THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

READABLE RESUME OF MANY MICHIGAN MATTERS.

The Grand Lodge F. & A. M. Election.

—Bold Robbery near Grand Rapids.

Boiler Explosion at Pontiac.

New Officers Grand Lodge F. & A. M.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan F. & A. M. held a largely attended convocation at Saginaw. Grand Secretary J. S. Conover reported that there are now 367 chartered Masonic lodges in the state, seven working under a dispensation, making a total of 374 lodges. The total membership is 34,453, making an increase during the year of 1,150.

The following officers of the Grand Masonic lodge were elected for the ensuing year: Grand master, George E. Dowling, Montague; deputy grand master, William H. Phillips, Menominee; grand senior warden, Edward L. Bowring, Grand Rapids; junior grand warden, John J. Carton, Flint; treasurer, H. Shaw Noble, Monroe; secretary, J. S. Conover, Coldwater; grand lecturer, Arthur M. Clark, Lexington; grand chaplain, Rev. George J. McCandless, Mt. Pleasant; grand senior deacon, L. G. Winsor, Reed City; grand junior deacon, James Bradley, Port Huron; grand marshal, J. H. Chase, Lansing; grand tyler, Alex. McGregor, Detroit.

Bound, Gagged and Robbed a Woman.

Two tramps called at the home of a farmer named Buell a few miles north of Grand Rapids and asked Mrs. Buell for something to eat. She was alone and knew that if they were in the kitchen went to the pantry for the food. When she returned the men confronted her with revolvers, forced her to give them $60 and then taking her to the cellar they tied her hand and foot and gagged her. The tramps continued their search for money. They found $300 more and escaped.

Boiler Explosion at Pontiac.

The boiler at Stewart & Company's carriage body works at Pontiac exploded. The building, a two-story structure covering an area of nearly an acre, is a total wreck. Only four people were injured, none seriously. In ten minutes more 60 employes would have been at work in the building. It is difficult to state who was to blame for the explosion, if any one. The engineer states that the boiler had two gauges and a half of water and was carrying 110 pounds of steam just before the explosion.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Bay City's Masonic temple will cost $71,000 when completed.

Peach trees on elevated ground about Clinton are in good condition.

The Catholics of Dowagiac dedicated a splendid church edifice costing $10,000.

The Fitch mine, at Ishpeming will resume operations after a long shut down.

Kent county wishes to follow Wayne's example and care for her own insane.

Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever, Manchester's schools have been closed.

A young married woman in Adrian is having her third tussle with the measles.

Owosso will have a charity ball to help out the many destitute families in that city.

A paper mill now located in Appleton, Wis., promises to local at Saulte Ste. Marie.

Col. W. S. Green, of Detroit, has been elected president of the new state military board.

The molders in the Malleable iron works at Albion went out on strike for higher wages.

It is said 144,000 tons of ice will be harvested this winter on Sunset lake near Vicksburg.

The site of the postoffice at Riley Clinton county, has been moved 10 miles southeast.

The annual meeting of the Michigan retail lumber dealers' association was held at Grand Rapids.

The Detroit, Lansing & Northern railway is cutting 400 carloads of ice a week at the Colby lakes.

The straw wrapping paper trust has absorbed the plant of the Central City Paper company at Jackson.

William Roman, of Monroe, is sued by Mrs. Mary E. Beaubien to recover $20,000 for breach of promise.

A recruiting office has been opened in Adrian, and is under the charge of Capt. Eckerson, of the 19th infantry.

The Odd Fellows mutual benefit association of Michigan has 300 members enrolled since April, who are carrying nearly $500,000 insurance.

Adelaro Graveline has been returned to Gladwin from Massachusetts to answer to the charge of attempting to murder Orren Ferguson.

An owl tried to break through a window in the home of G. N. Lawrence, of Saginaw, to make a meal off the young birds temptingly displayed inside.

George James sent a bullet into his brain in a Grand Rapids saloon. He once owned a money-making hardware business in Midland. Whisky ruined him.

New postoffices have been established at Wise, Isabella county; Ewen, Ontonagon county; McCarron, Chippewa county, and Saint Tacunes, Delta county.

The widow of J. Brouszek, of Muskegon, was seized with convulsions when she beheld her husband hanging in the woodshed recently. Now she is raving maniac.

John Richmond says the St. Clair county poormaster to hand himself and wife to Oregon and pay them $300 for leaving Richmond. Richmond is an old patron of the poor office.

Nine head of cattle, 27 sheep and 3 horses in a barn belonging to John Gath, North Akron, were burned. A son of Gall was trampled to death by the frightened animals and badly hurt.

Reports from various sources indicate that the peach buds about Benton Harbor have not been injured by the late heavy frosts, and fruit growers anticipate a large yield from their orchards this year.

Prisoners set fire to the Saginaw county jail at night in the expectation of effecting their escape. For a time considerable confusion prevailed, but the flames were extinguished with only $50 damage.

It is said that Actor Joseph Dowling may sue his wife, Sadie Basson, for divorce. She is playing in the "Kentucky Girl," and Mr. Dowling alleges that has been criminally intimate with her leading man, Rob Neff. Mr. and Mrs. Dowling are well-known throughout the state.

F. S. Bourne, a graduate of Ann Arbor, and son of Rev. M. R. Bourne, of Hudson, has spent two years with a companion in the Philippine islands, collecting specimens for the museum connected with the Academy of Science, of Minneapolis. He has now gone to Borneo.

OLIVER GRAHAM'S ORDEAL.

Oliver Graham's family, at Caro, ate johnnycakes in which "rough on rats" had been mixed by accident. The doctor saved 'em.

Rev. Ellen Cross Cogg, wife of Prof. H. Cogg, of Hillsdale college, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Park Baptist church at Lansing for the past five months, has resigned owing to ill health.

D. A. Briant, of Stanton, has commenced a suit against the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railway to recover $15,000 damages for the loss of his planing mill, which was destroyed by fire last summer.

E. Z. N. Hubbard, of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, has collected fares 28 years and traveled over 1,500,000 miles, and never had a passenger injured nor a wheel off the track. He uses neither tobacco nor liquor.

The walls of a burned building at Hastings fell outward smashing in the building occupied on the west by Goodyear's drug store and that on the east by Byron Dickinson as a saloon. The total loss is between $2,000 and $3,000.

It is probable that the Lutheran home for the aged, which has received propositions from several towns in the state, will be located at Monroe. A subscription of $2,000 has thus far been raised and several locations have been offered.

Bay City and West Bay City are likely to be consolidated after all. Hon. S. O. Fisher, who owns a large amount of property in both towns, has circulated a petition to the council in the latter city to call a public meeting to discuss the question.

It is announced that a new copper wire will be strung from Detroit to Grand Rapids early in the summer to connect in Detroit with the long distance telephone to New York. The telephone company will make many extensions in the state, including a line to Saginaw and from Big Rapids northward to Petoskey.

A mixed train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road was wrecked at Nession's siding, three and a half miles southeast of Ionia. A broken rail threw 20 freight cars and a day coach and smoker off the track in a heap. The sleeper kept the track. The train was going 25 miles an hour and the cars were badly wrecked. No one was seriously hurt.

There are seven cases of small-pox in the family of Henry Schneider, in Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county. They were contracted from Hermann Jager and family, who landed from the steamer Saale at New York November 1 last. Jager's wife died on the way, and one of the children and another is not expected to live. The state board of health have the cases in hand.

THE JUNKETERS' RETURN.

The State Legislature Resumes Its Work After the Vacating Tour.

SENATE.—Fourteenth day.—A joint resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of James G. Blaine, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—A bill was introduced making it unlawful for the sale of selling, giving away or delivering all manner of liquors in the waters of this state that are outside the boundaries of lakes, villages or incorporated cities. Also a bill prescribing the manner of conducting elections. A joint resolution was adopted for creating state, county and township boards of highway commissioners, for building and maintaining state and county roads. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of James G. Blaine. Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Thirty-first day—Only routine business and the accepting of credentials from several re-elected members. A communication was received from Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court announcing the death of Associate Justice Lamar and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect. HOUSE.—Resolutions of sorrow and regret were adopted to the memory of Justice Lamar.

SENATE.—Thirty-second day—Routine matters occupied the larger portion of the day. A bill for the admission of Utah as a state, was presented. An amendment to the naval appropriation bill was presented and referred. It authorizes the construction of one battleship, two armored coast defense vessels, ten gunboats and eight torpedo boats at a total cost of $4,300,000. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—Filibustering against the bankruptcy bill wasted the entire day's session.

SENATE.—Thirty-third day.—A day of hot and warm debate. Senators Mills and Hiscock riddled the anti-option bill and Senator Vest vented his spleen upon "pseudo philanthropists" who petitioned Congress to establish a commission upon the alcoholic liquor traffic, which Mr. Vest termed "crank legislation." Two joint resolutions were agreed to—the first to authorize the secretary of war to loan ensigns, flags, etc., except battle flags for decorating the World's Fair building—the second appointing a committee on arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect March 4. The bill for the establishment and enforcement of rules and regulations for the navigation of Utah was passed. HOUSE.—The sundry civil bill was considered and the Sayers, Hepburn and Dockery resolution was reported from the committee on rules and referred to the committee on appropriations to be incorporated in one of the appropriation bills. The resolution provides for a commission of three senators and five representatives of the 52d Congress to inquire to the status of laws establishing executive departments and bureaus at Washington. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Thirty-fourth day—The death of Hon. James G. Blaine was announced by Senator Frye in a tribute to the dead statesman. HOUSE.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered but not disposed of. A request for the passage of a bill appropriating $20,000 for buoys on the lake front of Chicago was objected to and laid over. A bill to punish crimes in the Yellowstone park was placed on the calendar. Messrs. Fuller, Geary, Patterson, Sivers and Storer were appointed a committee to investigate the rumored influence of the Panama canal scandal in the country. Adjourned.

An Expert's Opinion.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. In a popular way, it means that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the lady so well and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of cooking. In a letter published in the Ladies Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes a home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifedly to American housewives. MARION HARLAND."

"When Ormonde, the horse of the century, arrives in California, he will have traveled more than any other in the world. He was taken from England to Buenos Ayres and arrived in England in quarantine. He will be sent to this country in a short time. He is a good sailor and takes his food as sea as well as on land.

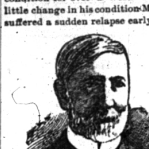
JAMES G. BLAINE DEAD

THE GREAT MAINE STATESMAN AT LAST SUCCUMBS

To the Disease Which had Been Wearing His Life Away for Months.—A Sketch of the Life of the Greatest Statesman of Recent Days.

After having been in an unconscious condition for over a week with very little change in his condition Mr. Blaine suffered a sudden relapse early on the morning of January 27 and gradually grew weaker until the end of his sufferings came at a few seconds after 10:10 o'clock.

Following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Blaine, who was without doubt the greatest statesman and politician of his day:



BLAINE'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

James Gillespie Blaine was born at Indian Hill farm, near West Brownville, Pa., on Jan. 31, 1830. His grandfather was Col. Ephraim Blaine, one of the most dashing patriots of the Revolutionary war. The father of James G. Blaine was also named Ephraim Blaine, but his life was that of a quiet, well-to-do farmer and for years a justice of the peace and always an honored citizen. He married Miss Gillespie, the daughter of an Irish Revolutionary patriot.

When seven years of age young Blaine began to attend the village school. Later on he attended school at Washington, Pa. His aptness soon resulted in his being sent to the high school at Lancaster. He remained at school over two years, in which time his extraordinary progress in his studies enabled him to pass the matriculation examination to Washington College in his native county, from which school of learning he graduated in 1847, being less than 18 years old. His masters at college reported that he had been at all times an exceptionally diligent student, that he was unusually gifted, it is true, but always supplementing his inborn talents by hard and unremitting study. He showed the greatest proficiency in the branches of mathematics and logic, and even more especially in political economy and logic, and it is easy to trace the influence of the latter two studies through his political career. The immediate result of this early diligence and application was that he graduated sharing the honors of the occasion with only one other student. The oration which he delivered at the commencement exercises was entitled "The Duty of an Educated American" and in its pages it was easy to see that the young man felt duties of citizenship to be no mere sinecure, a fact which in his case was well proved by subsequent events. After leaving college in spite of his youth Mr. Blaine was engaged as a teacher at the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick, Kentucky, where he remained for about three years and proved himself to be of great value both as a pedagogue and a disciplinarian. During his stay there he made the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood of Maine, who had been sent to the seminary at Millersburg, Ky., for an education, and the acquaintance resulted in marriage.

Mr. Blaine then returned to his native state and began to study for the bar, but did not apply for admission. From 1852 to 1854 he was instructor in the Pennsylvania institution for educating the blind. In 1855 he purchased a half interest in the Kennebec Maine, Journal and took up his residence in that place. The young journalist took hold of his new work with a will and his paper soon became a power in local politics. In order to be thoroughly conversant with his work Mr. Blaine took the files of the Journal from its beginning and read them through, completely mastering not only the history of the paper, but also all the details of politics and public affairs in every county of the state as far as they had been recorded in the Journal. At that time, and for many years afterwards, it used to be a source of never ending wonder and astonishment to politicians and public men to hear with what unfailing accuracy the new comer from a distant state could quote from the files of the paper with regard to all political matters. Mr. Blaine's extraordinarily keen comprehension and prodigious memory have always been admitted to be his most valuable natural attributes, but they never have been put to such a test as when he accomplished the work just recorded.

At 25 he was the leading power in politics in the Kennebec Journal party in the State. Before he was 29 he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Republican organization in Maine, and from which he has practically shaped and directed every political campaign in the State, always leading his party to brilliant victory. With a view of occupying a larger field of influence, Mr. Blaine, afterwards, purchased the Portland Advertiser. He soon became associated with the Morrills, Fessenden and Hamlin, and his influence, added to his great natural ability, accounts in a measure for his rapid career.

Mr. Blaine had also began to push his influence into the formation of the national Republican politics. He was a delegate to the first convention in 1856, which nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for the Presidency, indeed he took as exceptionally active part in the deliberations of this convention, being one of its secretaries.

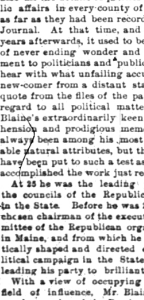
He stumped the State of Maine for Fremont in a manner that surprised the followers of "the Pathfinder." Then, as in after years, his service to his party was free, even to the amount of his travelling expenses.

The first public office ever held by Mr. Blaine was that of Commissioner of State Prisons and Reformatories. He was appointed by Gov. Lot M. Morrill, who had been reading Editor Blaine's articles on the same subject in the Advertiser. Mr. Blaine accepted the trust unhesitatingly and began to prosecute the study of criminality and the best methods of dealing with it, with the same thoroughness which heretofore characterized all his public and private occupations and movements.

Soon afterward, he was elected to the Maine Legislature, in which deliberative body he sat for the years of '59, '60, '61 and '62, being Speaker of the House the latter two years. During this early period of public life he displayed the most remarkable skill and ability as a parliamentarian and his keen logic and generally brilliant methods of conducting debates made him the admiration of all observers in the State political ranks. In '62 he was elected as a member of Congress and he remained a member of that body until he was called from the Senate where he was still serving his first term, to take the place of Secretary of State under Garfield in 1881. As a member of the nation's highest parliamentary body he immediately acquired a reputation second to none as a keen logician and brilliant debater. He was Speaker of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was equally successful as a presiding officer. He was one of the foremost in sustaining all the measures of prosecuting the great war, as he was also one of those connected with the various plans for reconstructing the nation which followed the long desired peace. Indeed the Republican party had to the constitution of the United States is practically an embodiment of the views concerning its subject matter which Mr. Blaine offered to the House for their consideration. Since then this event he made a terrific protest against the plan to pay the national debt in "greenbacks" and under his effective leadership that idea was defeated. The earliest instance of that "jingoism" which has so often been thrown up against him was in connection with the Cuban case. While in New York in 1865, when he vigorously maintained and urged upon the country the thoroughly novel doctrine that every naturalized American citizen was entitled to the same protection abroad that would be given to the native-born American, and the lengthy discussion of this matter eventually ended with the surrender of Great Britain, by which this principle was given practical effect as opposed to the older English theory of "once a subject, always a subject."

In 1876 that Blaine first made his appearance as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Then, as in every subsequent national convention, he was the popular choice of the people. There he forever crushed Roscoe Conkling, his principal opponent for the nomination. There the foundation was laid for that bitterness which ever afterwards existed between Blaine and Conkling, the latter of whom, seeing the Blaine forces could not be broken, turned his own votes in the direction of Hayes, the dark horse, who was nominated at the following September Blaine was appointed to succeed Lot M. Morrill in the United States Senate. Heretofore Conkling had been leader of that branch of congress. With the appearance of Blaine on the floor he was forced to abandon his proud position. The quarrel between Blaine and Conkling was of long standing, indeed, it dated back to the close of the war, when both were in Congress together and it last until the death of Conkling who had retired to private life after being unceremoniously thrown out of power by Blaine.

In the Senate Blaine fought in a most determined manner against the plan for a debased currency, and favored as the solution of this problem a bimetallic currency. He advocated measures for the protection of American shipping and was to the fore among the friends of James on the steamship line between the United States and Brazil with a grant from Congress to provide a subsidy for the enterprise. Throughout his career in the Senate as his vantage ground and then reentered the contest for the presidentially nomination in 1880. In the convention he received 274 votes on the first ballot and retained his hold until the 35th ballot when he requested his friends to vote for Garfield, thus inspiring the latter's nomination. When



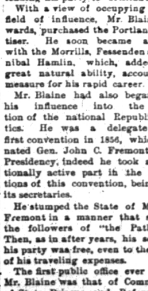
HOUSE WHERE BLAINE DIED.

Garfield was elected he at once tendered the portfolio of the State Department to Blaine. The friendship between the two had always been strong and deep-rooted and there was no better tribute which could possibly be paid to a defeated but friendly rival than the offering of a part of the newly-elected President. As Secretary of State he stirred up things between this country and England by his position in regard to the Panama Canal and his demand for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Even at that period he had plans for a South American policy which only partially reached completion during the term of Arthur, but which now are being put into effect. His original desire was to effect a confederation between all the Republics of North, Central and South America for the protecting wing of the United States. With a view to securing this end he called a congress of nations to be held at Washington but it was revoked by Mr. Arthur when he assumed the Presidency.

On that fatal July morning in 1881 he rode with President Garfield to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station and was at his side when the bullet of crime which sent the assassin Guiteau to the gallows, while it deprived the nation of its head. It is said that he never spoke a word for days after, but by witnessing this terrible sight. During the prolonged struggle between life and death which followed the murderous assault he was constant visitor at the dying President's bedside and he was chosen by Congress as Garfield's eulogist, a duty which he filled in a masterly manner. Mr. Arthur was then inaugurated on Sept. 20 the following December, as soon as he could arrange the affairs of the department, Mr. Blaine resigned and make place for his successor, William M. Evarts.

For the first time in twenty-three years Mr. Blaine found himself removed from public office, and strictly speaking, private life once again. He immediately set to work upon a labor which he had long planned, but which he had been too busy to carry out. This was his book, "Twenty Years in Congress." Its two large volumes are complete with interest of the most varied nature, and its first 300 pages are especially valuable as a resume of the early political history of this country, as well as a most carefully minute account of the political period between the administrations of Lincoln and Garfield. In 1884 he finally saw his fondest hopes realized when the National Republican convention at Chicago nominated him for the Presidency. He immediately set to work and took a most vigorous part in the campaign. His share in the work showed an eager desire for his own success which his evident ambition had always indicated. He was defeated in this election, as Grover Cleveland carried New York State by a majority of 1,047 votes, and the man who was not only perhaps the cleverest, but certainly the most widely popular politician living, was again doomed to retire to private life.

Mr. Blaine was, however, too well trained a soldier—too battle-stained a veteran in the war of politics—to be long in sulking to the outside world. He proceeded with the work upon his book, which was still unfinished, and in a short time had it ready for the press. It is certainly one of the most important contributions to the records of contemporaneous political history ever written by an American statesman, and as such it serves a high place in the literature of this class, not to mention its eminent value as a text-book for students of American politics. He spent the greater of '87-'88 in Europe, having been ordered there by his doctors, who feared



BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE.

(From a photograph taken about a year ago) that carrying the burden of public life for so many years had seriously impaired his physique, without needing a change to enable it to recover the former stamina. From Paris he wrote a letter, afterwards published in the New York Tribune, urging that the campaign of '88 should also be fought out upon the platform of protective tariff.

In September, 1888, Blaine returned to America with a view of leading the Harrison campaign. His reception in New York city is the most memorable event of the kind in American history. The king of a loyal nation was never more royally received. Thousands upon thousands of people from all sections of the United States crowded New York city and that night he talked to the largest audience ever addressed. Blaine worked his hardest for Harrison and his efforts undoubtedly were the leading factor of Republican success. Blaine was again placed at the head of the Department of State.

The most notable events of his last administration of the State Department—which was characterized by the same "vigorous foreign policy" as before—were the adjustment of the troubles with Italy arising from the wholesale lynching in New Orleans, the rather prolonged controversy with Chili, the reciprocity clause in the reciprocity plan, and the firm stand taken in the Behring Sea difficulty.

His resignation from the Cabinet and the court note of acceptance from the President-elect last June is still in the minds of everyone. After that event Mr. Blaine retired to the quietness of private citizen's life. He took no part in the last campaign other than to write a strong letter supporting the Republican platform.

The famous divorce case between James G. Blaine, Jr., and Mary Nevins first failed and resulted in the death of Emmons Blaine, the eldest son, made the last illness full of sorrow. But the loving wife and family and the deep solicitude of thousands, aye, of a nation of friends, could not, however, make the strong and kindly staff of comfort to lean upon. Truly it can be said that the entire country mourns the death of its most noble and its most beloved statesman.

SOMEWHAT JOCOSE.

Dumsquizzle—Young Timberwhel has a suit of clothes for every day in the week. Skinjullet—I never see him wear but one. Dumsquizzle—Yes, that's the suit.

Small Son—Mamma, there's a boy's club being formed. Can I join? Mamma, horrified—Indeed, you shan't! Small son, relieved—Good! I'm glad you won't be if I marry you.

The tobacco pipe is never seen in Spain in use among the ladies, for there are tobacco pipes to be purchased in any of the shops. Cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the government factories in Spain, in the island of Cuba or the Philippines can alone be procured, and are universally smoked by the people.

The Red-haired club of Dublin was a society which barred out all who somehow or other showed that the color was not of the most pronounced auburn. In order that no man could gain admission by false pretenses it was required of the candidation of each member that the applicant wash his hair and whiskers in hot soda and water. This effectually took out any dye that might have been used. It is said that this ceremony of initiation is about to be re-established in the Irish capital.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Three of the four Dutch universities are open to women, namely: Leyden, Utrecht and Amsterdam.

Butchers who slaughtered a hog in Lower Saucon, Pa., found, snugly imbedded in the left lung, a silver tenpiece.

Prof. Zamakawa of the university of Tokio has devised an electrical machine by which each member of a legislative assembly can record his vote without leaving his seat.

A prospector in Eastern Oregon lately found an opal held which appeared to be inexhaustible. Among the specimens he found, it is said, a number of beautiful black fire opals.

The officers, passengers and crew of the Liverpool mail steamer Angola have signed, sealed and delivered their joint solemn declaration that they saw the sea serpent off the west coast of Africa. It was going at the rate of five or six miles an hour in a wriggling undulating way, and should be about seventy yards of it in length.

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED SURE TO PAY HANDSOMELY FROM THE VERY START.

Onward! Improvement! Equal to Electricity! Wonderful results every where! Never heard of anything so astonishing! Sells at sight! Agents making from $5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted in each unoccupied county, and there should be one agent in every county in the United States. Our Royal Crayon Portrait Outfit, Consisting of 12 Life Size Crayon Portraits, Gilded Frames and Gilt Mouldings, Sample Album, Stand and Instructions, Sent to any address on receipt of $2. The crayons are the finest ever made, and are sold at less than one-half the price charged for inferior ones. Size of picture, 16 inches wide and 20 inches long. Not to be confounded with the cheap crayons now offered. Our agents are reaping a harvest. Agents report from 5 to 25 orders per day. Some of our agents have made from $50 to $100 in a week. Some have taken over 100 orders in a week. Agents who are now in the business are making from $50 to $100 per month. Our Agents Are Our Only Advertisement. Our agents are the finest and most independent class of men in the world. Our agents are generally unknown to us, but we know they are independent, because they make from $50 to $100 per month. We do not employ a single agent who is not independent. We do not employ a single agent who is not independent. We do not employ a single agent who is not independent