Birmingham Eccentric.

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BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

In the Supreme Court at Lansing, in the case of the application for the discharge of Hugh S. Peoples, on the ground of the illegality of his arrest, Judge Graves delivered the opinion of the Bench, denying the application, but saying that he may be admitted to bail. Judge Campbell dissented, holding that he should not be bailed.

St. Paul Episcopal church of Flint, one of the finest stone edifices in the state, was dedicated Wednesday.

A three-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, of Grand Rapids, was found smothered in its mother's arms.

The store of Camp, Morrell & Camp, Jackson, was entered in the rear basement on Wednesday night, and their entire stock of silks and satins, valued at $19,000, was stolen.

C. B. Ackley of Adrian, wholesale dealer in toys and notions, has made an assignment.

The treasurer of Marquette county resigned to-day. His accountabilities at present a short age of $18,000, and he has made an assignment of his entire personal and real property for the benefit of his bondsmen. It is thought that his bondsmen are reliable men and the county will not lose anything.

A fire in Ortonville on Wednesday burned the hardware store of Mr. Lockwood and the harness shop of Wm. Bingham, on the second floor. The goods were mostly saved.

During a violent wind and rain storm Thursday evening at Grand Rapids, the Hon. Thomas D. Gilbert, president of the City National bank, was thrown to the ground and suffered a compound fracture of an ankle. Other minor damages were caused by the storm.

William Sullivan and Isaac Ogden of Flint, were arrested in the act of robbing Walker E. Wright, an old farmer living near the city.

The assignee of the Tecumseh bank which recently failed gives the as the present status of affairs: Liabilities $49,296.47. To meet this there are nominal assets amounting to $48,211.65. Of these there are probably available $26,000, and this includes the property of Fitzsimmons, president of the bank, which amounts to $10,000.

The gale at Grand Haven Thursday night was so severe as to blow down far large smoke stacks and the scaffolding around those belonging to the mills of the Grand Haven lumber company.

The court house in Northport was burned Thursday morning, including the records of the probate court, the town library and Mr. Cutler's law library.

The shingle manufactories of Saginaw lately at their meeting on the 25th, fixed the price of x x x shingles at $3.65 per 1000.

N. F. Beckee and Co., merchants of Frankenlay, have failed to the amount of $21,000.

Hugh Peoples had been admitted to bail, giving bonds in the sum of $5,000.

Ice companies and private personals report so secured 2,500 tons during the late cold snap, but want about as much more.

Wm. Cole, of Grand Rapids, for merely a journalist of some repute, now charged with forging a mortgage, surrenders to the officers, but denies the charge of forgery, and says the signature of the complainant is genuine.

M. Sargent, agent of the Canada Southern Railway at Monroe, died Sunday of consumption.

James Phillips, a farmer near Millington, was found dead on Saturday with his throat cut by a razor. He had being nearly severed from his body. He had shown signs of insanity.

Police Justice Maier refused a warrant for Cox and Mrs. Schneider, charged by Superintendent Rogers with complicity in the murder of Martha Wilkin. Declining to accept opers' complaint, the prisoners were discharged Monday.

The suit of Hattie Holcomb against Judge Harris for breach of promise and seduction as been discontinued at Grand Rapids, on what condition the parties do not state.

A fire at Reed City Saturday night destroyed a office of the Clading and the building of T. Child, occupied as a harness shop. Loss $,000, partially insured.

The ferry steamer Algoma, which, until lately has made trips across the straits at Mackinaw, is now fast in the ice, two miles from Mackinaw city, and crossing is done on foot.

The stockholders of the St. Joseph county union of the Toledo & South Bend railroad guage railroad elected the following officers: John T. Wolf president, E. D. Thomas treasurer, and John A. McKinlay secretary, and a board of directors.

Austin, an old insane man, from Springport jumped from the express train at Marengo, as he was being taken to Kalamazoo, and horribly cut on the head. He was returned to his home.

The officers have recovered the entire lot of silks stolen from Camp, Morrill & Camp, of Jackson, on the 25th. E. H. Thomas, who has had office relations with James M. Welch, a young lawyer of Jackson, is implicated. He had been in the collection and insurance business in Jackson. He had disposed of several pieces of silk to W. B. Crane of Albion, which have been identified as part of the lot. The plunderers, though discovered, are not caught.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The session of the senate Wednesday was taken up with eulogies on the late Senator Matt Carpenter.

Capt. James B. Fulton, for many years chief engineer of the Illinois southern hospital for the insane, was killed by a falling elevator Tuesday.

It is reported that the venerable Judge Drummond, of the United States district court for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, is about to retire and be succeeded by Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, Ill.

Four masked robbers entered the house of Charles Humebright, in New Portage, O., only two daughters being at home. They made the girls take off their shoes and stockings, tied one to the safe and the other to the stove, threatening to burn one and blow up the other unless they opened the safe. They took $40.

Mrs. Garfield received the verdict of the jury as her finding also, in her suit for $50,000 against Col. Rockwell. She said the verdict was not a surprise to her, and the news did not drive from her face the deadness it has worn since the 2d of July.

At Minneola fifteen persons are said to be suffering from trichinjin, from eating ham at a party, and three have died.

Finding a package of white powder on his mantel piece, Judge Caldwell of St. Louis, threw it in the fire, which was followed by a terrific explosion, and severe injuries to the judge.

Strawberries are plenty in the market at Jacksonville, Fla., and W. H. Pillow, the great shipper begins to ship north.

In the Thomas insurance forgery case at Buffalo, juror Smith became wildly insane.

The old Murat mansion in Tallahassee, Florida, occupied many years by the Princess Murat, widow of Prince Charles Murat, son of Napoleon's favorite, king of Naples, was burned Thursday night.

The wind storm of Thursday night reached Saratoga, N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Trees, fencing, wrecking houses, barns, trees, telephone and telegraph wires, and causing heavy losses generally.

Cincinnati reports 72 new cases of small-pox.

Two more victims of the late Shanesville, O., disaster, making also fatal cases, died yesterday. Three more will probably die.

Mrs. Mary Ann Canfield, relict of the late Capt. Augustus Canfield, and daughter of Gen. Lewis Cass, died at her home in New York on the 29th inst. But one of the Cass's family remain, Lewis, Edward, of Newport, R. I.

By a collision on the L. S. & M. S. railroad near Sturgis, two freight trains, including 15 cars and the engines, were wrecked.

For the wank of vaccine virus at Hong Kong, the authorities there vaccinate with mucilage.

The steamer Mary Latham lately brought 676 passengers to San Francisco from Panama, with a clean bill of health, signed by Lockhead and Consul Mosby.

Judge Blatchford, of New York, is spoken of as Justice Hunt's probable successor on the Supreme bench.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., the well known Unitarian minister of New York, died at his home on Monday afternoon.

Kansas City papers are agitated over the report that County clerk Green has been increasing the valuation from $1,500 to $10,000, and when the taxes were paid, pocketed the difference.

Financial distress, and financial failures are reported in various parts of Europe.

Judge Cox has set Friday for the hearing of the motion for a new trial, in the Guiteau case, at which time he will also call the jurors who are charged with reading the news papers, who may testify under oath as to the genuineness of their signatures

Frank Hill, formerly the cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, Newark, pleaded guilty before the U. S. court on Tuesday and was sentenced to fifteen years in state's prison.

A tramp named Wm. Steel called on Mrs. Isabel, 2 miles from Logansport, for supper, and finding her alone, outraged her person and fled. The neighbors immediately rallied, pursued, caught and hung him, and then piled brush on his body and burned him, past recognition

The physicians who attended on President Garfield will not present a bill, but make a statement of their services, and trust congress for a suitable remuneration.

At Navajo, N. M., on Tuesday, White and O'Neil quarrelled in the latter's saloon. White shot O'Neil dead, and then fired a gun in a corner of the saloon, to look possession of the place, and went to selling O'Neil's liquors.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 25.—In the senate, Senator Blair's bill to appropriate $15,000,000 this year, $14,000,000 next year, and so on, the sum being diminished $1,000,000 each year for eight years, to aid education in the South, is earnestly endorsed by Southern members.

The house committee on ways and means have agreed to report in favor of the McKinley bill, which reverses the decision of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the classification of hoop iron, cotton ties, and steel bloons, and increases the duties thereon. The bill to increase the H. R. pension bill passed the house by a vote of 157 to 5. Most of the opposition came from the democratic side.

In the senate to-day Senator Miller of California introduced the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to enforce the treaty stipulations in relation to chinese immigrants, and gave notice that he would call it up to morrow. Mr. Hoar presented three memorials, by numerous signed, asking legislation for the punishment of polygamy. Laid on the table with pending bills. Senator Van Wyck offered a resolution requesting the secretary of the interior to suspend the surveys of public lands under what is known as the deposit system, and the committee on public lands to inquire into the alleged abuses under this system. Laid over.

Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Logan introduced a bill providing for the distribution of pure vaccine matter; Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the counterfeiting of United States rates, bonds and other securities; Mr. Beck, one to provide for the erection of a public building at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Morrill reported Senator Ryan's bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands therefor.

In the house, Mr. Townsend offered a resolution, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the Piute and Navajo Indians in acts of hostility against the government, and calling on the Secretary of Interior for information. Mr. Hiscock introduced the further consideration of the resolution offered by him from the committee on foreign affairs, requesting the President to furnish a list of American citizens confined in English prisons, he postponed until Tuesday.

January 30.—The senate discussed the Sherman funding bill and amendments thereto, without coming to a vote. Mr. Edmunds reported favorably substitutes for the bills for a board of commissioners on the Alabama commission for the distribution of unappropriated moneys. Mr. Ferry, Mich., a bill to provide a water route from Lake Michigan to Lake Ariel in Pennsylvania, for the transportation. In the house bill was introduced to repeal all laws giving grants of land to certain states and railroad companies, declaring their rights to them forfeited; also, resolution to regulate, limit and suspend the importation of Chinese laborers; also calling on the Secretary of State for a list of all promotions, removals and appointments in the consular service since March 1, 1877.

Jan. 31.—In the house Mr. Robinson's joint resolution withdrawing public lands granted railroads but unearned by them; and opening the same to settlement, was withdrawn by him on the ground that it did not cover all grants of that kind. He offered a substitute so worded as to cover all grants of that nature, except as to Pacific railroads, which he omitted because of the fact that a bill has been reported by similar resolution relating exclusively to them. Referred to the committee appointed last week.

FOREIGN.

The parliamentary election in the north riding of Yorkshire, yesterday, resulted in the election of the conservative candidate, Hon. Guy Guthrie Dowdey, by 386 majority over Mr. Wedgwood, liberal.

It is reported that a wealthy lady, who is believed to be an English woman, is busily engaged in the organization of a strong band of immigrants in Hungary, who are to be supplied with large amounts of money, and to have made arrangements for obtaining ammunition in large quantities. The military authorities have given orders for her arrest and conveyance to Vienna, for trial.

The minister of agriculture for Ontario has been for some months in consultation with the veterinary department of the imperial council respecting the admission of breeding cattle from the United States subject to the same quarantine as cattle from Great Britain undergo. It is probable that such importation will be allowed without subjecting Canada to being placed on the schedule list in the united kingdom.

On Jan. 26, the Fifty-third regiment of infantry, for some time past stationed at Manchester, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Dublin. Several regiments now at Aldershot have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Egypt if a military demonstration there should appear to be necessary.

At St. Petersburg, Jan. 26, the Russian official journals denounced bitterly the British agitation in favor of the oppressed Jews in Russia, and say it comes with bad grace from a country that oppresses Irish and Indian provinces.

Rossini, husband of Christine Nilsson, has gone crazy over his losses in the late financial panic in Paris.

After a long and eloquent speech of Gambetta, in which he repudiated the insinuations that he aspired to the Dictatorship, he proposed that the clause in favor of the scrutin de liste be inserted in the committee's resolution, and that the final paragraph of the resolution, which the government opposed, namely, the one assuring that it is expedient to revise the constitutional laws be voted upon first. The proposal was made primarily in the hope that the Chamber would not ratify itself by reversing the decision it had just recorded on Barodet's amendments in favor of the revision of the Constitution in its entirety. The Chamber adopted the paragraph by a vote of 282 to 187. Gambetta then announced his resignation. Gambetta afterward held an interview with President Grevy, and after a long consultation refused positively to withdraw his resignation, and President Grevy received his application to M. Freycinet to form a new ministry. There is the most intense excitement in financial, commercial, and political circles, and bulletins are issued half hourly.

The London Daily News, commenting on Blaine's South American correspondence, says President Arthur has judiciously repudiated the rain and violent language of Blaine and no European country should be permitted to enter into engagements with any nation on the American Continent without leave from the United States.

M. de Freycinet has not yet definitely undertaken the formation of a Cabinet. Gambetta has promised not to offer any opposition. It is said Ferry is disposed to accept office in the new Cabinet.

A Berlin correspondent states that on the whole the press there regard Gambetta's fall with deep satisfaction.

The Union (semi-official) bank of Paris, suspended Jan. 30.

Telegrams confirm the suspension of the Union Generale, and mention that another large bank failure is impending. Rumor is current in London that the bank of England may put up its rate to 7 per cent. The bank of Belgium has advanced its rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

In Paris, Jan. 30th, Leon Say accepted the portfolio of finance. He counted on the acceptance with certain conditions that have not yet been made public. Gen. Billot has been given the office of minister of war in the new cabinet.

Freycinet's cabinet is accepted. In the Chamber of Deputies he read its programme. It set forth that the policy of the government will be one above all calculated to establish peace in the minds of the people, and at home and abroad it will be mild and conciliatory. Liberty and progress are necessary for France. The government will apply in a liberal sense the laws relative to the press and the right of public meeting. A bill will be submitted sanctioning the right of association, while maintaining the rights of the State. The revision of the Constitution ought to be postponed until the expiration of the term of the present Legislature. The judicial, military and educational reforms initiated by the late Cabinet will be preserved with. The efforts of the Cabinet will be directed to giving an impetus to labor. Nations do not live by politics, but by business. The government does not intend to propose the compulsory conversion of perpetual rents, nor the purchase of railways by the States. No efforts will be spared to arrive at a definite solution of the tariff questions, and for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Receipts of wheat during the past week amounted to 86,000 bushels, against 116,000 bushels during the corresponding week of the year since. Shipments for the same periods were 85,700 bushels and 16,000 bushels.

FOWL.—Dressed chickens were scarce and firm at 7c lb. Turkeys were in fair demand and ample supply, at 10@12c per lb.

WHEAT—White ⅌ bu	$1 20 @ 1 38
Red ⅌ bu	90 @ 1 00
CORN—⅌ bu	64 @ 65
OATS—⅌ bu new	40 @ 42
APPLES—per bbl	3 75 @ 4 50
BARLEY—⅌ bu	1 00 @ 2 15
CHEESE—Michigan and Mich. ⅌ lb	13 @ 14
DAIRY FRUIT—Apples, ⅌ lb	6½@ 7
Apricots	20 @ 25
Peaches	20 @ 25
CRANBERRIES—Wild (per bbl)	8 00 @ 9 00
Cultivated	7 50 @ 9 00
BEANS—⅌ bu	2 00 @ 2 50
Hand-picked ⅌ bu	2 25 @ 2 50
BUTTER—⅌ lb	21 @ 24
EGGS—⅌ dozen	21 @ 22
DRESSED HOGS—⅌ 100 lb	7 50 @ 7 85
ROLL—⅌ doz	18 @ 21
POULTRY—⅌ lb	10 @ 12½
HIDES—⅌ lb green	6 @ 8
HIDES—⅌ lb cured	8 @ 9
HOPS—⅌ lb	20 @ 25
POTATOES—⅌ bu	55 @ 1 05
SHEEP PELTS—each	50 @ 1 25
TALLOW—⅌ lb	7½@ 8
WOOL—⅌ lord	30 @ 35

Detroit Live Stock Market.

The trade started to-day in a sluggish firm. Butchering cattle were sold at an advance of 15@20c. Shipping grades were active, the same as last week. Good weers, 20c lower. Sheep were very dull, with prices quoted at 40@50c lower than last week; good stock 25c 300 lower. Hogs were sold at an advance of 25c.

CATTLE.	
Steers extra, per cwt	4 50 @ 4 65
Steers shippers	4 30 @ 4 00
Steers butchers	3 00 @ 3 50
Steers common grades	3 00 @ 4 00
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs	5 85 @ 5 90

A COMPOSITION ON BRASS.—At a meeting of the Jersey City æsthetic society the other evening Mr. Rossiter Johnsin came forward in the character of an awkward school-boy and read the following "composition:"

"Brass is a very useful metal. Some high authorities hold that it is two metals—tin and copper—thoroughly mixed together. I think they warm them before mixing. If I had got them I think I would mix them with less brass. The swell name of brass is bronze. Brass is used in making door-keys, brass-headed nails, brass polkehen's buttons, æsthetic lectures, tool boxes, brass-headed gold ladies, popularity, antique door-knobs, kibobs for the horns of too-enthusiastic cows, French horns, counterfeit money, and other articles of daily comfort. It is said that some people build their entire fortunes on it, especially insurance agents and newspaper reporters, but I think this must be untrue, as it would render their soft and sympathetic checks very hard. The Bible tells us that brass was partly of brass, but it was not his cheek. Unfortunately, his feet were of clay, and when he got his ankles wet in going to a reception one rainy Saturday afternoon, the result was spontaneous amputation.

"Once there was a man made entirely of brass. He was 105 feet high, and was very much admired, especially by the young ladies who adore tall men. I suppose he commanded a regiment of militia, for he was called Col. Osius. But at the age of 56 he lost his life by an earthquake, and his old clothes were sold to a Jew, who carried them away on the backs of 900 camels.

Since then they have not built people entirely of this metal, but have confined it to the territory bounded on the north by the temple, on the east by the pipe, on the south by the jaw, on the west by the rear, capital, Assurance.

Fidelia Olmstead, a sister of John Newhall, a pioneer of Sturgis, aged 71, was found lifeless, in a sitting posture at her bedside, on Monday morning, where she had been since Saturday evening before. She was attired for bed, the bed clothes turned down, pillow shams removed, and in attempting to get into bed had died with heart disease. She was a widow, and lived alone.

Michigan's Advantages in Transportation Facilities.

The great advantages possessed by the people of Michigan in the variety and the cheapness of the means of transportation between their farms, manufactories, and mines, and the great body of consumers outside the state, are these:

1. Almost the entire state has short rail communication with the lake ports, and thus can secure water transportation at cheap rates to the west, the east, the southeast and the Atlantic coast for its grain, lumber, iron, salt, fruit, and other products.

2. It is traversed by railroads intimately connected, with all of the great east and west trunk lines, and the lowest rail rates to the west, the east, the southeast and the Atlantic coast are thus be obtained at all times by its shippers.

3. Its railroad lines are interwoven with each other to an unusual degree, and every important junction or point of contact enjoys the advantage of competition, and gets the benefit of low through rates. For some years the average charge for carrying freight at all the roads doing business in Michigan has been so low as to make them vigorous competitors during the season of navigation with the lake lines.

4. The points in Michigan at which rival railroads come in contact are so numerous, and their lines cross each other so frequently, that no combinations of a great trunk, or trunk lines, and no pooling of interests on their part, can prevent local competition from making itself felt. The experience of the state shows that the statement and the shipping points of Michigan have not been without the benefits of competition even at times when the railroads were in theory acting in entire harmony.

5. Michigan is several hundred miles nearer the seaboard than either Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota or Dakota, and practically the same distance, the other grain producing territories of the northwest, which also have cheap lands for sale in large quantities. Yet all the state ships will feed in New York for the same price, whether raised in Michigan or farther west, but it can be carried to New York from Michigan at a cheaper rate than from any point beyond the lakes; therefore the farmer in this state can get for his crop a price as much higher than that which his western competitor can realize, equal to the cost of freight are in his favor. As a matter of fact it has during the last few years cost the farmers of the northwest from seven to ten cents more per bushel to reach the market the exported wheat than it has those of Michigan, and this difference the producers of this state have realized in the shape of better prices. What is true of wheat, the most valuable staple of this region, is also true of the other surplus products which seek an eastern, and ultimate foreign market.

6. From nearly all the principal cities of Michigan shipments can be made on the most advantageous terms to the eastern consumers of the Atlantic points. Many interior towns now compete with Detroit in this respect, and the tendency of railroad management is toward the multiplication of shipping points and points of direct through shipment.—*Michigan and Its Resources," issued by the State Commissioner of Immigration.*

HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

BULLETIN 17.

Reports to the state board of health, Lansing, by 53 observers of diseases in different parts of the state, show causes of sickness during the week ending Jan. 21, 1882, as follows:

DISEASES, IN ORDER OF ALLEGED AREA OF PREVALENCE.	Number and per cent of observers by whom each disease was reported. Number.	Per cent.
1 Rheumatism	39	74
2 Bronchitis	37	70
3 Neuralgia	35	66
4 Consumption of lungs	34	64
5 Intermittent fever	32	60
6 Tonsilitis	32	60
7 Pneumonia	25	47
8 Influenza	23	43
9 Remittent fever	21	40
10 Diphtheria	21	40
11 Diarrhea	17	32
12 Typho-malarial fever	15	28
13 Typhoid fever (eccentric)	14	26
14 Erysipelas	11	21
15 Scarlet fever	9	17
16 Whooping cough	9	17
17 Membranous croup	9	17
18 Measles	8	15
19 Inflammation of Bowels	8	15
20 Simple croup	2	4
21 Small pox	1	2
22 Cholera morbus	1	2
23 Puerperal fever	1	2
24 Chicken pox	1	2
25 Dysentery	1	2
26 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	2
27 Laryngitis	1	2
28 Intoxication	1	2
29 Albuminuria	1	2
30 Jaundice	1	2
31 Psoriasis	1	2
32 Hysteria	1	2
33 Synovitis	1	2
34 Gangrene	1	2
35 Congestion of lungs	1	2
36 Dropsy	1	2
37 Pleurisy	1	2
38 Inflammation of brain	1	2

For the week ending Jan. 21, 1882 the reports indicate that consilitis, influenza, typhoid fever, whooping cough and rheumatism considerably increased, and scarlet fever, erysipelas, inflammation of the bowels and cerebro-spinal meningitis considerably decreased in area of prevalence.

Cases of small-pox were reported as follows: 12, at Leesburg, in Prairie Ronde township, Kalamazoo Co., Jan. 12; 9, at Geneva, Van Buren Co., Jan. 16, believed to have been brought from Chicago; 7 (convalescent), at Bay City, Jan. 23; 2 (new), at Grand Rapids, Jan. 23; 2, at Dowagiac, Jan. 23; 1, tramp from Grand Rapids, at Marshall, Jan. 21; 1 (new), at Monroe, Jan 16; also in Menominee Co., Jan. 23; and at Escanaba, Delta Co., for the week ending Jan. 14.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.
LANSING MICH., Jan. 27, 1882.

The latest use of nitro-glycerine is to make a one per cent. solution, moisten cotton with it, and put the latter in a decayed tooth. This is said to effectually relieve the ache.

The bones in a child are soft being cartilaginous, and padded with fat. As a consequence they yield to a blow and do not transmit the shock readily. For this reason a fall does not hurt a child so much as it does an adult person.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost. Ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.
Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.
LEWIT BREWER.

Bolivia and Chili have concluded a treaty of peace, Bolivia ceding to Chili all the Bolivian sea coast line.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a staunch temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, some two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him. He was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in *Hop Bitters.*

Warnor Prize Essay.

Comets are seen in their simplest form as faint patches of nebulous light. They are usually circular or oval in outline, without a distinct nucleus, and of brightness from center to circumference. At a later stage of development the comet shows a diffused brightness in its central parts, known as central condensation.

When a large comet approches the sun, the structure becomes far more complex. The center condensation gains intensity. Finally, from the disc of light appears near its center, which shines with a light approximating that of the planets. This is called the nucleus.

NUCLEUS HAS NO DEFINITE MAGNITUDE.

Observers with powerful telescopes usually find that what we commonly call the nucleus has no definite magnitude. It continually measures less and less in proportion to the disk. The inference is that the real nucleus, if it consists of a single solid body, must be very small, and much obscured by the upon which surrounds it. Actually the nucleus appears to shrink in size as it approaches the sun. The most plausible explanation seems to be, that the heat liberated from the sun, makes the real nucleus gets hotter and brighter and at the same time, the vapors near it become more transparent. Other explanations have been offered which we have no space to consider.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE TAIL.

The strange appearance of the tail and the gigantic dimensions it sometimes attains, are well calculated to arrest the attention of mankind. It is not wonderful that the ancients should have regarded it with trembling apprehension, nor is it surprising that, even in our days it excites an absorbing curiosity among the educated, and the superstitious terrors of the ignorant. The matter of which it is composed must be exceedingly tenuous, almost incomprehensible degree; for even when it is millions of miles in diameter, the light of the faintest stars is seen through it with scarcely diminished brightness.

Yarn is made in a stright line.

Near the head, it often appears to consist of two streams of matter issuing from either side of the coma with a dark channel of separation between. The tail at this point generally appears much less diffuse than at some distance, from whatever direction the space it is viewed. We must, therefore, conclude that its interior is nearly or quite free from matter, and that it is a hollow cone, or portion of a cone, as far as the dark channel extends. Beyond that point we may suppose that the interior fills up by gradual diffusion from the nucleus. In some cases, and especially with small comets, the dark channel is wholly wanting, or but faintly indicated.

CURVED PORTION OF THE TAIL.

In order to give an idea of the situation of the tail in space, let us imagine a line from the sun continually prolonged through the moving head of a comet into space beyond. We shall always find the tail extending nearly opposite the sun, in the general direction of this prolongation, but curved more or less backward from it, in the direction from which the comet is moving. Sometimes we find more than one tail—each distinguished by the degree of its backward inclination. They have indeed, been observed on this ground and found conformable to three general types.

A Kansas Canning House.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Rural World describes the rush of a canning establishment at Lawrence, Kan. Company commenced operation at the opening of the first sweet corn, and closed a couple of weeks ago, with the close of, sweet potato season. Altogether they have put up over a million cans. The finishing touch was the putting up of sixty to seventy thousand cans of sweet potatoes—a branch of the business that is entirely new, but seems to be a success. Kansas, pluck and enterprise, to be ahead in any new undertaking. The factory paid one dollar per bushel for all the sweet potatoes they could get. There is a new branch of the canning business, I will give the modus operandi. The potatoes are first washed, then put into large wire baskets of from one to of two or three bushels, then steamed or boiled in a large cauldron of boiling water until thoroughly cooked, after which they are pressed out into long tubes and paired by scores of women, girls and boys, who are paid from five to eight cents an hour for their work. After being neatly pared, they are thrown into large tubs, and pounded with a common maul, until, they are thoroughly mashed, when they are ready for canning, which is done the same as other fruits.

During the peach season, the factory put up two or three car loads daily. The peaches came mostly from Septuler county, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The growers of the peaches received from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, and the average cost was about thirty cents per bushel, delivered at the door. To an Arkansas peach grower, the above may seem cheap for peaches, but this was all net to the grower—no freight or commission.

The Lawrence Canning Company design making extensive additions to these already large works next season. Last year they put up about 300,000 cans of tomatoes, and this year they will put up a million cans. The finishing touch was the putting up of sixty to seventy thousand cans of sweet potatoes—a branch of the business that is entirely new, but seems to be a success. Kansas, pluck and enterprise, to be ahead in any new undertaking. The factory paid one dollar per bushel for all the sweet potatoes they could get. There is a new branch of the canning business, I will give the modus operandi. The potatoes are first washed, then put into large wire baskets of from one to of two or three bushels, then steamed or boiled in a large cauldron of boiling water until thoroughly cooked, after which they are pressed out into long tubes and pared by scores of women, girls and boys, who are paid from five to eight cents an hour for their work. After being neatly pared, they are thrown into large tubs, and pounded with a common maul, until, they are thoroughly mashed, when they are ready for canning, which is done the same as other fruits.

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THE FRANCO-ENGLISH TUNNEL—The work in connection with the Channel tunnel experiments at the cove heading at Shakespeare cliff, Dover, have been so successful that the first quarter of a mile is now completed. What looks especially encouraging is that the engineers are able to gradually increase the rate of progress. It has taken them 1 month to excavate 50 feet per day, and in addition to this the soil is now quite dry, there being a total absence of water, the presence of which proved a source of much delay in the Abbot's cliff heading. There are about 80 men engaged on the works. They are working two eight and two night day shifts, but it is proposed shortly to have an extra shift working eight hours with a view to expedition. Work is boring is done on Sunday, the men being chiefly employed on that day in lengthening the double line of metals by which the tunnel is carrying the clay put travel. The tunnel is advanced several yards under the sea in the direction of the Admiralty pier.—*Ex. Jews.*

The Russians intend to build in the Shipka Pass, midway between the village of Shipka and St. Nicholas, the summit of the Pass, a chapel, a monastery and a seminary. The walls are to be five feet thick, and built of stone, well—built by the Turks—which furnishes the sole water supply.

Creosotum may be very nice for illuminating or lubricating purposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is looked upon as the standard cough remedy.

Despondency, on account of financial reverses, ruined fortunes, and poverty, is liable to blow out his brains with a shot gun.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives alacrity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek the fresh and fair roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Judson Wilson's house between Milan and Ypsilanti, caught fire from the chimney, Tuesday night, and burned. Loss $4,000, partially insured.

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. Vegetine is composed of substances identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the purpose, it is found to supply the deficiency the cause of the disease.

James' Tonic Pills.

Why suffer from indigestion and constipation, when 25 cents worth of James' Tonic Pills will assist digestion, regulate the bowels, purify the blood, and make you feel like a new creature?

Jas. E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

That Terrible

indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

It Tells Its Own Story.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 5, '79.

By the way, I will say that Hop Bitters Elixir the best cough remedy that I can find at our druggists. We always use it.

L. S. PRATT, Pub. Republican.

All diseases arising from Biliousness or Torpid Liver, are quickly cured by the use of Ball's Vegetable Sicilian Bitters. See notice of Africa and Oil Liniment in another column.

How often we hear middle aged people say regarding their ailments, "Why, my mother gave them Hop Bitters." Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family now, it is sure, safe, and good." Hop Bitters, medicine with such a record as that! Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic Bitters are another gold mine; and Arnica and Oil Liniment is just what it is recommended to be.

Rescued From Death.

William H. Coughlin, Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough, that kept me from work. I thought I could not get my food down to do that, and I was confined to my bed. In 1878 I was attacked with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I could not work at one time I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. The doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over hundreds in doctors bills and medicine. I was at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me to try BALL'S WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I took it, when my cough ceased, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say that this remedy saved my life.

RESCUED FROM DEATH!

The following statement of William H. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., cannot doubtless be of great benefit to many who are liable that we beg to ask for it the attention of invalids. In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I could not work at one time I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. The doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over hundreds in doctors bills and medicine. I was at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me to try BALL'S WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friend thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for past three years.

I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs may be induced to call for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work."

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich. Agents.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles is now discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. It has in hundreds cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using this soothing, healing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electric Belts are humbugs and should be avoided. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, Itching Piles, Blind Piles, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, but is sufficient to say, that I find it is the most powerful healing remedy I have ever found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00.

HENRY & CO., Proprietors, New York City.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

The profound originality of christianity consists in its being exclusively religious; in its making no pretension to resolve the questions of pure science or social organization; in its never having ventured upon this slippery territory, where all other religions have been lost; in its being strictly and resolutely restrained to the re-establishing of moral harmony—to reconciling man with God, and man with man.—*Eugene Bersier.*

Ex-Governor R. C. McCormick, of Arizon, has purchased 10,000 acres in Mexico, whereon he purposes cultivating coffee.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Press and Knickerbocker* says: "The largest following we know of is that of St. Jacob's Oil; for where St. Jacob's Oil is, there rheumatism is not."

An entire edition of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse was recently confiscated by order of the authorities, for the reason that it contained several passages from Edmund Burke's "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Disc