Crawford Avalanche

O PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT: Publisher and Proprietor.

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BY

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. T. Edwards, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. J. O. HADLEY, W. M.

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MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. O. PALMER, Post Commander.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Detroit Still Leads in the Race for the League Base-Ball Championship.

Interesting News and Gossip About the Game—The Record of the Various Clubs.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Two weeks ago Detroit had the call as a permanent winning club so completely that many predicted a clear walk-away for the Wolverines, and a consequently flat and uninteresting race for the League pennant. This opinion was entertained by Detroiters not only, but by admirers of the game everywhere, and perhaps such an opinion was warranted to a considerable extent. Detroit has played a magnificent game from the outset, and if heavy batting will win, which is not improbable under the new rules, the belief that the Wolverines will fly the flag over their own beautifully located park next season may not be far out of the way. But the season is still young. There is a dark-horse element in the ranks which renders almost any condition of things possible before the League clubs shall have made their last spurt in the race. Boston, New York and Philadelphia are following Detroit's lead determinedly, and a little streak of bad luck upon the part of the Wolverines would be apt to give Mike Kelly's men a lead that would change the complexion of things materially. Reports of the two Decoration Day games show two splendidly contested games at Boston between these two leaders, and Detroit won one by a score of 2 to 1, while Boston captured the other by 4 to 3. The character of the games indicates the strength of the Boston Club to be dangerously near that of Detroit, notwithstanding the great hitting power of the latter organization. Pittsburg and Chicago are neither of them out of the race as yet, while the Indianapolis club, with Jack Glasscock at its head and Denny as its lieutenant, may prove a stumbling block in the way of some ambitious would-be pennant winner that will ruin its chances in the end. During the past week Detroit fell back a trifle in its lead, having dropped a game to Washington and one to New York, but it still has an advance of three games won and four less lost than Boston, its nearest competitor. New York managed to win a couple of games, but nearly offset its gain by dropping a game to both Detroit and Pittsburgh, while the only stump the Phillies have run against has been Anson's men. With its winnings during the past seven days, Chicago has crowded ahead, until now it stands tied with the Smoky City lads for fifth place, both of these clubs being but three games each behind Philadelphia. The following table will show the work of the League clubs up to Monday, May 30:

THE LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Detroit.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Washington.	Indianapolis.	Games won.
Detroit	..	..	5	1	5	2	2	6	21
Boston	..	..	3	1	4	2	5	3	18
Philadelphia	3	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	12
New York	1	1	3	..	3	..	3	4	15
Pittsburgh	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	9
Chicago	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	9
Washington	1	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	8
Indianapolis	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Games lost	4	7	13	10	13	13	14	21	..

The Association race still shows St. Louis to be at the front with an increase of one game over its lead of last week.

Following is the statement of the work of the clubs up to Decoration Day:

ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Louisville.	Athletic.	Cleveland.	Metropolitan.	Games won.
St. Louis	—	2	2	4	6	4	4	3	25
Brooklyn	1	—	2	3	1	1	3	4	15
Cincinnati	2	2	—	1	1	..	7	3	16
Baltimore	..	1	2	—	2	6	1	4	16
Louisville	1	1	4	2	—	3	3	1	15
Athletic	1	2	3	1	1	—	3	4	15
Cleveland	..	1	1	..	1	..	—	2	5
Metropolitan	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	—	5
Games lost	5	10	15	11	14	14	22	21	..

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

As to the strength of the Chicago Club your correspondent has little if anything to say more than was said in his last letter. If only those new pitchers would come. That is what we want more than anything else, and until we secure a couple of good men to share the burden with Clarkson I, with many others in Chicago, shall not hope for anything remarkable from our team. I do not wish to overlook Baldwin by any means, but Baldwin as yet seems to have much to learn, and just at this stage of the game we want men who have learned it all.

A LAWN TENNIS CRAZE.

The meeting of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Tremont House in this city, was one of the most largely attended and enthusiastically conducted meetings ever held in the interests of this rapidly growing and popular outdoor sport. The special object of the meeting was the arrangement of an annual tournament that will give Western tennis players a chance to meet in friendly contest, similar to that enjoyed by Eastern players, who meet annually at Newport. The following clubs were represented by delegates or by proxy: Knickerbocker, St. Louis; Kenwood, Chicago; Chicago Club, Chicago; North End, Chicago; Riverside, Riverside, Ill.; Missouri Bicycle Club, St. Louis; Old Friends', St. Louis; Minnesota, St. Paul; Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Toledo Outing Club, Toledo; Peoria, Peoria, Ill.; Park, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; Cheyenne, Cheyenne, W. T.; Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Detroit, Mich.; Dixon, Dixon, Ill.

It was decided to hold the first annual tournament in the grounds of the Kenwood Lawn Tennis grounds at Chicago, August 10, 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Western Lawn Tennis Association. The tournament will be open to all comers.

There will be three prizes—first, second and third—in the singles and doubles. The first prizes in the singles and doubles will be diamond medals. The second prizes will be gold medals, and the third prizes will be fancy inlaid tennis rackets.

During the past two years the interest in lawn-tennis has increased wonderfully, and tennis clubs are now forming in all parts of the Western country. In Chicago, last year, there were at least twenty tennis clubs, with from a dozen to a hundred members each—and already this season there are nearly fifty more added to the list. Many of the social, boat and cricket clubs are taking it up, and local dealers in these goods say that business in this line is far ahead of any previous year. It is expected that at the tournament to be held in August there will be at least a hundred entries, and that some of the noted players of the East will be among the contestants.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Chicago Lockout—Doings of the Knights of Labor in Various Sections.

The Industrial Situation—Points of Interest in the Labor Horizon.

The Chicago Strike.

THE great lock-out in the building trades continues at Chicago. Both sides are stubborn, and assert their determination to prolong the fight through the entire building season rather than yield. There are 17,000 unskilled laborers, 10,000 brick-makers, 5,000 hod-carriers, and 10,000 bricklayers involved in the lock-out.

The Knights of Labor.

THERE are now nearly 10,700 local assemblies of Knights—that is, that number of charters have been issued. The Iowa farmers are coming into the order steadily. The Titusville Knights are building a hall. New assemblies are being organized in Virginia. Catholics are joining the Knights in large numbers in Canada since the issue of the notice that Knights might receive the sacrament. Another national district is being formed of painters, wall-paper hangers, brushmakers and kindred trades in New York and some other Eastern cities.

THE Knights of Labor lecturers are greatly encouraged in the West with the development of a more intelligent comprehension of the purposes of the order. The Western Knights take more interest in lectures, libraries, books, papers, etc, than do those of the Eastern States.

MRS. EMMA SMITH is Master Workman of an assembly of female stitchers in Chicago. District Assembly No. 24, of Chicago, will have an excursion and picnic on June 27. The Chicago ship-carpenters expect soon to have an assembly of their own.

THE Maryland Knights meet in State Convention on June 27 at Baltimore.

Industrial and Labor Notes.

THE English are doing some superior work in steel crank shafting. One shaft has just been turned out which weighs sixty-six tons. Steel bars are turned out in English steel works which bear a tensible strain of twenty-eight to sixty-five tons per square inch. They make forged steel which stands a strain of from twenty-eight to eighty-seven tons per square inch.

NATURAL gas has closed down all the coal mines around Johnstown, Pa., and has caused a sudden collapse of values in such coal properties, whose owners have for years been marking up the nominal values. The Cambria Company has extensive coal leases which are now comparatively valueless.

THE Chinese Government has ordered from a Birmingham (England) firm ninety noiseless automatic presses, which have a capacity of coining 2,700,000 pieces per day of ten hours. They are to be ready in one year. The Royal Mint of London has sixteen of the same kind.

THE development of rich coal-beds in the far Northwest threatens to revolutionize the mining industry. One vein six feet thick has been found. There is a great boom in mining operations, and milling machinery makers are in receipt of large orders for quick delivery.

EVERY large manufacturing center in France has a technical educational establishment. Five hundred scholarships have been established at an annual Government expense of $150,000. Germany is far ahead of France in the matter of technical education.

THE two great copper-producing companies in the Northwest are greatly increasing their capacity. The capital of the Anaconda has been increased to $20,000,000, and the Calumet and Hecla has increased its output capacity thirty per cent.

SILVER and gold mining is attracting more capital. The silver production has increased in the ratio of $39 in 1880 to $51 in 1886. Silver production has increased throughout the world from $62,000,000 in 1872 to $124,000,000 in 1886.

THREE Ontario weavers have invented a process for weaving cloths of mixed materials so that they shall be inseparably woven, showing one surface of hemp or jute, and the other of cotton or wool.

AT a meeting of the United Labor party of Denver a resolution was passed to buy tents and camp out altogether on account of the 20 per cent. advance in rents without a corresponding advance in wages.

STEELMAKERS are busy in foreign countries and ironmakers are finding less and less to do. The discharged workmen are seeking for work, and see no remedy but in other and unfamiliar employment.

GREAT interest is shown by the wage-workers of Indiana in the United Labor party. Eighty counties in Ohio have been organized, and Gen. Weaver is making a tour of the State.

CONTRACTS have been placed for two steamboats for Lake Chautauqua. They are to have a guaranteed speed of twenty-two miles an hour. The work will be done at the Cleveland Rolling-Mills.

A BUILDING and loan association established in Milwaukee, with a capital of $5,000,000, to build power for mechanics and laborers. Capital is being attracted in that direction.

THE people of Buffalo expect soon to have a supply of gas for domestic purposes.

THE success of the Western building and loan associations has led to much more building of small houses than would have been possible without that system of mutual banking.

A PARTY of English capitalists have made extensive mineral investments near Cumberland Gap, Ky., with a view to coal development and the building of iron works.

ALL manufacturing firms and corporations using scrip in Pennsylvania must hereafter file returns showing the amount of scrip issued, and pay a 10 per cent. tax on it.

THE New England house-builders are making no effort to advance wages. Employers are putting up a great many small houses, which they will sell on easy terms.

THE Western miners expect to re-establish satisfactory rates of wages, although the temporary dullness in the markets makes employers less willing and anxious.

OUT of the 95,000 strikers during May 40,000 were in the building trades, 13,000 coke makers, and 8,700 stove-molders.

A GREAT many new enterprises will be heard of during the summer if favorable trade and industrial conditions shall continue.

TOOL works and foundries and machine shops are springing up rapidly in the South, and Northern skilled labor is in demand.

AS MANY new silk-manufacturing firms are springing up in Paterson as are going out of it.

SOUTHERN cotton mills are paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends.

THE German bartenders talk of forming a national union.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

The Ex-Vice President Passes Away After a Protracted Illness.

Brief Biographical Sketch and Portrait of the Deceased Statesman.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, ex-Vice President of the United States, died at his home in Malone, N. Y., on Friday, the 3d day of June. Mr. Wheeler had been slowly failing through the last five or six years, until last winter, when the progress of the disease became more rapid, and his physician and friends began to fear the approach of the end. On the night of March 3 he was seized with chills, followed by a sinking

spell, and Dr. Gay, his physician, thought for hours that he would die. He afterward rallied, however, but never again regained his former vigor and strength. Mental weakness gradually became apparent, and increased until first there were indications of insanity and then of softening of the brain. For the last ten days preceding his death he was conscious and rational only at intervals. His death was painless.

Biographical.

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819. Fitting for college at the age of 19 he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, but was unable for lack of means to compete his course, and left the institution at the end of his sophomore year. Upon retirement from college the future Vice President studied law in his native town, and at the age of 25 was admitted to the bar. His first office of trust was Town Clerk of Malone, to which position he was elected while preparing for the bar. He was, during the same period, elected School Commissioner and Inspector of Schools by the Whigs of the county.

Soon after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1846 Mr. Wheeler was nominated by the Whigs for the office of District Attorney of the county and elected. In 1849, and again in 1851, he was sent to the Legislature as a Whig to represent the county in the lower House. On returning from the Legislature Mr. Wheeler gave up the practice of law and accepted the position of cashier of the Malone Bank. This position he held from 1851 to 1855. In 1859 and 1860 he served as a member of the State Senate and was chosen President pro tem. of that body. In 1860, upon his retirement from the State Senate, he was chosen to represent in Congress, as a Republican, Silas Wright's old district. After serving one term he again retired to private life. In 1867 he was again called into the public service, this time as the Representative of his district in the State Constitutional Convention held in that year.

In 1858 Mr. Wheeler was returned to Congress by his old district, and was thrice re-elected, practically without opposition. During these eight years of Congressional life he served upon the important Committees of Appropriations, Southern Affairs, Pacific Railroads, and Commerce, being Chairman of the two last named.

In the Cincinnati Convention of 1876 Mr. Wheeler received the ballots of the Massachusetts delegation for the nomination to the Presidency. After the nomination of Hayes he was put in nomination for the Vice Presidency.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The Brave Irish Editor Who Has Been "Stirring Up the Animals" in Canada.

William O'Brien, the Irish editor to whom the Canadian mobs have lately been devoting themselves, is a man under forty years of age. He was born in the town of Mallow, and is the last of a family of which all the other members died of consumption. In person he is slight and delicate, with reddish hair and pale complexion. He received a college education,

and became a reporter on the *Freeman's Journal*. Attention was first drawn to him through his descriptions of scenes in the south and west of Ireland during the times of famine in 1880. Some of his journeying along the coast and among the islands was accomplished at considerable personal peril. His reports were sharply drawn, and obtained fame for their author. When Parnell and his associates established *United Ireland* they made Mr. O'Brien its editor. It has been said that the Irish leaders wanted a paper less conservative in the support of the home-rule cause than the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Nation*, and that they rightly judged that such a paper would be provided by Mr. O'Brien. He was aggressive, fierce, and denunciatory. This was in the time of the not over-tolerant Forster, and it was not long before *United Ireland* was suppressed. Its presses were seized, its employes locked up, and Mr. O'Brien was imprisoned for six months in Kilmainham jail.

"ACTORS, like salve," remarks the Boston *Budget*, "are sure to be shelved unless they have the power to draw."

THE universities of Scotland are considering a general demand for degrees in music courses.

THOSE who know most are generally the best listeners and the most anxious to know more.

HE censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of man.—*Edmund Burke.*

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A Three Days' International Convention of Sunday-school Promoters and Teachers.

Interesting Reports—Thorough and Efficient Organization Discussed by the Delegates.

The Fifth International Sunday-school Convention was held at Chicago on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of June. There was a large attendance of delegates, every section of the country being represented. Reports on Sunday-school work, essays, speeches, and lectures on the various branches of work to be done in Sunday-schools, occupied the time of the delegates during the three days' session. The Statistical Secretary, Mr. E. Payson Porter, presented an entertaining paper on the purposes of Sunday-school work during the past year, from which we make the following extract:

During the last term the State of Delaware, the province of British Columbia, and the Territories of Idaho, Utah, and Washington have been organized; also Louisiana and Wisconsin, reported at the last convention as lapsed, have been reorganized. Pennsylvania has been added to the list of banner States, every county having organized for Sunday-school work. One hundred and ninety-four banner counties have been reported—a gain of eighty over the last report, and 1,441 counties are reported completely organized by townships or districts, each county being a banner county. The States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the province of Prince Edward's Island, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, reported organized at the last international convention, are now reported as lapsed. It has been the purpose of the International Sunday-School Association to stimulate, through its statistical work, the work of interdenominational organization. While it is desirable that accurate statistics be secured from any reliable source, it is more important that each State, Province and Territory should know from actual canvass the exact condition of the work in its respective territory. This can only be accomplished by thorough interdenominational organization. Each county in the United States is subdivided politically into cities, townships, precincts, parishes, boroughs, or districts. The county Sunday-school association should come each into such auxiliary interdenominational association, or where the population is sparse let two or three townships be united in one district association, the local organization reporting to the county, the county to the State or province, the State to the international convention. As an aid to completeness, it is recommended that maps of the field should be made, locating the Sunday-schools by a system of waters, colors representing the denominations.

Rev. H. C. Woodruff made an interesting report on the Foreign Sunday-School Association. He gave a lucid insight into the methods adopted for the introduction of the international system in foreign countries. In France and Central Europe the work is most active. In Bohemia alone there are 2,683 scholars in the association, and in the province of Moravia 1,400 scholars. In Italy, Spain, and Portugal encouraging progress has been made. Dr. Woodruff's address was followed by an appropriate missionary hymn. Mr. Edward Towers, honorary Secretary of the London Sunday-School Union, was introduced, and the delegates and visitors all arose to give the English delegate a cordial welcome. Mr Towers read resolutions of greeting and sympathy from the London society. "In England," said he, "we do many things as you do here, but in some details we have different methods. We believe in making the schools pleasant for young people, especially for young men. We find it necessary to compete with the attractions of the world. In Scotland a novel plan has been adopted to interest the rough lads, who are difficult to control. A number of bands of militia have been organized, in which the boys have been kept in strict discipline at drill, and the discipline is carried into the school-room. We have also organized a Bible-Reading Society which has 150,000 members, all of whom have promised to read from the Bible every day."

"Better Organization" was the subject of an interesting discussion, and a number of speakers presented their views as to the best methods for extending the usefulness of Sunday-school work. Rev. Julius Grammar, D.D., rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, said that the first essential of a teacher was personal piety. Without it, there could be no permanent success achieved in the Sunday school. The Bible should be the text-book of the school; it was the charter and compass of the church, and the infallible standard of faith and morals. Organization was inoperative, for without it an army became a mob. W. H. Hall, of Connecticut; E. G. Wheeler, Oregon; D. P. Ward, Dakota; Rev. H. W. Bailey, Kentucky; and R. A. Mott, Minnesota, also spoke on the subject, and gave illustrations of the work being done.

Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., of New Jersey, spoke on missionary Sunday-school work. The necessity for thorough missionary labor was shown by the fact that over nine million of children in the States were yet outside the schools. The European nations were sending over hosts of people who had not received the advantages of education, and, indeed, many of them were imbued with sentiments of hate and antipathy to government of all kinds. Their children were not likely to grow up much better if the Sunday-school did not gather them in.

Mr. W. A. Duncan, New York, spoke on the subject of country Sunday-school evangelization and home classes. He advocated the organization of State, county, and town as the only way in which to reach the masses. The civil and political organization of the country was the guide for the Sunday schools, and by that means only could the fullest success be attained. The wants of distant districts could only be ascertained by such assemblages as State conventions, town and county meetings, and visiting committees. The bulk of the work of evangelization was yet east of Chicago.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske was called upon to speak on temperance, and in responding to the invitation the General said that he hardly dared to advocate his ideas regarding that subject before so mixed an assemblage, for they were too pronounced for most people. He looked upon the church and Sunday school as the most potent factors in securing prohibition, and every pulpit ought to be the place of all others where the principles of temperance should be thundered into the ears of the people. There was no such obstacle in the way of the progress of the church and Christianity as the saloon, and it must be removed by the efforts of those within the church, not by laws.

TWO PAPERS on "College Boat-Racing," particularly timely in view of the New London races, will appear in the June *Century*. One, with illustrations, is by Julian Hawthorne, famous on the Harvard crew of his day. The other is by a Yale man.

IT is very singular how death seems to give people a truer idea of a man's character, whether for good or evil, than they ever possessed while he lived among them.

"Is the man dead?" asked a reporter of a policeman after an accident. "Not yet," replied the officer. "The doctors haven't come."

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

BUT little real work was done in either house on the 27th ult., as many members had gone home, and the time was occupied in work in committee of the whole. A concurrent resolution passed both houses providing for an adjournment until the 21st. A bill passed both houses allowing a clerk at $100 per month to the Advisory Board of Pardons. This is really to give another clerk to the executive office, Headquarters of the Board will be there. The liquor bill was up in the Senate. The clause making unpaid tax a lien upon saloon-keepers' stock and fixtures was stricken out, and instead of debarring druggists from business for five years for violations of the proposed law, the time was reduced to one year. The Senate passed a bill to provide for recording mortgages in separate books, for separate assessing districts in counties, and to prescribe the duties of boards of supervisors, registers of deeds, assessors, and other officers in relation thereto. It is an important bill, looking toward the close assessing of mortgages, which have heretofore escaped taxation under the present law. The Rosford bill to prevent corporations from holding land in violation of section 12, article 15, of the constitution passed the House in committee of the whole. This bill, if passed, would escheat to the State all lands held by corporations for more than ten years, which they held for speculative purposes. A bill passed the House prohibiting, under suitable restrictions, the employment of boys under 14 and girls under 16 years of age more than nine hours a day in factories of this State.

THE high-license liquor bill engaged a large share of the attention of the Senate on the 1st inst. But one radical change was made, however. This was permitting a saloon-keeper in a village to procure his sureties anywhere in the village or in the township in which the village is situated. The bill, as it passed the House, restricted the territory in which bondsmen might reside to the city, village, or township in which the place of business was located. As a corporate township in the Upper Peninsula consists often of six or eight Government townships it is nearly as good for them as though the county was the limit. This was Senator Hubbell's amendment. The Senate passed the Babcock bill to provide for revising the general statutes of obsolete acts. It provides for a commission of three competent lawyers, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall constitute a commission of statutory review. They shall have an office at the State capital, shall be furnished with stationery and printing by the State, and they shall examine the general statutes of the State with reference to acts that are obsolete or inoperative in whole or in part, and prepare bills to be submitted to the next Legislature repealing such acts as are wholly obsolete and inoperative and modifying such as are so in part only, so as to relieve the statutes of the State of obsolete matter. The commission shall perform the duty of the commission to prepare bills proposing modifications in such of the general statutes as may be referred to them by the Governor and Attorney General for that purpose, and shall report the result of their work to the Governor, who shall report it to the Legislature. The Senate also passed the House bill to make 6 per cent. the legal rate of interest. The mining school appropriation bills, which were the special order in the House, were put off for one week. The bill creating the new office of Assistant Adjutant General was killed in the House. The Crocker bill, relating to corporations and their liabilities passed the House. It provides that in case a person is killed on account of accident or neglect of a corporation relatives may collect not only actual pecuniary damages, but also for such damages for injury to the feelings and affections and for loss of society as the jury may think just, and in case of willful negligence of the company damages may be awarded. Lawyers consider it a very important piece of legislation, and it was most bitterly opposed by a host of railroad attorneys. A bill passed the House giving to the court in any county through which a train passes competent jurisdiction over crimes committed on a railroad train. A very stringent bill passed the House defining the duties of peace officers regarding violating liquor laws. In case the officers fail to make complaint of violations as provided by law they shall be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both, such fines and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and for a third offense shall also forfeit his office.

A BILL for the incorporation of the Michigan Business Men's Association passed the Senate on the 2d inst. The further consideration of the Bates high license bill was postponed for a week. The House passed a concurrent resolution for final adjournment June 18. A bill to compel corporations owning lands to sell the lands after holding them for ten years passed the House. This is a requirement of the constitution, but it has never been operative because there were no laws to carry it into effect. A bill to establish local option in the counties of this State after the Georgia plan failed on its final passage, lacking four votes of a constitutional majority. The House passed two important bills placing to the credit of the primary-school fund the interest at 5 per cent. on the entire proceeds of the sales of the State swamp lands.

"So Horrid."

He was an anomaly among his kind—a modest reporter. He had dropped into the Elite Club ball-room to write a ten-line notice of the affair.

Suddenly he found himself confronted by a bejeweled and bedecked lady, who said, sweetly:

"Ah, I know you; you're one of those horrid reporters, aren't you?"

"I am a reporter, madam!"

"I knew it. And you've come to write all sorts of horrid things about us poor ladies, who can't help ourselves!"

"Indeed, madam, I——"

"O, yes, you will! I just think you reporters are too horrid for anything!"

"I am not— —"

"You go and put all sorts of things in the paper about us. It's just dreadful! I get real cross about it!"

"I assure you, madam, that——"

"O, well, I suppose it's your business to be so horridly awful! I suppose now you have come to write up all the costumes in your horrid way; and you'll have all our names in the paper, too!"

"No, madam; I——"

"O, I know you will! You always say you won't, and then you do! You're just so dreadful! I do think it's too provoking in you! We poor ladies can't do a thing that you don't put it in the paper!"

"I intend writing nothing but a brief notice of this ball!"

"O, well, I suppose you'll put in some names; so here is my card, so that the name won't be spelled wrong, as it was in your account of Mrs. De White's party! And there's a good description of my costume on the back of the card! Don't forget to write 'diamond ornaments!' I think I'm real good to take so much trouble for you, when you are so perfectly horrid as to go and put it all in the papers. O, you wicked, naughty, horrid man! It makes me cross to look at you! Good-by! Be sure you get my name right this time! You'll be more horrid than ever if you don't!"—*Z. D., in Puck.*

Human Nature.

Time washes away the customs and opinions of mankind, but human nature remains the same in its essential qualities or principles.

IN the days of Rome's greatest prosperity—that is, during the reign of Augustus—the circumference of the city inclosed by walls was about twenty miles.

ADAM had to be tempted to eat the apple, but a Yankee drinks applejack naturally.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Lenawee Baptist Association met at Adrian.

—Jackson now boasts the best gun club in the State.

—Bronson Congregationalists will build a new church.

—Deerfield schools are closed on account of diphtheria.

—About thirty men are at work on the new gas-works at Jackson.

—The postmaster at Calumet refuses to receive or distribute mail on Sunday.

—A few years ago the Kirby, Carpenter Company, of Menominee, was satisfied with its cut of 1,000,000 feet of lumber per week from its two mills, but the demand of its business has compelled the firm to build another mill and make additional improvements in the old ones, so that today this concern is sawing 3,000,000 feet of lumber per week. One of its four band saws, now in operation, cut over 50,000 feet of lumber on Tuesday last, and the three mills turned out over half a million feet on that day. This company has the largest saw-mill plant in the United States, and is one of the leading lumber manufacturing concerns in the world.

—State Game Warden Smith's report, made to the Secretary of State, shows good effects throughout the State from the work done, and in many cases no violation where there was formerly no respect for the laws. The report shows fifty-five arrests for violations of the game and fish law, and in nearly all cases the parties have pleaded guilty and been fined heavily. A few cases are yet pending, which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. Mr. Smith feels much encouraged with the work, although there have been some violations which have not been complained of owing to inability to capture the parties, but who are [illegible]

—Another accident occurred at Deep River, on the Michigan Central Railroad, by which ten cars were ditched. Three log trains following one another in close proximity passed Deep River, running at about thirty miles per hour. The second train struck a cow belonging to Thomas White, at the crossing next to the old depot, killing the cow and throwing one car from the track which ran on the ties for a quarter of a mile before any of the balance of the train followed suit. Ten cars left the track then, piling up the logs, cars, etc., in one big $8,000 pile on top and on either side of the track. Fortunately no one was hurt, although the whole crew on the train narrowly escaped, one brakeman being on the last car that went off. The work-train and wrecker were telegraphed for and accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Martin, of Bay City, the wreck was cleaned for the 3 o'clock express. This loss alone would build a lot of fences, but the railroad company does not seem willing to do it.

—Abel Durfee, who is now employed on the streets of the corporation in this city, was the fireman on the first locomotive run in this country. He was the stoker on the locomotive John Bull, and on the 16th day of August, 1831, the first train on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company left Schenectady, N. Y., for Albany. As the people of Albany would not permit the railroad to enter that city, the train had to stop three miles out, the end of the track. The distance run was twelve miles, and it was made in twenty-five minutes. The locomotive was made in England. The road was of strap rail, laid on Southern pine, and blocks were used instead of ties. John Hamstead was the engineer, and he was afterward killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in New Jersey. John Mills was the brake-tender and wood-passer. Mr. Durfee is now in his eighty-third year, and he alone of all the employes and officers of the first railway survives, all the rest being dead. These facts we learned from the old man this morning.—*Jackson Citizen.*

—Adella A. Dickerman, of Jackson, has began suit in the Circuit Court for a divorce from William Blood, to whom she was married Dec. 23, 1869, at Toledo, Ohio. In her bill she alleges that Blood represented himself as a single man. They lived together until March 1, 1870, when, during the absence of the complainant to nurse a sick relative, he disposed of all the household goods and personal property, including her wardrobe, and left the country, since which time she has not lived with him. About a year later she showed a picture of defendant to one Stephen V. Hitchcock, who then told her that he knew the person whose picture she showed him, that his name was not Wm. Blood, and that he was not a single man when she married him, that his name was Hazel Cecoy and that he had a wife and children living at Parma, Monroe County, N. Y. She went to Parma and showed the picture to the Sheriff of Monroe County, who identified the picture as that of Hazel Cecoy, and confirmed the statement of Hitchcock. The Prosecuting Attorney of the county was consulted, and told her she was free to marry as she chose, as the other marriage was not binding. She therefore took no steps for a divorce, but married Oliver H. Dickerman, of Saline, Washtenaw County, July 3, 1871. The second husband died at Sandstone, October 3d, 1879, and she does not know the whereabouts of husband No. 1. She now desires a divorce from Cecoy on the ground of illegality of the first marriage, which will more fully legalize the marriage with the deceased, O. H. Dickerman.

—The contract has been let for an elevator in the State Soldiers' Home, and plans have been accepted for a system of water-works, which will protect the home in case of fire and give the veterans all they want to drink in times of peace.

—Oliver Dapper, a fireman of the tug Handy Boy, at East Saginaw, fell overboard and was drowned. A life preserver was thrown to him, but he failed to grasp it. He was 20 years old. The body was recovered.