

WEEKLY EXPOSITOR.

DEL. T. SUTTON, PUBLISHER.

BROCKWAY CENTER, - MICH

MICHIGAN.

Fire at Mt. Pleasant destroyed the St. James hotel, McNamara's store, Wabon lodge, Richardson's tailor shop, Geo. McDonald's saloon, L. Pfeiderer's furniture store, and Daugherty Bros' agricultural warehouse. Loss \$20,000.

The Twenty-second Michigan infantry mustered about 100 survivors at Port Huron. Had a dinner, beat rife, and elected officers. The next annual reunion will be held at Pontiac on the last Wednesday to August, 1883.

A Kalamazoo firm has made 1,070 windmills since January 1. England wants 1,000 barrels new wheat flour from Kalamazoo.

Three Rivers has shipped an invoice of velocipedes to Sweden.

Milford has been thrown into a state of excitement over the attempt of an angry woman to horse-whip a prominent citizen, of mature years. The cause of the rumpus is difficult to elucidate, but what the woman is reported to have said is true the prominent citizen cannot be credited with a display of either good judgment or taste.

In the case of Marquette county against the bondsmen of Ward, defaulting county treasurer, a verdict for upwards of \$18,000 has been rendered in favor of the county. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

Mrs. Peter Aten, 80 years old, died near Tecumseh on the 28th on a farm which has been her home over 50 years.

On Monday 1,070 logs were cut at Sage's mill, West Bay City, by No. 2 gang, in 11 hours; the fastest work yet known.

Alpena has contracted for 14 electric street lamps, 2,000 candle power each, for two years at \$75 a year.

It has just come to light that convict Emory H. Thomas was married in Jackson prison to Mary Brown, by Chaplain Hickox, July 23. This is Michigan's first state prison wedding. Thomas is in for seven years for stealing silk.

The state teachers' institute at Hillsdale was largely attended, ninety-two ladies and thirty-three gentlemen being enrolled as members. It was an interesting and profitable meeting.

A train of 20 Montgomery palace stock cars passed through Port Huron recently, with 18 head of cattle in each car. The train, which was on a trial trip from Chicago to New York, via the G. T. and N. L. E. & W. roads, was drawn by two engines, and made the run of 338 miles from Chicago in 15 hours 10 minutes, and expect to reach New York in 48 hours from Port Huron, or about one-third the usual time. Special agent Horn, of the humane association, expressed himself well pleased.

The Fowlerville Review reports the finding of the bones of a mastodon in White Oak, Ingham county. The bones from the knee to the ankle is four feet long and one foot thick, short rib five feet long, a part of the horn or trunk four feet long and six inches through at the smaller end. The animal must have stood 25 feet high.

About 40 survivors of the fifth Michigan infantry attended the reunion at Capac and all had a good time. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. Meet next year at Farmington.

The regular annual attempt to revive the Grand Rapids and Saginaw railroad company has been made. Ten miles of it were graded 10 years ago, since which nothing has been done.

Grandma Gardfeld, mother of the late president, is in Grand Rapids for a visit of several days. She will be tendered a reception by leading citizens.

Jack Butler, living four miles north of Wayne, lost a leg recently on the F. & P. M. road.

Bay City reports unprecedentedly large sales of salt for this season, a good deal going east; it is not believed prices will advance.

Grand Rapids penitentiary club proposes to invest \$30,000 in a club house, \$27,250 of which is subscribed.

Eddie Briggs, five years old, fell into the river from a South Bay City wharf, and was drowned.

White Russian wheat, grown by R. P. Gustin, Bay City, went 51 bushels to the acre.

Good heavy horses sell at Bay City \$200 to \$300 a span for lumbering.

The failure of the Detroit league club to keep their engagement at Charlotte caused great dissatisfaction, as a large crowd was on hand for the game and a large number of tickets sold.

Fred Ward, the boy who stole some money and clothes from the Baird store, has been sent to the Lansing reform school.

Chief of Charlotte fire department, J. V. Johnson, has resigned on account of changing his home to St. Louis, Mich.

A. L. Gark, jeweler, Imlay City, was seriously burned by the explosion of a tin alcohol lamp while using a blow pipe. It is feared that he will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

It is reported that at the conference of the Grand Trunk officials at Port Huron it was decided to double track the road to Durand.

The wife of Capt. John Bailey, of the schooner Gilliat, was drowned off the vessel while in the dry dock at Grand Haven. The captain was on deck at the time, and says his wife lost her balance and fell overboard. The body was recovered within 20 minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation failed.

Seven of the 60 cattle brought from Iowa to Grand Ledge two weeks ago have died from some disease resembling rinderpest. They die quickly when taken. Possibly change of water and feed has to do with it. The herd cost \$3,000.

The Bay City man whose skull was crushed with a slab book, had 12 pieces of the skull removed, and is doing well. The man who struck him not yet caught.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

WANTS A REST.

Gen. W. T. Sherman will request congress to place him on the retired list when it meets again. The general will make his home at St. Louis.

SECRETARY FOLGER IS POOR HEALTH. Secretary Folger is not in good health and Assistant Secretary French has been acting as Secretary for several days. Secretary Folger continues at his desk, however, and gives his personal attention to important questions that come before the department. He will go away for a short holiday in a few days.

NEWS NOTES.

DISCOURTEOUS TO UNCLE SAM.

Ill feeling prevails among the American residents of Japan, started by the repeated and apparently studied discourteous to the United States flag on the part of the British naval officers. The American ship Swatara left Yokohama homeward bound July 27. She was saluted according to custom by the war ships of every nationality except the English. The British fleet at Yokohama were sent away on July 2 last and remained at sea over the 4th, avoiding the necessity for a salute. Similar incidents were of constant occurrence during Grant's visit, and the determination of the British army officers at Hong Kong to withdraw salutes on Washington's birthday has been the cause of difference between the officers and Governor John Hennessy, who shows good sense on such occasions. It is claimed on behalf of the British agents that their conduct is regulated by orders from London.

CONFEDERATE BONDS IN DEMAND.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says: There is a boom in confederate bonds, caused by a demand from Amsterdam, where they are now selling at \$5 to \$9 per thousand.

LASHED FOR REBELLING.

A special from Indian territory says that the trial of the prisoners engaged in the Sunda rebellion has concluded in a verdict of guilt and punishment of 100 lashes on the bare back has been duly inflicted.

THEIR FIRST ACTION.

The Utah commission has been heard of, and the same item which records their first action, also notes a breeze of dissatisfaction among the Gentiles. The commission has appointed 24 registers for the 24 counties of Utah under the Edmunds law. These appointments consist of 7 Gentiles, 9 apostate Mormons and 8 Mormons. These registers have the appointment of assistants for every precinct, subject to the commission's approval. The duty of registers consists in excluding polygamists from acting, and Gentiles are dissatisfied that the commission should appoint upholders of the very evil they are sworn to crush.

THE FEVER.

The Governor of Texas has received a telegram from the County Judge of Hidalgo stating that yellow fever is spreading to the ranches above Brownsville on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Sixty new cases in a day are reported from Brownsville, and a few from Matamoros. There are 18 or 20 cases in Pensacola, with a few new ones daily.

A STEAMER AGREED.

The British steamer Lake Nepigon, went ashore on the eastern coast of Ireland, Sept 1st, but the passengers were all saved. The ship was subsequently towed off at high tide, and had sustained little damage.

GOING HOME.

Cetewayo is on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, where he will resume the powers of king of Zululand.

THE DEAD.

A San Antonio dispatch states that 129 persons were drowned by the Concho flood, and 15,000 sheep cattle and horses. The river rose 50 feet.

REJECTED.

The colored cadet Lemuel W. Livingston, appointed from Florida, could not pass the examination at West Point, and was sent home.

DOES NOT KILL THE BILL.

A telegraphic dispatch from Salt Lake says it is admitted the Edmunds law does not meet the case presented in Utah. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and it is thought the commission will recommend to congress legislation leading directly to the resolutions of Utah to a condition of affairs in harmony with the other states and territories of the Union.

CRIME.

THE BOND OUTRAGE.

Miss Bond, the victim of the outrage in a school house some weeks ago at Taylorville, Ill., and for which the suspected perpetrators came near being lynched, is rapidly failing, and threats of lynching are renewed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW CABINET.

The new Egyptian ministry has been formed, with Cherif Pasha as president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Halim Pasha, minister of finance; Omar, Lutfi, minister of war; Mombarak Pasha, minister of justice; and Khairy Pasha minister of public instructions.

ANOTHER POINT GAINED.

The British have taken possession of Kassala lock. Arabs withdrew their forces without attempting to resist the advance of the British troops, and is evidently anxious to draw them on to Tel-el Kebir, only 10 miles distant, where he promises to make a determined stand. On receiving possession of Kassala lock the British found to their amazement that the waters had been filled with dead horses and the corpses of Arabs, and has been in every possible manner polluted and rendered undrinkable. This discovery led to a feeling of intense alarm. Operations of Gen. Wolsley's troops from Ismailia being dependent upon the waters of the canal, the march along this line having been chosen on account of the abundant supply of water it offered. Mahmud Fehmy, Arab's chief of staff, is among the prisoners taken at Mah-sameh. The former's son was also captured.

THE WHOLE FORCE TO RESIGN.

Telegrams inquiring what day will be fixed for the resignation of the constabulary in a body are passing between different stations in different parts of Ireland. A large number of men have made inquiries at vari-

ous emigration offices. The opinion is prevalent that hundreds of men of 50 years' service and under will shortly resign.

Yokohama advices confirm the recently reported outbreak at Seoul, the capital of Corea, where the royal residence was attacked and the inhabitants had to escape. The queen was murdered, but the king's life was saved by his alacrity in leaving the place. The proceedings are said to have been directed by Fal-in Kun, a relative of the king, who has always been a violent opponent of foreign intercourse. Seoul is in a state of anarchy. Japan has stationed troops and ships in the vicinity of the capital, and restoration must be complete or war will ensue.

WHEN HE WILL FIGHT. Dispatches say it is evident the Egyptian army will make a strong fight at Kaff-el-Dwar, where, in case of defeat, the rebels would have a chance to escape into Tripoli.

THE DISSATISFIED CONSTABLES. A meeting was held in Limerick and many of the constabulary deserted their posts to attend it. The dissatisfaction has extended to the metropolitan police, 400 of which held a meeting in Dublin and complained that they were not compensated for extra time. While the meeting was proceeding the chief commissioner appeared and ordered the chairman to quit the chair. The chairman refused. The commissioner threatened to make an example of the chairman. The meeting dispersed shortly after. At a subsequent meeting the men pledged to compensate the chairman for any loss he might sustain. La advices say the authorities will inquire into the metropolitan force, and the ag will probably cease.

THE THRONE USURPED. The latest telegrams from Corea state that the uncle of the King has seized the throne.

VICTORY FOR THE ENGLISH. On the 28th ultimo, the Arabs attacked the British position at Kassasin, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The British lost 120 men, and captured 11 of the enemy's guns.

PUNISHED FOR MUTINY. Those aloft in the Alexandria harbor recently witnessed an unusual sight, the keel hauling of three Arab sailors on board the Egyptian frigate Souda for mutiny. They were first flogged and then tied to a rope and hauled up to the port side yard-arm. They were then dropped into the sea, dragged under the keel and hauled up to the starboard yard-arm. They were soon dead.

DISPATCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND Athens report an engagement between Turkish and Greek troops on the frontier. The immediate cause of the trouble was the attempt of the Greeks to take forcible possession of the disputed territory of Karalik Derand, on the Thessian frontier, but they were repulsed with heavy loss by the Turks under Bagheb Pasha, while eight of the latter's men were killed. Two other engagements are reported, in both of which the Greeks were repulsed.

Arabi asked for an eight days armistice. The request was denied by Gen. Wolsley, who offered one day. The wisdom of Gen. Wolsley's course is seen when Arabi's treachery in fleeing from Alexandria while the flag of truce was flying, is called to mind. It is unofficially reported the armistice is wanted as preliminary to a surrender.

THE BOUNDARY LINE TROUBLE. An official dispatch from the frontier announces that the Turkish commander has demanded an armistice, which the Greeks are willing to accept provided the Turkish troops withdraw from the points they have occupied. This the Turks have refused to do. It is reported hostilities have commenced. The government is displaying increased activity in military preparations. Five hundred troops are arriving on the frontier daily.

A BIG STRIKE. The agitation among the Irish constabulary took a serious turn in Dublin on the 1st inst. A meeting was held the previous night, at which Capt. Talbot, chief superintendent, was denounced, and those in attendance were the ones that were released from service—34 in all. A proclamation was widely posted at the same time, declaring that the services of special constables were necessary and calling upon all loyal subjects to come forward and under take the duty. It also justified the dismissal. Great indignation was caused by the action some of the men on duty tearing their badges from their coats and declaring they would not do service until the brethren were reinstated. A general strike among all the police ensued, and great excitement prevailed. Soldiers took the place of the strikers. A mob assembled at 10 o'clock, assailed a train car and broke the windows of the police station on College street. A short time afterward the mob in Brunswick street threw stones at the troops and one man was wounded. A magistrate read the riot act.

WHAT TURKEY WILL DO. The Porte has resolved to surrender the disputed points on the frontier on condition of its being declared neutral territory. The troops charged and the mob fed. It is reported most of the ex-police-men will make America their future home.

REJECTED DUBLIN. Affairs in Dublin remained in a fevered condition throughout the 2d instant. In the evening the military charged on a mob surrounding the O'Connell statue, and clearing the spot. There was much stone throwing and several persons were wounded. A settlement of the difficulty was thought to have been reached; however, the men who resigned having sent a memorial to the castle, expressing deep regret at their action and asking Lord Spencer to consider their case. This was refused, and a number of men returned to duty. Still later, a report came that the police would again throw off their lodges if the dismissed policemen were not reinstated.

HOSTILITIES AT AN END ON THE GREEK FRONTIER. Owing to diplomatic correspondence between Turkey and Greece, the hostilities will cease.

CHOLERA.

A Madrid dispatch says the deaths from cholera at Manila average 300 daily.

Goodness consists not in the outward things we do, but in the inward things we are.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

What was Done at Kalamazoo--The Platform--Candidates Chosen, Etc., Etc.

Delegates from all parts of the state assembled at Kalamazoo, most of them being in the city on the evening of the 24th ultimo--to attend the Republican state convention.

Called to Order. The beautiful new Academy of Music was full at the hour for opening, 11 a. m. August 30. A good orchestra stationed out of sight in one of the galleries, was meanwhile discoursing fine music. The convention was called to order at 11:20 a. m. by Wm. Livingston, Jr., and prayer was offered by Rev. C. O. Brown, who prayed for wisdom and harmony in the work of making the nominations, and that the ticket so nominated might be elected. This prayer was greeted with hearty applause.

After the prayer the formal call was read by DeLoe Phillips and a letter from Mr. Livingston from Chairman Baldwin, who was unable to be present.

J. W. French of Three Rivers was then called to the chair, and accepted the honor in a neat speech laudatory of the party and state. The programme was then changed by calling James H. Stone to the secretaryship, a change that was brought about by Morrison of St. Joseph and carried by a public vote.

The districts then named their men, who had been previously agreed upon in caucuses, for places on the various committees.

Wm. Brown of Isabella, on behalf of the state central committee, offered a resolution thanking Chairman Baldwin for the capable and unselfish manner in which he had conducted the last campaign. This was adopted by a rising vote.

The convention then adjourned till 2 p. m.

RE-ASSEMBLED. The convention re-assembled at 2:30 p. m. The opera house was crowded with delegates below and the elite of Kalamazoo up stairs. Before the opening of business the Kalamazoo male quartette gave two neatly rendered selections.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business reported as chairman Tom Palmer; secretary Daniel Crossman, with DeLoe Phillips assistant at large and one assistant from each district; two tellers were also named from each district. The report was adopted. The order of nominations was fixed as follows: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor general, commissioner of the land office, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, member of state board of education.

Mr. Palmer was introduced and made an eloquent speech of ten minutes.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The report of the committee on resolutions was presented by Ex-Governor Bair, who was heartily received. The reading, however, was done by Gen. Byron M. Cutchson. The platform records with sorrow the loss of Garfield, and resolves that Arthur is worthy of the country's trust. It declares loyalty to the party and demands the free ballot all over the country; denounces polygamy as the disgrace of our civilization; insists that care must be taken in the revision of the tariff, and that protection to American manufactures, etc., must be maintained. It favors a national civil service and insists that dangerous monopolies must be prevented.

It also demands the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the popular vote; protests against discrimination in transportation; indorses Jerome's administration; arraigns the democratic party as the same old horrid element which had neither reformed nor reformed, and denounces the fusion of the Michigan greenbackers and democrats as a shameful political bargain and sale and political prostitution.

Despite the objection of the anti-prohibition element the platform was adopted in toto by a rising vote solidly. There was not a dissenting vote, the previous applause having already clearly shown that the prohibition element had captured the crowd.

A resolution to make representative districts the units of representation in the state convention hereafter evoked a feeling of opposition from Whitebear, through A. J. Sawyer. It was postponed indefinitely after a lively skirmish.

JEROME RE-NOMINATED. An effort was made to renominate Jerome by acclamation but it was choked down by the opposition, who wanted a ballot, which was taken and resulted: D. H. Jerome 561, Tom Palmer 97, D. Fritchard 10, Col. Stockbridge 14, and a few scattering for Woodman, Bieh, Beal, Blair, etc. It was made solidly unanimous. Oroby was immediately nominated by acclamation for lieutenant-governor.

Balloting next took place for a candidate for

SECRETARY OF STATE and HARRY A. CONANT of Monroe, was chosen on the third vote. His nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

OTHER NOMINATIONS. Edwin B. Butler, of Detroit, was nominated for treasurer on the second ballot, and W. C. Stevens, of Leno, for auditor general on the second ballot. Minor S. Newell, of Flint, was chosen commissioner of the state land office unanimously, and J. J. Van Riper of Berrien, was renominated for attorney general by acclamation. Varnum B. Cochran for sup. public instruction, and Bela W. Jenks for member of the state board of education, completed the list of nominations.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Edward S. Lacey, Eaton, chairman. First District--Wm. Livingston, Jr. E. Cottrell. Second District--Burton Parker, Albert Dickerman. Third District--Jno. C. Sharpe, O. C. Tompkins. Fourth District--Jas. Monroe, Jas. M. Sheppard, Fifth District--E. G. D. Holden, G. W. McBride. Sixth District--C. F. Kimball, E. C. White. Seventh District--Wm. Hartwell, Edgar Weeks. Eighth District--Wm. Kilpatrick, A. B. Darr. Ninth District--E. O. Shaw, Jas. M. Rice. Tenth District--Albert Folk, Theodore C. Phillips. Eleventh District--W. F. Swift, Thos. T. Bates.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

What the Great French Engineer Has to Say About It.

The Boston Herald publishes the following cable from Paris, Sept. 2d. De Lesseps, who has just arrived here, in an interview on Egyptian affairs, said that the first fact that should be known regarding the Egyptian mat-

ter is that the movement is a national one. He was convinced that Arabi has the whole nation at his back. His force at present is between 25,000 and 30,000 Arabs. He has arms for 200,000 and when he needs men he can get them. De Lesseps had every reason to be satisfied with the manner Arabi behaved toward the canal. The English had no need of the canal for their operations. The Arabs had not placed a price on his head. On the contrary, after the English had landed at Suez he had received a letter from Arabi giving he knew it was not his fault, and saying him notice that the sweet water canal would be cut. The English sailors had behaved very badly. Firing right and left in the streets and killing many Arab women and children, and one of De Lesseps' own employees. The English army was very well organized. He thinks the war will be a long one and its final result cannot yet be forecast. No serious operations could be undertaken until the hot weather and the overflow of the Nile were at an end in October. It was not true that Arabi had mutilated English dead and wounded. He had heard nothing of that from officers in Egypt. England had been long intending to get her finger into Egypt on one pretext or another. The whole trouble had been caused by the intrigues of Malet and for the purpose of giving England this opportunity. He had not seen any of the actual fighting, but there had been many more killed and wounded among the English than reported. There were also many cases of sunstroke and some cholera too. When he had been in Egypt before the troubles began he had found some opposition to Arabi among the Bedouin chiefs, but now he believed they were all for Arabi. If Arabi was killed or captured war would not on that account come to an end. The English might be some of the chiefs, but that would not help them much. The Khedive was a man who would never be able to govern the country, even if the British succeeded in re-establishing his authority. It would end if the English were successful in his either being deposed by them or in his being merely a nominal ruler. At present he was a prisoner and nothing he did had any weight with the Egyptian people.

De Lesseps, in reply to a question if this Suez canal trouble was not what might occur with the Panama canal, said: "No. The Americans have never interfered in matters that did not concern them, while it has been the invariable practice of England to be always meddling in other people's affairs. No, I have no apprehension that Panama will ever hear a cannon fire."

De Lesseps then said that work on the Panama canal was progressing favorably and was pushed forward with the greatest activity. He leaves Paris, absolutely refusing a banquet from several sensational newspapers.

Cyrus W. Field's Pluck.

The boy, Cyrus W. Field, was not studious or meditative--not languid or dreamy. He didn't want to go to college. He was active, shrewd, cunning, commercial. He is known to have whittled out a willow whistle that wouldn't go and traded it for a good jack-knife. "He won't do for the ministry," said his father, "I'll put him in a store." As an infant he was invalid--so weak and frail that his little body had to be supported in a frame, in which he managed to roll himself around the room, but he recovered, and then he made up for the time he had lost, in preternatural activity and vivacity. When he was fifteen he went to New York and entered A. T. Stewart's store as a clerk. Six years of this was enough for him. When he was twenty-one he set up as a paper manufacturer. He had not learned the trade, he had no experience in it, and he had no capital, but he had pluck and restless industry, and he succeeded.

Cyrus W. Field had a boyish theory that \$250,000 was enough for any man, and so he registered various vows in various places that when he had made that he would absolutely retire from business. When he was thirty-three he had reached the prescribed goal, and he said to his friends: "Now, behold how virtuous a man can be!" He retired--at any rate he began to taper off by a six months' tour to South America, in company with the distinguished artist, Church. When he came back he settled down as a retired merchant for a week or two, and then his empty hands began to be uneasy. He suddenly got hold of the Atlantic cable idea, or rather A. C. I., got hold of him, and it shook him over the Gulf of disaster and despair for twelve years. He subscribed \$10,000 to it, then \$20,000, and finally had to pay out \$200,000, and Peter Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts and Moses Taylor each as much more, merely to get the cable to New Foundland. Then he raised \$3,000,000 in England for the Atlantic cable. The cable broke in mid ocean, carrying all his fortune with it, and he came home and went into the paper business again. He made another fortune and put it at once into the imperiled scheme that so many other friends were deserting sick at heart. In 1865 the cable broke again. Still he persisted, raised \$3,000,000 more in England, making \$6,000,000 in all and at last succeeded. I think he never went out of business after that, and he soon found that ten times the "sufficient fortune" of his youth was not enough.--Chicago Herald.

You Will Not Be Sorry

For being courteous to all. For doing good to all men. For hearing before judging. For speaking evil of no one. For holding an angry tongue. For thinking before speaking. For being kind to the distressed. For asking pardon for all wrongs. For being patient toward everybody. For stopping the ears of a tale-bearer. For disbelieving most of the ill reports.

The Film Teacher.

HOW HE MANAGED THE SCHOOL. BY CHAS. BERRY GULICH.

"Mister, no doubt you have all the learning that's required in a school teacher, but it wants more than learning to make a man able to teach school in Cranberry Gulch. You'll soon find that out if you try. We've had three who tried it on. One lays there in the graveyard; another lost his eye and left, the last one opened school and left before noontime for the benefit of his health. He hasn't been back since. Now you're a slender build, and all your learning will only make it worse, for all our young folks are rough and don't stand no nonsense!"

This was what one of the trustees of the district said to my friend Harry Flote, when he made application for the vacant position of teacher.

"Let me try. I know I am slender, but I am tough and I have a strong will," said Harry.

"Just as you like. There's the school-house, and I'll have notice given if you want it done," said the trustee.

"I do," said Harry, "and I'll open next Monday at 9 a. m."

The notice was given, and there was a good deal of excitement in the gulch and along the Yula flats. More than fifty young people of both sexes made an excuse to drop into the tavern to get a sight at the fellow who thought he could keep school in that district, and many a contemptuous glance fell on the slender form and youthful face of the would-be teacher.

Eight o'clock on Monday morning came, and Harry Flote went down to the school-house with a key in one hand and a valise in the other.

"Ready to slope if he finds we're too much for him," said a cross-eyed broad-shouldered fellow of eighteen.

The school-house was unlocked and the new teacher went to the desk. Some of the young folks went to see what he was going to do, though school was not called.

Harry opened his valise and took out a large belt. Then, after buckling it around his waist, he put three Colt's navy revolvers there, each six barrels, and a bowie-knife eighteen inches in the blade.

"Thunder! he means business!" muttered the cross-eyed chap.

The new teacher now took out a square card about four inches each way, walked to the other end of the school-house and tacked it up against the wall. Returning to his desk he drew a revolver from his belt, and quick as thought sent ball after ball into the card, till there were six balls in a spot not much larger than a silver dollar.

By this time the school-house was full of large boys and girls. The little ones were afraid to come in.

Then the teacher walked half way down the room with a bowie-knife in his hand, and threw it with so true a hand, that it stuck quivering in the center of the card.

He left it there and quietly put two more of the same kind in his belt and reloaded his yet smoking pistol.

"Ring the bell; I am about to open school."

He spoke to the cross-eyed boy, the bully of the crowd, and the boy rang the bell without a word.

"The scholars will take their seats; I open school with a prayer," he said sternly, five minutes later.

The scholars sat down silently, almost breathless. After the prayer the teacher cocked a revolver and walked down on the floor.

"We will arrange the classes," he said; "all who can read, write and spell will rise. Of them we will form the first class."

Only six got up. He escorted them to upper seats, and then he began to examine the rest. A whisper was heard behind him. In a second he wheeled, revolver in hand.

"No whispering allowed here!" he thundered, and for an instant his revolver lay on a level with the cross-eyed boy's head.

"I'll not do so any more," gasped the bully.

"See you do not. I never give a second warning," said the teacher, and the revolver fell.

It took two hours to organize the classes, but when done they were well organized.

Then came recess. The teacher went out too, for the room was crowded and hot. A hawk was circling overhead high in air. The teacher drew his revolver, and the next second the hawk came tumbling down among the wondering scholars.

From that day on Harry kept school for two years in Cranberry Gulch, his salary doubled after the first quarter, and his pupils learned to love as well as to respect him, and the revolvers were out of sight within a month.

They had found a man at last--who could keep school. This is a fact.--San Francisco Chronicle.

A Glimpse of Life in Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe writes: "Paris is, indeed, a beautiful city; its wonderfully clean and superbly paved streets; its long miles of white buildings, of uniform height and style of architecture, win for this metropolis the admiration of every visitor.