The Weekly Expositor.

S. A. MENZIES, Editor and Proprietor.

YALE, : : MICH

UNDER our present school system the true object of education—the development of the mental powers, and acquisition of useful knowledge, with drilling in the duties of life and the behavior—are overlooked. A wild spirit of emulation is infused, with the effect of crazing some of the sensitive young minds and disheartening more. If the studies proper are adhered to, and affection and regard for the teacher is the stimulus, all advance almost equally, and alway safely and pleasantly.

EACH country has its own peculiar method of conducting schools. There is no country that cannot learn something from nearly all others. Time was when provincialism so dominated the world that it made little difference whether the child in Russia learned that there is an England or that the child in England obtained even nodding acquaintance with a spelling book. That age has long been past. Pruss a has largely influenced the pedagogy of the whole world, especially in primary teaching. Education, like all other pursuits, needs for its promotion that its professors shall be enabled to study comparative methods, appliances and results.

A MAN's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expression. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or scholarly professions, when coupled with temperate and moral habits of life, brighten the face and give a person a superior look. Magnanimity of nature, or love of studies and arts, will make a bright, glad face; but, contrary to this, a man may have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others, notwithstanding his learning and worthy shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, overworked laborers constantly look tired, reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious, judges become grave even when off the bench, the man who has had domestic trouble looks all broken up.

NO MORE fatal mistake can be made by the broken and despondent than that of insisting that everything they see and hear shall be set in a minor key. If every maimed one is to cry that no one shall be brutal enough to dance, every deaf person to insist that no happy lovers shall whisper sweet secrets into one another's ears—in their presence at least—what a lugubrious world this would get to be! The only exhilarating sports left would be those of the "Two blind men who went to see two cripples run a race." No! nothing so helps the weak as a spirit of disinterested enjoyment in specimens of health and power; nothing like the feeling: "If I am miserable, I am glad some one else is happy!" What but the lowest kind of comfort can a victim of asthma, who can breathe in but a gill of oxygen, derive from getting angry with a broad-lunged man who can take in a gallon!

VERY often a man is called on to listen to a sermon or lecture from some speaker of strong digestion, abnormal sleeping powers, and pre-eminent success in his chosen career, on the theme of what a delightful experience life still continues to be at the age, say, of only 50. Of course, any generous minded listener would readily respond: "I am glad, my dear fellow, you find it so, and only wish that everybody felt as you do. Perhaps if you could hand over to them your sound sleep, tonic prosperity, delight in work and cheer of social surroundings, they, too, would expatiate just as eloquently on the subject in a lecture or sermon." Indeed, very amusing and very pathetic would it be if only one could get at the internal comments that are going on all the time in the minds of much-exercised listeners while such a speaker is enjoying as fine a sense of elation at the thought of how he is carrying all before him.

THERE are certain occupations which predispose to the occurrence of consumption. It is common amongst stone masons, grinders and polishers of steel, dressers of flax and feathers, straw plaiters, iron and coal miners, tailors and sempstresses. In many of these the inhalation of foreign particles into the lungs sets up irritation, which proves injurious and deteriorates the constitution. In others the result is occasioned by the combined operation of sedentary employment, impure air, exhaustive work, and bad food. On the other hand, cooks, butchers, tanners, tallow-chandlers, and soap boilers enjoy to a great extent an immunity from this terrible scourge. They get good wages, and as a concomitant have plenty to eat and drink, whilst the constant contact with oil and fat is probably not without its influence. A consideration of these facts may in some instances be of service in deciding on the choice of an occupation.

THE ELECTION LAW.

THE OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELLIS ON THE SUBJECT.

As Applying to Local Elections and Town Meetings -- The Booths, Tickets and Other Information.

Attorney-General A. A. Ellis has issued from his office the following information relative to the application of the general election law to local elections and town meetings:

Act No. 190 of the Public Acts of 1891, known as the general election law, as limited by Act No. 194 of the Public Acts of the same year, applies to all local elections held in the various cities, villages and townships of this State. That such elections must be held according to the provisions of said general law, so far as the same are applicable thereto. It is provided among other things, in section one of Act No. 194, that, "all the provisions of such general law relative to the board of election inspectors, the arrangement of polling places (which would include the providing an arrangement of booths), the manner of voting and receiving of votes, and the canvass and declaration of the result of such election, are made applicable to such municipal and township elections;" but the time for opening and closing of the polls shall not be affected by reason of Act No. 190.

The time for opening and closing of the polls in township elections is controlled by section 704 of Howell's Statutes, which provides that: "The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall be closed between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and the inspectors shall cause proclamation to be made at least one hour before the closing of the polls, that the polls of the election will be closed at or within the specified hour, naming it."

Section 2, of Act No. 194 provides that: "The township board of each township, and such persons as shall be elected therefor by the common council of the various cities and villages in this State, shall be the board of election commissioners for such township, city or village respectively, and shall perform such duties relative to the preparation and printing of ballots as are required by law of the board of election commissioners of counties, and the like duties and privileges as are enjoined and granted by the laws governing general elections, upon the various committees of the different political organizations, are hereby prescribed for the city, village or township committees, in elections held pursuant" to said act; except that no vignette or heading for the ballot, other than the name of the party shall be necessary.

It will be necessary to hold the caucuses for the nomination of candidates at least five days before election day, as section 3 of the act provides that "the names of candidates shall be given in by the committees of the various political organizations, to the board of election commissioners of such municipality, not less than five days before each election, and the proof copy of the ballot shall be open to the inspection of the chairman of each committee at the office of the township clerk, and city or village clerk or recorder, not less than two clear secular days before such election."

The ticket must be printed in the same form as is provided in the general law, and the board of election commissioners for the township, city or village, must furnish the ticket. They can get the printing done at such place as they choose.

The words "political organizations" or "political party" used in this act, must be construed to mean any respectable body of citizens who are electors of any township or election district, and who assemble themselves together in the manner provided by the law, and hold a nominating caucus or convention. Hence it is only necessary, in order for a person to have his name printed upon the ticket, that he should be nominated by a respectable body of electors properly assembled, who are entitled to vote for him at the election. Any person who is not nominated, or who is placed in nomination by persons who reside outside of his election district, would not be entitled to have his name printed on the ticket. It is not intended, however, that any person who desires to run for office shall be prohibited from furnishing slips, or seeking, within the provisions of the law, to have his name written or pasted on the ticket by electors when they are preparing their ballots in the booths. All such votes and the votes for any person, when on the ballot should be counted under the same directions as govern the counting of votes for regular candidates whose names are printed on the ballots.

By section 4, of Act No. 190, it is provided: "No election district or voting precinct under the provisions of this act shall contain more than 500 electors according to the poll lists of the last preceding general election. When any election district or voting precinct shall contain over 500 electors it shall be the duty of the township board in townships, and the city council in cities, to divide such voting precincts into two or more election districts."

In case the division is made in a township or incorporated village, the provisions of chapter eight of Howell's Statutes, are to apply and govern such division. If the division is made in cities, and there are no special provisions in the city charter existing relative thereto, then the division, the election commissioners, and the election inspectors, and all matters arising by reason of the division, must be provided for by ordinance of the common council. The common council has power to make all necessary rules and regulations in connection therewith, to fully carry out the provisions of the law. In all voting precincts in cities where there are special provisions in the charter for designating inspectors of election, in cases of division of voting precincts, such inspectors should be designated as directed in the charter and would be the inspectors of election under the law.

Further Explanation.

Inquiries have been received since the above was sent out asking fuller information, and the following is given as a reply to a letter embodying all of the important questions arising:

DEAR SIR—You favor duly received. I repeat your questions and give answers as follows:

1. "Does the County Board of Election Commissioners have anything to do with our spring election?" Answer.—If there are no candidates excepting township officers, I answer, no. The printing of ballots is to be done by the Board of Election Commissioners of the township, city or village.

2. "Does each party have to have their own ticket as formerly, or do all parties have to have the names of their candidates on one ticket?" Answer.—The tickets of the various parties must all be printed on the same ballot as indicated in the public acts of 1891, page 261, with the exception that no vignette is required.

3. "In case all of the election board are candidates for office, who will assist voters who ask assistance to fix their ballots?" Answer.—Such a case must not exist. If all the regular members of the election board are candidates for office, the board must appoint some disinterested elector as a member of the board, to assist voters in the preparation of their ballots.

4. "Does a voter have to put a cross opposite the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for at the spring election?" Answer.—The same rules for the preparation of ballots govern, as are provided in the general law. If an elector desires to vote a straight ticket, all that it is necessary for him to do is to put a X (cross) in the square under his party name.

A X in the square under the name indicates that the elector votes for every man whose name is not erased on the ticket under the X on his ticket.

A person is not obliged to put a X under the head of the ticket at all; but if he does not put a X under the head of the ticket his vote will then only be counted for candidates opposite to whose names he makes a X. If a person puts no X at all at the head of his ticket there is no necessity of striking any names off from the ticket, as the vote would only count for the names actually indicated by the X opposite the name. If, however, he puts a X under the name of the party, it is absolutely necessary that he erase from the ticket under the X, the names of all persons for whom he does not desire to vote, otherwise, inasmuch as the X under the party name indicates that he votes for all of the men on the ticket, if he checks any other names, on any other ticket, the result will be voting for two men for the same office, in which case neither vote will be counted.

A person who desires to vote for a person on another ticket, and who has put a check under his party name on his ticket, can only do so by erasing from his party ticket the name of the candidate for whom he does not desire to vote; otherwise the checking of the opposite cadidate will be treated as voting for two men for the same office and neither will be counted.

A person may by carelessness even do worse than voting for one man—on his own ticket, for instance: if there are three men running on a local ticket for trustee for full term, and a person puts a X at the head of his ticket and then desires to vote for one of the men on another ticket for trustee and placed a X opposite the name of such trustee and omitted to strike off from his own ticket the name of the candidate for whom he did not desire to vote, the vote cannot be counted for anyone of the four persons for whom he has voted. By voting for a man on the other ticket and not indicating on his own which man he would reject, it is impossible for the inspectors of election to tell which three out of the four trustees was his choice. He was only entitled to vote for three trustees, he has voted for four and all must be rejected.

The same result would be reached in many counties in voting for Circuit Court Commissioners and Coroners where two are elected, and in all townships at the coming spring election where four constables will be on each ticket. If a person checks the head of his ticket he votes for each constable on his ticket, and if, without striking off one of the names, he places a X opposite the name of another constable under another party head, he would be voting for five constables, and his vote would have to be thrown out and treated as a blank as to all five constables.

One of two rules must be observed where a person does not desire to vote a straight ticket:

1. Put a X under your party name, and strike off from your ticket the names of the candidates for whom you do not wish to vote, and place a X opposite the names of the candidates on the other ticket for whom you desire to vote.

2. Do not put any X at all under your party name, but an X on the tickets opposite the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote.

A person who observes either of these two propositions will have no trouble at all in voting.

Respectfully,
A. A. ELLIS, Attorney-General.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

INSTRUCTIONS.—First, mark or stamp a cross [X] in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, also erase the name of the candidate on your ticket you do not want to vote for and make a cross in the square before the name of the candidate you desire to vote for, or write his name in the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such party column whose names are not erased. Before leaving the booth, fold the ballot so that the initials may be seen on the outside.

NAME OF OFFICE VOTED FOR.	DEMOCRATIC. [X]	REPUBLICAN. [ ]
STATE.		
Governor	[ ] Edwin B. Winans.	[x] James M. Turner.
Lieutenant Governor	[ ] Frederick Braastad.	[x] Lemuel G. Dafoe.
Secretary of State	[ ] Daniel E. Soper.	[ ] Washington Gardner.

HERE AND THERE.

Plants grow faster between 4 and 6 a. m. than at any other time during the day.

Sturgeon eggs, from Lake Superior, are said to furnish the "genuine imported Russian caviare" for this country.

The prejudice against the wearing of whiskers is reported to be becoming very marked in the leading clubs and restaurants of New York City.

In 1703 the first Russian newspaper was published, and so much interest was taken in it that the great Peter himself wrote some of its editorials and corrected proofs.

Fifteen per cent of the students attending Sydney university, in Australia, are women, whose advancement there is keeping step with their progress in America.

Among the latest patents issued in Washington is one for an electro-propelling tricycle, which, it is claimed, will run at the rate of from eight to twelve miles an hour at a nominal cost.

An ancient sword was dug up recently in the piney woods in Georgia, near the forks of the Savannah river and Brier creek. The hammer marks on the blade stamp it as having been of home manufacture.

WOMEN SCULPTORS.

TWO WHO HAVE WON NATIONAL FAME.

Harriet J. Hosmer and Vinnie Ream Hoxie and Their Works up to Date—The Former Gives all Her Time to Her Art—The Lincoln Statue.

Among women there is no one who has shown a more intense and continuous absorption in her art than Harriet G. Hosmer, the sculptor. For forty

VINNIE REAM HOXIE.

years she has so buried herself in Rome and her art that she has given her bodily presence to but few friends, to say nothing of acquaintances.

Despite her years of incessant labor she is plump and rosy-cheeked, and as enthusiastic as a girl. She is a good talker, but can neither talk long nor sit long, for she always has something on her active mind which she must get off her hands. Miss Hosmer is always polite, but gives people to understand that her time is not her own—it belongs to her art.

At the time I saw the famous woman she was evidently in a state of pleasurable excitement, and hinted at some work which she expected soon to undertake—some work of her life, says a writer in the Inter-Ocean.

What that work was soon after developed in the information published, that the Queen Isabella association had engaged her to make a statue of the great Spanish Queen for exhibition at the world's fair.

Harriett G. Hosmer is a Massachusetts woman, but early removed to the West. The training which she received with her father (who was a physician and in the Medical College of St. Louis) has been of untold value to her in her chosen line. No one but an anatomist, and a thorough one at that, could have designed and executed "The Sleeping Faun," a work of art which Gibson, her instructor at Rome, prononuced one of the noteworthy creations of modern times.

If the companion piece, upon which Miss Hosmer has been engaged in perfecting, shall equal in scientific correct-

HARRIETT HOSMER.

ness and poetic felicity, the lady might rest her time upon those two masterpieces alone. The "Zenobia in Chains"—the sculpturess's seal of womanhood—"Puck," "Beatrice Cenci," "Will o' the Wisp," "Medusa," and scores of other classical, historical, and fanciful subjects, make this unnecessary. And it is anticipated that all will be overshadowed by "Queen Isabella."

With all her experience and success Miss Hosmer is still a close student of the models which she finds in the eternal city, and laughingly tells her friends, who beg her to take life with more ease, that she finds her recreation and rest in hard work. Her statuary is eagerly bought in Europe, and much of it is found in America, St. Louis her Western home, being par

SPIRIT OF THE CARNIVAL.

ticularly fortunate in possessing so many gems. Her statue of Thomas H. Benton in the public square of that city, has long been a great attraction.

Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the little woman who has put into marble, bronze or medallion so many of our public men and such foreign celebrities as Father Hyacinthe, Gustave Dore and Kaulbach, has earned a reputation composed of almost equal parts of admiration and affection. She was born in Wisconsin and educated in Missouri, showing the bent of her genius at a very early age.

While she was executing the Lincoln statue in marble she spent three years in Rome. Among the distinguished persons who befriended her while abroad was Cardinal Antensilli. He loaded her with costly gifts, the most unique being a large cameo locket, cut at the Vatican.

The two works upon which Mrs. Hoxie may well be content to rest her fame are those of Lincoln and Farragut. They were both executed in pursuance of Congressional awards, and the sculptor bore away the honors from many competitors. Twenty-one artists were in the race for the honor of perpetuating in bronze the grand features and the carriage of the hero of Mobile.

This statue represents six years of hard, conscientious, intelligent, triumphant work, during half of which period the artist was engaged on the model.

Mrs. Hoxie is now living at Willet's Point, N. Y., where her husband is sta-

"TRITON"

tioned as an officer of the engineer corps of the army.

CARLYLE AND THE BRIDE.

She Was a Giddy Young Thing, and He Bored Her Horribly.

On our journey toward Sligo an accident occurred so unexpected and characteristic that it deserves to be mentioned. We were inside passengers by a mail coach, and before it started a young bride and bridegroom on their honeymoon joined us. The bride was charming, and Carlyle courteously talked to her about sight-seeing and the pleasures of traveling, mounting at times to higher themes, like a man who never had a care. He got out of the coach for a moment at a roadside station, and the bride, whom I happened to have known at Belfast, from whence she came, immediately exclaimed: "Who is that twaddling old Scotchman who allows no one to utter a word but himself?"

I was so tickled, writes Sir Gavan Duffy in the Contemporary Review, by this illustration of the folly of scattering pearls in unsuitable places that I burst into a guffaw of laughter, which was not easily extinguished. In the evening Carlisle asked me what I had been laughing at so boisterously. I told him, expecting him to be as much amused as I. But philosophers, I suppose, don't like to be laughed at by young brides, for he was as much disconcerted by the incident as a beau of four-and-twenty. The absurdity of her judgment he refused to see, and was disposed to insist that she was merely a charming embodiment of the vox populi, for undoubtedly he was an old Scotchman, and probably twaddled a good deal to no purpose.

Perpetual Motion Secured.

A motor is running at the patent office in Washington which seems to fulfill the conditions of perpetual motion. Perpetual motion is said to exist in a machine that "when once started will continue to run until worn out." This machine operates by the power given out in different expansion of metals under varying conditions, and is so small and carefully constructed that if there was absolutely no change in the temperature of the room it would run when once started thirty-eight days before stopping.

An Unusual Man.

Z. T. Shearer of Unionville, Mo., speaks of a remarkable faculty of abstemiousness possessed by a friend o his, who has reached the age of 68 years, and never drank a drop of whisky or coffee nor used tobacco or uttered an oath in his life. The observer of this careful regimen is C. J. Davis of Richland, and, enjoying excellent health by reason of his sound constitution and plain habits, has not expended over $10 for physic in his life.

Smallest Man in Alabama.

George W. Noah, aged 38 years, living about six miles from Gadsden, Ala., is considered the smallest man in the State. He is 3 feet 11 inches high and weighs only eighty-five pounds. He has been offered several places in dime museums, but prefers to work on his farm.

Leap-Year, You Know.

Miss Louisa Musser, a young woman living three miles northwest of Wapakoneta, Maine, made and sold during 1891 850 pound of butter from the milk of four cows. It may be well for worthy young men to make themselves agreeable to Miss Musser. This is leap year, you know.

Silver cornucopias with perforated borders hold silken bags that close with cords and tassels. They are intended for bonbons.

PHOTOGRAPHY'S WORK.

HOW DEFRAUDERS ARE AIDED AND DETECTED BY IT.

Peculiar Effects Produced by Using Lenses at Different Angles—The Wonderful Strides Lately Made in the Art.

The writer has often been asked whether photography can lie, and he answers in the London Tid Bits. The fact that it now plays an important part in life renders the question rather a serious one, and one that I am certain many would like to have answered. Well, then, photography can lie and be bad enough to bring a blush to the cheek of the worthiest disciple of Ananias.

The wonderful strides made by photography during the past few years have not only enabled men to achieve great things by its aid, but it has also, unfortunately, assisted others to deceive and defraud their fellow-creatures.

Photography assists the forger in so closely imitating bank notes as to deceive the most experienced; but it also assists the scientist to detect these forgeries, and, in some cases, has aided justice to discover the offender.

An amusing case appeared some time ago in one of the law courts. It was a dispute between two persons about a wall. The plaintiff complained that the defendant's wall obstructed the light, to which he had a right. Defendant denied the charge.

The most amusing part of the case, however, was when the complainant handed the judge some photographs of the obstructing wall, and the judge observed that it was evident from them that the wall certainly did obstruct the light, and was apparently of unnecessary weight and size.

Then up rose the counsel for the defendant, and, with a smile, handed to the learned judge his photographs of the same wall. The learned judge was perplexed, and well he might be. In the first set of photographs the wall was of immense size, towering above all the windows; in a second, however, it was of lilliputian dimensions—a most insignificant thing, unworthy of any dispute.

Fow these different effects can all be brought about by using lenses of angles—that is to say, lenses which collect and throw a more or less amount of view on a plate of given dimensions.

A wide angle lens is one that includes a lot of view in a picture, and, as the angle is a long way different to that of the human eye, the picture in no way gives a correct representation of the scene.

Readers should beware of house agents' photographs of the houses and property they have for disposal. They are nearly all taken with a wide-angle lens. With such an instrument it is possible to make a small London back garden resemble a large open park. The reason is that it causes all objects near at hand to appear very large, and those a little distance away to recede far away in the background.

The writer had in his possession a photograph of a man playing chess with himself and looking on at the game. There were, of course, three figures in the picture, but all of the same person in different positions.

The writer used to do something similar to this when making long panoramic views. A little slit runs along the sensitive plate and makes the exposure, and it is quite possible to include the same person in the picture in a dozen different places and in different attitudes.

By photographing three persons arranged between two mirrors placed in a position thus A, a photograph will be produced of thousands and thousands of persons crowded close together.

Spirit photography is another form of deception. Photographs are made of a sitter with a figure leaning over him. The figure retires when the exposure is half over, and thus has a misty, weird appearance in the picture.

By composite photography almost anything can be done. This is accomplished by cutting out different parts of several photographs, arranging them together and rephotographing them.

The society lady when she goes to her photographer would be horrified if she were to see her photograph as it is first produced by photography. The negative is, however, placed in the hands of the retouching artist, whose duty it is to take out all the wrinkles, spots and blotches in the face, make the mouth a little smaller, the eyes brighter, and perhaps the eyebrows a bit darker and the nose a bit shorter. Large lumps are then carved out of the waist and the figure otherwise improved.

When the finished potrait is handed over to her ladyship she is charmed with it. Perhaps the appearance is not exactly the same as that shown by her looking-glass, but she consoles herself with the reflection that photography can not lie—oh, dear, no; impossible!

Keeping the Real Name Untarnished.

Young Author—I am thinking of beginning a literary career, and I thought I would come and ask you if you would give me some advice. Is there anything you would advise me to do that would help me to get a reputation?

Experienced Literary Man—Yes; I should advise you to write under an assumed name.—Somerville Journal.

Complete Corroboration.

Wickwire—I tell you, Yahby, my boy, there is nothing like a baby to brighten up a man's home.

Yabsley—Yes, I have noticed that the gas seems to be at full height in your house at almost any hour of the night.—Tid Bits.