Birmingham Eccentric

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BIRMINGHAM, - - - MICH

The authorities of Arizona territory have been very active in prosecuting Mormon polygamists who have been found within their borders. Some time ago three Mormon bishops were arrested for polygamous practices. The Edmunds law did not cover their cases, and they were tried and convicted under a territorial law for unlawful cohabitation. They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Detroit penitentiary and fined $500 each. It now turns out that this punishment is illegal, and that the penalty for the offense is imprisonment in the territory for not more than six months. The attorney-general has given an opinion that the sentence was not legal and recommends the pardon of the three bishops. Delegate Bean of Arizona, saw the president in their behalf and the prisoners were set free at once.

Gen. Lew Wallace, ex minister to Turkey, and known to the literary world as the author of "The Fair God" and "Ben Hur," lectured in Detroit recently. In the course of his lecture he characterized the eastern question as the question of the disposition of the sultan's dominions. Russia wanted Asia Minor and Constantinople; Austria wanted European Turkey and Constantinople; England yearned for Egypt; France was determined to have Damascus, Jerusalem, and adjoining territory; Italy wanted the remainder of north Africa not occupied by France or England. The sultan realized all this and planned accordingly, thinking that jealousy and greed would keep the partition for the future as it had been for the past fifty years an open question.

Our friends the English continue to write themselves down a stupid lot concerning anything American. The Circulating Library, an English periodical, has this in a notice of the "Memoirs of Gen. Grant:" "Grant was the son of a farmer, who gave him a much better education than he had himself received. The civil war obliged Grant to become a soldier, in which capacity he served for fourteen years, when he again took to farming, which he had to relinquish on account of ill-health. He then became successively estate agent, clerk in a store, and senator. In this last vocation he distinguished himself so highly that he was elected president."

The Maryland military academy at Oxford, Md., a flourishing institution before the war, has been revived. It is now the Maryland military and naval academy by an act of the legislature incorporating it, with J. C. M. Johnston and B. J. Burges as superintendents. It stands on the bank of a beautiful salt water river, has accommodations for 300 cadets, and has a faculty of sixteen. The cadets have been on the summer cruise on the school ship "Amazon," and returned to resume study on the 8th of September.

Samuel Flint and Martha Miller of Dayton, O. began courting twenty-two years ago. Samuel was in no hurry to pop, and Martha didn't look upon it as her place to drop any hints, and so matters ran along until the other day. They were riding home from a funeral when some one asked Samuel why he didn't get married. "Dunno - I'll ask Marthy" he replied. She replied that no particular reason had ever occurred to her, and they stood up in the wagon and were spliced by the same minister that officiated at the grave.

Ex-Empress Eugenie of France has withdrawn the pensions which she hitherto paid to supporters of the Bonaparte dynasty. Several persons who were accustomed to call at the Paris postoffice and draw their money-orders on her majesty at Chiselhurst are now missed. The reason alleged for the withdrawal of the allowances is that her majesty sees that the Napoleonic outlook in France is hopeless, and that there is nothing to be gained by sustaining the cause of imperialism against the republic.

If Christians would earnestly and affectionately seek to correct any little misunderstandings that may arise between them, doing so seasonably, and always accepting and making mutual explanations they would not only illustrate "the spirit of Christ," but prevent a large amount of unhealthy and bad feeling in their relations to each other. Most of the difficulties that alienate Christians from each other begin with little misunderstandings.

This is what the New York Independent says of our agricultural college: The Michigan Agricultural college at Lansing, under the charge of Edwin Willitts, president, is one of the most successful in the United States. Its catalogue shows 22 instructors and officers, 284 undergraduate students, and 11 post-graduates, among whom are two from Japan. An unusual amount of experimental work is done here.

An Ohio country editor of forty years experience has come to the conclusion that no weekly newspaper can become a success without publishing all the original poetry sent in by contributors residing in the country. He says that one sad poem will make the paper more friends than all the editorals published in a year.

It is a somewhat interesting fact that the citizens of Vermont hold mortgages on real estate outside of the state amounting in the aggregate to nearly five and a half millions of dollars. One of the results of this is that local industries languish in Vermont because investors prefer to invest in western property.

George W. Cable, the novelist, was born left-handed, but has learned to use his right, and so is ambidextrous. He writes with either hand, usually making the first draft of a novel with his left hand and copying it for the printer with his right hand.

STATE NEWS.

How They Escaped.

Joe Bulmer, the convict from Wexford county who helped Con Kane of Detroit, to escape from Jackson state prison, has been recaptured. It seems that after his escape he wrote a letter to his wife in Wexford county. It came to the ears of the sheriff and furnished the clew to his whereabouts and led to his arrest. In the station he todl the following story: "I had only two months to serve of my two years' sentence, and was allowed to do teaming outside of the walls. Kane's mother came to see her son at the prison, and she promised to give me $800 if I would help him to escape. I agreed and took him out on my wagon, filled with leaves and trash. When I dumped my load, half a mile from the prison Kane pulled out a revolver and compelled me to go with him. We made our way to Detroit, and Kane told me to come to 232 of a street that I forget the name. I got a job with a farmer at Farmington, and I was arrested there. I expect to get the $800 after my term expires. I don't know how Kane got the revolver." Putman has been taken to Jackson.

For Life.

The trial of John Boyd for the shooting of W. B. Johnson, a merchant of Rockford, Kent county, Aug. 14 last, ended in the circuit court at Grand Rapids with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Judge Montgomery sentenced him to the state prison at Jackson for life. Boyd is 37 years of age, and in his statement declared he did not remember shooting Johnson, having been drinking heavily for several days at that time and using chloral to offset the effects. He had had trouble with Johnson over a furniture bill of the weekly payment order, claiming that Johnson failed to give up a chattel mortgage after all dues on it had been paid, and then later threatened him with foreclosure; but at the time of the shooting declared he had no ill will against Johnson.

Oil Excitement at Manistee.

The oil boom in Manistee is becoming more exciting every day. Bankers and capitalists are buying up all available lands between Manistee and Reed City. Tax lands are selling at high figures; some on which the tax were only $1 ran up to $50 and $70. People are wild over the prospect of oil. Some farmers say that oil prospectors may sink wells and, if successful, they will talk prices. It is reported that a syndicate has been formed with capital enough to warrant business success, provided they strike oil.

Homicide in Berrien County.

A man named Douglas Taylor was stabbed and instantly killed by Daniel Hedley at Eau Clair, Berrien county. Taylor was a good citizen and highly respected. Hedley was drunk and said to have a hard name. He left town and has not been found yet.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

William Massey of St. Ignace, went duck hunting recently, and came home with the contents of a shot gun in his body caused by his own carelessness. His recovery is doubtful.

The North Aurora iron mine at Ontonagon is assuming very rich proportions. A cutting has recently been made into a splendid quality of ore which assays 60 per cent. metallic iron. The North Aurora mine promises to develop into as valuable a property as the old Aurora mine.

Mrs. Stephen Shaw of White Cloud, was struck and killed by a tree, which her husband was felling. They had been married only a few weeks.

L. D. Clark of Bronson, has a fig tree seven years old, which bore about 150 figs this year. It was brought from California.

Robert Van Brunt of Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., shot and killed Will Roy who was keeping company with Van Brunt's sister because he thought Roy was staying longer than he ought.

The motion for a new trial in the Chicago anarchists cases has been overruled, and the judge's decision that seven of them shall hang, and one be imprisoned 14 years, is sustained.

H. L. Leavitt, ex-manager of the Sioux City theatre, who was implicated in the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock, the prohibition minister of Sioux City, Iowa, surrendered himself to the officers in Chicago the other day, and started for the scene of the murder. It is not claimed that Leavitt is the murderer, but it is supposed he knows all about it.

Mortimer H. Putnam of Flint, is sued for breach of promise by Miss Maggie Doran, who puts the value of her blasted affections at $10,000. The couple are away up in society, and the suit has startled the citizens of that quiet town.

The East Saginaw street railroad has been sold to Boston capitalists.

The flow of oil at R. G. Peters's well, Manistee, is 60 barrels per hour.

Mary Nagle of Bay City, 13 years old, has been sent to the Adrian reformatory, with a view to breaking her of the habit of drunkenness.

Chas. Saddler, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Ann McDermett at North Muskegon, is a bachelor with a bad reputation. When arrested Saddler denied all knowledge of the affair, but a search of his shanty revealed portions of her clothing. It is suspected that the woman was smothered and her body carried to the creek.

While trying to cross the new iron bridge east of Allegan, Joseph Faulk fell and broke his leg. He has since died from the effects of his injuries.

Thos. Pope, a well-to-do Pontiac carpenter, was found dead in his bed the other night. Cause apoplexy.

E. H. Fogg, an old and much respected citizen of Ludington, died suddenly in his chair while at the supper table a few nights ago.

Fourteen deaths occured in the mines in Marquette county during the first week in October.

Mrs. Alice M. Hunn of Jackson, administratrix of the estate of George Hunn, deceased, has commenced suit against the Michigan Central railroad to recover damages to the amount of $20,000 for the death of her husband in the railroad disaster at Carrollton last spring. The disaster was said to have been caused by the carelessness of railroad employes at Carrollton.

Archie Chatfield, who was charged with train-wrecking near South Lyon, has been discharged on examination before a Pontiac magistrate.

In the salt well of R. G. Peters in Manistee, the pumping for brine was dicontinued for a short time the other day to make repairs. Soon after oil forced its way through the pipe and the oil flowed at the rate of a barrel a minute until checked. Local capitalists have concluded to sink a test oil well.

The East Saginaw street railroad has been sold to New York capitalists. It was bought last spring by Fall River parties for $37,500. Extensions were made at an expense of about $30,000. It was then stocked for $150,000 and has now been sold. The consideration was not made public.

Chester Warriner, a member of the state board of pardons and also of the board of public works of Jackson, is dead. He had suffered from disease of the bones of the feet for a number of years and three years ago a portion of his right foot was amputated. This summer a portion of the left foot was amputated, but this did not arrest the disease and two more amputations took place the day before his death. He did not rally from the shock. Mr. Warriner has been a prominent man in Jackson and Michigan for a number of years and has held many offices of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Wyllis Gavett, son Nathan Gavett of Woodbridge, Hillsdale county, who has resided in Leadville, Col., for the last three years, is on a visit to his old home. He left Leadville with his family, wife and three children, in a wagon June 20th last, and drove his team the entire route, about 1,500 miles, arriving at Woodbridge Sept. 7, making the trip in seventy-eight days.

A number of former employes of the Charlotte postoffice, under ex-postmaster F. E. Leity, have been subpœnaed by Deputy Marshal Cowan to appear before the grand jury, sitting at Grand Rapids, relative to charges of alleged malfeasance in office preferred against Leity. It is said he left his official duties to subordinates while he attended to his own business; also that he had his wife on the pay roll as clerk, while she did nothing in return.

Eugene Mills, son of Dr. W. J. Mills of Howell, was killed by the cars in Portland, Oregon, the other day. The remains were brought to Howell for interment.

The jewelry store of Frank Dyer of Caro, was burglarized the other night of $218 in cash and several valuable watches and other jewelry. The job was done by Hugh Dyer, a brother of Frank, assisted by A. W. Youngs, a former tailor of Caro. The young men were captured in Saginaw, and taken back to jail in Caro.

Harvey C. Olds of St. Louis, was arraigned before United States commissioner Dodge a few days ago for selling cigars without a license. Pleading ignorance of the law did not save him from being bound over to the next term of the United States court.

The appraisers of the real and personal property of the Jackson state prison report $632,796 53 worth of real estate and $50,541 27 worth of personal property.

Edna Powell, aged 6, daughter of B. W. Powell, an employe in Wilson's saw mill in Harrison, while at play fell into the well and was drowned.

The union furniture company's works, located at the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee junction, just north of Grand Rapids, burned the other night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $22,500. The surrounding lumber yards were also damaged.

Allen Tibbits of Coldwater, 82 years old, walked to Quincy and back the other day, making the entire distance in less than 3¼ hours.

Jonathan King of Spring Arbor, committed suicide recently by shooting himself in the head with a rifle, death resulting instantly. King suffered from a stroke of paralysis some time ago and became despondent.

The iron ore shipments from Marquette during the season have been 709,313 tons; St. Ignace, 58,272 tons; Escanaba, 1,207,410 tons.

William Hertells hung around Kalamazoo for a week and ingratiated himself with celery shippers. He managed to get them to ship three carloads of the stuff south and west. Then he went to Chicago, stopped the cars there, sold the celery and pocketed about $600—all clear profit.

Hannibal Hyde, the oldest resident of Mecosta county is dead.

Stephen Huff, one of the oldest settlers of Adams, Hilsdale county, has been called to his fathers.

The steamer La Mascotte burst her boiler a few miles below St. Louis the other morning. The list of killed is between 18 and 25.

The slaves in Cuba have been liberated by a decree signed by Queen Christina.

The entire Spanish cabinet has resigned.

The Bulgarian government says it has no intention of hostilities.

Cholera is raging in Corea, and hundreds are dying daily. The plague is also raging to an alarming extent in Japan.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market is rather weak. There is some disappointment on change as to the increase in the visible supply. Quotations for white wheat are 74½@75¼ cents; and for red wheat 75@76c.

CORN—Market quiet at 37@39c.

OATS—29@31c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime sells at $4 65@4 70.

BARLEY—In good demand at $1 25@1 35.

FLOUR—Michigan patent, $4 75@5 00; Michigan roller, $4@4 25; Michigan superfine, $2 50@3 75; Minnesota patent, $5@5 25; Minnesota bakers', $3 75@4; Michigan rye, $3 55@3 65; Illinois rye, $3 75@3 85.

FEED—Bran $10 00@10 25; middlings, $10 25@13 75.

APPLES—Business very light. Good to choice are let go at $1@1 50 per bbl. For fancy selections $1 75 is some times possible. Offerings free.

BUTTER—The market firm and fairly active with a 10c difference between creamery and dairy, viz, 20@28c. for the former and 16@18c for the latter.

EGGS—Steady at 17@18c.

GRAPES—The market almost lifeless. Quoted 2½@3c. for Concords and 4@6c for Delawares and Catawbas per lb.

GAME—Per doz. woodcock, $3; snipe, $1 50; per pair partridges, 60@75c; wood duck, 30c; Mallard, 60c; blue wing teal, 40c; per lb bear saddles, 8@8½c; venison, saddles, 9@10c. Since the cool weather set in there has been considerable activity in everything but bear. The supply liberal.

HAY—New quoted at $ @ for clover; $10 50@13 for No. 1 timothy and $9@10 50 for No. 2 do. per ton, baled in car lots as to quality. Market quiet.

HOPS—Best eastern, 30@33c per lb. Fair to good Michigan, 20@25c. Inferior grades 15@18c.

HONEY—Fair inquiry. The supply fair at 12@13c per lb for comb, and 10c for extracted.

POULTRY—There is a rather light inquiry. Receipts were liberal and business was again pretty much all at inside figures. Live per lb, roosters, 4c; fowls, 6@7c; ducks, 7c; turkeys, 9@10c; spring chicks, 7@8c. Per pair, pigeons, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $10.50; family $13 50; ex-family $14, clear family, $14 50 short clear, $13.50. Lard in tierces, 6¼@6¾c; kegs, 6¾@7c; 20 to 50 lb tubs, 7@7¼c; 3, 5 and 10 lb pails, 7½@7¾c. Smoked hams, 11¾@12c; shoulders, 7@7¼c; breakfast bacon 8½@8¾c; dried beef hams, $13 @13.50; ex-mess beef, $7 50; plate beef, $7 75.

CHEESE—New York full cream, 11¼@12c and Michigan, 11@11¼c; Ohio grades, 9¼@10¼c.

FRUIT—Peaches, little or no inquiry. Quotations nominally unchanged at 75c@1 75 per bu, pears, in light inquiry at $3@3 50 per bbl, outside for Duchcheese. Offerings quite up to the requirements; cranberries, the markt more active, state stock is offered at $1 50@2 per bu, and Cape Cods at $7@7 50 per bbl, as to quality; crab apples, 75c@$1 per bu; quinces, $4@5 per bu.

POTATOES—Per bu. 50@55c; per bbl. $1 50@1 60, out of store. Quiet.

SWEET POTATOES—Market dull. Dealers quote at $1 75@2 per bbl for Baltimores and $2 75 for Jerseys.

TALLOW—Shows its usual inactivity at 3½c per lb.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Market strong, 10@15c higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $4 25@5 25; stocker and feeders, $2 25@3 60; cows, bulls, and mixed $1 50@3 25; bulk $2 30@2 60; through Texas cattle, strong, $2 55@3 35; cows, 2 25@2 50; Western rangers, firm; natives and half-breeds $2 90@4; cows, $2 40 @2 90; winter Texans, $2 95@3 45.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 5,000; market strong; 5@10c; higher closing with the advance lost; rough and mixed, $3 70@4 35; packing and shipping, $4 10@4 65; light, $3 60@4 55; skips, $2 35@3 25.

SHEEP—Market firm; natives, $2 25@4 25; Western, $3 40@3 60; Texans, $2 25@3 25. London cablegram reports very heavy supplies and prices for cattle ½c per lb lower; best American steers, 11½c per lb.

A Socialistic Plan.

The Social Democratic Federation of London has issued a manifesto in which it says: "The unemployed are certain to experience distress still more severe than that experienced in 1885. Honest workmen and their families are doomed to a hopeless struggle with starvation during the coming winter. The wealthy classes are responsible for the awful neglect of the poor. Our rulers could not but fear for themselves if they could see the agony which selfish apathy inflicts upon the producers of wealth. Show them your despair and their danger. Leave your slums and follow the Lord Mayor's show on Nov. 9 silently and solemnly, in order to convince the rich as they are driven to their banquet that the most munificient charity can never plaster over the cancer which their mad greed of wealth has planted in the heart of our civilization."

Imports and Exports.

The chief of the bureau of statistics in his second monthly statement for the year ending June 30, 1887, reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the two, eight and twelve months ended August 31, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year were as follows:

Two months ended August 31, 1886, $103,960,716; 1885, $89,895,976. Eight months ended August 31, 1886, $431,571,590; 1885, $426,221,818. Twelve months ended August 31, 1886, $692,598,570; 1885, $723,309,718.

The imports were as follows: Two months ended August 31, 1886, $114,332,472; 1885, $99,859,451. Eight months ended August 31,1886, $442,922,084; 1885, $380,881,600. Twelve months ended August 31, 1886, $659,609,157; 1885, $671,598,496.

An Insane Man Has Rights.

James L. Williams, who was arrested at the white house in March, 1885, while insisting on the president paying him $500,000 on a claim against the government and sent to the insane asylum, has been released. The court decided that no person can be restrained of his liberty as an insane person unless the question had been passed upon by a jury. There are but about 10 per cent. of the 1,200 patients in the government insane asylum whose sanity has been passed upon by a jury de lunatico inquirendo.

Grant's Last Headquarters Sold.

An old log house at City Point, Va., owned by Dr. Richard Epps, known as Gen. Grant's headquarters, was purchased recently by Cap. Thomas E. Halleck of New York. This is an historic house, being the place where Gen. Grant issued his last order, declaring peace and terms of Gen. Lee's surrender, etc. The house is to be removed to New York by Capt. Halleck, who will transfer it by sale or gift to the Grant monument association, to be re-erected in Riverside park near Gen. Grant's tomb.

Gen. Miles Had Discretion.

In an interview Gen. Miles said the capture of Geronimo and his band was entirely due to the bravery of the troops. He says that he had absolute discretion from Gen. Sheridan to deal with the Apaches, and he thinks that their removal from the mountain home to Florida will have a better effect on the other Indians disposed to be hostile than 40 executions would have.

A plot to blow up Vienna and assassinate the emperor has been unearthed. Vast quantities of explosives have been captured by the police. The ringleaders escaped but a number of others have been captured.

HOME NEWS.

At Castell, N. Y., Robert VanBrunt, a member of the Salvation Army, found Will Roy sitting up late with his half sister Eva, and because she would not retire when he commanded her fired at Roy inflicting a fatal wound.

Citizens of Arizona at Tucson have adopted resolutions thanking Gen. Miles, and approving his policy of removing the Indians instead of executing them.

The grand lodge Knights of Pythias in session at Lansing elected the following officers before the adjournment of the meeting: Grand chancellor, E. T. Bennett of Bay City, vice-chancellor, T. S. Barclay, Detroit; grand prelate, H. S. Robertston, Reedsville; keeper of records and seals, J. W. Hopkins, Lansing; grand master of exchequer, Joseph M. Lenhoff, East Saginaw; grand master at arms, Phil Colgrove, Hastings; grand inner guard, Henry Footlander, Muskegon; Grand Trustee for three years, W. L. Smith, Lansing.

The sentence of the condemned anarchists of Spain has been commuted to imprisonment for life. The commutation was secured through the Pope's intercession.

R. P. Wallace, the murderer of the Logan family, of five persons, father, mother and three children of Cuba, Mo., was taken from the jail at Steelville, Mo., on the 6th inst., by a mob and lynched.

Leavitt, the theatrical manager who was arrested for complicity in the murder of Rev. Haddock of Sioux City, has made a sworn statement charging John Arendorf, forman of one of the breweries in that city, with the crime. Arendorf has been arrested.

Price Louis Bonaparte, traveling incognito as Count Louis de Montcalieri, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Belgic from Hong Kong the other day.

Senators Lafayette and Gen. Grevy, the French president's brother, will represent the French senate at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of liberty at New York.

Army officers seem to think the government ordnance foundry will be a failure, because the government will not pay enough to obtain an experienced superintendent.

Leah Gaines' house was burned and three colored children cremated in it in Richmond county, Ga.

Nicholas S. Hoveland, confidential clerk of the Kimball organ company, Chicago, has been arrested for a $1,600 forgery.

All the cotton mills in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, will be closed by agreement, because the employes of one mill will not settle a strike.

Jake Blunt, a well-known character, formerly a member of the notorious James and Younger gangs, was shot and instantly killed by Lloyd Warre, a Frenchman. The shooting occurred in Warre's cabin at the foot of Carbonate Hill, Colorado, whither Blunt went with the avowed intention of killing the Frenchman.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has received from the publishers of the Grant memoirs, a check for $150,000, which represents the second payment to her by the firm of her profits in the work. The first payment amounted to $200,000. It is said that probably within a few months Mrs. Grant will receive $100,000 more. Mrs. Grant will probably realize at least $500,000 on the work. The sales are continuing steadily, a new edition of 15,000 sets having been recently issued. Mrs. Grant gets seventy per cent. of the profits.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Geronimo Taken and No Concessions Made

Gen. Miles' annual report, as commander of the military department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the war department, is a voluminous document containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of his surrender.

Some days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into Gen. Miles's camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing and ammunition, were foot-sore and nearly exhausted from long marches and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon Gen. Miles ordered Lieut. Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchez well and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two and obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo and see if he would surrender. This mission Lieut. Gatewood accomplished successfully. He informed Geronimo, in answer to the chief's question, that he had no authority to offer him terms. Geronimo then asked to be taken to Capt. Lawton, who was in the immediate neighborhood; this was done and on repeating the question asked Lieut. Gatewood Capt. Lawton told him that he could make no terms and that he must surrender. Geronimo then wanted to see Gen. Miles and both parties, Capt. Lawton and command and Lieut. Gatewood and Geronimo, Natchez and their band set out for the north, traveling for several days on parallel lines and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent ahead to notify Gen. Miles of their approach. On coming into Gen. Miles' camp, Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The general replied that he had no terms to offer; that if he and his band surrendered at all, they must surrender as prisoners of war that they must lay down their arms and trust the president of the United States. Upon this Geronimo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender, but Natchez, who had in the meantime kept out of reach and refused to come in, sent word that he wanted to go to the White mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Natchez and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explanation and justification of his conduct, said he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspiracy afoot there, headed by Chatto, to murder him. Geronimo, Natchez, and two others were loaded into an ambulance, followed by the rest of the band in charge of Capt. Lawton, and taken to Fort Bowie station and shipped to Texas. Gen. Miles in his report argues at some length the question of punishment and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted, speaks of the great good done Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstanges.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Explosion of a Mississippi River Steamboat's Boilers.

The boilers of the new steamer La Mascotte, bound from Grand Tower, Ill., to Girardeau, Mo., exploded at noon the other day opposite Neely's Landing. The boat was steaming along under 150 pounds of steam, her usual amount to carry, when the explosion suddenly occurred, blowing the fire in every direction. The utmost confusion prevailed. The pilot, taking advantage of the boat's heading, turned her toward the shore, but the flames caused him to abandon his post before the stage plank could be lowered. After leaving his post the current turned the boat's bow into the river again and her stern swung close to the bank, which afforded a means of escape for several who were at that end of the boat, the pilot and one cabin boy getting ashore without any injuries or even a wet foot. The stage plank were lowered and many were placed upon it, mostly women and children, who must have been saved had not the smoke-stack fallen squarely across it, and all who were not killed by it were drowned. Capt. Thompson after doing all in his power to save the passengers and crew, jumped overboard and swam ashore, the boat having by this time drifted fully 200 yards out into the river. La Mascotte drifted out to the Illinois shore, opposite Willard's Landing and sank, the only thing visible at present being her wheel.

Out of the crew of 24, 14 are saved, and the total loss of life is placed at between 18 and 22.

The wreck resulted from the collapse of one of the boiler flues. The explosion spent its force directly backwards into the engine-room, and only the crew and roustabouts suffered from being scalded by the escaping steam. Eleven of the latter were so terribly burned that huge scales of flesh peeled from their bodies. Six of them have died.

A Former Anarchist Mobbed.

During the anarchist troubles Gottfried Waller was quite a leader among the men, and when the trial came on appeared as a witness for the state, and gave evidence which did much toward causing the conviction of the prisoners. Many threats were made against him. Last night, accompanied by a friend he entered a saloon at 105 North Wells street, a favorite gathering place of the Swiss element of the laborers. Some one said: "There is the traitor." Waller endeavored to leave the room, but the crowd followed him with cries of "hang the dog," "choke him," "kill him," etc.

Some one seized him by the throat, but Waller shook the man off, and drawing a revolver, shot several times into the crowd. For a moment they fell back, but soon came up again and attempted to hang him. Again Waller freed himself and fired into the mass of people. By this time he was nearly to Chicago avenue, and he ran for the police station.

Capt. Schaack placed Waller in a cell for safety, and sent a squad of men to disperse the crowd and capture the leader if possible. It could not be learned whether he had shot anybody or not.

SPARKS' REPORT.

Business of the Land Office of the Past Year.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office has submitted to the secretary of the interior his report of the operations of his office for the last fiscal year. At the outset the commissioner says: In my previous report I referred to the imperative need of reform in the administration of the public land laws to the end of protecting the public interests, rather than ministering to the advantage of speculation and monopoly, private or corporate. The steady purpose in which I have endeavored to reflect the aims of all good men has been the protection of the public domain, and its preservation for inhabitancy by actual cultivators to whom it rightfully belongs. The evidences of "widespread, persistent land robbery" laid before you in my last report were furnished by officers and agents appointed by the last adminstration. The developments of the past year under the agencies of the new administration have justified every word said in my last report."

The sales, entries and selections of public land under the various acts of congress, says the report, embraces 20,991,967 acres, and of Indian lands 1,132,596, making a total of 22,124,568 acres, being an increase over last year of 1,129,050 acres. The public surveys reported during the year embraced 2,302,376 acres. On the subject the commissioner says that 18,000,000 acres of the Territory of Arizona have been surveyed, principally in the southern and central portions of the territory. About 71,000,000 acres have been surveyed in California and about 58,000,000 in Colorado. Concerning the surveys in this state the report says:

"The eastern portion known as 'plains,' which is largely dominated by cattle corporations, was returned as surveyed several years ago, but no monuments exist, and there is no means of identifying the subdivisions of sections or even the locality of townships. It is of the utmost importance that prompt steps should be taken to fully ascertain the condition of the public surveys in that part of the state. In Dakota the eastern half of the state has been surveyed except in portions along the international boundary line of Turtle Mountain region. The surveyed area of this territory is about 47,000,000 acres. In Florida the surveyed area is 30,678,603 acres; in Idaho, 10,256,409; in Minnesota, 42,831,887; in Nevada about 71,700,000; in Montana about 18,000,000; in New Mexico about 31,000,000."

In speaking of the surveys in this territory the commissioner quotes from a report of Mr. Julian, surveyor-general of New Mexico, in which he expresses the opinion that the territory will have to be resurveyed on account of previous inaccuracy or fraud.

The area of surveyed land in Wyoming is estimated at 47,000,000 acres. "The country," the report says, "is occupied chiefly by cattle companies who control the lands along the streams under desert and other entries."

"The work of the office is reviewed at length showing that 3,687 cases of entries were investigated, of which 1,168, embracing 175,000 acres, were cancelled as fraudulent, and 1,485 cases, containing 225,000 acres, have been held for cancelation. The commissioner says his attention has been called to 375,000 unlawful inclosures, containing 6,410,000 acres, and that proceedings to compel removal of fences have been recommended in eighty-eight cases, involving 2,250,000 acres, and final decrees ordering removal obtained in thirteen cases involving 1,000,000 acres. Agents report sixty-five inclosures removed from 1,374,862 acres, and forty-seven inclosures covering 350,000 acres removed without resort to the courts. In several cases no area is given, and in one case the amount of fencing is stated at 130 miles; 247 cases, embracing 3,750,000 acres, are pending examination. The total area over which fences have been or are being removed is 2,714,936 acres, mostly in Colorado.

The report continues: "Twelve hundred and nineteen cases of timber depredations have been reported, involving a value in timber and timber products amounting to $9,339,679 recoverable to the United States. About $100,000 of this has been recovered. Depredations upon the public timber by powerful corporations, wealthy mill owners, lumber companies and unscrupulous monopolists, though to a certain degree checked, are still being committed to an alarming extent and great public detriment."

"The subject of forest reservations," he says, is one of unquestionable importance, and I respectfully renew the recommendations heretofore made."

The commissioner recommends that an act be passed making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys and of surveys of private land claims, offenses punishable by fine and imprisonment. The recommendation is also made that the law authorizing surveys to be made under the "special deposits" system be repealed.

A YEAR'S WORK.

The Utah Commission Still Fighting Polygamy.

The Utah commission, by its chairman, A. B. Carleton, has filed with the secretary of the interior its annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

During the year the law regarding the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been fully and successfully enforced. All such persons, with very few, if any, exceptions, have been excluded from voting and holding offices. A large number have been fined and imprisoned in the penitentiary for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, chiefly for the latter offense. It is reported and believed by many resident non-Mormons that during the year a large number of polygamous marriages have taken place in the temples of Logan City and St. George. We have not the means of verifying such reports, yet we have no doubt that a considerable number of such marriages have been celebrated, with the knowledge, approbation and active co-operation of leading men of the Mormon church. Whether, upon the whole, polygamous marriages are upon the decrease in Utah, is a matter of which different opinions are expressed, but undoubtedly many have been restrained by the fear of disfranchisement and the penitentiary, and we think it is safe to say that in the more enlightened portions of the territory, as, for example, Salt Lake City and its vicinity, very few polygamous marriages have occurred within the last year.

Referring to the joint resolution now pending in both houses of congress, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting and punishing polygamy in all the states and territories, extending the judicial power of the Federal government to the prosecution of such offenses, the report says: "While we are of opinion that this should not supersede other measures, we are satisfied that it would be an efficient factor in effectuating the desired result. In addition to the reasons presented by the judiciary committee we suggest that the incorporators of this provision in the constitution would serve as an advertisement to the people of all civilized nations, that in the United States polygamy had been put under a ban in the most authoritative and emphatic manner."

The report calls attention to the magnitude of the evil by saying that there are more than 200,000 Mormons in the world, a large majority of whom live in Utah, and that while only a portion of them practice polygamy, they all believe in it as a divine relation; have been taught it in their schools and churches for a third of a century; are led by men of great skill and ability, and are fanatical to a marked degree; that the only immediately effective remedy would be the use of the military; but that the sense of modern civilization will not permit the employment of bayonets against women and children. Yet, the American people regard polygamy as a crime and it cannot be ignored by the government. "Here we may say that while we recognize the obligation of the government to protect the personal and property rights of the Mormon people, and to deal with them as equals before the law, yet it is equally the duty of the government to punish crime within its jurisdiction, and religious liberty cannot be pleaded as a bar to punishment for criminal acts in violation of the laws of the land and of social order. If present laws and the proposed constitutional amendments are not sufficient to suppress the evil more stringent enactments must be adopted, and the result will be that, at no distant day, this relic of Asiatic barbarism, this blot on the fair fame of America, will be swept from the land."

Appropriation Bills.

The friends of Samuel J. Randall say that now that his health is improving he is making arrangements to bring his family to Washington as soon as possible after the November election, and that he will then call a meeting of the appropriation committee to consider bills that demand early consideration. He realizes that the next is a short session of of congress and that there are several bills which ought to be introduced and some of them passed before the holiday recess. The estimates of various departments are all in and much of the preparation of appropriation bills can be done in advance of the assembling of congress. Since the new rules have transferred several of the appropriation bills to other committees than the regular committees on appropriations, it is not unlikely that the chairman of the committees on military, naval and foreign affairs especially, and perhaps some others will come here much earlier than usual with the desire to forward their work.

A clergyman in an Indiana town preached a sermon on the sin of betting on elections. His leading deacon, a prosperous hatter, has since joined another church.—*Chicago Tribune.*

New York Politics.

Congressman Abram S. Hewitt has been nominated for mayor of New York. The nomination is something of a surprise to politicians and is regarded by them as a clever stroke of policy on the part of the Tammany leaders, inasmuch as it will prevent Mayor Grace from gratifying his ambition for a third term, set aside all talk of ex-Mayor Cooper, as the Union candidate, and give Tammany the credit of having named the man who would make the most satisfactory coalition nominee. The long resolutions adopted by the convention set forth the propriety and feasibility of union in the mayorality fight, and urge the other democratic organizations to come to the support of Mr. Hewitt. The nomination was indorsed by the Young Democracy. Mr. Hewitt was surprised when told of the action of the convention. He declined to say whether he would accept.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dominion government has presented to Moosomin, a Cree chief, 60 sheep, as a reward for his neutrality during the northwest rising.—Crowfoot and his brother Three Bulls are about to become Christians and members of the Catholic church.

Archdeacon Kavanagh, parish priest of Cildare, county Kildare, and formerly president of St. Patrick's college at Carlow, was instantly killed while celebrating mass at his own alter by portions of it falling on him.

Advises received from El Paso, Texas, say that the Apaches who were not captured are still raiding the country.

Bancroft, the historian, has just celebrated his 86th birthday.

Information has been received at Washington that Mexico prompted and countenanced the late Indian uprisings.

Reported that trouble exists in the Cheyenne Indians at Pine Ridge agency over the killing of a Cheyenne who resisted arrest.

A Panama dispatch gives the account of a horrible tragedy that occurred at Chinquinquira, in the state of Cundinamorca, where a child 13 years of age murdered three children by stabbing them with a rusty table knife and subsequently beating their brains out with a stone. The child murderer is a very small one for her age, and it is believed she committed this horrible deed while suffering from an attack of the brain, produced by having been bitten some weeks previously by a mad dog.

The American fishing schooner Grimes, Capt. Landrey, which is detained at Shelburne by Capt. Quigley for breach of the custom laws in not reporting to the custom house on entering the harbor recently was lying at anchor in that harbor with the American flag flying from her masthead. Capt. Quigley, who was on board the Terror, which was anchored 100 yards below the schooner, ordered Capt. Landrey to haul down the flag. The latter did so, but shortly afterward the flag was again seen waving from the mast-head. Capt. Quigley again ordered the flag to be hauled down. This time the American refused to obey. An armed crew was dispatched from the Terror, who boarded the schooner, and Capt. Quigley himself hauled down the American flag.

The London Daily *News* says that although the government hope to carry their home rule measure by a majority of 100, they prefer to secure the right of cloture first. It is likely that the Parnellites will object to the government's program and insist that Irish affairs be the first business.

The tin plate works in South Wales have been closed, and 3,000 men are out of employment.

Crowfoot, the Indian chief who is visiting Montreal, has been presented with a life pass over the Canada Pacific road.

HERE AND THERE.

An oleomargarine march has been recently composed.

Ballinger, Tex., is but a month old, yet it has a population of 2,000.

Cake after the soup is a new and queer feature of some Newport dinners.

The farming out of paupers will be illegal in Connecticut after Jan. 1, 1887.

An electric eel three feet in length is on exhibition in Fulton market, New York.

Sixty thousand cards are used in the new card catalogue of the Brooklyn library.

A Fort Worth, Tex., concern has begun shipping two hundred frozen beef carcasses a day to England.

A Chinaman accused of murder at San Frisco had on a coat of mail at the time of his arrest that cost $300.

A young snob at Meriden, Conn., sends to the laundry each week twenty-four pairs of cuffs and twenty-five collars.

The gypsy colony near Dayton, O., will be considerably increased in a few days by a large party of gypsies that arrived at New York recently.

There are twenty-five hundred children under 13 years of age at work in the factories in Wyndham and New London counties, Connecticut.

Postmaster Hopkins, of St Albans, Vt., recently received the following order from a box-holder: "Postmaster, please give my male to the bear."

A New England young lady has acquired the habit of chewing coffee. There is, however, no rumor that she ever goes out "just to see a man."

At Modoc, Cal., parties have been organized to hunt rabbits on one day in each week. The rabbits are very numerous, and cause much annoyance to the farmers.

The Peanut club is a large social organization in New York. The badge of membership is a peanut, and it must be worn on every occasion in metal, jewelry, or carved wood.

A billiard-player is said to have run over two thousand points at a three-ball game in New York on Friday last, an achievement which exceeds the highest run ever made in a public game.

Harry Durant, of Atlanta, Ga., is such a bicycle enthusiast that he arose in his sleep one night recently, and rode his machine five miles into the country and back before sunrise.

The fatal epidemic among employes at Pottsdam, Pa., was caused by a putrid copperhead snake which has been fished up from the bottom of the well from which the people drank.

Something new in feminine locomotion is called the "tennis strut." It is quite generally adopted by the girls of the period, and it does not matter that it is undignified so long as it is fashionable.

Edward Spaulding, of North Adams, Mass., threatens to expose the secrets of the Masonic fraternity, and also to confer the degrees in his own house for $2, unless his appeals for help are heeded.

Last May Charles Reideur, a produce dealer of New York, gave $2,000 to his wife to put in the bank. Instead of doing this she absconded with the money and with Thomas Blackwell, a mutual friend of the Reideurs. Now Reideur's business is ruined, and in despair of the runaways return he has brought suit for a divorce.

Canada shows her enterprise by lighting the Lachine canal, around the rapids of that name in the St. Lawrence, with the electric light. The current for the cable is carried under the canal at five different points, and it is claimed that the light "defines the banks as plainly as in the day time." The plant is owned by the railway and canal department.

One of the oddest characters in Boston, Isaac B. Swatellee, better known as "Yankee Doodle," a nickname that he acquired by invariably whistling that tune while marching along the streets delivering to his customers the boots and shoes he had repaired, died recently in that city. He advertised himself in this way, and made it pay well, for he accumulated quite a fortune by his industry and dabbling shrewdly in real estate. The last years of his life were spent in a house he had built at a cost of $50,000.

A Picture of Mormon Life.

Utah Letter to New York Advertiser.

"The poverty of these farmers amid their wheat fields and cattle ranges seems inexplicable to one who is ignorant of the animus of the Mormon leaders. He does not see that here in the little borough of Cooksville the vast scheme of robbery and oppression, of ignorance and vice, is bearing its legitimate fruit. I have wondered why the people do not rebel and refuse to pay tithing, but when I approached one man in the very prime of life, who should have had the spirit of a young man on the subject, he said: "I don't know. It is the way I have always been taught, and it must be right." There it goes again—"the way I have been taught." Neither mind nor spirit to think for themselves, poor serfs. Far different was the answer I received from a Morman girl, whose father is a well-to do farmer in one of the most fertile and prosperous valleys of the territory. I wish the Mormon sympathizers, from the White House down, could have heard the words and tone: "Yes, we young people in Utah havn't good schools, and it's the Mormon's fault. The leaders don't want us to learn for fear we will get our eyes open, and then they would lose their tithing. I hate religion. It is a big scheme for robbing the poor. Look at my father. He ought to be a rich man, but the church has ground him, as it has ground his wheat, and often he has been called to pay his $5, $10 or $20 in tithing, and he has done it while his daughters were suffering for shoes. Look at —— and his starving family. He had about twenty bushels of wheat left in March, and on it he and his family were to live until harvest.

"Along comes the Bishop. 'Good morning, brother, I want $5 from you to pay Brother ———'s fine,' and he takes ten bushels of the wheat at fifty cents a bushel; he goes back to his starving, overworked wife and ragged babies, and never thinks that he is responsible for their suffering. The remainder of his wheat goes to the Zion co-operative Mercantile Institution at fifty cents per bushel, and is returned in flour to him at $5 per barrel. Look at the Bishop's and President's houses. No matter in what settlement you are you can tell them at once; elegant on the outside, elegantly furnished. When the Bishops are appointed they have still their usual method of making a living. The tithing they collect is to be turned over to the higher authorities. In a year or two the bishop gives up work and builds himself a new house. If he still turns over enough to satisfy those above him he is retained; if not, another man is appointed, and he makes it a point to get rich as fast as he can. So the money passes through hand after hand, and no one of us knows what ever becomes of it. I have eyes and can see, but I dare not say what I think." That is a Mormon girl's sermon on the financial side of Mormonism.

Schools Half a Century Ago.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The records of the school committee of fifty or sixty years ago furnish interesting hints of comparison and contrast between the conduct of school matters in these days and now. One of the record books extends from March, 1821, to March, 1832, and the first thing to strike one is the number and composition of the committee.

The clergy and selectmen were members ex-officio, and the clergy are recorded first as such, next the selectmen under that title; then the members chosen in town meeting. Although the town had less than one-third of the population of the present city, the school committee in 1823 numbered twenty-three, ten more than at present, composed of the seven ministers in the town, five selectmen, and eleven chosen especially for that purpose. Another serious thing to consider is the difference in the pay of teachers.

In 1831 it was voted that Mr. Roger S. Howard take the entire charge of the grammar school, teach seven hours per day, furnish at his own cost the assistants, one for writing and another for other branches, the assistants to be such as the committee shall approve, and that Mr. Howard be allowed $900 per year for himself and assistants. The grammar school was the high school, while the two schools next lower in grade for boys were Lancasterian schools, the masters of which were paid $500 a year each. There were also girls' grammer schools, subordinate girls' schools, taught by women, under the title of preceptresses. The salary voted to a preceptress of a grammar school was $75 a year, and of other schools $50 a year.

Several of the women teachers are entitled "Mrs.," and in their report of visiting the schools of these ladies, the committee enumerate so many as reading in the bible and so many in the testament, it being a promotion to be advanced from the testament to the bible. Even in those days, the report shows, there was a movement to abolish corporal punishment in the schools.

Some Famous Old Men.

The longevity of famous statesmen is remarkable. Imagine Lord Palmerston acting vigorously as Prime Minister of England when over eighty, governing the vast British Empire with steady hand, and making speeches three hours long in the House of Commons, and rising next day fresh as a man of forty! Think of the venerable Guizot, the French statesman, who, at the age of eighty-seven, was still writing histories, presiding over religious conventions, and carrying on lively discussions in the French Academy.

The late Lord Lyndhurst mabe able speeches in the House of Lords when he had passed his ninetieth year; and his long time rival, Lord Brougham, wrote his autobiography, in three goodly volumes, when he had nearly reached ninety years.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who, as Lord Henry Petty, was a leading member of the "All the Talents" Cabinet of which Charles James Fox was the chief, in 1806, was still an active member of the House of Lords nearly sixty years later, in 1863, and died in that year at the age of eighty-three.

The Duke of Wellington took part in public affairs until his death in 1852, in his eighty-third year.

In former generations energetic statesmen of advanced years are found thickly scattered through the pages of history. There was the old Marquis of Winchester, who could remember Edward IV., the first York sovereign, in 1483, and who, when he died in 1572, at the age of ninty-seven, was holding office under Queen Elizabeth.

Referring to the statesmen of our own country, it is a familiar fact that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third Presidents, both died on the 4th of July 1826, just half a century from the day on which both signed the Declaration of Independence, Adams being ninety-one, and Jefferson eighty-three. President Andrew Jackson lived to be eighty-two, John Quincy Adams to be eighty-one, Madison eighty-five.

A Pleasant Picture.

From the Youth's Companion.

It is always pleasant to witness the meeting of friends who have long been separated, but sometimes in traveling one sees exhibitions of simple, outspoken expressions of joy that have a somewhat humorous flavor. For instance, a correspondent thus describes the meeting of a happy old couple with a long absent daughter and her family at a rural railroad station:

"Here they air, pa! Here they air!"

A keen-eyed little old man, who had been anxiously peering into the car windows, now ran forward, and cried out eagerly and loudly:

"Where, ma? Where?"

"Oh, there's your grandpa!" shouted the daughter to her children. "Here we are, pa!"

"Sure enough!" exclaimed grandpa, almost frantically, endeavoring vainly to embrace the whole family.

"Well, I declare!" said the old lady. "If there ain't little Benny! How he has growed! Just see pa!"

"The land of mercy, yes," cries grandpa. "And here's John Henry, almost a growed-up man."

John Henry, aged 10, twists one leg around the other and grins.

"I never would have knowed him," affirms grandma.

"Nor me," cries grandpa. "And here's little Mary Jane, natch'rel as life. Well, I do say."

"But let's see the baby. We ain't never seen him yet. Well! Well! Well! Don't favor neither his pa nor his ma, as I can see. You think he does, granpa."

"Not very much, sure. But I tell you he's a fine little feller, and ain't he big."

"Why, here's little Elizy, grandma. We ain't tuk no notice of her yit. No wonder, though, she's fairly growed out of your knowledge. Well, I declare, they're all lookin' well."

"Hearty as little pigs," says grandma, beginning with the heavy-weight baby and kissing them all over again, while grandpa darts off to bring around "the critters and the wagon."

An Elegant Job of Railroading.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"A hotel dinin' room," remarked the head waiter, "is de place to study human natur' an' git p'ints. Animals shows wust at feedin' time. Human animals ain't no 'ception. Sometimes when de feed's goin' round in a hotel dinin' room, a menagerie on raw beef day would mark second. A waitah knows who's who. It's people who haven't anythin', to home what makes us mos' trouble. De man what gen'ally eats 15-cent meals, standin', and de woman what keeps house on fo' dollahs a week make de defugelty. We can't please 'em. By bully ragin' de waitah they try to make us believe they's somebody an' is used to de fat of de land. They is anxious to show off to de other feedahs. They growl at de steak like a bull terriah after a three days' fast. Nothin' suits 'em. Den we railroad 'em."

"What's that?"

"Gives 'em tough chuck, cold potatoes, and freeze-out feed gen'ally. When I was a side waitah wid ten plates I did a job of railroadin' much admiahed by de profesh. Seven at de table was puffect ladies an' gen'lemen; other three never had anything to suit 'em. One mo'nin' de boys held a little causus in de dinin' room, an' a vote was taken dat I should have a moral support of de fraternity in railroadin' 'em. It carried unan. For fo' weeks seven people at that table had hot plates, po'tah-house steak, everything wahm an' nice. Other three? Well, de cook was onto it. Every time I went into de kitchen there were three nice briled chuck steaks a buzz saw couldn't go through, flannel cakes tough enough fo' steam packin', and potatoes, ef settry, 'specially cooled. At de end of fo' weeks they lef' de house. It was a long tussle, but I win. It was considahed the finest job of railroadin' evah done by any of de profesh, an' de brotherhood passed me a vote of thanks."

How Maud S. Was Well Nigh Ruined.

"It is not generally known," said Hill of the National Humane Society "that the greatest trotting horse in the world came near being ruined by cruel treatment. When George Stone of Cincincinnati, found that a Kentucky mare which he had just purchased was a very speedy animal, he hired a man to train her. This man was cruel to the mare, and he made but little headway in developing her speed. She became obstinate and ugly, and not only refused to work right in the sulky, but was vicious in the stable. Luckily this blundering, cruel trainer was discharged, and William Bair employed in his stead. Like the true horseman that he is, Bair is utterly unable to treat a horse cruelly. He at once reversed the tactics of his predecessor, and began to treat the mare with kindness. She quickly responded with better behavior, and in a short time she became affectionate and obedient. Whereas, her former master was afraid to go into the stall unless she was securely tied, Bair taught her to pick apples out of his coat pocket. As soon as the man and beast had established these pleasant relations, good results began to appear. The mare's speed developed rapidly, and she was soon able to make the famous record of 2:10 1-2. A year or so more of cruel treatment and Maud S. would have been ruined. —Chicago Herald.

Daniel Webster.

Rufus Choate, speaking of Daniel Webster, said that he never heard him make a speech, a great speech whatever were the topic or the time that did not leave the impression that he loved nothing, desired nothing, so much as the good and glory of America; that he knew no North and no South; that he did not seem to summon around him the whole brotherhood of States and men, and hold them to his heart. This gave freshness and energy to all his speeches this set the tune to the universal harmony. Even his studies revealed this passion. He knew American history by heart as a statesman, not as an antiquary should know it. The plain, noble, men, the high aims and hard fortunes of the colonial time, the agony and the glory of the Revolutionary War, and of the age of the constitution, were all familiar to him; but chiefly he loved to mark how the spirit of National life was evolving itself all the while; how the colonies grew to regard one another as children of the same mother, and therefore fraternally; how the common danger, the common oppression of the ante-Revolutionary and Revolutionary period served to fuse them into one; how the constitution made them formally one and how the grand and sweet and imperial sentiment of a united National life came at last to penetrate and warm that whole vast and various mass and move it as a soul.—Ben Perley Poore, in the Boston Budget.