

Cooperstown Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

A great change is working in the cotton business, especially in which the planter and consumer are rapidly being brought closer together—eastern mills mostly buying the raw material directly from the southern interior markets, while a few years ago they purchased largely from New York and Boston dealers.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, representative from North Carolina, has written a long letter, showing the advantages of wet tobacco, as a poultice applied for inflammation, wounds, sprains, sore throat, erysipelas of the head, sciatica, etc. It must be the natural leaf and not the manufactured article. Mr. Clingman cites a large variety of cases where relief and permanent cure was effected.

Judah P. Benjamin's career was a romantic one. That the son of an English Jew, born in the West Indies, should become so prominent in law and politics in an American state as to be elected United States senator from Louisiana at the age of 40, was sufficiently remarkable, but not so wonderful as the fact that, fleeing to England after the downfall of the confederacy, when nearly 55 years old, he should forge his way to the very front rank at a bar where the outsider finds far harder obstacles to overcome than in this country. The pride of race which the Hebrew feels does not seem strange in the light of such a record.

Recent statistics show that the cost of living at German universities, notwithstanding the fact that the Germans are becoming fonder of spending money than they once were, is still very low as compared with that in America. Rent, food, and clothes are all cheap, and there it is not the fashion, as with us, to be lavish, so that the competition in expenditure, of which so many well-meaning but weak-minded American undergraduates are the victims, is practically unknown. Many American parents find it to their advantage to send their children abroad for higher education, on account of cheapness, irrespective of thoroughness and other considerations.

The last report of the department of agriculture regretfully announces the experiment to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant in this country as a failure. After expending twenty-five thousand dollars in tea farming the admission is made that the climate conditions are unfavorable to its growth, and that its culture is unprofitable. Gen. Le Duc the former chief of the department does not agree with the views of the present commissioner. He thinks American tea can be raised and has been raised, that is as good as the best imported varieties, and that the object is worth the expenditure of a very large sum of money in the way of experiments. Tea raising in this country has not had a fair trial, but specimens raised were not inferior to any. The best tea testers in New York failed to discern any difference between the American and the best foreign, and those who have enjoyed Gen. Le Duc's hospitality at Hastings will readily admit that a cup of his American tea could not be distinguished from the product of China or Japan.

Of the nineteen million acres of Scotland, twelve persons possess one-fourth; seventy one-half; and 1,700, about nine-tenths. This statement was made by the chairman at a recent large and spirited meeting in Glasgow of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance, and the fact provoked loud cries of "Shame." Another speaker said that during a long day's walk in a deer forest the only live things he saw were a woman and an adder; and, referring to the crowded, comfortless quarters of the almost homeless poor, he declared: "Ye are of more value than many rabbits or a few deer." These are specimen straws showing the agitation before which the injustice of the British land system will finally fall. The introduction of restrictions in Congress, too long delayed, will save the United States a vast deal of trouble hereafter, should they be embodied into the laws of the country. Wealthy Americans and foreign corporations are rapidly absorbing all the good land in the territories, and if not restricted, will soon become the lords of the soil to the exclusion of the small homesteaders.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

Five of eighty passed examination into the naval academy.

In the house Saturday the 17th, Mr. Nelson of Minnesota obtained unanimous consent and called up the bill authorizing the St. Cloud Water Power company to construct a dam across the Mississippi river. The bill was passed without opposition.

The reports of the bureau of statistics go a long way toward explaining the continued low price of wheat. During the past ten months the value of exports of breadstuffs was but \$133,056,125, as against \$176,739,004 for the corresponding period of the previous year. And what is more, almost the entire falling off was in wheat, both rye and corn showing a marked increase.

Congressman McCoid of Iowa is a very modest man. A new postoffice was established in Washington county of that state, recently, and Assistant Postmaster General Hutton, whose business it is to christen baby postoffices, called it McCoid. That gentleman declines the unsolicited honor, and requested the department to call the new station McKinley, after a prominent citizen of Washington county, recently deceased.

Casualties of the Week.

The New York & Harlem repair shops, New York, were burned \$200,000 worth.

Eighteen boys after playing a game of base ball near Harrodsbury, Ky., started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of deadly hemlock instead. They ate freely, and they were all taken violently ill. Two died almost immediately, five are not expected to live, and the others are suffering more or less from the poison.

Personal News Notes.

James E. Scripps has given Detroit \$30,000 for an art gallery.

W. O. H. Warren is the new editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

John C. Eno took the wooden spoon at Yale college a few years ago—an honor generally accorded the most popular man in the class.

Minnie Palmer still seems to be on the top wave of financial prosperity, and is reported to have just purchased \$50,000 worth of jewelry.

Mrs. Lavinia H. Austin, the wealthiest woman in Buffalo, died last week at an advanced age. She leaves a daughter to inherit a vast estate.

Col. George W. Totton died at New Orleans, aged seventy-seven years. At one time he was consulting engineer of the Panama Canal company, and chief engineer of the Panama Railroad company.

The late Judah P. Benjamin left behind him no materials for a biography. He destroyed his private documents. His custom of treasuring up old papers, it is said, caused half the misery of his life.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, has for many years given every Wednesday a roasted log of mutton for dinner to the poor children of a neighboring public school. In private life Miss Braddon is known as Mrs. Maxwell.

George Douglass, proprietor of oat-mill mills in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, also in Oregon, Ill., and Chicago, died of heart difficulty after several weeks' illness. Mr. Douglass was for many years a prominent railroad and canal contractor through the East and West. He built roads in Iowa from 1855 to 1874, and also had large contracts in Texas during that time. He was sixty-seven years.

Crimes and Criminals.

Henry Dillon, of Akron, Ohio, suddenly rich, wants his missing children.

Dr. Hubbell shot himself at Medford, Wis., because he had seduced the postmaster's wife.

General News Items.

Alexander Mitchell denies that he is buying up all the wheat along his lines.

Buffalo's real estate value is \$96,340,000, an increase last year of \$2,836,000.

The failure of J. C. Tietjens of Lyons, Iowa, maker of windmills and wagons, and dealer in implements, is worse than at first supposed. His liabilities are between \$16,000 and \$20,000, and his property will not pay more than 50 cents on the dollar.

Foreign Flashes.

Special detectives are on constant watch at the Hotel Bristol to prevent even the possibility of an attack upon the prince of Wales.

The king of Greece entertained the American legation at lunch Sunday. Mr. Schuyler, American minister, afterward gave a garden party to the diplomatic corps.

Prince William of Prussia arrived at St. Petersburg recently. He was greeted at the depot by different grand dukes of Russia, with whom he drove to the Winter palace.

Disgrace and Suicide in Wisconsin.

A dispatch of the 20th from Medford, Wis., says: Dr. S. B. Hubbell of this place committed suicide by shooting himself. The only cause assignable for the act is that S. H. Keeler, postmaster at Medford, has for a long time been suspicious that Dr. Hubbell was intimate with Mrs. Keeler. Recently Mr. Keeler found a letter written by his wife to Dr. Hubbell, containing a full confession of the doings of the guilty parties. Mr. Keeler ordered his wife and the doctor to leave town, threatening to shoot both in case his order was not complied with. Dr. Hubbell, finding himself caught, went home arranged some business matters and then shot himself. The excitement is great and people from all around flocked into town. Singleton B. Hubbell was a son of Judge L. Hubbell of Milwaukee and a grand-son of Lieut. Gov. Bell of Fond du Lac. Judge Levi Hubbell, after serving as attorney general of New York, came to Milwaukee in 1841. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in early history of the city. He took an active part in the politics of the state and figured in many of the warmest political battles that ever took place in Wisconsin. He was the first judge ever impeached in that state. In 1875 he fell on a sidewalk and died from the injuries. The will of Dr. Hubbell was opened and read in the probate court. He bequeathed his dwelling house to his sister, \$3,000 to his brothers children, bank building and fixtures to his business partner, J. H. Wheelock, and the residue, amounting to \$6,000 or \$8,000, to Mr. Keeler. Mrs. Keeler has left town and gone to Appleton, where her parents live. Dr. Hubbell was thirty years of age. He was president of the Exchange bank of Medford and treasurer of Taylor county. The suicide is the culmination of an old scandal which has been the cause of many previous outbreaks. Hubbell made his will just before he shot himself.

The New Methodist Bishops.

The two men elected Thursday by the Methodist general conference are not as widely

known as were their predecessors. They are men of force and their selection is approved by the denomination generally. They are to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Bishop Peck, Scott and Haven. One new episcopate was created.

Rev. William X. Ninde, D. D., was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., in 1835, and graduated from Wesleyan university in 1855. The next year he joined the Black River conference, and after filling important appointments was transferred to the Detroit conference and stationed at Central church, Detroit. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of practical theology in Garrett Biblical institute, and in 1879 was made its president, which position he still retains.

Rev. John M. Walden, D. D., was born at Lebanon, O., in 1831, and graduated from the Ohio Farmers' college in 1851. He was tutor for two years, correspondent for Cincinnati Commercial, and in 1857 established a free state paper at Quindaro, Kas. He was a local preacher in 1854, and was admitted to the Cincinnati conference in 1858. He has held positions as pastor, city missionary, presiding elder and secretary of the Freedman's Aid society, and since 1868 has been agent of the Western Book Concern at Cincinnati.

Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., was born in Burford, Can., in 1837. His parents removed to Illinois, and in 1859 graduated from Geneva college. In March 1860, he entered the Garrett Biblical institute, and in the fall of '61 was received into the Black River conference. He was pastor of several Chicago churches and in 1872 was elected president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, which position he held until elected by the general conference editor of the Christian Advocate.

The Rev. Willard Mallon, D. D., is a New Englander by birth and education and comes from the old Puritan stock. He was born at Sutton, Mass., in 1823. He has always been a pastor and for the last twenty-six years a member of the New England conference. At the time of his election he was presiding elder of the Boston district. He is thoroughly upright, devout, and courageous man, an accomplished scholar, and a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn. He has been delegate to the last three general conferences.

Minnesota Greenbackers.

The Minnesota state convention of the national greenback party assembled at the reception room of the Commercial hotel in Owatonna, on Tuesday, the 21st. T. J. Meighen, chairman of the state committee, called the convention to order. Hon. J. Goar was selected chairman and Major W. A. Hotchkiss secretary. The convention chose the following delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., May 28:

At large, Hon. W. Meighen, Joseph McKnight, Prof. C. H. Roberts and James Starke; alternates, A. J. Hunt, R. Porter, George B. Dresbach, P. L. Walker and Joseph Goar. First district, R. L. Fleming and L. J. Meighen; alternates, F. A. Tietnor and L. M. Gaskell. Second, M. Livornore and D. E. Rutland; alternates, B. Dukus and M. Fitzgerald. Third, J. Mather and N. C. Martin; alternates, M. N. Pond and H. Keegan. Fourth, James Dillon and Capt. Lapham; alternates, B. A. Froiseth and U. Small. Fifth, Albert Rhoads and James Dillon; alternates, N. A. Leshire and R. L. Jones.

The greatest harmony prevailed. The unanimous sentiment of the convention was in favor of Gen. B. F. Butler for president.

A Defaulting Dakota Treasurer.

A Valley City telegram says that Alfred M. Pease, the missing Barnes county treasurer, has not yet turned up. It is believed that he is a defaulter to the full extent of the shortage shown by the books of the office—\$24,370.81. The county board took possession of the treasurer's office, notified his bondsmen of the vacancy and will appoint a successor to serve the remainder of the term. G. E. Bauder, formerly deputy treasurer and a brother-in-law of Pease, gives it as his opinion that he has absconded and will in no way attempt a settlement. His family, who live at Sanborn, have not seen Pease for two weeks, and his wife is nearly heart broken. The latter is known to have acquaintances among stock speculators there, and it is thought speculation absorbed a good deal of the county finances.

The Defalcation at Valley City, Dakota.

An additional deficit in the office of the absconding county treasurer Pease has been discovered at Valley City, Dakota, enough to bring the whole defalcation up to \$25,000. The county board has appointed Duncan McDonald, treasurer of the city of Valley City, as county treasurer. The new official experienced no difficulty in giving bonds to the amount of \$50,000. County matters are being thoroughly sifted by the commissioners to place all causes giving rise to crookedness. Litigation will be entered over the responsibility of the bondsmen. Louham and Kiser of Sanborn were legally released from all liability on Pease's bond a year ago by the county commissioners.

Queer Talk About Him.

Mr. Vanderbilt's fellow passengers on the Baltic who came up to London on the train with him have a wild theory that he engineered the whole panic, and timed his departure from New York so skillfully so that his hand might not be seen in the transaction. In support of this theory, they say he received a deluge of telegrams at Queenstown, and he smiled very significantly as he read the dispatch. The messages and the news they contained had apparently been expected by Mr. Vanderbilt, and the ones that he read to cause him the most dissatisfaction, it is declared, were those announcing the robbery in Lake Shore. This fact and the recent heavy purchase of Lake Shore and other Vanderbilt shares in London have led to a belief that many of these purchases were made for Mr. Vanderbilt's account, and in pursuance of orders called by him to London brokers before his departure from New York.

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 98@101; No. 1, 90c; No. 2 hard, 93@96c; No. 2, 88@95c. Corn, No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 53c; rejected, 52c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 32c. Barley, No. 2, 65c; No. 3 extra, 55c; No. 3, 50c. Rye, No. 2, 50c. Baled Hay, wild, \$10; timothy, \$12. Potatoes, 28@30c. Eggs, 12 1/2c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 90 1/2c. Corn, No. 2, 56c; rejected, 54c. Oats, No. 2, 35c; white, 36 1/2c. Rye, No. 1, 60c. Barley, No. 2, 50c; extra No. 3, 64c. Mess Pork, \$18.20@18.30. Lard, 8 1/2@8.37 1/2. Butter, choice creamery, 20@22c; fair to good, 19@20c; best dairy, 17@18c. Eggs, 13 1/2@14c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 86 1/2@88c. Corn, 53 1/2@54 1/2c. Rye, 61c. Barley, 72c. Hax \$8.00@11.60. Pork, \$18.00@18.10. Lard, 8 1/2@8.65. Butter, creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 18@19c.

Henry Dillon of Akron, Ohio, is at Detroit, Mich., looking for his wife, who sometime since took his children and skipped out.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Bills were introduced in the senate on Monday for the forfeiture of a portion of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Territory and Oregon, and of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad land grant. A bill to divide the Eighth judicial circuit and place Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri in the Ninth circuit, was reported favorably. A bill was introduced providing a tenth judicial circuit, to consist of California, Oregon and Nevada. After a long discussion on the late failures in New York, the resolution offered Friday, directing the finance committee to investigate national banks in New York, to learn whether the failures were due to violations or evasions of law, was referred to the committee in question. The bill to create a bureau of labor statistics was considered.

The house refused to fix a day for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. The measure being so far along on the calendar, it will be impossible to reach it in the regular order, so that the vote may be regarded as a practical defeat of the bill for this session and probably for this Congress. The vote is a fair test of the sentiment of the house on the question of the passage of a bankruptcy bill. It shows that a majority is against it. A member voted to fix a day who would have voted against the bill, and the majority is, therefore, probably larger even than indicated by the vote. The vote stood 137 to 113.

In the house Mr. Hurd, from the committee on ways and means, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to abolish discriminating duties on works of art, the production of foreign and American artists. The bill imposes a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on works of art whether the production of foreign or American artists. Messrs. Kasson, Belmont and Hurd spoke in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Dunn, Mills Warner (Ohio) and Bostwick against it. The motion was lost—yeas 53 nays 179.

A resolution was introduced in the senate asking the president by what authority commissioners had been appointed to examine sections of the Northern Pacific railway after the time when the terms of the land grant required the road to be completed had expired. In the house Mr. Hewitt of New York, in a long speech, disclaimed the authorship of the letter sent out from Pittsburg in his name, answering Mr. Oliver's criticisms upon his (Hewitt's) tariff bill. The senate amendments to the shipping bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Ingalls' bill regarding the judicial districts of the United States, as amended and reported by the senate judiciary committee, changes the Eighth circuit so that it will comprise the districts of Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado, and the Ninth circuit so that it will contain the districts of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. The Tenth circuit is made the same as the present Ninth, and the judge of the Ninth is made the judge of the Tenth circuit. It further provides that there shall be a circuit judge for the Ninth judicial circuit (new). If the bill becomes a law the Ninth circuit, in which Minnesota is situated, would be without a judge, and a new judge is thus provided for.

Mr. Raymond's bill providing for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Dakota has reached the senate, and has been referred to the committee on judiciary.

The house committee on military affairs instructed Representative Slocum to report favorably his bill providing that honorably discharged soldiers or sailors be preferred for appointment to civil offices when found to possess the capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

In the senate, the chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Bayard and Lamar members, on the part of the senate, of the committee to supervise the dedication ceremonies in connection with the Washington monument. A number of petitions were presented and referred, protesting against any government assumption of the monument.

A bill passed the house to authorize the issue of the congressional record and statutes at large to public libraries. A bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Sibley, Mo. The Utah bill was laid aside, and the bill establishing a bureau of state statistics was taken up. Pending action on the bill was taken to put the following bills upon their passage, and they passed: Bills permitting the erection of the bridge across the Missouri at White Cloud, Kans.; another across the same river at Rulo, Kans.; another across the same river between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota on same river; another across the Mississippi between St. Paul and St. Louis, and another across the Illinois river between its mouth and Peoria; also a bill authorizing the Bellingham Bay railroad and Navigation company to build bridges in the Territory of Washington.

The commissioner of pensions sent to the senate a list of the widows of army and navy officers who are drawing pensions of more than \$50 a month. Mrs. Garfield receives \$4,000 a year, the same that was given to Mrs. Lincoln, and the widow of Admiral Farragut receives \$2,000. In the army list the widows or sisters of the following generals receive \$50 per month:

Hackleman, Richardson, Wallace, Plummer, Stevens, Baker, Whipple, Sumner, Bidwell, Morris, Berry, Lovell, Shields, Hentzleman, Early, Mitchell, Carey, Roseau, Custer, French, Ramsey, Warren and Mocham.

The daughter of President Zachary Taylor also receives \$50 per month. The house committee on pensions has agreed to report a bill to give Mrs. De Long, the Widow of the Arctic explorer, a pension of \$50 a month. The bill granting a pension to Almira Kaler of Meeker county, Minn., was favorably reported to the house.

After nearly three days of wrangling, the house decided the English-Peelle contest by unseating Peelle, Republican, and seating English, Democrat, by a majority of three; more than thirty Democrats voted against English. The sensation of the day was the charge, made in a very rustic speech by Horn of Michigan, that English, senior, father of the contestant, has grossly abused the privilege of the floor as a former M. C. by resorting to obnoxious and even objectionable methods to secure votes for his son.

A dozen democrats sprang to their feet to defend Mr. English, and vehement speeches were made by Banyo, Cox and others. A resolution was offered by Banyo of Pennsylvania, to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the charges in this connection against William H. English. The resolution was adopted.

The report of the senate committee on post-offices and post roads on the subject of postal telegraph has been completed by Senator Hill. It gives a summary of the history, increase, debts, rental and capital stock of the Western Union telegraph company and value of its property, leased and otherwise, and says: The passage of the postal telegraph bill will reduce the average charge per telegram from thirty-nine to twenty-five cents immediately, and to twenty cents in five years, and secure uniformity of charge, irrespective of amount of business in different places, for telegrams to newspapers and to commercial news associations. Under the present telegraphic system, the possibility of a species of censorship, which is one of the most alarming dangers which menace the country, arises in two distinct ways: first is the power which telegraph companies themselves have for manipulating news for sinister purposes, and the second is the same association press and other similar associations not themselves owning telegraph lines, but making special contracts for the transmission of telegrams over lines owned and managed by others. It will appear that the power of the telegraph company in this respect will be entirely taken away by the pending bill, and that the power of the associated press and similar associations will be greatly reduced. The bill will effectually take power away from the Western Union or any other private telegraph company by low rates which it secures to everybody, and by still lower rates which it secures commercial news associations.

VIGILANTES.

The Last of King Wade, the Terror of the Niobrara.

Yankton, Dak., Correspondence New York Sun.

Kid Wade, upon whom devolved the authority of Doc Middleton as leader of the Niobrara bandits, when the latter cutthroat had been sent to the penitentiary, was in the city a short time ago, where he was the recipient of marked attention from all classes. He was in charge of the vigilantes, who were taking him back to Nebraska to expiate his fiendish crimes. For a day and a half he held a levee here. Men, women and clergymen visited him, and so great was the anxiety to see him that it was proposed to hire the hall for what one of his captors with grim humor designated as "positively the last appearance of Kid Wade, the terror of the Niobrara." The authorities, however, began to move in the matter, and the fear of a habeas corpus impelled the avengers, who had no warrant of law to hold their prisoner, to take a hasty flight across the river, beyond the jurisdiction of Dakota. A few days later the report came back that the Kid, riddled with bullets, was seen hanging from a tree near the railroad. Thus perished the last of those desperadoes who had rendered life and property frightfully insecure throughout the Niobrara Valley.

In appearance Wade had none of the qualities of a leader. He was not striking either in form or feature. He doubtless possessed that brutal ferocity which was all sufficient when the laws were powerless. For years the gang of which he ultimately became the head, carried things with a high hand. Their number was such that resistance was out of the question. At certain times they started on their marauding expeditions, seizing openly horses, cattle, and other property, and driving away without effort at concealment. If the owner, on beholding all he possessed ruthlessly snatched from him, uttered a protest or made himself unpleasantly conspicuous, some of the gang shot him with as much sang froid as though he had been a dog, and when his distracted wife cast herself upon his body, the ruffians seized her, and after outraging her into insensibility, threw her upon her husband with a bullet through her head. Their movements were deliberate, and the terror which they had inspired made them fearless. At length those who had suffered, and who could not look with indifference on this horrible state of things, organized and began the work of extermination. Resistance was brief. There was system in the proceedings of the vigilantes. Time, expense, and sacrifice were expended in the pursuit of the cutthroats, and while one of them was known to live the organization would not disband. When a man was shown to belong to the gang he was hanged without hesitation, and his carcass perforated with bullets.

This kind of opposition was too much for the cowardly villains and they fled in all directions. The vigilantes followed like avenging angels. Wade was found in an obscure village, 300 miles from his accustomed haunts. He was caught near Le Mars, Ia., by four of the vigilantes, who, without a warrant and disregarding habeas corpus writs and extradition papers, seized the fugitive chief, and drove him before them, making a detour by way of Yankton to avoid any ambush that might be laid by his friends. Here Kid enjoyed his last triumph, as, reposing in a bed, with handcuffs on and covered by double-barreled guns heavily charged in the hands of his captors, he was gazed upon by the awe-struck crowds who came to behold the fallen chief of the Niobrara. The work of the vigilantes is done, and peace and security have returned to scenes to which they had long been strangers.

Persistence of the Beaver.

The quickness with which a colony discovers a wholesale attempt against their peace is astonishing; yet if their numbers are undisturbed, or diminished but gradually, even the presence of civilization will not drive them from their haunts. To-day beaver are returning to streams in Michigan long ago abandoned by their race, simply because they find themselves unmolested, the demand for beaver peltry being slight, and the prices paid out of all proportion to the labor entailed in trapping. It has been said that, if a dam or house be once injured by the hand of man, the colony at once disappears. But that this is fallacious is proved by the following: Twenty-two miles from Marquette, Michigan, on the Carp River, a beaver colony began the erection of a new dam. Though the embankment of a railway ran nearly parallel with the stream, and trains passed backward and forward daily, they seemed in no way disturbed, and worked steadily on until the water had risen a foot or more. The track master, observed that this endangered the line—for the embankment had been utilized as a wing of the dam—ordered the water drawn off. But the following day the beavers had repaired the damage done them, and the water was at its former height. Again and again and again was the dam cut through, and as often would it be repaired. All in all, it was cut and repaired some fifteen or twenty times ere the beavers were sufficiently discouraged to abandon their attempts.—From "The Beaver and his Works," by Dr. G. A. Stockwell, in Popular Science Monthly.