Birmingham Eccentric.

WRITEHEAD & MITCHEL, PUBLISHERS.

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

East Tawas is to be connected with its lumber dumps on the Au Gres by telephone.

The new water works at Ludington saved a heavy conflagration this week.

August Hopner living some six miles from Coopersville kicked his mother causing contusion of the brain. She lived but a short time.

John Hanna of Leoni, a mason, had one of his eyes struck by a chip of stone from his chisel some time ago, and had eye removed at an Ann Arbor.

Coal has been struck at three of four places on than a half mile of the round house at Jackson. The average thickness of the vein is three feet, although it is claimed it attains a thickness of six feet in places. Fire clay of a very superior quality was also found.

Myriads of bugs are devastating the orchards in different parts of Jackson Co. They invaded an orchard half a mile east of Jackson, and in a short time had despoiled it of its fruit. It is feared that the fruit in nine-tenths of the orchards in the east portions of the county is wholly destroyed. The pest not only eats fruit but consumes the leaves of apple and other trees. So far no remedies have been found that will stay their ravages. They fly about in countless numbers, and are very active in their movements.

Evidence is reported which if true will lead to a lynching. It is claimed that allegg received from J. R. Price $20,000. In consideration of an increase of the Star Service on the route from Corpus Christi, Tex., and also report that Kelling divided the money equally with Brady.

Mrs. Scoville writes an open letter to Rev. Hicks stating that the autopsy shows that her brother was insane, and asserts that she will begin legal proceedings to get possession of his body and the property left by him to Dr. Hicks.

A tidal wave 15 feet high struck the Friendly Islands, April 25th. At Tongatee all the churches were destroyed. Two thousand houses were leveled, stores and copra houses with their contents were swept away.

News from Belfast is to the effect that Stephen Farbell, the victim of Eugene Webster's jealous frenzy, will die. His body and lower limbs are totally paralyzed, and he is unable to move.

A stack 8 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, has been erected at the Calumet mine, in connection with the water works. The pipe will hold about 75,000 gallons. The pipe is now being constructed in a wooden tower, which will be finished, have rounding stairs to the top, from where a good view of the surrounding country will be obtained.

Wilber Sayer, an estimable young man, shot himself with probably fatal effect at his home in Saginaw City. Cause unknown.

Mourne people are now enjoying turtle eggs and pronounce them fine eating.

Manistee is to have fully water works put in with seven 100 hydrants.

The people of Niles to the number of 300 enjoyed a free ride to Elkhart over the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R. R. just completed. The guests were entertained at the opera house with music and a banquet.

Great sorrow is expressed at South Haven on account of the drowning in Lake Michigan of Mr. O. R. Foote of the National Bank and Miss Kittie Underwood, a young couple who went out for an evening's ride upon the water. The upset a squall struck the boat and capsized it suddenly.

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Prof. Bauer of Big Rapids keeps snakes in his orchard to keep away the rats and mice, and it is said they do work well and harm nothing else. The next thing in order is a law making it a penalty to kill snakes.

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Francis Graves, of the Plain Dealer, Hastings, has been complained of in the United States District Court for circulating obscene literature through the mails. He gave bail to appear for trial August 12, at Grand Rapids.

Kalkaska rejoices in a good grass crop. A. A. Abbott, one of the original platters of Kalkaska Village, said at present is the oldest resident, has sold his house and lot. Mr. Abbott will so jurn for a time at Charlevoix.

The corner stone of a new Episcopal church at Harbor Springs has just been laid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wesleyan female college, Cincinnati, has been offered for sale by the sheriff under foreclosure proceedings. The appraisement was $130,000, but under the law it could not be sold for less than two thirds of the appraisement. Not a bid was received, hence a new appraisement must be effected. The Methodists under the lead of Bishops Walden and Bishop Wiley have made an earnest effort to secure $30,000 with which to save the college, but only $20,000 were obtained, and the effort was finally abandoned.

The steamer John Lomas, which collided with the Scioto, has been tied up in a suit of damages, brought by Capt. Booth of the Scioto. The various owners in the boats are disposing of their property so as to protect themselves against suits for damages.

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Independent leaders in Pennsylvania think there is no hope of uniting the Republican party upon one ticket.

A serious fight occurred on the dock at Jersey City between strikers and laborers. One of each party was killed and several on both sides were injured.

Mrs. Scoville's bouquet, which was not given to Guiteau, contained a supply of arsenic, sufficient to kill several men.

Several business prosecutions for violations of the Sunday observance law have been begun. Boston papers announce the death of six boys from lockjaw induced by toy pistol wounds.

The number of killed in Texarkana by the recent cyclone is now reported to be 55. The citizens are still at work removing the debris in search of the bodies.

The mill and lumber yards of B. M. Holmes, Ogemaw, Wis., burned at a loss of $150,000.

East & Lewis mill of Lima, O., burned at a loss of $80,000.

Iron discharged at Cincinnati, owing to failure to convict. A riot occurred as the employes of the Cleveland rolling mills were returning home. The iron-union men being attacked one of them fired a pistol shot and wounded one. Connely quite seriously.

Burglars forced the safe of the Italo-American bank in the State Zetlunr, New York, and secured $6,000 in greenbacks.

Dr. Thompson, the famous marshal of Austin, shot Jack Harris, the gambler, to death at San Antonio, and the best known gambler in the state, killing him instantly. Thompson escaped.

Several heavy fires were raging at the same time in the lower end of New York Friday night and Saturday morning. Total damage estimated at about $330,000.

Capt. Payne, by conference with Secretary Teller, learned that it would be prudent to enter Indian territory with colonists in defiance of law.

The house has voted $50,000 to Mrs. Garfield, and the senate has voted the late President on salary account, and both the house and the senate have passed the pension bills granting monthly allowances of $50 each to the widow of Gen. Custer and the daughter of President Taylor.

Thirty bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the building at Texarkana. The work of search for the missing is still going on. Fifteen persons are still missing and are supposed to be under the ruins.

A fearful storm swept the fertile and populous sections of the Black Hills, known as Spearfish and Red Water, Jan. Two thousand acres of magnificent grain nearly ready for harvest were destroyed and a section of the country four miles wide and thirty long was devastated.

A notary bleach in Adams & Co's paper mill, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, exploded wrecking a large part of the mill, fatally killing one man and severely, if not fatally, injuring another.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died Sunday evening last. Her physicians had but little hope that she would recover since Saturday, when pyemia and uremia set in.

Leadville's mayor and councilmen have been found and sent to jail for contempt of court.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad has been purchased by the Standard Coal and Iron Company. The capital is $75,000,000, and the corporation controls most of the coal and iron of the Hocking Valley. It is understood that the Vanderbilts are said to be interested, will die. His body and lower limbs are totally paralyzed, and he is unable to move.

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The House was occupied with the General Deficiency bill, and there was an unpleasant controversy over the claim to appropriate to settlement of the bills growing out of General Garfield's illness. The matter was finally referred to the conference committee on the Deficiency bill, and it will probably be disposed of this session. Mr. Taylor asked and obtained unanimous consent to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the widow of the late President Garfield $50,000, less any sum paid to him on account of his salary as President. The bill was read and passed unanimously.

July 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Anthony, introduced a bill repealing so much of the Army appropriation act as provides for the payment of Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. Referred. Mr. Windom offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of the declarations of Edward Lytton Bulwer and Clayton upon the ratification of the Clayton-Bolwer treaty, and for any other documents referred to in the instructions of Secretary Frelinghuysen to Minister Lowell dated May 8 1882. Adopted. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, the Internal Revenue bill having been laid aside informally. The bill was passed.

In the House Mr. Hiscock from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill reported that the committee had been unable to agree. After discussion the House voted to recede from its disagreement with the Senate and to ask for further conference. Messrs. Cannon Hiscock and Atkins were re-appointed as conferees on the Legislative bill and Messrs Hiscock, Robinson and Cox were appointed conferees on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments, including the Hennepin Canal amendment, were non-concurred in.

July 17.—The Senate resumed consideration of the internal revenue bill, Mr. Beck giving notice that he would antagonize the naval and every other bill until that measure was disposed of. The presiding officer stated that the pending amendment was the motion of Mr. Beck reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound. Mr. Beck supported the proposition as being one of substantial relief. Mr. Sherman said the bill reduced taxes from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and it was best to take it as it was and not embark upon a wide sea of general discussion upon the question of taxation. Pending discussion the bill was not passed.

In the House Mr. Robinson introduced several resolutions in the interest of American citizens in British prisons; also a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for instructions under which Commodore Nicholson threatened to open fire on the city of Alexandria under certain contingencies, and to inform the government whether American sailors and officers were performing police duty in Alexandria under the British Admiral, and if so, by what authority. Referred. Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of privilege, which involved a bitter personal controversy between him and Mr. Robinson.

FOREIGN.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IN FULL RETREAT FOR THE INTERIOR.

The European Quarter Destroyed and Hundreds Massacred.

The European quarter of Alexandria, including the exchange and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts who committed horrible atrocities. At midnight Friday morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered and crews sent to the rescue. They found about 100 Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered on the bank. They had maintained themselves throughout the night, and towards daylight their ammunition gave out. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and convicts, joined by the lower classes and some land pirates, proceeded to sack the city and kill every christian they could find, setting all European quarter on fire. From the part they were defending the Europeans could hear shrieks and cries and reports of pistols and arms. Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight. Later the British troops entered Alexandria, and found 1,500 Arabs dead, and 2,000 wounded. There has been great loss of property. The English, American, French, Italian and Austrian consulates were burned.

John Bright has withdrawn from the British cabinet on account of his disapproval of the government's Egyptian policy.

Alexandria's gates are guarded by the British. The fire in the city is not yet under control. Two miles of burning buildings are reported. Arabi Pasha is at the head of a small army, probably not far from the coast. His troops are said to be deserting him in detachments. The British remain masters of the field.

RIOTING IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Fire at Alexandria Under Control.

Sanguinary rioting prevails in Cairo despite the endeavors of the authorities to maintain order. The Grand council is preparing to leave with his countrymen. The Italian consul advises the Italians to go to Ismalia.

The bombarding at Alexandria almost extinguished the Egyptian corps of artillerymen, which was the best branch of the army. Order is now established, and it is now possible to walk the streets without escort. Cafes and shops are reopening and confidence is generally reviving. Thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in a Copric church during the massacre. The English consulate at Alexandria and the quarter containing great grain and cotton stores escaped the conflagration. A famine is apprehended, also an epidemic, because of the unburied dead. The offices of the Ottoman Bank and Credit Lyonnaise escaped destruction.

Arabi Pasha appropriated £25,000 from the custom house before leaving.

The great powers of Europe are said to agree that the time for Turkish intervention in Egypt is past, and that England and France should occupy Egypt.

The English and French men-of-war in the Suez canal have orders to protect the Austrian and German canals.

The Italian government has ordered men-of-war to hold themselves in readiness to escort Italian merchant vessels through the Suez canal.

The British outposts stopped an Egyptian officer bearing the Khedive's dismissal of Arabi, which, therefore, has not reached him. The police authorities allege they can find nobody willing to convey the document to Arabi, and would behead any officer bearing his dismissal.

Arabi expresses a willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English fleet to withdraw. If the Khedive can't do this, Arabi recommends him to send a minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

DETROIT MARKETS

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET is supplied at rates as follows: Corn is pack $23 25; family, $24.25; clear, $25.00; lard, 12c.; for tierces; 12½c for kegs; hams, 12 @15c; shoulders, 9@11c; bacon 14c; dried beef, 13@15c; extra mess beef, 18.00. Chickens were sold at 13@14c. per lb.; white fish and trout 7@8c.

VEGETABLES.—Quotations range about as follows: Peas, 65c. per bu.; choice butter beans, 2 25 per bu.; string do, about 1 75; tomatoes 1 50 per third bushel box; bermuda onions, 2 25 per crate, southern do, 4 00 per bbl; cabbages about 3 50 per hundred; new red potatoes, 3 50 per bu.; new potatoes, 3 50 per bu.; cucumbers, 35c; beets 15c; radishes, 15c; lettuce, 25c.

FLOUR.	
White wheat, roller process	$6 25 @ 6 75
White wheat pastry	6 00 @ 6 50
Seconds	5 00 @ 5 50
Minnesota brands	7 25 @ 8 00
Minnesota patents	7 00 @ 8 00
WHEAT—White ⅊ bu	1 15 @ 1 22
BARLEY ⅊ bu	1 95 @ 2 00
CLOVER SEED—⅊ bu	4 60 @ 4 70
CORN—⅊ bu	70 @ 75
OATS—⅊ bu	50 @ 55
STRAWBERRIES—per qt	12 @ 15
CHERRIES ⅊ bu	75 @ 2 00
PEACHES ⅊ box	1 30 @ 1 50
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich. ⅊ lb	14 @ 15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ⅊ lb	7 @ 8
" —evaporated	12 @ 13
" —Peaches	13 @ 15
" —Pitted Cherries	20 @ 21
ONIONS—⅊ bbl	3 00 @ 3 25
BEANS—⅊ bushel	2 50 @ 2 60
BUTTER—⅊ lb choice	18 @ 20
BERRYAX—⅊ lb	20 @ 22
EGGS—⅊ doz	18 @ 20
HAY—per ton	15 00 @ 16 00
HIDES—⅊ lb green	6 @ 6½
HIDES—⅊ lb cured	7 @ 8
HORSE	20 @ 25
POTATOES—⅊ bu	1 75 @ 1 40
WATERMELLONS per 100	30 00 @ 40 00
SHEEP PELTS	75 @ 1 00
TALLOW—⅊ lb	5½ @ 7
WOOD—⅊ cord	4 00 @ 5 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.	
Steers extra, per cwt	$6 50@7 25
Steers good shippers	5 00@6 50
Steers butchers	4 00@5 25
Steers common grades	4 00@4 25
Milch cows	35 00@45 00
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs	3 50@4 00
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs	$7 00@7 25

A Missing Prince.

Quite a flutter has been caused in the circles of high society by the postponement of the wedding of Miss Allie Bouvier with the Prince Rudolph. The lady is well known and comes from an old Philadelphia family. Her sister is the wife of Banker Frank Drexel. As the story goes, while Miss Bouvier was travelling abroad a short time since, she met Prince Rudolph, and engaging in his manners, and is said to be of the Italian branch of the Legitimists, the mother Prince, a Bourbon. The Prince and Miss Bouvier met each other frequently, and finally it was decided they should be married. Then the trouble began. The Prince did not desire to be married in France, because of the interferes with the Pope, and was willing to come to America for the wedding, so it was decided that the ceremony should take place in Baltimore. The fact that the wedding was to occur in this city caused considerable talk in society circles, and the gossip that was being congratulated upon all hands for her good fortune in having captured a real live prince. Elaborate preparations were made for the event and the invitations were prepared. The Prince promised to be there when he left his enamorata in Paris to follow him to the United States as soon as he settled up some small business matters. As the day for his arrival approached there was considerable of a sensation in high society because of the anxiety of the young ladies to catch a glimpse of the Prince. A relative went to New York, but the Prince failed to arrive on the Steamer. Letters and telegrams failed to reach him, and nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of the Bourbon. The wedding has been consequently postponed until the Prince is found, and Mr. Dickson, a relative of the young lady, has been despatched to Paris to clear up the mystery and, if possible, find the Prince. The family and friends of the lady believe that some accident has happened to the fiance, and until appeared to the contrary will refuse to believe anything else.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Monsoon.

The brief message which reached us a day or two ago from Bombay—"the monsoon has burst"—has a meaning in it which only those who have lived in India can fully understand. The "burst" or regular "bursting" of the monsoon the very existence of the people of India may be said to depend. But for the monsoon the whole country would be a desert in the glaring sun; and during the early days of June Anglo-Indians look anxiously for the brief announcement of its coming. The southwest monsoon sets in generally late, but toward the end of April, the steady wind sweeping up from the Indian Ocean, and carrying with it dense volumes of vapor, which slowly collect in dark masses of clouds as they approach the continent. Dark and denser become the cloud masses; the horizon assumes a heavy leaden appearance, sometimes kindling into a lurid glare—answering to the sense of oppression, both mental and physical, which accompanies it. The atmosphere becomes close and oppressive alike to man and beast; but the heat is borne with patience, for relief is at hand. Flashes of lightning play from cloud to cloud, and heavy thunder reverberates through the heavens; the wind rushes into a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. Then, as most be seen to grow, and from the baked mud of the river banks emerge countless fishes, which for weeks or months before have lain there in torpor. The phenomena of the bursting of the monsoon are repeated from hill top to hill top, till the whole country, from Cape Comorin to Bombay and the great plains beyond, is similarly visited.—*St. James Gazette.*

The Kalamazoo Tragedy.

The only intimates of the house at the time were Miss Cobb, aged 20, and Bruner Fred, who is the victim, and Frank, who is in his 23d year. Miss Cobb rose early and prepared breakfast early. At 7 Fred, who had slept in the barn, came to the house. The condition of the table indicated that he had not eaten much, perhaps, but had commenced to eat, and at the table at the same time. Without giving his brother any warning he went to an adjoining bedroom, got his father's razor, and approaching his brother from behind, seized with his left hand and cut his throat repeatedly. The sister had finished her breakfast before the boys, and went into the next room to continue her work. Turning she saw the blood spurting from the wounds. Frank looked at her but kept on. She immediately fled from the house, and ran screaming to the nearest neighbors, about 35 or 40 rods. where she was hardly overcome to tell what the trouble was. She could only say that something dreadful had happened, and that she wished some of the men to go over to the house and just look in. When asked if some of the women could not go, she said no. Before she got out of hearing of Frank emerged from the house, and said it was no use to call anyone, as it was all done.

Mr. A. Newkirk, one of the neighbors, was promptly on the scene, and after finding that all was over he went to Mattawan and sent word to the father of the boys, by telegram. Returning, he accompanied Mr. Wm. Darling, another neighbor, and Mr. S. , in arresting Frank, under a warr issued by Justice McCormick. Frank was cutting in the lot. When the three men approached he transferred the razor from one hand to the other and reached for his pocket. He made no resistance however, but said that, when he saw men approaching a little while before, he had gone to the house and armed himself with a jackknife. He had not fully unclosed the blade yet. He ended the house, one cuff being locked and the person with the key being at the house. When the other wrist was fastened he remarked that it was rather rough, to which his custodian replied that he had better go inside of the house and see if that didn't look rough.

Dr. B. C. Thorp, Mattawan, conducted the autopsy. He made out four distinct cuts, any one of which would have terminated in death in a minute or two. The largest muscle below the ear was severed on both sides; also both carotid arteries and both jugular veins. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder, and the prisoner was lodged in jail at Kalamazoo.

He betrayed no emotion, and made no effort to escape. He evidently had some fear of lynching, for he would allow no one to be behind him. When he was first arrested he commenced talking rather incoherently about some big ideas of a scientific character that he had to settle, and said that God gave was in their way, but, Mr. Darling told him that that style of talk was too thin, he could not get off on any such fodge. This was the last remark he made to any scientific mission. To a Telegraph reporter who saw him at the jail in the evening he told of his life, in response to questions, but when he came to the morning's deed, which was not denied, he always dodged the main point and went to his own feelings about the murder.

HIS APPEARANCE AND FAMILY.

Frank Cobb, the murderer, is about five feet six, of slender physique and constitution, and weighs 140 lbs. Twelve months at the agricultural college at Lansing, and would now be in the junior class had he remained. He left there in April last, and went to California. It has been known among the neighbors that while he was there something happened that troubled his father. He intimates that he was in the Stockton asylum.

The blow has been a terrible one to the surrounding members of the family. Mr. Cobb partially swooned on first reaching home. He is in poor health, and has suffered the double affliction of the recent loss of a son who went to Kansas not long ago, and the death of his wife last fall. The tragic death of his youngest child, and the worse fate to which his surviving son has condemned himself, is a terrible shock. He has the sympathy of the large neighborhood where he lives, and in which he is highly respected.

War in Egypt.

There is war in the land of the Pharaohs. Egypt—once the land which took precedence of all others in respect to learning and civilization, afterwards reduced to the condition of the "basest of kingdoms"—is for all shaken by internal disquiet and strife, but suffering the pressure of a heavy foreign hand. The inability of the sultan to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi, led to a conference of the six leading European powers at Constantinople to consider the "Egypt an Question." But foreign intervention did not suffice, or was not allowed time to accomplish the end aimed at, by way of settling difficulties and England is now emphasis to her views of the importance of maintaining the old regime—the sovereignty of the sultan, and the government of the Khedive—has collaborated with the other clads and, it seems this essential, in the present emergency, to the faithful carrying out of the firmans and international compacts, heretofore made, guaranteeing protection to her interests, especially involved in the safety of the Suez canal.

The sultan did not favor a conference, believing, or pretending to believe, in his ability to settle affairs in Egypt satisfactorily himself, and desired the powers themselves to confine their efforts to the work of bringing about a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi. The powers awaited the result of Dervish Pacha's mission, which was fruitless, and were way rendering the holding of a conference unnecessary. Arabi was defiant, the Khedive was firm, and the people were riotous. After his departure occurred the terrible riot, in which several hundred Europeans were killed, and by which thousands were compelled to leave the country. The conference met on the 22d of June. It has discussed and considered the status of the sultan over Egypt, but that ruler has seemed to prefer to council with Gen. Wallace, the American ambassador at Constantinople, rather than take suggestions from Great Britain. The sultan has sent, at present, about sending a Turkish force into Egypt, and the conference is somewhat divided about measures. But England had reached the point of indifference in regard to this, before the conference met. She has been preparing for war for two months, anticipating the crisis which has come; and says to the world that it the sultan is not ready to employ force to suppress disorder, and avert threatened danger to British interests in Egypt, she is, and so bombardment on the forts of Alexandria has begun.

The Rev. E. O. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist," whose work in Kentucky is attracting so much attention, is a native of that state. In boyhood he served in the Mexican War. He was converted while still young, and entered the ministry. He was graduated at Princeton, and spent fifteen years in Asia as a missionary of the American Board. Since then he has been engaged in evangelistic work throughout the West, but principally in the mountain region of his native State.

COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the roslest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

Self-love is at once the most delicate and the most tenacious of our sentiments; a mere nothing will wound it, but nothing on earth will kill it.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I tried Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER OF WAYNE CO., N. Y.

A Cherokee Home.

At the close of my last letter, I said that we were about to tip the hospitality and comforts of a Cherokee home at the conclusion of a long ride. Both are abundant, and a sketch may show what plenty and independence are to be found in far-away regions of the Cherokee country. The home is situated in a natural locust grove, such as sprinkle the beautiful prairie to which their presence gives a name. It stands on a slight elevation in the midst of yard, garden, farmstanding and field. It is built of logs, as is most common, but is what in the west is called a "frame house," and is built of sawed logs, and is neatly whitewashed. Like all houses in a mild climate that invite to spend so much of life out of doors, it has a sociable look and a good deal of spunk. Tin-type portraits of our host and hostess, and the heir of the family, bright boy just returned from the seminary at Tahlequah, complete the picture gallery. A few books and a number of newspapers furnish the reading matter. Everything is neat and clean, showing the presence of a capable housewife. In front of the house, in a natural dell overshadowed by trees of magnificent growth, is a spring of water, the clearest water and a spring house of logs, from which emerges butter as hard and milk as cool as if it had been kept on ice. A well filled smoke-house, filled with hams and thieves of bacon, stands close to the spring house, and broods of young chickens, turkeys, ducks and fowls give token of an unfailing supply of poultry and eggs. The farm building, chiefly log structures, for the storage of tools, stand in the farm-yards, and large enclosure containing a hundred or more acres of corn, bounding a cultivated farm of upward of a hundred acres. A pasture for the cattle and ponies, is inclosed in another land, but not the privileges of the farm, which includes an unlimited range of the boundless prairie, wooded pasture for the cattle and ponies.—*Cor of Providence Journal.*

MANY YEARS AGO I was taken to a fine library (free) in a German town, and introduced to the venerable old librarian as one who was in search of good literature to read. His reply took me: "And I am in search of good customers." He was in no way advantaged by lending the books, but it gratified him to see the sets over which he watched carefully, in good condition. These sets, therefore, mutual satisfaction between the two seekers. The one sought to get the books, the other to send them out. And the first got the benefit, while the second had the pleasure of imparting it.

In the passage for to day we ha a wonderful picture of two seekers, one seeking to gain, the other to impart, a benefit.

A Half Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River (Mass.) Sun, thus discourses to us on the merits of St. Jacob's Oil; "Suffering with rheumatic pains I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacob's Oil and said here goes for a half dollar trial. I bought one bottle before it was half used the screw wrench pains had gone and troubled me no longer."

The tax rate for New York City for 1882 is 2.20 per cent. This is lower than it has been at any time since the war began. Last year it was $2.62.

Col. C. W. Herbert, of the Forest Park Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo., was entirely cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

The total of the appropriations proposed by Congress for the current fiscal year is $261,469,000, against $217,472,000 last year.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearances of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by slight cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and tonic Wonderful Medicine—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal, sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FLORENCE, the city in which Savonarol a was hanged and burned, after 384 years, has erected a monument to his memory.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is every woman's medicine. It is a standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Parents should lay it down as a rule never to smile or in any way show approval or merriment at any trait in a child which they would not wish to row with its growth and strengthen with its strength.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

Miss Louisa Howard, of Burlington Vt., has given $5,000 to the University of Vermont, for the establishment of five scholarships, to be known by her name.

"Pour on Oil."

L. P. Follett, Marion, O., states that he has used THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for burns, and says it is nothing to equal it in soothing the pain and giving relief.

An English sondicate is negotiating at Milwaukee for 400,000 acres of land in Southern Minnesota, probably belonging to the St. Paul road.

A Skillful Preparation. Composed of roots, barks and plants, that act in harmony, and are a pleasant and effective medicine, constitute Burdock Blood Bitters, and they are highly commendatory reports are being constantly received. Price $1.00.

A company of settlers in naming their new town called it Dictionary, because, as they said, "That's the only place where peace, prosperity and happiness are always found."

THE BIG FOUR.

They are represented by more people, have more subjects, call oftener, stay longer, and yet are the most unwelcome guests you can have on your list of visitors.

The first of this precious quartette of unwelcome guests gives you an excruciating headache even to think of him.

The second takes away your appetite, debilitates your system, gives you a sallow complexion, and makes you truly miserable generally.

The third throws upon you a legacy of skin eruptions, and disordered secretions, constipation and other irregularities too numerous to mention.

The fourth takes forcible possession of your peace of mind and health of body, and makes you a perfect martyr to his tyrannical unjust government. He gives the other three a chance that little the others have left he robs you of, you cannot eat without fear and trembling, and sleep becomes a stranger to your eyes.

The Stomach, the Blood, the Liver, and the Kidneys constitue

The Big Four.

They are good servants, but bad enemies for when they rebel against the system, either individually or collectively, a protecting safeguard must be found; this can be done by PURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, a certain antidote for the attacks of the BIG FOUR in any shape and form.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE FRENCH CROWN-PLASTER
A MARVELOUS PAIN RELIEVING COMPOUND.
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA AND KINDRED COMPLAINTS ARE CURED BY THEIR USE.
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Time Testers and Burnet Bearers.
From time immemorial the horse has taken time by the forelock. Ancient records remember the comparatively little attention paid to the horse's feet, compared with the attention so justly bestowed upon the horse's head. Recently, however, the horse's feet have received very much more attention than the horse's head. Rail connections at Duluth for St. Paul's Minneapolis, Manitoba and points West, North-West, South and west. Baggage checked to destination. For information and illustrated pamphlet apply to J. T. WHITING, Gen'l Agt. Dock and office foot of Woodward ave. Detroit Mich

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