden in Coldwater the other night with a partially filled fruit basket by his side. He located in Kinderhook township in 1833, and the settlement there ever since has gone by his name.

Willie Demarro, an employe at the Oscoda salt and lumber company's mill, was badly injured in the head by coming in contact with a buzz saw. A gash was cut six inches long in the top of the head and two deep. He cannot possibly live. He walked several rods after receiving the injury.

D. C. Blinn, editor of the Labor Vindicator of Bay City, has been arrested on a capias at the instance of Cyrus A. Gale, an employe of Miller & Lewis, whom he called various uncomplimentary appellations. It is understood that other suits of a similar nature will be commenced against him.

Mr. Comstock of Big Rapids, is having a lively fight with the city officials over a block which he is attempting to improve and alter, and on which work has been several times stopped on various legal objections. Mr. Comstock has retained every lawyer in the city and is bound to make a good fight of it.

Samuel Thompson, baggage master, alighted from his train in Muskegon the other morning to get on another train. Not seeing some box cars which were backing up on another track he was knocked down and terribly crushed across the loins. He lived only half an hour. He was a young single man, whose home was at Shelby.

John Gaines, known as Gen. Gaines, died in Battle Creek recently, aged over 90 years. He was one of the old "underground" slaves, and when he escaped in 1851 settled in Battle Creek, having brought his wife and three children. The Hon. James Upton payed the funeral expenses in accordance with a promise made many years ago.

Daniel McGinnis, a resident of Imlay City, was killed the other evening by falling from a wagon. He was on a load of wood, and when crossing the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad track one of the lines fell out of his hand, and in reaching for it he lost his balance and fell under the wagon, the forward wheel of which passed over his head causing death in a few minutes. He was 65 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

U. D. Ward has found a fine bed of fire clay beneath the vein of coal recently discovered at his quarry in Grand Ledge. This clay has the appearance of solid stone when first brought to the surface, but softens by exposure to the air and assumes a putty-like consistency. It is extensively used by iron workers, and like the coal vein, promises to be a find of considerable value. The bed is nearly twelve feet in thickness.—*Lansing Republican.*

The township commissioner of Spaulding, Saginaw county, condemned the town line bridge over Cass river, but an injunction was issued restraining him from tearing it down or in any way disturbing it. The work of destruction is, however, going on. An iron bridge has been built a short distance from it by the Cass river bridge company, and the farmers declare that the trouble about the old bridge is got up to compel them to use the toll bridge.

The old tattered flag of the First Michigan cavalry, which few of the survivors knew was in existence, made its first appearance at the reunion in Lapeer last week in possession of the first standard bearer of the regiment, Thomas Shepherd of Marlette, a member of the Clifford G. A. R. post. Since the organization of the regiment in 1861 Thomas and the flag have never parted company, although he was a prisoner a year and a half and had to secrete it the whole time by wrapping it around his body.

Frank Jones, aged 21, accompanied by Adelbert Blackmore, a young cousin, was out hunting about three miles east of L[illegible], when he met a horrible death. Young Blackmore had the shot gun, and in taking it from him Jones pulled the gun towards himself by the muzzle. As he did so, the hammer caught in Blackmore's clothing and the gun was discharged, its contents striking Jones in the bowels, tearing him in a heart-sickening manner to look upon. The horrible wound caused his death about five hours after the accident.

Sam. Thompson, aged 24, baggageman on the Chicago & West Michigan railway, was run over by the cars at the depot in Muskegon a few days ago and killed. He had just arrived from Big Rapids on his train, and was standing talking to a fellow employe, and did not notice a yard engine which was switching two box cars, approaching where he stood. He was struck by the first car and fell under the wheels, both cars passing over him, cutting him in two near the loins. He lived about half an hour. His friends live at Stony Creek, Oceana Co.

The Detroit cremation committee have decided to form a stock company to be incorporated later under the name of the Michigan cremation company. The capital stock will be $20,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $25 each. Aside from the Michigan cremation company, a second organization will be formed, to be known as the Detroit cremation society. By paying the sum of $5 for 12 years, any person becomes a life member and is exempt from further payment. Several notes on cremation from French authorities, read at the meeting, show that in cremation outs short the ravages of the cholera fever and small pox.

A serious affray occurred at the railroad station in Coldwater the other night. About 12 o'clock a rough looking chap was found in the ladies' sitting room smoking an old strong pipe. The night operator, Mr. Green, requested the fellow to leave the room. He refused, and Green put him out. The fellow afterwards went to Green's window and began abusing him and making so much of a racket that Green could not hear his ticker. He requested the fellow to leave but he refused. Green went out to have him removed and the fellow drew a knife and made a thrust at Green's throat but the knife struck Green near the temple back of the right eye and cut a serious gash across the face under the eye and into the nose. The wound is ugly but not dangerous. The fellow is in jail.

The Kalamazoo Gazette says the flood which did great damage to the celery interests and to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was not caused by the rain, but by the bursting of dams. It adds: "What is known as the Root dam in Portage was the first to give way, and was the prime cause of the entire damage. This dam has been a sanitary nuisance for years, and the people of Portage have anxiously desired its suppression. Now that it has gone out, we understand that there will be a combined movement on the part of the citizens of Portage, and those interested in the great celery industry of the lower valley of the Portage, and also the Lake Shore Railroad company, to prevent by injunction, the replacement of the dam."

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, [illegible] bid and 8[illegible] asked; September, [illegible] bid and 8[illegible] asked; October, [illegible] bid and 8[illegible] asked; November, 2,000 bu at 8[illegible]; No. [illegible] red, cash, 8[illegible] bid and [illegible] asked; September, [illegible] bu at 8[illegible]; October, 2,000 bu at 8[illegible]; November [illegible] bid and 91c asked; No. 3 red, 8[illegible] asked; rejected red 7[illegible] bid and 7[illegible] asked.

Corn—No. 2 cash 5 cars at 4[illegible]; October 4[illegible] bid; December, 5,000 bu at [illegible].

Oats—White, September [illegible] asked; No. 2 cash, [illegible] asked; September, [illegible] bid and 2[illegible] asked; November, [illegible] at [illegible]; light mixed, [illegible] bid and 2[illegible] asked; rejected, [illegible] asked.

Flour—The market shows no new feature, but continues quiet and rather dull at the recent decline, quotations being as follows:

Michigan winter wheat, stone process $4 60 @4 7[illegible].

Michigan winter wheat, roller process $4 75 @5 00.

Michigan winter wheat, patents $5 25@5 50.

Minnesota bakers' $4 75@5 00.

Minnesota patents $5 75@6 00.

Low grades winter wheat $3 00@3 50.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Honey—Steady at 16c per lb.

Crabapples—Can be had at 75c@$1 per bu.

Onions—Per bbl. $2@2 50, as to condition.

Potatoes—Show no change; still quoted at 35@40.

Tomatoes—Market still dull at 30@50c per bushel.

Pears—City picked, $1 25@1 50; unpicked, 50@75c per bu.

Peaches—Good to choice quoted at $1 50@1 50 per basket.

Grapes—Concords and Hartfords $5@5 50 per stand; Ives, $5@4 75.

Pears—Bartletts selling at $4 00@4 75; common varieties, $3@3 50 per bbl.

Apples—Market fair and good demand for choice, selling generally at $1 50@2.

Sweet Potatoes—Baltimores are quoted at $3 50@4 per bbl. and Jerseys $1 more.

Huckleberries—Market quiet at $4 50@5 per stand, outside for sound Lake Superior stock.

Eggs—Are doing better and now quoted at 11@12c per doz., outside for strictly fresh in small lots.

Butter—Market quiet and steady with good demand for choice stock; dairy, 13@15c; creamery, 1[illegible]@[illegible]c.

Plums—A quotation of 75@$1 50 per ½-bu. basket will cover the large variety in the market; demand moderate and stocks large.

Provisions—Mess pork, old $10@10 5[illegible]; new family, $11 75@12; short clear, $12 25@12 50; lard, in tierces, 6@6[illegible]c; kegs, 6[illegible]@[illegible]c; pails, 7@7[illegible]c; smoked hams, 10@11c; shoulders, [illegible]c; breakfast bacon, [illegible]c; dried beef, hams, $12 5[illegible]@12 50; extra mess beef $10 @10 25.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Market stronger; shipping steers, $4 20@6; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 50; cows, bulls and mixed $1 60@3 75; through Texas cattle steadier at $2 50@3 55; western rangers stronger; natives and half breeds, $3 60@4 85; cows, $2 50@3 15.

Hogs—Trading slow and 10@15c lower; rough and mixed, $3 75@4 05; packing and shipping, $4 15@4 50; light weights, $4 05@4 60; skips, $2 85@3 75.

Sheep.—Market weak; natives, $2@4; western, $2@3 50; Texans, $1 75@3. The Drovers' Journal's special cablegram from Liverpool quotes American cattle ½c per lb higher than last week and 1½c higher than two weeks ago. The supply is light; best Americans selling at 14c dressed.

WOOL.

The Boston Shipping List says: The receipts begin to show a considerable falling off compared with previous years, indicating that supplies have been forwarded more freely, and that in interior markets there is much less wool than usual at this season. The demand continues quite active, and the sales of the week, 4,630,000 lbs., are the largest of the year. During the past seven weeks nearly 50,000,000 lbs. have been taken by manufacturers, and these large transactions are beginning to tell upon prices. The advance is quite general and prices are now about 1c per lb. higher all around. Holders appear to be quite indifferent about selling, and there is now a very confident feeling that still higher prices will be obtained in the near future. Some lots have been withdrawn from the market, and for all kinds extreme prices are asked.

The area of New Mexico is estimated at 78,000,000 acres; that 70,000,000 acres are fit only for pasturage, and 20,000,000 of this, by destitution of water, is available only for sheep. This leaves 50,000,000 acres for cattle, but the availability of this is greatly diminished by the scarceness of springs and streams.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

GERMANY'S GRIT.

Dispatches from Berlin state that Germany has declined to either propose or accept arbitration in the dispute between that country and Spain arising out of their claims to the Caroline islands.

THE CYCLONE.

Charleston, S. C., and vicinity was struck by a cyclone early the other morning. Buildings were unroofed and blown down, crops destroyed, and all the usual accompaniments of a cyclone followed.

MRS. WALKUP ARRESTED.

The jury investigating the cause of the death of Mayor J. R. Walkup of Emporia, Kansas, returned a verdict finding the deceased came to his death by arsenical poisoning, and from all the evidence the jury believe that the arsenic was administered to him feloniously by his wife, Minnie Wallace Walkup. Mrs. Walkup has been held for examination.

DAKOTA'S CLAIMS.

Gov. Pierce of Dakota, is now in Washington for the purpose of filing the census recently taken of that territory. It is a very complete and voluminous piece of work. The population in round numbers is 415,000, of which south Dakota claims 263,000. The total number of farms in the territory is 80,000, varying in area from 6,600 acres down. The chief object of the census is to strengthen the territory's claim to admission as a state.

A NICE POINT.

The case of the sixty paupers who were refused a landing at New York, but who subsequently landed at Halifax or one of the Canadian ports and made their way thence into the United States, has been laid before the treasury department. Mr. Lyman, chief of the navigation division, says there is no remedy; that the pauper immigration law applies to landing directly from a ship and is silent on the question of coming by land. Congress will be asked to legislate on the subject.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Iowa Republican state convention met in Des Moines a few days since. Hon. P. M. Sutton was elected permanent chairman, who made a speech urging the solidification of the party. An informal ballot for Governor was taken, resulting: Larabee 7[illegible], Hull 374; necessary to choice 543. Larabee was declared the nominee by acclamation. The ballot for Lieutenant Governor resulted in a unanimous vote for Hull. For Supreme Court Judge the incumbent, Judge Beck, was renominated.

A CARELESS DRUGGIST.

Druggist Amede, of Hoboken, N. J., put up a prescription for the Misses Hulse, daughters of a well known citizen. The prescription called for quinine. The druggist put up morphine. The next morning one of the ladies died. The other cannot live. The druggist fled, but was found a few hours after. He informed the policeman that he had taken poison. Physicians were summoned, when it was discovered that the conscience stricken man had swallowed five grains of atropia. His recovery is doubtful.

A CHANCE TO GET RICH.

The South American commissioners, in their report on the Argentine Republic, say it is an immense and wealthy region, the trade of which is controlled by every other nation except the United States. The government earnestly desires commercial relations with us, and would unite in any feasible scheme to establish frequent and cheap communication. If our people only knew the vast developed wealth of the country they would flock to it with men and money, and streams of profit would flow on every side.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An interesting point in connection with the naturalization laws has just been settled by the Secretary of the interior in disposing of the case of Ross vs. Poole. Ross made a pre-emption filing while an alien, supposing that the declaration of the intention of his father who had not been naturalized was sufficient to qualify him as a pre-empt on upon attaining his majority. Before he discovered his error and filed again for the tract Poole made a homestead entry upon it. The secretary held that the removal of the disqualification came too late to invalidate the intervening rights of Poole.

DAKOTA'S WHEAT.

S. I. Tallmadge, the Milwaukee statistician is in receipt of the following report from Jas. Baynes, statistical agent of Dakota: "In a majority of counties the thrashing is proving a wheat average of twenty-five per cent. less than last year and the quality is not quite so good. Smut is increasing in the Territory, and is much complained of by buyers. There is some wheat that shows injury from heat by being shrivelled. This being true, together with the fact of there having been so many storms since my last report and before harvest had began in Northern Dakota, I cannot see how the crop was preserved from serious deterioration in a large section of the northern country. I think we will do well if we get 20,000,000 bushels thrashed, judging from the present outlook.

HONORING GRANT.

Memorial services under the auspices of the city government of the city of Mexico in honor of the late Gen. Grant were held the other evening in the presence of all the the chief officials of both the Federal and city governments and the elite of Mexican society. All the members of the American colony were present by special invitation. The programme embraced appropriate music by an orchestra, a funeral oration by Senator Romon Prida, an address by Senor Tomas Reyes Retana and singing of the "Ave Maria" by Rosa Palacios, the Mexican prima dona. In addition, addresses were made by Senors Andre Clemente Vasquez, Edwardo Zarate and Anselmo Alfaro. The next morning the Municipal Library organ of the city government, publishes a portrait of Gen. Grant, with an eloquent sketch of his life, while the press generally pay a tribute to the dead American hero.

NO MORE SOFT SNAPS.

The action of the treasury officials in withholding the duty payments of men said to be illegally employed by the court of Alabama claims will result in a most searching investigation of the institution, and some startling revelations regarding the expenditure of public money are promised. The action of the court officers in paying $1,200 a year for an old house which could be bought for $1,500 is specially criticised, as well as the fact that the men named for removal have held sinecure positions with big salaries and a vacation of several months each year. All are sons of prominent men. Ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell is counsel of the court for the United States, but it is said he has nothing whatever to do with the expenditures. The court adjourned several months ago, not to meet again until October. The young scions of [illegible] whose [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assembled in Harrisburg, Aug. 2[illegible]. R. P. Allen of Lycoming was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. On taking the chair he spoke of his party being in possession of the national administration, and said that they had a perfect right to present to the [illegible] the utterances of importance. He eulogized President Cleveland and said that the people were now having a higher, better and purer administration than has been known for many years. Referring to the new constitution he said one of the great questions was the regulation of the laws governing great corporations. It was a duty to keep them within the bounds of the constitution. He charged the Republicans with allowing the laws to remain as a dead letter when they had an opportunity to enforce them. Gov. Pattison was highly complimented for his move on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, and the speaker requested that the Governor be fully indorsed and sustained in his course. After the appointment of the various committees and the formation of a permanent organization, a platform was adopted entirely harmonious with the principles of the party. Conrad B. Day was nominated state treasurer by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

MURDERED FOR A DEBT.

Albert D. Swan, one of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens in Lawrence, Mass., was shot in the back of the head and killed by Henry R. Goodwin, on a recent morning. Goodwin gave himself up. Goodwin entered the office of the E. Sprague Monofa[illegible] company, of which Mr. Swan was treasurer, about 10 o'clock, President Coburn and the latter being in the office at the time. Goodwin has been in the employ of the Molecular telephone company of New York of which Swan was general manager, and came to the office to claim several thousand dollars which he said was due him from the company. After a brief discussion Goodwin drew a Smith & Wesson, 32 caliber revolver, took deliberate aim and shot Swan in the back of the head. Swan reeled and fell to the floor dead.

Goodwin then stepped to the telephone and notified the police station to send an officer to arrest him. He stated that Swan had robbed him of all he had, and there was a period in a man's life when he could stand no more. He had reached that point and went to the mill to kill Swan and was willing to stand the consequences. He started a telephone business there and later sold out to Swan, his partner. He then went to South America as manager of the Bell telephone system at Buenos Ayres. He returned two years ago, and has lately been trying to establish the molecular system in Cleveland. He returned from Chicago but three days ago. Mr. Swan was a prominent banker of Massachusetts and New York, and was unusually esteemed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NO SIGNS OF ABATING.

Returns from the cholera infected districts of Spain show no decrease in the mortality from cholera. A riot occurred in Andalusia a few days ago in which several persons were killed. Rich people had all left Andalusia, leaving poor people without employment. Hence the riot.

PILGRIMS DROWNED.

A native craft called a buggalow, loaded with pilgrims, was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden and 100 of its passengers were drowned. The Gulf of Aden is the name now given to that portion of the sea lying between the north coast of Adel, terminating east with Cape Guardaful and the south coast of Arabia. Its length from east to west is about 480 miles, and its breadth from north to south varies from 160 to 200 miles.

Brown Bread.

It seems a little singular that a man's face is generally the longest when he is himself the "shortest."

No man who loves his neighbor as he does his own whiskers will keep a dog that howls at the moon.

An Omaha doctor kisses his wife seventy-five times a day. That's what might be called a good practice.

A man has a stall in a Cincinnati market who lost both legs in the army. What a splendid cashier he would make.

If the new version does no other good, it has given us a word for perdition that doesn't leave a bad taste in the mouth.

When a man tries hard to impress you with the knowledge that he is well connected, it may be taken for granted that he feels the poverty of his own worth, and banks mainly with borrowed capital.

Good cheer is contagious, and the man who makes it a rule to be always sunny and beaming with gladness in his own home will find that heaven is much nearer to earth than is generally conjectured.

Thousands of people will rise up on the glorious Fourth, and proclaim this the freest country the sun ever smiled upon, and yet the man who kicks a dog, outside of his own family, takes a fearful risk.

A man may have a head so stuffed with knowledge that his hair can't grow, and yet have his feet knocked clear out from under him by a question or two from a little midget too small to know an idea from a gooseberry.

Late discoveries in photography make it possible to locate stars that will never be visible through the telescope; but the whereabouts of a skipping cashier will be apt to remain a matter of more or less guesswork for some time to come.

An Indiana preacher went fishing the other day, in a thoughtless moment, and since that time he has found it an up-hill business to inspire the same degree of faith in his pulpit utterances that was formerly conceded without question.

It is stated that a down East astronomer has discovered three comets and several townships of nebulæ within the past decade; but if it wasn't wrong to gamble, as well as somewhat risky, we would endanger wealth in support of the opinion that he has never discovered his wife's exact age, if he married a widow.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Cajeme, the Yaqui Chief.

While the world is wondering at the singular success which has placed El Mehdi on the barbaric throne of the Soudan, Mexico has apparently found her mehdi in the person of Jose Marie Cajeme, who holds a scepter of terror over Sonora as the Mohammedan chieftain does over the Soudan. Cajeme, chief of the Yaqui and Moyo Indians, was born in 1842, in the tiny town of Torin, on the banks of the silent Yaqui river, which creeps to the Pacific from Sonora's heart of forests. His parents were Pantaleon Leiva Cajema and Hilaria Buitemea, the latter, his mother, being known yet through that country as the Sibyl. The baptismal waters of Catholicism from the hands of an adventurous Italian missionary, Father Romanani, rested on his head when a boy in the town of Navajoa. From earliest boyhood Cajeme took to the chase, and refused to work on a farm when he could scour the deer forests with his bow and arrows. When 13 years of age he ran away from home, and from that day his life was a constant, restless march, a bohemian existence. He entered the service of Mr. J. R. Bourse, an America miner at Alamos, a town on the projected Alamos and Mazantlan railroad. Wine and women soon drew their chains about him, and fired by jealousy and drink he drew his first human blood by stabbing Abraham Jollman, who was Mr. Brouse's steward. He then fled.

In 1872, when the governor of Sonora, Ignacio Pesqueri, started out to assist the governor of the neighboring state of Sinaloa against the revolution headed by the bloody Marquez, Cajeme joined the state troops. During the campaign he gave proofs of great valor and of uncommon military skill, and was made a colonel in the Mexican army. During leisure moments of the campaign he learned to read and write, for as he never would go to school, he did not even know the alphabet when he entered on this exciting period of his life. When peace was established Cajeme returned to his home, preceded by an uncommon fame. At that time Julio Moroyoqui, nicknamed the Jaguar, ruled the Yaquis. He was one of the most sanguinary caciques of Mexican history, and known as the American Nero. Moroyoqui confirmed the rank of colonel earned by Cajeme in the government army, and the latter soon bent his extraordinary talents to repressing disorders in the government of the former. Little by little Cajeme acquired popularity, and the Indian camps soon became too narrow a theater for two such men. One day Cajeme with ten picked men surrounded the palace of the Jaguar, and going in assassinated him, and was immediately proclaimed his successor, a place he has since held.

While in Navajao he solicited in marriage the hand of a dark-eyed belle of that town, the daughter of a rich planter. His suit refused, Cajeme "retreated in good order," and went back to the Yaqui river, thinking that time would ameliorate his suffering. Afterward he made up his mind to see the girl, Juana Narvaez, and he started on a dark night and in disguise to visit her. On the way he was ambushed by R. J. Castro, a brother chief, who was his rival for the possession of this Mexican Helen. Cajeme proved to be a successful Paris. Single-handed he killed Castro and three of his men, besides wounding another, and arrived, bleeding from several wounds at the feet of Juana Narvaez. She fled from her home in his company. Since that time Cajeme has led a fugitive life, with his band of Indian warriors, and has defied the power of the Mexican republic, among the mountains and marshes of Sonora.

Cajeme is well built, has herculean muscles, regular feature with a savage air impressed upon them, and has a brusque, abrupt manner. He is a splendid horseman; has saved his life on several occasions by his fleet running and excellent swimming qualities. He has an unconquerable will, a presence of mind which never deserts him, a courage which borders on temerity.—*City of Mexico Two Republics.*

Feeding The Steer.

A drunken countryman, who frequently brings various articles of produce to town for sale—and selling them, puts the proceeds in his pockets, gets on a "howl," and never leaves town as long as it lasts—was in town last week with a load of oats. Knowing his weakness, Marshal Smart attempted to warn him, and the following colloquy ensued:

"Yes," said the marshal, "and you are drunk again. The last time you got drunk you never stopped till you had stowed away a whole beef steer under your shirt in whisky, and now you intend to follow that with your load of oats. You'd better go home!"

"O! well," hiccoughed the countryman, "you know that steer'll (hic) want some oats anyhow, and you betch-er-life (hic) he'll get 'em." And he did.—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.*

RAILWAY ETIQUETTE.

Timely and Important Rules of Conduct for the Benefit of Those Who Don't Know How to Behave Themselves in a Sleeper or Dining Car.

Bill Nye.

Many people have traveled all their lives and yet do not know how to behave themselves when on the road. For the benefit and guidance of such, these few, crisp, plain, horse sense rules of etiquette have been framed.

In traveling by rail, on foot, turn to the right on discovering an approaching train. If you wish the train to turn out, give two loud toots and get in between the rails so you will not muss up the right of way. Many a nice new right of way has been ruined by getting a pedestrian tourist spattered all over its first mortgage.

On retiring at night on board the train, do not leave your teeth in the ice water tank. If everyone should do so, it would occasion great confusion in case of wreck. It would also cause much annoyance and delay during the resurrection. Experienced tourists tie a string to their teeth and retain them during the night.

If you have been reared in extreme poverty and your mother supported you until you grew up and married so that your wife could support you, you will probably sit in four seats at the same time, with your feet extended into the aisles so that you can wipe them off on other people while you snore with your mouth open clear to your shoulder blades.

If you are prone to drop asleep and breathe with a low, death rattle like the exhaust of a bath tub, it would be a good plan to tie up your head in a feather bed and then insert the whole thing in the linen closet, or if you can not secure that, you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. The stockholders of the road might get mad about it, but you could do it in such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it was.

Ladies and gentlemen should guard against traveling by rail while in a beastly state of intoxication.

In the dining car, while eating, do not not comb your moustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your moustache with the fork of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the moustache with a fork while traveling, for the motion of the train might jab the fork into your eye and irritate it.

If your dessert is very hot and you do not discover it until you have burned the rafters out of the roof of your mouth, do not utter a wild yell of agony and spill your coffee all over a total stranger, but control yourself, hoping to know more next time.

In the morning is a good time to find out how many people have succeeded in getting on the passenger train who ought to be in the stock car.

Generally, you will find one male and one female. The male goes into the wash room, bathes his worthless carcass from daylight until breakfast time, walking on the feet of any man who tries to wash his face during that time. He wipes himself on nine different towels, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe his face on an old door mat. People who have been reared on hay all their lives, generally want to fill themselves full of pie and colic when they travel.

The female of this same mammal goes into the ladies' department and remains there till starvation drives her out. Then the real ladies have about thirteen seconds apiece in which to dress.

If you never rode in a varnished car before, and never expect to again, you will probably roam up and down the car, meandering over the feet of the porter while he is making up the berths. This is a good way to let people see just how little sense you had left after your brain began to soften.

In traveling do not take along a lot of old clothes that you know you will never wear.

Finally, never walk through a car staring everybody out of countenance, like a Jim Crow detective hunting for the James boys, as I once noticed a well known member of the Missouri Legislature, while traveling over the great Rock Island Route, but mind your own business, be quiet, polite and patient and you will feel as though you were among friends all the time, and you will leave the train with a pang of genuine regret.

Crime in England and Wales.

According to Sir John Lubbock, "The number of cases of imprisonment for indictable offenses in England and Wales on an average of five years ending in 1859 was 12,000; in 1869, 12,000; in 1879, 10,000; and in 1881, 7,300. The sentences of penal servitude for the same periods were respectively 2,600, 2,000, 1,000 and 1,500. This is the more satisfactory when we bear in mind that while on the one hand the offenses are decreasing, the population on the other hand is increasing. In 1859 it was 19,000,000; in 1869, 22,000,000, in 1879, 24,700,000; 1881, 26,000,000. If we turn to juvinile offenses, the result is even more striking and satisfactory. The number of juveniles committed for indictable offenses in England in 1856 was 14,000; in 1866, 9,400; in 1876, 7,100; in 1881, 5,500. I cannot doubt that these results are greatly due to the improvements in education and to the children being kept out of the streets."

A Scientific Fact About Wood.

Wood, when subjected to a heat of from 400 to 800 degrees, is resolved into three distinct products—charcoal, pyroligneous acid and gases. The process is thus described: A cord of fairly seasoned wood weights, say 4,000 pounds. This cord of wood, placed in a charring receptacle and subjected to a proper temperature for, say five days, entirely disappears. In its place we have 1,000 pounds of charcoal, 2,000 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 1,000 pounds of uncondensed gases. The aggregate weight of these products is equal exactly to the original weight of the wood. By the agency of heat the constituents of the wood have been disassociated, and the immediate recombination of these constituents results in the charcoal, the acid and the fixed gases.

Ancient Playing Cards.

Some little time ago a gentleman bought for a few pence, at a bookstall in London, an old book which was of no particular value, but which he happened to want. It was bound in vellum, and by the lapse of time the skin had become separated from the cardboard to which it had originally been pasted. On reaching home, and when about to commence the perusal of his purchase, he noticed something between the vellum and the boards. Without much thought of what he was doing, he unfolded the vellum, when, to his great delight, he saw what proved to be nearly a whole pack of very rare and ancient playing cards. After keeping his treasures for some little time and exhibiting them to his friends, he was at last induced to part with them for a considerable sum to the British Museum. He has spent all his leisure time since in examining the bindings of old books at stalls and elsewhere.

Santa Barbara county, Cal., offers bounties of $5 for killing lions, $2.50 for coyotes, and $1 for wildcats.

MAKING STUMP FENCES.

A Creation That Is Pleasing to Some Artistic Taste and Useful to the Farmer.

One of the most noticeable features of the farm lands in this vicinity, where low hills and valleys make the scenery beautiful, writes a Willink correspondent to *The New York Sun*, is the stump fence. There is an indefiniteness of outline and a wavy irregularity of construction about the stump fence that entrances an artist of the Delsartian school, but the stump fence here is the outgrowth of necessity, and not of artistic taste. When the land was cleared it was fenced with rails and the ground between the stumps was planted with corn and wheat and potatoes. After a time the soft wood stumps, such as basswood, rotted away, but fifty seasons of rain and snow had no more effect on the pine stumps that dotted these fields than a spring shower has on a duck's back. At first the farmers tried to burn out the stumps, but the wood charred over and the fire went out; and then the stump got water-logged in the next rain, and all the ingenuity of a Vermont Yankee couldn't set them on fire after that. The farmers tried blasting, but a keg of powder put under the heart of a six-foot stump only served to split it open and leave the two or three parts apparently as firmly embedded as they were before. Finally a machine was devised for pulling out bodily the stumps that had resisted the elements for half a century. It was a simple affair. Three beams, seven by eleven inches large and nineteen feet long, were placed in the form of a pyramid, with their tops united in a heavy casting that had a big cast-iron nut in its centre. These beams were suitably braced about one-third of the way from the top. A cast-iron screw twelve feet long and five inches in diameter ran down through the big nut in the casting and was prolonged by means of a heavy wrought-iron rod to within two feet of the ground, where the rod terminated in two hooks. When a stump was to be pulled this big frame was placed over it. Then a hole was dug under the largest visible root and a big chain was put under the root and secured to the hooks on the screw rod. An able-bodied horse was then hitched to a lever connected with the nut at the top of the timber frame. When the horse began to travel around the frame, the screw began to rise and something had to give way. That something was usually the stump, but occasionally the chain broke or the screw stripped its threads. As the stump raised, the dentist, as the man who managed the machine was called, walked around it and jabbed a big iron crowbar down through the sod.

"That's to let the air into the hollow," said Farmer Kelly, one of the best-known stump dentists of the county yesterday, as he repeated the operation around the roots of a big stump that slowly rose out of the ground. "We'd be lifting against fifteen pounds to the inch, besides the weight of the stump, if we were to make a vacuum down there, you know."

As the stump came out of the ground a chain called a wrapper was put around it and the screw rod to keep it from cutting over and then all hands vigorously cleaned the dirt from the roots with picks and crowbars that were spoon shaped at one end.

"We get $1.25 for each stump pulled and put in the fence. The best days work on record is $21.25; the worst, one stump. That was six feet in diameter and weighed about two tons. It lifted more dirt than I can estimate with it. When the stump is out and cleaned it is trimmed a bit, and then rolled on to a sort of a mud-boat and dragged to the fence line. The broad, flat tangle of roots faces out from the field to be fenced, and forms a barrier that no breaching colt or critter ever tries to pass. The manufacturer charges $160 for the iron parts of the machine, and if the purchaser has not the skill to make the wooden parts he can buy them all ready for business for $40 more. Within the last few years dynamite has been used with considerable success to shatter the old stumps, but it is dangerous to handle and makes a good many failures, leaving the stump partly split and more difficult to pull than before. Besides that, a shattered stump is no good for fencing. Stump machines came in when rail fences rotted out, and they fill the vacancy cheaply and effectually."

The Broncho.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw horse, but is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this, and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head, and begged the fellow, as plain as could be, to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness, but the man came on with the saddle, and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that he died. When thoroughly aroused, the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure, you will find a cavity just above the eye, where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but we didn't put on any necessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location on his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed etheral until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about one hundred yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us, the attending surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up, but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewey mead, and held our peace.—*Santa Fe Democrat.*