

BLUNDER AS USUAL.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PUTS ITS WORST END FOREMOST.

Ell Perkins and Roger Q. Mills' Boy Charley Hold a Conversation—Carpets Cheaper Than Ever—Will Make Our Own Laces—Miscellaneous Pointers.

Worst End Foremost—As Usual.

Our friends the enemy appear to have achieved their regular annual blunder. It is the testimony of their own most capable organs that the blunder is a fatal one, though these organs have not been by any means as loud as some of the "more-money" papers in denying the sincerity or party good faith of those who have opposed them. But the defeat of Mr. Mills, after all the organized, persistent and tremendous efforts made by Mr. Cleveland and his former cabinet officers and his political managers and his band of free-trade devotees, is indeed a blow which may change the future of parties.

Mr. Cleveland can no longer have the prestige of the predestined candidate, but, it is plain, will have to fight hard for a nomination, and to meet angry and implacable resistance within his own party. Gov. Hill, Tammany Hall, Senator Gorman, Senator Brice, the money-making, stock-jobbing, subsidy-favoring and speculative end of the party, has the upper hand in legislation, and the southern end of the capital will ring with cries for "more money and an appropriation." If reputable Democrats do not like the crowd they can inquire why Mr. Cleveland helped it to victory in this state. If they do not like the prospect they can thank Mr. Cleveland himself and other gentlemen who profess to be devoted to principle, but were not willing to risk a fraction of their party popularity by refusing their countenance to the Tammany Hall combination when it seized the state convention. That was the time to "fight for a funeral," but now the combination has the reins and the whip and is going to drive.

Free coinage must have come forward prominently, as the Tribune long ago predicted, no matter whether one man or another was chosen to form the committee. But it will certainly get far more prominence, take up more of the attention of Congress, bring out in far stronger light the tendencies of the Democratic party on monetary questions, and do far more to divide the party, with Mr. Crisp than Mr. Mills in the chair. The latter had discovered that the party could not hope to win in Eastern states if it foisted with this question, and therefore would have done what he could to oppose it. It is the customary blunder that he is beaten, and with him those who hoped to fight for a principle, and not for more money and an appropriation. So the New York Times says:

The election of Mr. Crisp by the coalition of the demagogues of Hill, the spoils-mongering of Tammany, the protectionism of Gorman and his half-corrupt, half-fanciful free-silver movement, and the old South, must inevitably "give pause" to the men who have believed that the Democratic party would be a fit instrumentality for the accomplishment of tariff reform and the clean and honest administration of the government. * * * But those to whom the triumph of the coalition is the controlling object of political action, and to whom parties are only instruments for or against the cause, will, for the present, be forced to assume a position of armed neutrality.

It begins to look as if the Democrats might not venture to nominate any candidate from New York with another from the same state hostile to him. The ugly temper and bad blood which the speakership contest has excited will not make it easy to secure united support next year in this state or Connecticut for a candidate representing either of the Eastern factions. Not without this state Democratic success with any candidate would be extremely improbable. There are likely to be stormy times in the House at this session, and Judge Crisp will need all the powers he possesses to keep his job of new members in discipline. But he will have the advantage of a well-poised temper, and of personal sympathy with the free-silver and more-money extremists, who probably constitute the majority. He was undoubtedly a better man for speaker of the House than Mr. Mills, and those who proposed his nomination on that ground alone deserve respect. But they blundered beyond measure when they sought or consented to receive for him the sort of support which finally gave him the most votes and turned the scale in his favor. There are worse things than being beaten, and Mr. Crisp, as the Tammany Hall-Hill-Gorman candidate for speaker, deserves commiseration. He won, and for him and his party it would have been better if he had not. - New York Tribune.

Ell Perkins and Mills' Boy Charley. The Sioux City Journal publishes the following amusing interview with Ell Perkins, the well-known lecturer and humorist: "On the Omaha train for Sioux City to-day was Congressman Mills, of Texas. With him was his bright little boy, who had been in a Minneapolis school. The little fellow was bright as his father, but did not seem to know anything about the fallacies of politics. He was ready to answer all questions, as his astuteness astonished even his father. "I asked Mr. Mills if I might ask the little fellow some questions and note his quick, school-boy answers. "Certainly," said the genial congressman, "go ahead and you will find Charley bright enough to answer anything." "And you won't interrupt us?" I asked. "Certainly not." "Now, Charley," I said, calling the bright little fellow up to me, "I'm going to ask some hard questions, harder than cube root, and I don't believe a little 12-year-old fellow like you can answer them." "I reckon I can," said the proud little Texan. "Well, Charley," I said, "if you lived in a town where all the people sent over to the next town to buy all their things, what would be the effect?" "Why," said Charley, "our merchants would all be poor, for all our money would go away, wouldn't it? We'd all be poor, sure." "Right Charley," I said, "Now how would it affect a nation that was digging \$100,000,000 out of the ground every year and raising \$300,000,000 worth of cotton, and \$200,000,000 worth of wheat if it sent this gold and cotton and wheat over to other nations and traded them for storey pay like gloves and silks and linen and tin and sugar?" "Why, we'd be poor like the town, of course." "Yes, Charley," I said. "But sup-

pose our nation made its own sugar and linen and tin and wine and kept its \$100,000,000 dug out of the mountains and sold its tobacco and cotton for gold?" "Why, it would make our nation awful rich, wouldn't it?" said Charley. "Yes, my boy," I said, "it would." "Again, Charley, suppose our country had kept \$100,000,000 of gold and sold over \$600,000,000 worth of cotton and wheat and tobacco for money for thirty years, how much wealth would we have in this country?" "Why," said Charley, "figuring on a piece of paper, \$700,000,000. But why didn't we keep it? Why didn't we manufacture our things? Ain't we never going to manufacture them?" "Yes," I said, "we are trying to now. Now, Charley," I continued, "suppose they are paying 60 cents per day to poor laborers in Europe for making knives and silk cloth and tin, and the freight from Europe is only 10 cents a hundred, and our workmen were making \$2 a day here, what would our workmen do if we had free trade?" "Why, they would have to work for the same wages that they do in Europe plus the freights. Of course, anyone can see that, can't they, father?" and Charley looked up at the father of the Mills bill.

"But, Charley, if we put on a protective tariff of 50 per cent against these European things made by cheap labor, how would that affect our laboring men?" "Why, we could pay them more wages, of course; that's plain as day." "Then, Charley, what do we gain by putting on a protective tariff against European manufacturers?" "Why, then we have to make them here. We pay big wages and keep our money home; any fool can see that, can't they, pa?" "Here, Charley," said Congressman Mills, taking off his glasses and wiping them with an American handkerchief, "let me ask you a question now. "Don't you see all the pauper laborers of Europe coming over here, Charley? Now, my son, how can we keep them back?" "Why, papa, we could take off this tariff, couldn't we, and then our wages would go down as low as theirs, our factories would stop and their factories would start up, and they wouldn't want to come here, would they? They wouldn't want to come here, papa, if our wages weren't higher than theirs, would they?" "Mr. Mills didn't answer, but went into the smoking car to think.

"While he was gone I asked Charley what he thought would be the effect of putting a tariff of 25 cents against tin, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley and potatoes raised in Canada, in a country twelve times as large as Dakota. "It will keep the stuff back, won't it," said Charley, "and raise the price here?" "And how will that affect the price of land, Charley?" "Why, better prices for wheat would make that go up, too, and I hear a good fellow selling this morning that the land all over Iowa and Dakota and Illinois was going up fast. Is it?" "Yes, Charley, it is," I said. "The farmer is getting on top again. Thousands of manufacturers are making sugar, silk, chicory, linen, tin, glass and pottery. They are moving over from Europe and soon our manufacturers will eat up all our surplus wheat, and then what, Charley?" "Well, I guess they'll have to pay a good price for it in gold, too, by ginner! and that will make the farmer rich, won't it? And so we will have lots of gold and lots of manufacturers, everybody will be prosperous, wages will be high, competition will make manufactured articles cheap and we will be a great country, won't we?" "You bet we will, Charley!" I said, "and when you get to be a man, if you are as sound on these questions as you are now, we will make you speaker of the House."

"Mr. Mills now came in and said: 'I must take Charley back to Corsicana. Those Northern schoolboys talk and think too much.'"

Carpets Cheaper Than Ever. We present the price list of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company for the spring of 1892, which that eminent firm have just published. A few items read thus:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price in 1891, Price for 1892. Includes Axminster, Extra Gobelin, Moquette, Extra velvets, Tapestry, Pallasade, and Pallasade tapestry.

This is reduction on a great scale. The free trader is wrong as usual. Carpets are not higher in price, they are lower, "on account of the tariff." Some traders, encouraged by the falsehoods of the Democratic press, which always works against the interests of the American purchaser and the American laborer, by encouraging capital to demand higher prices for the one and pay lower wages to the other, while making the impudent pretense of desire for "freedom of competition," have demanded higher prices for carpets. But they have been few in number. The majority of retailers have not asked higher prices. There has been no cause for higher prices. The item of wool, which is the chief ingredient of carpet manufacture, has been made a subject of inquiry by the American Economist, and the following is the result:

In the first ten months of the new law's existence, ending July 31, our imports of carpet wool were 80,160,217 pounds, valued at \$8,464,318, an average of 10 1/2 cents a pound. The duty of 32 per cent, ad valorem brings the price to the manufacturer up to 13 7/8 cents a pound. This is the average price paid by the carpet manufacturer for carpet wool this year. Under the old tariff, imports of carpet wool were 71,081,763, valued at \$8,257,740, or 11 3/8 cents a pound. The old duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound added made the price at the carpet mill 14 1/8 cents a pound. In other words, the manufacturer is getting his carpet wool cheaper on an average this year than last.

The evident fact of cheap wool moved the Dry Goods Economist to say on the 28th of last month, "Carpets are likely to be cheaper than ever before." The Dry Goods Economist is radically free trade in its editorial opinions, but as a guide to merchants it endeavors, and with success, to be correct in its facts and figures. At an early date it had predicted "higher prices on account of the tariff," but its editorial opinion was, as usual, wrong, just as its market quotations always are right. Explaining the failure of its prediction, it said, on the day quoted:

But this is just what the protectionists said would come to pass. Increase of home manufactures is sure to produce that "eager competition which cuts down prices to the bare bone," and the free trader, the McKinley bill "seemed inevitably" to produce "a rising market." To the protectionist it seemed inevitably to produce a decrease of prices as soon as its protective policy had built up new factories. But it is accomplishing this end more rapidly than the most ardent protectionist dared to hope. - New York Recorder.

In a Sorry Plight. The great Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is in sore trouble. It is divided against itself. The Hill-Cleveland-Mills wing has received a terribly black eye; and the South and free silver wing is in the saddle. The feeling of bitterness against the Hill-Cleveland wing is illustrated by the following dispatch, sent from Washington two days before Crisp's election, to the New York Times, a strong Cleveland paper:

Gen. Vilas, Don M. Dickinson, and late cabinet officers in his own way, Senator Palmer, have expressed the opinion that, if the caucus should nominate Crisp for speaker, the party might as well give up all hope of hereafter carrying anything in the Northwest. The disruption of the Democratic Party in Illinois will be but a part of a great disruption. There is now intense indignation among the Democrats, who have been convinced that the Crisp candidacy has been a scheme of marplotism like Gorman and Hill's scheme of Democratic party and of intimidation given to some of the weak congressmen, that they would expose themselves to a raking at home next fall if they presumed to run for congress, has led them to halt in their determination to support the candidate of the Atlantic and Gulf states as against the candidate of the whole country. But here is another dispatch—full of discrepancy and even more significant than the other—from Washington to the St. Louis Republic, another Cleveland organ:

The pressure from the outside is still very great. Cal. Brice, who favors subsidies, fat appropriations and a high tariff on industries in which he is interested, has his agents here working for Crisp. Senator Gorman is in active charge of the Crisp campaign. Tall and David B. Hall, of New York, are spurring on Crisp's followers. In fact, everybody who has an interest in the lobby, who favors big appropriations and liberal steals and a retrograde movement on tariff reform on the part of the Democrats, is backing Crisp. Senator Carlisle, a far-seeing, prudent, conservative man, said last night that the election of Crisp would cost the Democratic party 500,000 votes at the next national election. It is believed now that the Democratic Party in Illinois and most of its backers, especially his chief backers, are still working with might and main, with every influence at their disposition to defeat Mills. They know that the Texas statesman is the foe of jobbery in every form, that he is the foe of the robbery, and that public plunder would have poor chance under his administration of the House of Representatives. But the cohesive power of public plunder is very great, and the Democratic friends are still apprehensive, though hopeful.

So we have it on the authority of Senator Carlisle, "a far-seeing, prudent, conservative" Democrat—that the Democrats will lose 500,000 votes next year on account of the election of Crisp. As the loss of 500,000 Democratic votes will give the presidency to the Republicans beyond a peradventure, the Republicans are especially thankful for the election of Crisp. Every Republican and every Democrat is a great help in times like these, and will put the Republican party square on its feet. The editorial wail of the Newport Times, since the election of Crisp, is in this pathetic language:

The election of Mr. Crisp by the coalition of the demagogues of Hill, the spoils-mongering of Tammany, the protectionism of Gorman and Brice, the half-corrupt half-fanciful free silver movement and old South, must inevitably "give pause" to the men who have believed that the Democratic party would be a fit instrumentality for the accomplishment of tariff reform and for the clean and honest administration of the government.

Will Make Our Own Laces. The following item is quite significant, because it comes from the Dry Goods Economist's Manchester (Eng.) correspondent, the paper and the writer of the item being free traders:

If one were to credit the stories told of imports and removal of lace-making plants to the United States, one would be forced irresistibly to the conclusion that nothing but bare walls will remain in Nottingham in a few months' time. This shows how wise was the business judgment of the framers of the tariff law. They wanted the American people to make their own laces, and the item from Manchester indicates the degree of success which has followed the establishment of lace factories in the United States; and no increase of price has been made. Miscellaneous Pointers. Congressman Springer is confident that the defeat of Mills will have no effect on the "paramount issue" next year. The "paramount issue" has received two black eyes since November 1, and if the Democrats are willing to send it into the ring again in that condition they should have the attention of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Buffalo Courier (Dem.): The President's observations upon the political gerrymander are just and commendable. They are drawn out by the return of Michigan to the district system of choosing presidential electors, which, a couple of generations ago, was the practice of the free states. This change, made by the Democratic legislature of Michigan, the Courier has heretofore strongly censured. "Investigate!" is going to be the Democratic watchword at Washington this winter. Fortunately, the Republicans have no reason to dread the turning of the lights upon their record. But Democratic investigation is the furthest possible remove from impartial inquiry. It will be nothing if not partiality. Its sole object will be the accumulation of "capital" for the presidential year. American people are shrewd enough and honest enough to estimate it accordingly. - New York Tribune.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Quarterly Review—Oct. 4 to Dec. 27, 1891.

The quarterly review at this season is of surpassing interest. The story of our Lord's death and resurrection is the sweetest, grandest story of all time, and it cannot too often be rehearsed. We would suggest that this review, or the brief lesson for the coming year here-with appended, be made a time for the closest spiritual application of the great truths contained in the inspired narrative. Why not a Sunday school prayer meeting? Why not the pastor and superintendent standing together and appealing directly to the scholars, young and old, "What think ye of Christ? Why not a beginning of revival interest in church and Sunday school, all round the globe? May God lead!"

THE REVIEW.

- Lesson 1. Christ Raising Lazarus. Place. Bethany. John 11: 21-44. Golden Text. "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life." John 11: 25. Lesson 2. Christ Foretelling His Death. John 12: 20-35. Place. Jerusalem. Temple. Golden Text. "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." John 12: 32. Lesson 3. Washing the Disciples' Feet. John 13: 1-17. Place. Jerusalem. Upper room. Golden Text. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2: 5. Lesson 4. Christ Comforting His Disciples. John 14: 1-3; 15-27. Place. Jerusalem. Upper room. Golden Text. "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever." John 14: 16. Lesson 5. Christ the True Vine. John 15: 1-16. Place. Jerusalem. Upper room. Golden Text. "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." John 15: 8. Lesson 6. The Work of the Holy Spirit. John 16: 1-15. Place. Jerusalem. Upper room. Golden Text. "He will guide you into all truth." John 16: 13. Lesson 7. Christ's Prayer for His Disciples. John 17: 1-19. Place. Jerusalem. Upper room. Golden Text. "He ever liveth to make intercession for them." Heb. 7: 25. Lesson 8. Christ Betrayed. John 18: 1-13. Place. Garden of Gethsemane. Golden Text. "The Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners." Mark 14: 41. Lesson 9. Christ Before Pilate. John 18: 14-16. Place. Praetorium in Jerusalem. Golden Text. "Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification." Rom. 4: 25. Lesson 10. Christ Crucified. John 19: 17-30. Place. Calvary, near Jerusalem. Golden Text. "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins." 1 Peter 3: 18. Lesson 11. Christ Risen. John 20: 1-18. Place. Joseph's Garden, near Jerusalem. Golden Text. "It is Christ that died, yea, rather is risen again." Rom. 8: 34. Lesson 12. The Risen Christ and His Disciples. John 21: 1-14. Place. Sea of Galilee. Golden Text. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." Col. 3: 1. A LESSON FOR THE CLOSING YEAR. Job 14: 1-3 and 14-16.

Man that is born of a woman is of a few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not. And dost thou open thine eyes upon such an one, and bringest me into judgment with thee? If a man die, shall he live again? Will I wait, till my change come. Thou shalt call, and I will answer thee; thou wilt have a desire to the work of thine hands. For now thou numberest my steps; dost thou not watch over my sin? NOTES. "Watch, for ye know not." Let Christmas joy be tempered with solemn thoughts of the hereafter. Have you seen a shadow appear and suddenly disappear, obliterated? Such is earth-life; it "continueth not." Judgment. Do we think of it as we should? Do we talk of it, teach it? Does our life or our speech convince others that we believe in judgment to come? God help us to live! "Die" we must, that is certain. But what of the hereafter; shall we "live again?" "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." And this is his word, "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." The colored people have a plaintive though homely word, "Jesus is the onliest man that can help us." He is, but he can help to the uttermost. It is sweet to think of death as a departure to be with God, which is far better. "He was not, for God took him." What better epitaph than this, "Thou shalt call, and I will answer?" At the last I shall call in faith across the stream, and God will answer. That was all Job knew—and that was enough.

Next Lesson—"The Kingdom of Christ." Iss. 11: 1-10. Missing Links. MUNICH is to send to the World's Fair a microscope which magnifies 16,000 times. CLEAR summer sunlight is said to penetrate the Mediterranean Sea to a depth of 1,200 feet; winter sunlight is only 600 fathoms.

The fruit output of California increased fully thirty-fold during the past ten years. THERE are an even dozen States in the Union that had a million acres or over in corn last season. THE United States is the first nation in the world's history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 each. Of the 50,000 deaths occurring annually in London, 21,000 are of children under the age of 10 years. COMPETITION is so strong among New York pilot boats that it is no unusual thing to find several of the boats 500 or 600 miles out at sea.

PAST SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Welded the Original Gavel. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives was Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania. The States which have furnished the Speaker stand in this order: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, New



Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Maine, and Ohio. This is the sequence in which the States figure on the list. Maine held the Speakership latest, although Ohio comes after it in the order named. Only fourteen of the forty-four States have had sons in the presiding officer's chair thus far. Kentucky more than any other State has been honored, having provided the Speakers for an aggregate term of twenty-two years. In all this time that State had but four of these officials—Clay, John White, Linn Boyd and Carlisle. Clay was in office ten years; Carlisle six. The other States had the Speakership in the following order: Virginia, thirteen years; Pennsylvania, eleven; Massachusetts, ten; Indiana, nine; Maine, eight; New Jersey, and North Carolina, each six; Tennessee, five; New York and South Carolina, each three; and Connecticut, Georgia and Ohio, each two. This covers the 102 years which have passed since the establishment of the government. The youngest Speaker at the time of his election was Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who was 30 years of age. Clay was the next youngest—34. Pennington, of New Jersey, was the oldest—62. Seventeen of the thirty-one Speakers were under 40, and only five were 50 or upward. The average age was 43. Banks was 39; Grow, 38; Colfax, 40; Blaine, 39; Randall and Carlisle each 48, and Reed, 50. Muhlenberg, the first of the Speakers, was 39 when he entered office. There are seven ex-Speakers living—Winthrop, Banks, Grow, Blaine, Keifer, Carlisle and Reed. Winthrop is 82 years.

WYOMING'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING. The Design Approved by the Construction Department—French Chateau Style. Wyoming has adopted a design for its World's Fair building which is of the French chateau style, and the design has been approved by the Construction Department. The building will cost \$20,000 and its dimensions are 70x50 feet. The first story contains a large hall extending to the roof with a gallery at the second floor. A veranda twelve feet wide is provided for on the east and west sides. The second story contains toilet and retiring-rooms. The gallery around the hall leads out upon balconies on each of the four sides of the structure. On the main frieze of the exterior panels there are elaborately wrought hunting and pastoral scenes.



THE WYOMING WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

MISS TALMAGE A BRIDE. A Daughter of the Famous Divine Becomes Mrs. D. D. Mangum, Jr. Miss May Mortimer Talmage, daughter of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, was married recently in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to Daniel Delavan Mangum, Jr., the bride's father officiating. It was the first wedding in the new church, which was thronged. All the leading members of the church and congregation were present. A reception at the house of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, and was attended by many well-known people. The list of those invited numbered 1,500. Dynamite for Farmers. One of the latest methods of loosening the earth to a depth of two or three feet and a lowering the absorption of considerable moisture in periods of drought is by the use of dynamite electrically fired. The inventor of this ingenious tilting of the soil drills holes two or three feet deep and five feet apart, making 1,600 to the acre. In each hole is placed a sufficient quantity of the explosive, connected with a wire leading to the battery, and after the earth is tamped down the whole is discharged by a spark.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Deadly Thresher Boiler Explosion—Detroit Bank Embezzlement—Michigan's Elusive Climate—Sold His Wife for \$75—Several Fatal Accidents—Wood Is Scarce.

From Far and Near.

EDDIE and George Karkar, aged 10 and 7, were drowned in the river at Williamston, while playing on the ice. CHARLES JARVEY is in the hospital at Saginaw with serious injuries, having been caught under rolling logs at a camp near Grayling. THE Delta man who committed suicide the other day walked thirty six miles in the mud an rain before he took his life. No wonder he was blue.

A LUNATIC in the Saginaw jail is general manager of the moon and fourth assistant general manager of the sun with sixty-three associates.

HERMAN KREAMER, employed in a camp near Alpena, is another victim of a falling tree. He may live, but his skull will have to be patched up.

THE pugilists arrested at Kalmaroo on a charge of prize fighting were released, being successful in establishing the fact that it was merely a sparring exhibition.

Mrs. JAMES REILLY, who was injured on the Saginaw street railroad, sues for \$10,000 on her own account and her husband sues for \$5,000 for medical attendance and loss of her services.

BUSINESS in Rogers City is wretchedly dull. Crops in the county were poor and there is said to be insufficient grain to winter the stock. Beef is selling at 4 cents a pound in consequence.

JOHN ROSE worked in a lumber camp near Alpena and in chopping down a tree didn't get out of the way soon enough. The tree fell on him, pinning him to the ground, breaking both legs.

SEASONS in Michigan get awfully mixed up sometimes. While there was good sleighing on a highway in Inwood, Charlevoix County, folks going by in cutters saw two farmers plowing in an adjacent field.

Good crops and wood famines run together. Half the towns in the State are suffering from wood-famine and the farmers have no piles on hand to haul in, either, because it has taken all their time to take care of the crops.

A MODEST Wexford County schoolman's aim is to teach physiology, because—well, because. But the trustees insist that she shall, and from one of those books in which carved up humanity is displayed in every sty.

A STORY comes from Detroit to the effect that a French fisherman there, named John Bush, being desirous of returning to his former home in Quebec, sold his Indian wife to another fisherman named Chapeau for \$75. They had been married nearly four years and had had three children.

J. A. WIDNER, of Alpena, the cedar buyer, who has operations all along the Huron shore, had a crooked finger. A physician carved it for the purpose of straightening it out; blood poisoning set in and Mr. Widner is just shy one-half of his arm, which had to be removed to save his usefulness.

WHILE threshing was in progress on the farm of E. Boyce, near Mayville, the engine boiler burst. Richard Furland was instantly killed; Bert Bamberg was so badly hurt that he died in an hour, and James Mitchell was seriously injured. The barn and contents were burned with a loss of \$7,000.

THE Detroit National Bank has been robbed by its paying teller, Frederick A. Harter, of nearly \$10,000, and the extraordinary thing about the robbery is that, according to the confession of Harter to the bank directors, the thefts have extended over a series of years in small amounts without discovery by the local United States bank examiner.

THE shoe shop in the prison at Jackson employs 160 convicts and turns out 1,200 pairs of shoes each work day in the year. On April 1 the contract for convicts' services expires by limitation and the company will go to Dixon, Ill. Just what the convicts will be set at to earn their very good board and striped clothing is what now bothers Warden Davis. He hopes to induce some company to take up the manufacture of shoes in the shops which will be vacated, but thus far contracts do not seem to be tumbling over one another to invest in the enterprise, as the boycott kick started by the K. of L. against the goods manufactured by convict labor shows up too strongly.

ROSEBUSH school closed; it's not leprosy, but scarlet fever.

S. S. COLE, a prominent citizen of Kalamazoo, is critically ill with pneumonia.

Of a camp of fifty-three woodsmen on Black River, but three are American citizens, it is said, all the rest being Swedes.

Mrs. CHESELEY WHEELER, mother of the ex-congressman, died at Bay City from the injuries received in falling downstairs.

DEER are getting so tame in Northern Michigan since the shooting season closed that they come out of the woods into the settlements and eat in the farmers' enclosures.

A VERY drowsy watchman seems to have been the cause of a serious loss to the State, and a heavier one to the Webster Wagon Company at Jackson Prison. Fire did \$12,000 damage.

At Kalamaroo Mrs. Jos. W. Turner died aged 85 years. She was one of the most prominent pioneers in this part of the State. Her husband's ninety-second birthday occurred the day before.

KODAK feeds in Northern Michigan make the most of golden opportunities, pressing the button on a great variety of picturesque scenes in connection with logging operations at the lumber camps.

In response to a demand from Governor Winans, Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, tendered his resignation, and it was promptly accepted. He is charged by the Mayor of Lansing with malfeasance in office.

THE Flynn family, near West Bay City, consisting of father, mother and seven children, have been terribly sick, narrowly escaping death, through eating potatoes that had been fried in unwholesome lard. APPRAISED lumber cut this year falls below the usual cut by several figures. The cut for this year being 192,110,000, while the cut of last year was 200,000,000. The mills this year cut 65,947,000 lath and 20,234,000 shingles. The shortage is largely attributed to the low water early in the season, several mills being idle for days at a time, unable to get their logs down.