Birmingham Eccentric

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BIRMINGHAM, . MICH.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Pittsburg man is the latest crank to announce his intention of swimming Niagara. He differs from his predecessors only in this: he will repudiate barrels, cork suits, life preservers, etc., and rely simply upon his ability to keep his wits about him and not get excited. The antics of this class of cranks are becoming too frequent, and should be stopped. The only object which can possibly be served by their continuance is to get rid of a class of reckless fools and notoriety seekers, and unfortunately this does not always succeed.

The hack drivers of Philadelphia, backed by the undertakers and funeral-directors' association and the Sabbath association, are working for the abolition of Sunday funerals. his shows their progress. On the first Sunday in June their were 45 funerals in Philadelphia, 25 on the first Sunday in July, and only three on August 1. Efforts are being made by the hackmen to have the cemeteries closed on Sundays.

Paul H. Hayne, the "poet of the south," who died the other day was a nephew of the South Carolinian with whom Webster had the famous debate. Early in the rebellion he entered the confedarate army. He had published three volumes of poems before the war, and although his war poems were popular in the south his present fame rests on his late contributions to the magazines.

One of the worst features of the Arkansas prison labor system is the fact that a man arrested and awaiting the action of the grand jury may be turned over to the by no means tender mercies of one of the contractors for convict labor. If proven innocent he is allowed compensation for the time employed, but there is nothing that could compensate a person for such an ordeal.

An immense quantity of jewelry is now made from the layers of gold alloy upon an ingot of brass, formed while it is hot. On the ingot cooling it is formed between steel rollers into a long thin ribbon, each part of which is of course still covered with the gold alloy, incalculably thin, but which wears for years, and can be molded into any shape.

By the new extradition treaty with Japan, which is the first ever negotiated with an Oriental nation, the terms of which have already been agreed to by both nations, that country will no longer serve as a sanctuary for embezzlers and defaulters. The doors leading to Canada, however, still remain open.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the Washington woman suffragist advocate, announces herself a candidate for the presidency. She is a labor reformer and informs the country that her special mission is to evict the Chinese laundrymen at the national capital. Announcements from Belva Lockwood are in order.

This suggestion anent the Apaches comes from a paper published in the "City of Brotherly Love:" "If they were hanged as murderers, instead of being treated as prisoners of war when captured with dripping scalps at their belts, there would soon be an end to their depredations."

The experts sent from Washington to count the money in the United States sub-treasury at Philadelphia have completed their task, and found that the money and the accounts balanced to a penny. The experts counted about $27,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was in silver.

The girl being absent, the lady answered the back door bell. She was accosted by an embarrassed looking man thus: "Excuse me, madam, but I've come for your remains." It was the swill merchant. This happened in Boston.

Oakland, Cal. has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for anyone under 16 to smoke cigarettes there. This is a move in the right direction, but the ordinance should be amended and the age put at 70.

The Boston Herald man makes the difference very apparent in the following: When a man starts out to lecture he puts on a dress suit. A woman before starting to lecture puts on a night gown.

The English Conservative Leader.

Lord Salisbury is an aristocrat, and he also poses as a bit of a cynic. His personal appearance is not striking, nor is there anything in his habit of life which is calculated to facinate the imagination of the common people. He has none of those *splendida vitia* which so often help the masses to condone the faults of their leaders. It is so long since he sowed his political wild oats that the householders are entirely ignorant of the fact that Lord Robert Cecil in his earlier days occasionally startled the decorum of the house of commons as if he had been a kind of mild forerunner of Lord Randolph Churchill. People have forgotten that he once apologized to attorneys for having compared them to Mr. Gladstone. "It was a great injustice to the attorneys, who were a very honorable set of men," and we wonder how it was possible for Lord Salisbury ever to have said, as he once said, that the golden link which connects all Mr. Gladstone's phases of opinion and variety of character was his persistent, undying hatred of the rural interest. But that was long ago. There is nothing in his recent career which appeals powerfully to the heart of the people. He has been guilty of none of those excesses of generosity which lead men to pardon a thousand faults of judgment, nor has he ever been carried away by the flood-tide of a great enthusiasm. Yet, although in many respects so antithetical to Mr. Gladstone, he resembles his great rival in many of the higher qualities. In religious matters they would probably agree more than any two in public life. Both are Anglicans sincerely devoted to their church, and both are slightly tinged with sacerdotalism. In those great moralities which underlie and transcend all forms of religious creed both are substantially at one. Mr. Gladstone makes more display of his religious sentiments from the sheer unreserve and openness of his soul; but Lord Salisbury, although severely restrained and saddened by that vein of cynicism which replaces in him all Mr. Gladstone's ebullient optimism is animated by the same lofty idealism and supreme devotion to the sense of duty. Both are exceedingly conscientious men, and habitually live and move and have their being on a higher moral plane than that on which ordinary politicians crawl content. It is difficult to imagine either deliberately doing anything which he felt to be unworthy an English gentleman and a patriot.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

STATE NEWS.

KILLED THE WRONG ONE.

Bertie McConnell Receives a Bullet Intended for Another.

Saturday evening, September 4, Charles Schmidt went into a saloon and pool-room kept by Joe Murphy in Belleville, and after shaking dice with the bartender and taking several drinks of beer a game of pool was agreed upon between him and a young man of about his own age named John Smith. While the game was in progress Ben Smith, a brother of John, out of a spirit of mischief, picked up some of the balls which Charles had pocketed and placed them in the rack in such a manner as to score for his brother.

Three times he is alleged to have done this, until at last Charles Schmidt, out of patience at being defrauded of the points he had scored, struck at Ben and there was a sharp fight, lasting some minutes. The two brothers, John and Ben, however, proved more than a match for Charles single-handed, and he came out of the fight with a black eye. He then started out of the saloon to go a butcher's shop across the way for piece of beef-teak as a remedy for his injured eye. While on his way he was followed and surrounded by a crowd of boys sympathizing with the two Smiths, who reside in the village of Belleville. Ben Smith, who was with them, stepped squarely in front of Charles Schmidt and demanded to know if Charles had applied a certain opprobious epithet to him. Charles denied using the language, when Ben struck at him viciously. Charles jumped back, he says, drew his revolver and fired at Ben. The bullet entered the breast of Bertie McConnell, a lad 14 years of age and the son of David McConnell, a farmer who lives one mile north of the village.

Bertie, who had stood at some distance from the scene of the affray, fell to the ground. Spectators hurried to his assistance. They lifted the lad tenderly, but he lived only a few minutes.

Deputy Sheriff Kirkendall happened to be in the neighborhood. He at once took Schmidt into custody. Cries of "lynch him, lynch him" were raised, and the prisoner was hurriedly conveyed to Wayne, where the deputy and his prisoner stopped over night at a hotel and the next day was taken to the jail in Detroit. Schmidt, who is an inoffensive looking young man, claims that he shot in self-defense.

Another Crouch Murderer Found.

Another chapter of the horrible Crouch murder has been opened by the return to Jackson of Detective Ballard from Jefferson City, Mo., where he was sent by Prosecuting Attorney Blair to interview a convict in prison there, who claims to have been one of the party who perpetrated that great and mysterious crime. The story goes that in November, 1883, this prisoner and another desperate character were hired to come north on a secret mission. They were met by James Foy and taken to the woods in the vicinity of the Crouch farm where they camped for several days, as Foy said they were not ready for them yet. On the night before the murder, Foy went to them and told them of Polly's being there and that it was the time to do the work as the people would think it was the work of outsiders for Polly's money. He says that on the night of the deed they went to the Crouch house, where they were joined by "others" and together committed the crime, when they were driven by Foy to the depot in Jackson and returned to Kansas City. He also says that they received $5,000 for the job. Opinions are divided; some refuse to take any notice of the story as coming from Ballard, as he was formerly in the employ of the Crouches. Gov. Blair refuses to make any statement in regard to the case.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

A murder was committed at Willis Station, about ten miles south of Ypsilanti August 26. A farmer named Wells cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. For some time trouble had existed over the farm property, his mother in law holding a mortgage which she was about to foreclose. Wells and his wife got into a dispute about the matter, as near as can be learned, when his angry passions got the better of him. Their two little children were at school. On returning they found the dead body of their mother in the yard just outside the door. They alarmed the neighbors and search was made for the murderer. He was found in the corn crib and gave himself up without resistance. He played the insanity racket, saying that he was looking for land. He was taken to Ypsilanti and placed in jail. He his about 30 years old. He has hitherto borne a good reputation.

For a Woman.

George Nerrell and Milford Skinner of Grand Rapids, loved one and the same girl. As both could not marry her without making trouble in society the gallant knights decided to fight for the girl's hand. They met at a dance, but Skinner found that Terrell had too many followers, and refused to fight. Terrell followed the matter up, and then finding that he might be worsted he drew a revolver and shot James McCullough, a Skinner partisan, inflicting a dangerous wound in the latter's head.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Chandler S. Wells, the wife murderer of Augusta township, Washtenaw county, has been held for trial for murder in the first degree.

Wm. D. Fuller has withdrawn as the nominee for commissioner of the state land office on the fusion ticket.

Several weeks ago about five barns were burned in Zeeland. D. Romino and C. Hicktye of Zeeland have been arrested for destroying property and put under $500 bonds each to answer to a charge before the next term of the circuit court in November.

Dr. George Heumann, a resident of Bay City since 1854, died suddenly the other afternoon. Dropsy of the heart was supposed to have been the cause. He was 64 years old and leaves a widow and six children.

News has been received from Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior, of a rich strike made in the Beaver silver mine near that place. The vein itself is four feet wide, and there seems to be a streak of "pay-dirt" about nine inches wide which runs from 1,000 to 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

A mob of 100 strong visited Lake City jail the other night and demanded of the sheriff Mrs. Brass and James Craft, who are confined there charged with the murder of Brass. There were dissuaded, however.

W. O. Osborn, a well known attorney of Lansing, has been arrested for alleged violation of the pension laws.

Prof. Lewis McLouth for many years connected with the Michigan state normal, has accepted the presidency of the Dakota agricultural college.

Howard City wants a woolen mill.

The M. E. church in Climax, Kalamazoo county was struck by lightning the other day and the steeple knocked off.

Miss Bella Wollcott, who for a few years past has been recognized as the finest singer in Southern Michigan, died suddenly at the home of her uncle, J. S. Wolcott, in Coldwater on the 7th inst.

Rev. Rowland Connor of East Saginaw, has accepted an invitation to read a paper on "Jails and Prisons As They Should Be" before the state board of charities and corrections at its December meeting.

The total bonus granted the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad by Alpena is $30,000, of which $20,000 was raised by subscription and $10,000 given by the city. The road is completed nearly to the Alpena city limits.

Hon. James B. Lee, a resident of Brighton since 1842, is dead.

Nathan Church of Detroit is building a block of seven stores in Alma.

Mrs. Frank Vanderhoof of Grand Rapids found her 6-week's old infant dead by her side in bed the other morning. It had been smothered during the night by the mother, who was nearly frantic with grief.

A little daughter of Mrs. Henry Harmon of Monroe town, aged 3 year and 6 months was suddenly killed recently, a wagon on which she had innocently climbed starting up suddenly, the wheel passing over her head and crushing it.

James Anderson of Frazer, Bay county, left his home last November for Lake Superior, intending to engage in fishing during the winter. He has not written since his departure, and his wife, with whom he had lived happily for twenty-two years, has been compelled to hire out as a domestic.

Veterans of the Ninth Michigan infantry are requested to give notice to their comrades that arrangements have been made by Prof. Rankin of Olivet and Capts. Brand and Starkweather of Detroit for the coming reunion of their regiment at Detroit Tuesday, Sept. 14. Headquarters will be at the Biddle house. Comrades will be entertained at $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Veterans will apply to the proprietor if they desire to select their rooms in advance. Plenty of room in Assembly hall. Tables by themselves. All railroads will carry at regular excursion rates and the Detroit boys will see that they have an old-fashioned time.

Congressman Maybury of the first district has withdrawn his letter of positive withdrawal and willaccept the unanimous nomination of the convention.

While feeding a threshing machine, Jacob Woehr of Vermontville, slipped and fell into the machine. Both legs were torn off above the knees. He died the next day. His marriage with a young lady in Grand Rapids was to have taken place in about three weeks. He leaves a good property and no relatives here.

The salt block mill at St. Louis, which had been shut dow for many months, has been leased by Messrs. Frazier & Fairchild, who will run a hoop and stave factary in connection with it.

Richard Conradi, who was arrested for preaching adventist doctrines in Russia and released through Minister Lothrop, was sent over a few months ago by the S. D. A. general conference from Battle Creek.

John Laub of Howell, struck a flowing well in the northeast part of town a few days ago which flows at the rate of a gallon a minute, and will supply all the northeast part of town with water.

Howard City boasts that there is not an empty house in that village.

George Stewart, colored, had both legs cut off while coupling cars at the Michigan Central depot in Niles. He will probably die.

Prosecuting Attorney Blair has informed T. A. Wilson, attorney for Jud Crouch, that the latter will be tried for the murder of his father, Jacob D. Crouch, at the ensuing term of the circuit court, which convenes Sept. 13.

The salt block mill at St. Louis, which has been shut down for many months, has been leased by Messrs. Frazier & Fairchild who will run a hoop and stave factory in connection with it.

E. H. Wright of Erie, Marquette county, has seen seventeen deer this season and of these fourteen were dropped on sight. Louis Johnson of Repnolic, killed a buck last week, that dressed 300 pounds.

The Gladwin *Record* says the surveyors are already running the line for the construction of the road that is to connect Gladwin with Bay City. Gladwin has $7,000 of her share subscribed.

Capt Alvin Calhoun of Florence, has been a resident of Michigan for seventy-one years. He holds over any other old settler in St. Joseph county, and but few in the state can date back farther or as far in Michigan.

Mr. Daniel Kleckner, an old and highly respected citizen of Constantine, fell on the street August 24, and expired within a few minutes, it is supposed of heart disease. He had been his usual health during the day.

David Turcott, an unmarried man of 20, employed on a lumber barge, was killed on Georgiana bay Aug. 23, a cable used in hauling logs breaking and a pulley dropping on his head, causing instant death. His home was at West Bay City.

James McCullough, the young man who was shot by James Terrell at Grand Rapid has since died of his injuries. He was doing nicely for several days but gradually grew worse, although every effort was made by physicians to save his life. Terrell will now be tried on the charge of manslaughter.

Gaines creamery at Gaines station burned recently. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A Finlander named Mathias Sarkman is reported to have found a pot of gold, mostly $20 pieces, amounting to $3,000, under a stump at Portage Entry, Houghton county. He has deposited $1,800 in the Hancock bank and bought a draft for $1,200 on Europe.

Mrs. Wilson, a Grand Rapids medium, has suddenly developed into a wonderful singer, and claims that it is the spirit of Parhpa Rosa singing through her organism.

The name of the Missouri convict whom Detective Ballard visited in connection with the Crouch case, is one John Murphy who was sent to Ionia from Hillsdale on five years' sentence for highway robbery, but was subsequently pardoned.

State Salt Inspector Hill has issued an order that on and after September 15 all salt which shall be manufactured within this state, which is not sufficiently fine to come within the grade known as "fine salt," and is too fine to come within the grade known as "packers' salt," shall be known, designated, and branded as "common course."

Wm. Beasley, farmer for Mrs. E. Lyon of Grosse Isle, thrashed 345 bushels of wheat from five acres, an average of sixty-nine bushels per acre. Who can beat it.

Several cars of logs in Blodgett & Byrne's camp, twelve miles from Grayling, broke away from the loaders, ran into the engine demolishing it and killing Ernest Wilcox of Grayling, fireman and James Mosher of Evart, brakeman. John Runey of Roscommon, engineer, was badly injured.

At Wise, a station on the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, the saw and shingle mill of J. H. Freeney was burned early the other morning, involving a loss of $10,000. Insurance, $5,500.

The balance in the state treasury September 1 was $1,044,376 82.

On August 1 there were 777 convicts in the Jackson prison. During the month 14 were received; 23 were discharged; one pardoned, and one sent to the Ionia insane asylum, leaving on September 1, 766 inmates.

The annual reunion of the First Michigan engineers and mechanics will be held in Lansing, Oct. 14.

A recent robbery of F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena not only deprived him of eight bonds worth $3,500, as already stated, but $35,000 more in valuable negotiable papers.

Thieves entered Thos. Shepherd's store in Martin, Allegan county, recently and stole $400 worth of goods.

Charlotte is somewhat stirred up over the report that a genuine sea monster abounds in the water of Narrow lake, 10 miles south of that city. The monster it is claimed by the habitues of that vicinity, raises itself out of the water on moonlight night to a hight of 10 feet and then disappears. Its body is said to be about the size of a stovepipe and its head to resemble that of a serpent. A party is being organized and will probably visit the lake soon to investigate.

The eighth district democratic and greenback convention renominated the Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney for congress.

Lydia Kent, a maiden lady of Dundee, while in a temporary fit of insanity, hung herself with a clothes line. She fastened it to a bureau up stairs, ran it down into the parlor below, adjusted the rope to her neck and then jumped from a stand which she had placed there for that purpose.

The Rumsey lumber company of Big Rapids, under the name of the Unaka timber company are about to remove to East Tennessee, where they will commence operations on a large body of pine and popular purchased by them there.

The Muskegon boom company pays out $26,000 per month for wages.

J. R. Hurd, a farmer living near Clio, Genesee county, was blasting stumps with dynamite cartridges, when one of them exploded killing him instantly.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. George H. Gordon.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. George H. G. Gordon died suddenly of heart disease at Framingham, Mass., aged 61 years. Gen. Gordon's military career was in many respects a noted one, and he was especially eminent for the masterly manner in which he covered Gen. Banks' retreat in Virginia. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., 1825, and graduated from West Point in 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and was severely injured. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was practicing law, but gave it up and in 1862 started with the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1862 he was made a brigadier-general and in 1865 was breveted major-general for meritorious conduct. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and for a time was United States collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Massachusetts district. Gen. Gordon wrote a history of the Second Regiment. For many years he had been an unyielding defender of Fitz John Porter.

Earthquake Statistics.

During 1885 there were recorded the following earthquakes in the United States and Canada: Canadian provinces, eight; New England, five; Atlantic States, nine; Mississippi Valley, three; Pacific slope, thirty-four; total, fifty-nine.

During the twelve years, 1872-83, there have been recorded in the United States and Canada 364 earthquakes, distributed as follows: Atlantic slope, 147; Mississippi Valley, 66; Pacific slope, 151. From this list it appears that in the entire area earthquakes occur on an average once in twelve days, and once a month in the Atlantic slope. Many of these disturbances are, however, so light as to be unperceived by the majority of the people, and it should be observed that the list is more complete in the densely populated and frequently shaken Atlantic slope than in either the seldom shaken Mississippi Valley or the sparely populated Pacific slope.

Going Into Silk Culture.

Leroy Relf of Tuscola, Ill., has determined to try silk culture on a big scale. The past season he has kept 5,000 worms, producing a sufficient quantity of thread to make 50 pounds of silk, a part of which has been reeled up, and is of a very handsome yellow color. Mr. Relf will enlarge his business next year, when he expects to have 600,000 worms and make 600 pounds of silk.

A WRECKED CITY.

"Proud Charleston by the Sea" in Ruins.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

About 10 o'clock on the night of August 31 an earthquake such as has never before been known in the history of that city swept under Charleston, S. C., causing more loss and injury to property and far more loss of life than the cyclone of a year before. The city is wrecked, the streets are incumbered with masses of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another.

The first shock was by far the most severe. Most of the people, panic stricken, with their families passed the night in the streets, which, even in the morning were crowded with people afraid to re-enter their homes. More than 60 persons were killed or wounded. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are: M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hammond, Ainsley Robinson.

The principal business portion of the city was destroyed and hundreds of persons were rendered homeless. Men were frantic, women were beseeching mercy, and children were in tears. The main station house, the city hall, Hibernian hall, and many other well known public buildings, including St. Michael's church, were irreparably damaged. Broad-st. presented a spectable of the utmost horror. Even women armed with hatchets, fought valiantly to rescue the imprisoned unfortunates. Meeting-st., from Broad to Hasel, is a wreck, and is lined with unfortunates. To add to this horror of the scene many fires broke out and were ineffectually fought by the fire department. The night was hideous with the groans of the dying, the screams of the wounded, and the prayers of the uninjured. It is impossible to estimate the losses of person or property at present.

At 8:25 a. m., precisely, on the morning of Sept. 1, another wave swept over the city. By that time the people who had been out on the public parks and open places all night, had ventured into their houses to get their clothing and to eat. The approach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbling sound resembling distant thunder. Then as it gradually approached the earth quivered and heaved, and in three seconds it had passed, the sound dying away out in the distance. It was destructive.

The city was a complete wreck. St. Michael's church and St. Philip's church, two of the most historic churches in the city are in ruins, as is also the Hibernian hall. The police station and many other public buildings and fully two thirds of the residences in the city are unhabitable—wrecked either totally or partially. It is impossible at this time to give a correct estimate of the casualties. It is expected that between 50 and 100 persons have been killed and several hundred wounded.

At the time of the first shock fires broke out in five different places in the city. About 20 houses were destroyed by fire. Scarcely 100 houses in the city are occupied at this time, the people being encamped in the open places. All the stores are closed, and scarcity of provisions is feared, not from want of provisions, but because no one can be got to reach the stores to sell them.

The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. St. Michael's church is shattered and the steeple will come down, likewise the steeple of St. Philip's. The steeple of the Unitarian church has fallen. The porticos of Hibernian hall and the main station house are demolished. There is much injury to mansions on the east and south battery. The portico of the Ravenal mansion is down.

Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many are so shaken and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground. Fissures in the earth are noticed from which a fine sand exudes. A sulphurous smell is very noticeable.

The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be accurately estimated, but can be placed safely at $5,000,000. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen or twenty were killed and a much greater number wounded in all sorts of ways. The loss of human life will be large and it will take days to get at the accurate number. Shocks equally severe were felt at a distance of thirty-five miles and have done inestimable damage to railroad and telegraph property. Charlestown is now entirely isolated from the outside world.

In Other Places.

The same night in Cleveland, Washington, Terra Haute, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Raleigh, Savannah, Memphis, Atlanta, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee and several other cities there were harmless panics, people fleeing from their houses, or from theatres and halls situated in upper stories. In some places the inhabitants sat up through the night, fearing a recurrence of the quakings. At Richmond, Va., to increase the excitement, 800 prisoners in the penitentiary became panic stricken and began a hammering on the doors of their cells. Guards endeavored to quiet them without effect, whereupon a call for the military was sounded by the fire bells. In a few minutes the soldiers were hastening to the scene. Company after company reported for duty in rapid succession, one colored company being the first on the ground. While this was going on, the streets leading to the penitentiary were crowded with people excited to an intense degree by exaggerated reports that one of the walls of the penitentiary had fallen and killed a number of convicts. In a half hour's time from 8,000 to 10,000 people were in the vicinity of the penitentiary. At 10:30 everything had become quiet, the military being on duty and the prisoners in their cells.

In Cincinnati probably the worst scare of the night was in the composing room of the Commercial-Gazette office. There the swaying terrified the printers and a dozen or so jumped out of the windows to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of six feet.

A panic was created at the public library reading room, Chicago. The floor of the apartment is suspended from the roof of the court house and forms a sort of gallery or half story. About 50 people were in the room, and the swaying of the floor caused them to rush terror stricken down the narrow stairways, which were choked in an instant with struggling masses of humanity. The crush was only momentary and the crowd scampered quickly through the broad hallways and into the street.

DeWitt C. Billsby of Media, Pa., a guest at the hotel Duquesne, Pittsburg, was sitting in a room on the fifth floor. He says the rocking of the building made him sick at the stomach. Looking out of the window he plainly saw the city hall, an immense stone structure just opposite, tremble and sway back and forth.

At Albaugh's opera house, Cleveland, the large audience became frightened by the shaking of the building and a stampede ensued. The occupants of the galleries, mainly gentlemen, jumped to their feet as soon as the shaking began and rushed pell mell down stairs, falling over one another in their efforts to escape from the building, and stopped for nothing until they reached the street. The audience in the lower part of the house was composed principally of ladies, but they were less frightened than the galleries and very few left their seats. The performers went on with their piece and quiet was soon restored. No one was injured.

A singular effect of the earthquake, as experienced at Cincinnati, was the very general feeling of dizziness that it caused. Nine people out of 10 imagined they were sick and many did not know till morning the cause. The largest building in the city and one of the strongest, the government building, rocked violently with three distinct vibrations. The large clock was stopped and mirrors were broken. In the large six and seven story flats in the city the vibrations were severe. Dishes were thrown from cupboards, and articles fell from mantels, while chandeliers were agitated as if by the wind. Probably 20 or 30 meetings of lodges and societies were broken up without a motion to adjourn. The most decided shock was felt in Cumminsville, in the northern part of the city, where lights were put out and bottles broken in drug stores.

At Cattlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., and Huntington, W. Va., the shock was severe. People rushed out of their houses with children screaming, the swaying motion seeming to indicate that the houses were falling.

At Tybee, Ga., the shock was severely felt. The people on the island rushed from their houses to the beach. The oscillation lasted for several minutes. The lantern lenses in the lighthouse were broken, and the machinery of the lamp was disarranged. The keeper hurried up the tower, and as soon as possible arranged a temporary light, which will have to answer until the lighthouse supply reaches there. The people on the beach ran hither and thither, not knowing where to go and fearing that every moment a tidal wave would sweep over them. The water was agitated and the waves rose high on the beach. The houses on the beach swayed to and fro and shook as if they would fall to pieces.

The shock burst the mill dams at Langley, S. C., and some thousand feet of railroad track was destroyed. Telegraph wires were also destroyed. No trains are running. The Western Union has started handcars from Summerville to restore communication. Great damage is reported at Summerville. The railroad is badly broken on both sides of Branchville.

HOME NEWS.

A shanty in which a number of Hungarian laborers were sleeping near Sonestown, Pa., caught fire the other night and burned to the ground. Seven of the men were sleeping in the upper story and before they could escape were roasted alive.

Congressman S. J. Randall is seriously ill.

The gold medal of the military service institution of the United States for the best essay on "Enlisted Soldiers," has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. A. A. Woodhull of the army.

Twelve house were destroyed by fire in Mt. Carmel, Pa., the other morning. A woman and one child were burned to death.

Queen Victoria telegraphed her sympathies to the sufferers from the earthquake in Charleston.

A deadly epidemic has made its appearance in Cork county, Tenn. Twenty-seven deaths occurred in two days.

A. S. Perkins, a San Francisco bookkeeper, is $12,000 short in his accounts.

The master plumbers of New York city have formed an association and declare they will no longer submit to dictation by workingmen's unions.

There is a prospect of tronble among the Baltimore & Ohio miners at Pittsburgh. Arrangements are being made for a mass convention of operatives.

Gen. B. F. Cheatham, the famous ex-confederate general and postmaster of Nashville, Tennessee, is dead.

The reports of damages in Charleston are not exaggerated. Five million dollars is a low estimate, and help is needed at once.

A coaching party of six persons in the Blue mountains, near Kingston, Pa., were precipitated into a deep ravine. John Williams and George Crooks were killed and three others fatally injured.

Mr. H. Brockway, superintendent of the Brush electric light company at Minneapolis, was killed by an electric shock while repairing a lamp.

In the suit of the city of Pittsburg against Dr. David Hostetter, for the recovery of damages for breach of contract on the part of Andrew Hartupec, contractor for the new city waterworks, a compromise was effected by Dr. Hostetter agreeing to pay the city $143,500. Hostetter, who was surety for Hartupec, has paid to the city altogether over $400,000.

Hon. Arthur G. Sedgwick, the special agent of the United States government, has completed his investigation and has gone to Chihuahua, having obtained permission from the Mexican government to look at all the records in the Cutting case.

Many of the poorer people in Charleston are being sent to other places. About half of the city's population is being cared for by the relief committee. Aid from other cities is coming in very freely.

E. John Cannon, one of the leading Mormons of Utah, has been cut off from the Mormon church, upon his own confession of adultery.

Martin Irons, the leader in the late strike in the Southwest, was locked up in Kansas City the other night upon a charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace.

W. W. Corcoran, the well known philanthropist of Washington, has given 5,000 to aid the Charleston sufferers.

Mrs. Robinson and Dr. Beers, the Boston poisoners were arraigned on the charge of murder the other day, and held for trial without bail.

A. W. Machen, a son of the well known Detroit artist, has been appointed assistant postmaster at Toledo.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended Sept. 4, was $755,322, the issue during the corresponding period of last year was $221,359.

Geronimo is again in captivity, according to a telegram received from Gen. Miles.

President Cleveland has replied to the telegram received from Queen Victoria.

Monday, Sept. 6, was observed all over the country as a labor holiday. The processions of 5,000 to 20,000 men in line gave ample proof of the strength of the labor organizations.

Joseph J. Doesch of Lancaster, Pa., goes to jail three and a half years for attempting to assassinate a judge who had revoked his liquor license.

Judge Manning of Louisiana has been appointed Minister to Mexico, vice Jackson resigned.

All sections of the country experienced three distinct shocks of earthquakes on the 31st ult. The shocks were most severe in the south.

Miss Bell Conn, aged 24 years, daughter of B. P. Conn, a wealthy farmer two and a half miles southwest of St. Johns, committed suicide at her home the other afternoon by the aid of carbolic acid. Her mind has been very much impaired for some past through ill health. She was an estimable young lady and well and favorably known to the people of Clinton county.

It is generally supposed that no female prisoners are kept at the prison here. There is one exception to this rule, however. Mrs. Haviland, who was sent to the prison in June, 1866, for life, for the murder of her two children. She was not removed to Detroit with the balance of the female prisoners, but was kept as a servant in the warden's family, where she has remained and has done the housework for each succeeding warden's family since that time.—*Jackson Patriot.*

Chicago detectives believe they have caught the perpetrators of the Rock Island train robbery and murder. They are five tramps two of whom are now doing time in Waupun penitentiary. The clew was obtained in a Chicago boarding house where one of the tramps had left a bundle of blood stained clothes.

The Excelsior geyser in Yellowstone park is again active.

The derease in the public debt during August, is $1,910,099 02.

Work on the Catholic university in Washington is to be commenced at once.

The entire business portion of South Royalton, Vt., was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

Judge Manning of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, succeeding Gen. Jackson. Judge Manning has been on the supreme bench in his state for six years. He is not a politicion, but an intimate friend of Secretary Bayard.

The acting commissioner of the Indian office has issued a circular to agents instructing them to press Indians to take their lands in severalty.

Madge Doiro, a handsome Chicago girl, will jump from the Brooklyn bridge for $1,500.

Bottle factories in Pittsburg resumed operations on the 1st inst.

Thomas Councilman of Perry, Iowa, shot and killed a young man named James Marsh for stealing watermelons.

G. Q. Cannon, the Utah Mormon leader, has repaid his bondsmen, John Sharp and F. Little, the $25,000 which they have paid for his fortified bail.

Mattie Moore, a Mayfield, Ky., white girl, eloped with Charles Day, a mulatto. A mob overtook them and handcuffed them together to a tree, leaving them to starve.

The commission of Public Printer Benedict, signed by the president in the Adirondacks, has been received at the executive mansion.

The comptroller of the currency reports that the amount of national bank notes outstanding have decreased $12,205,358 since Sept. 1, 1885. The amount outstanding at present is $304,369,745. He also reports an increase of $22,907,921 in the deposit of legal tender notes since Sept. 1, 1885.

Judge Woodward, unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania Twelfth district democrats for congress, declines, and an effort will be made to send Powderly to congress.

Mrs. Van Amburg of Arlington, N. J., has eloped with Chas. Bryam, a hired man, taking her three children and all her furniture.

Now stated that Secretary Manning will retire next month and Senator McPherson of New Jersey be given his place.

A dwelling belonging to J. S. Martin of Emmettsburg, Iowa, was set on fire, but was extinguished without loss. The next day the house was again set on fire and totally destroyed. Mr. Martin has been active in enforcing prohibition, and this is supposed to be the reason for the outrage.

The British parliament is still bebating the Queen's speech.

Severe shocks of earthquakes were felt throughout Spain the same day that Charlston, S. C., was so badly wrecked.

All former members of the 8th New York, 8th Illinois, 2d Indiana and 9th New York cavalry regiments who can attend a brigade reunion at Fort Wayne, Ind., in October, are requested to send their names and addresses to F. M. Carroll, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A $25,000,000 railroad is to be built from the City of Mexico to Tuxpan by English capitalists.

The London bank has bought the leading Mexican bank and thus will retain English capital in Mexico.

Murderous uprisings are reported in Cochin-China and Sechuen. Many persons have been killed and whole villages destroyed. The missionaries and their converts killed wherever found.

Rioting was renewed in Belfast on the 2nd inst. The mob collected and stoned the police, who were obliged to charge. Fifteen persons were arrested. A number of shots were fired. One constable was wounded. Quiet was restored after midnight.

News has been received of a sensational murder in Carter county, Tenn. John Ransom and James G. Gaines have been courting one of the most beautiful ladies of the county. A few nights ago they met at the lady's house and in her presence Gaines shot his rival dead.

In all the storm-stricken towns of Texas, relief committees have been formed and ask for help from the charitably inclined of the United States. Food and clothing are imperatively needed.

Ex-Councilman George Chambers of Pittsburg, will swim the whirpool rapids next week. He thinks it can be done without protection of any kind if a man keeps a cool head.

The state canal union of New York has passed resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the state to enlarge the canals and docks. George Clinton of Buffalo, was elected president of the union.

A number of persons in Chicago were made seriously ill the other day by eating pressed beef. The meat was diseased, and the butcher who sold it has been arrested.

A Harlem woman has devoted twenty years to collecting 8,000 buttons. We now understand why so many husbands go without buttons on their shirts.—Baltimore Herald.

It Ought to Succeed.

The action of the commissioners of emigration in New York in detaining a number of the 300 Mormons has caused a difference of opinion between the officers at Castle Garden and Elder J. H. Hart, the resident agent of the Mormon church. Commissioner Stephenson has made his mind up that either the detained Mormons shall be sent back or the courts shall decide whether they are assisted immigrants under the law or not. Many of the Mormon proselytes were destitute on their arrival, but were supplied with money advanced by the Mormon church authorities, and it is thought they come under the clause of assisted emigrants. Elder Hart has asserted that he will carry the case to the courts. Commissioners Stephenson and Star say it is their intention to find out the difference between Mormons who are assisted to this country and people of other faiths who are sent back.

Washington Irving's Account Closed.

An old relative of Washington Irving, at Kittanning, Pa., learning that Mr. Irving was indebted to the government in the sum of three cents, has sent that amount to the register of the treasury, asking that the account be closed up, adding: "And furthermore, honorable sir, I want you to understand that Mr. Irving was a scrupulously honest man."

Shaken Again.

Another severe shock of earthquake occurred in Charleston on the 3d inst. Two houses were wrecked. One woman was killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is said that the abdication of the throne of Bulgaria by Prince Alexander was recommended by Bismarck to save Bulgaria.

It is reported that Mr. Parnell has come to terms with the British government and that he has arranged to withdraw that clause of his land bill which relates to revolution in exchange for the government's acceptance of the part relating to suspension of evictions.

Turkey is making military preparations on the Asiatic frontier.

Samuel Morley is dead in England. He was a noted writer on political economy and a former member of parliament.

A German ship is in the Hebrides to punish the natives for the murder of German subjects in the island of Seneur.

The police force in Belfast has been increased by the addition of 500 men.

William Beach the champion oarsman refuses to wait any longer in England to row Hanlan, who recently challenged him to row on the Thames. Beach says he has already waited all summer in England for Hanlan to meet him. He will, however, row Hanlan for any amount on the Paramatta river, in Australia.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, colonial secretary for Great Britain, announces that the government hopes to open an emigration bureau during next October. They do not, he said, intend to promote emigration, but simply to circulate information, of the kind most desirable for poor people thinking of going abroad to know.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has notified the czar of Russia that he will abdicate the throne.

The women of Ireland will present a home rule petition, with 500,000 signatures, to Mr. Gladstone.

The Irish delegates to the Irish national league convention at Chicago have arrived home at Dublin.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—There is a rather firmer feeling in the wheat market, partly on the foreign situation and partly on the good inquiry for cash wheat to ship. No. 1 white is quoted at 78¾@79, and Red wheat at 78.

CORN—Market easy at 42@43 cents.

OATS—A rather easy market at 30½@31 cents.

CLOVER SEED—Prime at $4 72@4 80.

BARLEY—Dull at $1 72.

RYE—Market easy at 53@58 cents per bu.

FRUIT—Apples, per bbl. $1@1 25; pears, common, $2 50@$3 00; Bartletts $4 00@$5 per bbl; white peaches, $1 75@$2 00; yellow peaches, $2 00@$2 50 per bu; green gage plums, 70@75c; large varieties, 85@90c per ⅓ bu. basket; crab apples, 50@75c per bu; grapes, 6½@7c for Delawares, 2½@3c for Hartfords and Ives, and 3½@4c for Concords, per lb.

HOPS—Best eastern, 30@33c per lb, fair to good Michigan, 20@25c; inferior grades, 10@18c.

FEED—Bran quoted at $10 50@10 75, and middlings at $10 50@14 50. Market easy.

FLOUR—Prices steady as follows: Patent process $4@4 35; patent, Michigan $4 50@4 75; stone process $3 50@4; low grades $2 85@3 25; patent Minnesota, $5@5 25; Minnesota bakers', $4 00@4 30; rye, $3 50@3 65.

POULTRY—Live quoted at 8@8½c for spring chicks, 12@13c for spring turkeys, 7c for ducks and fowls; 9@10c for turkeys and 4@5c for roosters per lb. Pigeons 20c per pair. Market dull.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11; family, $13; ex-family $13 25; clear family, 13 50. Lard in tierces, 7¾@7⅞c; 20 to 50 lb tubs, 7⅞c; 3, 5 and 10 lb pails, 8@8⅛c. Smoked hams, 12½c; shoulders, 7½c; breakfast bacon, 8½c; dried beef hams, $1s; ex-mess beef, $7 50; plate beef, $7 75.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys are steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Baltimore quoted at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Car lots of choice baled timothy buying at $11 00@12 00, and store lots in small bales selling at $13 00@14 00 per ton; straw in car lots, $5 50@6 00, and from store, $7@7 25 per ton.

HIDES—Green dry, 6½c per lb, country, 7c; cured, 8@8½c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do. 9@10c; lambs and shearlings, 25@75c; sheepskins with wool, 50c@$1 50; bulls, stags and grubby, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Receivers find quick sale for all the good qualities they can get their hands on at 14@16c. Creamery without change at 21@23c.

POTATOES—Michigan, $1 25@1 50; Delaware sweets, $2 75; Jersey sweets, $3 75 per bbl.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Turnips	30	@	
Onions ⅌ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Honey	13	@	14
Beans, picked	1 40	@	1 45
Beans, unpicked	50	@	85
Beeswax	25	@	30
Eggs	12	@	13
Cheese	9	@	10
Tallow	3	@	3½

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market strong for desirable natives, shipping steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs, $3 25@5 25; stocker and feeders, $2@3 30; cows, bulls, and mixed. $1 50@3 20; bulk, $2 20@2 50; through Texas cattle, steady; common to good, $2 50@3 35; Western rangers, steady; natives and half breeds, $3@3 75; cows, $2 50@3; wintered Texans, $2 75@3 30.

HOGS—Market strong, early averaged steady; rough and mixed, $3 90@4 75; packing and shipping, $4 75@5 10; light, $3 75@4 90; skips, $2 50@3 75.

SHEEP—Market steady; natives, $2@3 90; Western, $3 50@3 60; Texans, $1 75@3 75; lambs, $4@5.

The Drovers' Journal's special cablegram from London quotes American cattle 1c higher; best, 13c dressed per lb; general supplies however, rather large.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A dust of sulphur while the dew is on is said to be effective against the striped bug.

Oat meal is good for young ducks and all kinds of poultry. Half oat and half corn, ground together, do very well.

The annual meeting of the American Horticultural Society for 1886 will convene in Cleveland September 7th and continue three or four days.

The largest peach orchard in the world is that of Mr. J. D. Cunningham, Orchard Hill, Ga. It contains 74,000 trees, and occupies 790 acres.

The largest apple orchard in the world is that of Mr. McKinstry, near Hudson, N. Y. It embraces about 300 acres, and contains 26,000 apple trees.

A. S. Dykeman, of Michigan, saved his grapes from the rose bug by employing boys to gather the insects. One smart boy caught four quarts of them one day.

For the best egg production in heavy fowls oats are as good feed as any. They give bulk, while the nutriment they contain is of the kind which goes to make eggs rather than fat.

A dust bath for birds when in confinement is very essential, but don't use ashes, says a poultry journal. It soils the feathers and makes the legs rough. Dry road dust is just the thing and easily obtained.

As a general thing cows do not get exercise enough to insure health. About the only real exercise they get is when the dog or boy gets after them, and that is always when they should not be violently exercised.

Gravel serves the same purpose with birds that teeth do with quadrupeds. The grinding in the gizzard may be heard by placing the ear near the fowls when their stomachs are full and digestion is taking place.

A cellar is damp because the walls are cooler than the air in it, which produces a condensation of the moisture in the air. To prevent this moisture and mustiness, close the cellar during the day and open it at night.

A writer in the *Fruit Recorder* pours a pint of kerosene upon a barrel of coal ashes, mixes and uses it the same as he would lime or plaster as an insecticide. The smell of kerosene keeps all insects away from squashes, melons, etc.

An apple tree in Mercer county, Ky., is believed to be ninety years old, and has not failed to bear fruit every season for sixty years. Five feet from the ground it measures around the trunk ten feet nine inches, and is believed to be the largest apple tree in the world.

It's old advice, but take as good care of your team these hot days as you do of yourself. Feed them before you feed yourself. Water them oftener than three times a day, morning, noon and night. Wash off their sweaty breasts and backs, curry them carefully, and feed them well. It all pays.

Philadelphia Press says: The horns of cattle can be grown harmless by cutting around the upper side close to the root of the horns of calves at the age of five or six months, while the horn is soft. This will cause the horn to grow down and the points to nearly touch the cheeks, like Irish "Knock-down" horned cattle, as described by Youatt in his history of English breeds.

So Great has been the progress attained by the English in the improvement of the mutton breeds that it is not uncommon to secure lambs weighing 100 pounds when they are only three months old, while 150 pounds is often reached by six-months-old lambs. These weights are greater than those of our mature native sheep, and show that the farmer, with the use of the improved breeds of mutton sheep, can derive large profit without looking to the receipts from wool at all.

It should be generally known that the saturation of the felloes with boiled linseed oil will prevent shrinkage of wagon wheels during hot weather. It will be economy to so treat the wagon wheels thoroughly at least once in the year and occationally go over the rim of the wheels with the oil during the dry and wet seasons. Before applying the oil the wheels should be cleaned from mud and dirt and permitted to become dry. The use of this simple application will save some expense in setting ties and will render the vehicle more lasting and valuable.

If sheep run with the head near the ground, stamping, the fly which produces grubs in the head is about. Rub pine tar on their noses.

Powdered charcoal and sulphur mixed occasionally with the feed for poultry, whether the birds are young or old, are excellent ingredients.

It is estimated by eastern dealers that the wool clip of the country is fully 35,000,000 pounds short this season, as compared with last year.

In the legion of remedies suggested for lice on stock, a comparatively new one is sour buttermilk, three or four days old, poured on and brushed in.

Do not feed the horses corn exclusively during the hot weather, and as for that, do not feed them exclusively on corn at any season of the year.

Better spend two minutes putting a thing in its proper place when you have it in your hand, than hunt for it an hour when you have forgotton where you used it last.

If anything can be done to save animals from the annoyance of flies, be sure to do it. They worry animals greatly, and indirectly it costs food to keep up the annoyance.

Fresh air-slaked lime thrown around the place occupied by hogs for their sleeping berths is a very good precautionary measure, looking to the preservation of the animal's health.

A farmer writes to an exchange that he has tried the following recipe for killing bugs, and found it to work admirably: One pound each of copperas and slacked lime to four gallons of water. Sprinkle it on the vines.

Flowering plants which grow tall and spindling should have their tops pinched back frequently to keep them in shape and avoid the long, spindling growth which wears out the vitality of the plants and makes them sickly.

The time will come, says the *Western Rural*, when we shall produce a different kind of hog from the one we now produce. The standard aim is to produce a gaub of fat, that contains no nutriment. "A streak of fat and a streak of lean" is what is wanted.

As to the insect enemies of the rose bushes, the rose bug, aphis or green fly, and on monthly bloomers, the red spider. A decoction of tobacco water will do away with them all, but it is of more importance the plant should be well kept, well fed and healthy, then they will suffer but little from the ravages of insects.

After peach trees have born several years, and show signs of decline, though still in fair health, it is a good plan to cut off all limbs in the early spring to within a few feet of the trunk. A new, vigorous and compact head will at once put out, and produce the finest of fruit a year thereafter, if well cared for in the meantime.

Betting on the Winking of Owls.

Betting on horses is a custom of honored age if not always honored in its patronage. But betting on owls—who ever heard of that kind of betting? There is a whole roost of owls out at the Zoo—gloomy, sleepy, blinking owls. When you look at them casually, they blink, when you stare at them continually they don't wink. That's where the betting comes in. When the owl blinks he shuts out the light from his sluggish brain, and breathes with a solemn air of apathy to all animated life. But to stand in front of the tall iron cage and watch five, six, or seven of them all sitting on a pole, and say which of them will wink first, or whether any of them will wink at all, is to deal with a great world of probabilities. An owl is a great stayer. If anyone looks straight at him expecting to see him wink he wont wink. It makes no difference how long he is stared at—he just keeps on looking and doesn't wink. The big pupils contract from a great black disk to a tiny small spot, and the smaller that spot gets the longer the owl can keep his eyelids open. That is one of the fine points in the owl economy. The game is very simple. Take a pole full of owls—say seven of them—and the keeper will suggest to the visitor that it will be pleasant to watch those owls and see if he can keep count with his watch how often they'll wink in a minute. The visitor watches them closely, and the seven owls contract the pupils of their optics and stare dizzily and lazily at space. "Why, owls never shut their eyes, do they?" the visitor will inquire innocently. "Oh, yes; they're bound to," says the keeper. "That fellow in the middle's been staring the longest. He'll go first; you watch him." The minute hand on a watch creeps slowly along, when patience scarcely longer survives; the end man on the owl pole winks slowly, deliberately, calmly. Then the others go one after another, as if infected by an epidemic, and all certainty of prediction is at once unbalanced. The next round the visitor is ready to bet a cigar on the result. He bets on the corner owl, and the one in the middle goes first. It gets exciting, and the spectators are carried away with the fever of betting on chance. A man will bet on every owl but the right one, and get almost in the state of desperation to bet his head and miss.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Discoverer of Vaccination.

Although Jenner was 49 years old before he made vaccination known to the world, the subject had attracted his attention when only a youthful apprentice to a country surgeon. He was convinced that the current methods of treating the cow-pox and the small-pox were capable of improvement, and he set himself to study the nature of the disease. But for many years after his opinions were made known to the medical faculty they were contemptuously scouted. He had first of all to prove, contrary to the prevalent belief, that what was called cow-pox was not a certain preventative of small-pox. Then he had to trace out the nature of the difference in the diseases to which cows are subject, and to ascertain which of them possessed the protective virtue against small pox. After repeated failures he made the grand discovery that it is "only in a certain condition of the pustule that the virus is capable of imparting its protective power to the human constitution." It was on the 14th of May, 1796, that he put his theory to the test by transferring cow-pox by inoculation from one human being to another. It was two years later, however, before his famous "Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ" was published. Heny Clive was the First London doctor to put the thing to test, and he is credited with performing the first successful vaccination in London. Other cases followed, and Lady Frances Morgan (afterward Lady Ducie), was the first lady of rank to have a child vaccinated.—*All the Year Round.*

That Boy Will be a Lawyer.

There is a suburban youngster who is evidently intended by nature for a lawyer, if nature can be said ever to have intended a man to be a lawyer. He has two prayers that he says at night—sometimes the one and sometimes the other. One is the dear old "Now I lay me," and the other a prayer that this boy calls "The Good Shepherd."

The other night his older sister, who was putting him to bed, improved the occasion by giving him a little lecture on the omnipresence and omniscience of the creator.

"Mamie," said he, after a while, "does God know just everything that we are going to do before we do it?"

"Yes, Johnny."

"Does he know that I am going to say 'Now I lay me.'"

"Yes, Johnny."

"Ha! Well, I ain't going to say it—I'm going to say 'The Good Shepherd.'"—*Boston Record.*

Business Side Issues.

Friend (to saloon-keeper)—"How's the whisky business, old man?"

Saloon-keeper (enthusiastically)—"First rate; couldn't be better. I've just got in the finest lot of tripe and pigs' feet you ever tasted, and two oil paintings that cost me $10,000 apiece. Give the boys a plenty of art and pigs' feet and you can catch 'em every time.—*Boston Record.*

At Her Own Option.

Burlesque actress—"Yes, doctor, the dog bit me just below the knee."

Doctor—"Yes, it is a painful wound, but not dangerous, I assure you."

Burlesque actress—"But will the scar be noticed?"

Doctor—"That depends entirely on you, madam."—*The Rambler.*