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BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The New York state labor convention at Buffalo postponed the question of putting a State ticket in the field.

Senator Windom will take part in the campaign in Minnesota and reply to the attacks made upon his character and record by his political enemies. He has received so many assurances of support from the better element in the Republican party that he has no misgivings as to the result of the senatorial contest.

An unexampled case of modesty in later years is reported from Georgia. The county commissioners of Bulloch County appointed appointing B. H. Hill, jr., to the unexpired term of his father in the U. S. senate. Young Hill at once prepared a letter to the governor declining the prospective appointment, stating that the office is beyond his aspirations.

The national Greenback labor party of New Hampshire in state convention declared against fusion with either of the present parties and favored a general railroad law. John F. Woodbury was nominated for governor and Lafayette Moore Wendall P. Eliot and John E. Norris for railroad commissioners. Lafayette Chesley was nominated for congress in the first district and George Carpenter in the second district.

The California Republicans have a fashion in their State Conventions after the platform has been adopted, and before proceeding to nominations, of bringing the candidates for the governorship before the assembly and hearing their sentiments on the revelation of principles. This gives the delegates an opportunity to judge of the merits of the different aspirants, and sometimes unexpectedly disappoints expectations after the ticket has been made up.

The official returns from 61 counties of Arkansas show the votes on governor to be Berry, Democrat, 76,040; Stack, Republican, 39,947; Garland, Greenbacker, 8,271. Berry's majority over Stack is 37,093, over both combined 28,002. The legislature is certainly already heard from unofficially may reduce Berry's majority a few hundred. The Republicans have one senator and the Greenbackers one senator. The senate will stand, Democrats 28 out of 31, and house, Democrats 75 out of 100.

Col. James O. Broadhead is probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 1th Missouri District. The district is close for the Democrats, having only about 1,500 party majority, and an energetic search has been made for a rich or popular candidate. Col. Broadhead has steadfastly refused to allow his name to be used until a few days ago. The district is made up of eleven wards of the city of St. Louis and contains nearly the entire territory as the one represented by the late Thomas Allen.

The Republican state convention of South Carolina adopted the following: Resolved, That the convention of the Union Republican party of South Carolina, while repudiating the financial principles enunciated by the greed backers party and reaffirming the principles of the Union Republican party, do recommend that the party in general election the voters of the state, in the interest of a free ballot and fair count, cast their ballots as Republicans for fair ballot reformers nominated by the Greenback Labor convention on the 6th instant."

The democratic state convention of New Hampshire nominated Martin V. B. Edgerly for governor. Among other things in the platform appear the following: "We denounce the present system of blackmailing office-holders, government clerks, and employes, practiced by Republicans. We affirm our unalterable opposition to all monopolies, both in the state and nation. We demand complete reform of the civil service. We believe the present tariff system unequal and oppressive and demand its immediate revision. We recognize the growing evil of intemperance and view with alarm the sale of spirituous liquors in all the cities and larger towns of the state, and we charge the Republican party with owardly and flagrantly evading enforcement of the prohibition laws. We recommend applying the surplus revenue of the government to payment of the public debt, instead of increasing it, or in wasteful and extravagant expenditures of such doubtful constitutionality as the river and harbor bill lately passed over the President's veto."

The New York anti-monopoly convention, just held at Syracuse, was composed of 150 delegates.

The platform of principles sets forth that steam and electricity have become controlling factors in the commercial and industrial world, and that these forces have been monopolized by those who use them to tax the masses for private advantage. Corporate life, which now wields these great forces, has assumed an importance never hitherto contemplated. It is concentrating the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few persons with alarming rapidity to the injury of the masses of the people. It has appropriated the power of the ballot, intimidating voters at elections and legislation to an extent which degrades public morality and endangers free institutions. The whole political system seems pervaded with a spirit of monopoly which must be overcome or popular government will become a farce. Women are declared to have the same inalienable rights as men. A conference with the labor party was ordered in case the Republican and Democratic state conventions next week do not make satisfactory nominations.

Life's Opportunities.

Life is, in a great degree, what we make it. We are not so much passively sailing the good time; but we are to strive with a mighty strength of purpose to make of ourselves, examples of industry, wisdom, integrity and high moral courage, so that when the end shall come we shall feel we have not lived in vain. And how shall we succeed if we heedlessly pass by life's precious opportunities? We would not enforce upon our readers the necessity of grasping great opportunities alone—far from it; for, do not the little drops of water make the broad restless ocean? And where the desert but of the little particles of sand? So it is that little opportunities for doing good, little lessons that may at present seem so unimportant, help materially to lay the foundation for a great and useful life.

Our fascination for exercising an influence over others are so many and great that it is difficult to converse together without exerting a mutual influence; and every man who critically examines his intellectual and moral state will observe that however short his interview with another person may be it has had an effect upon him. And this influence is usually exerted when we think little about it; but we have probably left impressions upon some minds which will never be erased. And this influence and constancy has often great power. A single instance of advice, reproof, caution, or encouragement, may decide the question of a man's respectability, usefulness and happiness for a life-time. How important, then, that we improve every opportunity to make our lives a blessing to others.

MICHIGAN.

Hutchinson & Co., leather dealers, of East Saginaw, have suspended. Debts $5,000; assets very light.

One of the largest railway engines in the United States has been run out of the Grand Trunk shops, Port Huron, for use on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad. It is 59 feet long; bright from tail to top of smokestack, 15 feet 7 inches; diameter of drive wheels, 6 feet; cylinders, 18x24 inches. Nine more like it will be set up at once.

The people at Sheridan are engaged in a quarrel about school affairs. Two sets of officers have been legally elected, and both trying to act. Each has engaged a different principal for the school, and it now appears as if the law will be invoked to decide the dispute.

Ontonagon county has within its boundaries and tributary to the Ontonagon river, according to the lowest estimate, between three and four billion feet of pine timber.

Arthur Shay, who mysteriously disappeared from Cadillac about a week ago, has been heard from in Dakota, where he has gone without informing his friends.

Matthews & Hood, of Carleton, Monroe county, shipped 351 cars of charcoal to Wyandotte during the year ending September 1st.

On Saturday the Peninsular car works of Adrian will shut down, and the men will visit Detroit on an excursion.

Work has been commenced on the new town hall at E. Saginaw. When completed the building will be an ornament to the village.

Webster, the castrater, who escaped from a Calhoun county officer a few days ago, has not yet been found.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Melendy, who died at Elton Rapids, was held at Hillsdale where he formerly lived and where he graduated from college.

W. S. Hull, who for three years has been city editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat, has resigned, and assumed the managing editor of the Grand Rapids Daily Times.

There is a movement on foot to raise funds with which to build a monument to the memory of the late Rev. O. Wolfe, well known in the Methodist church, who died in Lansing, earnest missionary.

The new military organization at Grand Rapids is to be known as the Peninsular Zouaves.

A number of Republicans from all quarters of the state assembled in Detroit Sept. 16th for the purpose of comparing notes, exchanging views and agreeing upon a concerted plan of action for the campaign. A meeting of the state central committee was held at the same time. The non-mees for all state offices were present, and every congressional candidate in the state save two—Messrs. Horr and Hatch—who were unable to attend. Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, chairman, Lacey informed the committee that he had chosen Schuyler S. Olds of Lansing secretary of the central committee, and the selection was unanimously ratified. A finance committee was chosen: Chairman, Lacey of Charlotte; Wm. Livingstone, jr., of Detroit, John C. Sharpe of Jackson, James M. Shepard of Lansing, Wm. Ledyard of Port Huron, and W. M. Kilpatrick of Owosso. It was decided to open the campaign with meetings about the 25th inst.

Mrs. Ann Lauter, aged six years, son of David Lauter, of Fort Gratiot, was so badly injured by a train of frank gravel train one afternoon that he died in the evening. He climbed on top of a flat car, and when the train backed up he fell off and got in the car. The leg was crushed from the knee down, and also one foot and ankle. One wrist was also broken, and the face and shoulders badly bruised.

The barge City of the Straits, owned by Whittemore & Bridges, of Bay city, in tow of the steamer Jerge Potomac, was wrecked in a recent gale. She lies water-logged off Harbor Beach. The cargo was lumber, small boat, and no lives were lost. It is reported that the barge R. N. Rice, formerly the well known steamer of that name, is in the trough of the sea outside and her rudder gone.

Two weeks ago J. T. McConnell, of Blackmar, missed 100 old sheep and half as many lambs from his pasture, and, although an extensive search has been made for them, they are nowhere to be found. He has finally come to the conclusion that they were stolen and shipped to Dakota, and proposes to go to that territory and look for his lost property.

The valuable Norman stallion Moreau, owned and owned by Captain D. F. Hinkley, of Holly, which was brought to Ionia a few weeks ago, died in the stable at Ionia. He was a dappled gray, five years old, weighed 2,300 pounds, and cost $3,000 in France.

A grain separator owned by Wm. Willetts was burned on the farm of Geo. Mc-Withey near Charlotte and with it two large stacks of wheat. Loss $1,300.

Hudson and Adrian are to be telephonically connected soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

A $3,000 fish hatchery is to be built at Alpena.

A peddler named John Fanning was run over and killed at Monroe recently while backing his wagon up to the cars.

Efforts are being made to bond the village of Ithaca for $20,000 for school house building.

The best billiardist and chess player in Kalamazoo county is an inmate of the asylum for the insane.

The merchant tailoring establishment of B. J. Zeylman, of Grand Rapids, has been closed on a mortgage held by Boston creditors.

The Hillsdale rowing club have telegraphed their champion four in England, expressing their pride and confidence in them, and telling them to use every endeavor to bring about another race with Hanlan or Kennedy.

Horace Bowen, a farmer living three miles east of Reading, lost his barn and crop of oats and wheat by fire from a threshing machine engine last week. The separator was also burned. Loss $400. Insurance in a county mutual company.

The Orchard Lake Military Academy is now engaged in the fall term's work of polishing up a crowd of already very bright young boys.

Geo. T. Brown, a spiritualist lecturer, is charged with trying to pass a forged note, in Gratiot county. He claims that it was only a joke.

The Woman's Christian Temperance mission is some parts of the state are circulating petitions asking the next legislature to pass laws requiring instruction in the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human tissues, brains and character, to be given in all schools under state control or supported by public money.

Over 2,000 immigrants entered at Port Huron port during the month of August. The exports amounted to over $793,000.

Barney Mills, Port Huron, charged with stealing the shaft of a saw mill, owned by J. Hodgson, has been bound over for trial with bail fixed at $1,000. He is a bad one, and it is thought he will go up this time.

Nothing has yet been heard of the fate of the barge R. N. Rice and crew, which were abandoned during the gale on Lake Huron on Wednesday. The tug A. J. Smith of Bay City, is out looking for the craft.

Gustav Laxstrom, a Finlander, shot and killed himself on the street of Republic on the 12th, using a 32-calibre revolver the ballet entering his breast. He had been drinking and had some words with his brother, and had said he would kill the brother and himself but changed his mind about kill ng his brother and had him good by saying "you will never see me any more." He was 26 years old and unmarried and is spoken of by those who knew him as having been a good fellow but a little high tempered.

The steam barge Jay City, towing the barge Jean Sherman, ran aground on Point Aurgres while making for Sand Point, and the barge Sherman ran into the steam barge's stern line foot. The Bay City sank and her mate went to Bay City, reporting the disaster and the Bissnell's steam pump and syphon towed out to her on a scow. Capt. Chas. Wickes, owner of the Sherman, went to her immediately.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Peter McGee, an able farmer, who is charged with stealing John Beal's team on the street of Millington. The team was found in McGee's barn, but he had slipped out and his wife is now trying to settle the case. Whisky is the cause of the scrape.

Adelbert McAllister, of Mendon, is charged with violating the postal laws, but a detective who went there looking for him did not find him, he having gone off on a bender. He is a man of fair intelligence, but has been living without regular business of late.

A stock company has been organized at Muskegon by C. C. Billinghurst, J. B. Chamberlain, E. I. Dawes and others to engage in manufacturing shingles. The stock is $20,000, and they expect to make 400,00 shingles per day.

Allen and Hillsdale are to be connected by telephone, and movements are on foot to extend the line to Quincy and thence to Coldwater. If successful, connection with Jackson, Toledo and Detroit is promised by spring.

T. W. Donovon, of Detroit, and James Lonty and James Donovon of Quincy, have made a call for a meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Quincy Cash Lake channel company and completing the enterprise.

Bay City advices state that the tug A. J. Smith has found and rescued the lost barge R. N. Rice. He crew had abandoned her, and it is believed were taken off by a passing schooner.

Thomas Weed, a Cheboygan grocer has slipped out, leaving creditors to mourn. Detroit and Bay City dealers are the heaviest sufferers.

The third annual reunion of the soldiers of Clinton Co. and vicinity will be held at Elsie Sept. 21. Gen. Spaulding will be present to address the people.

It is claimed at Port Huron that the water in the St. Clair river is higher it is season than for 25 years past.

Mrs. Philo Palmer, of Monroe, aged 93 years, died last week. She has a daughter living aged 71 years.

The collision on the Port Huron & Northwestern railway near Mayville will be a loss to the company of $5,000 or $4,000. It appears that the mixed train was ahead of time, and the construction train which struck it had run behind schedule time. Both engines were badly damaged. Conductor Doolittle, who was so seriously injured, will probably die.

The Michigan commissioners of the proposed national brass band expedition, to be held at Washington for the benefit of the Garfield memorial fund, have issued a circular presenting the fact that contributions in money may be sent to the board, of which Frank B. Stanger of Detroit is chairman, secretary of state of Lansing is treasurer, and offers of aid or industry for show and subsequent sale and articles of art, industry or curio for exhibition only. These interested should address Wm. H. Jenks, secretary, Washington, D. C., for circulars, etc.

George Hügerman, an industrious young man of Paw Paw, who was the mainstay and support of his widowed mother, has been maimed for life in a factory in that place.

THE STEAMER DISASTER.

PARTICULARS OF IT.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., Sept. 17.—D A. Finkis and Christy Ann Morrison, supposed to be the only survivors of the wreck of the steamer Asia, have arrived here. Finkis reports that he boarded the steamer Asia on Georgian Sound, with J. H. Finkis and H. B. Gallagher of Manitou. The steamer was crowded. All the staterooms were full and many passengers were lying on deck and the cabin floor. About 11 o'clock Thursday morning we left Manitou Island on the steamer Asia, jumped up and said the boat was doomed. Dishes and chairs were flying in every direction. We left the cabin and found difficulty in getting out, as the boat rolled so heavily. I got a life preserver and put it on. The boat fell into the trough of the sea and would no obey the helm. She rolled heavily for about twenty minutes, when she was struck by a heavy sea and the engine room went down, with the engines working, about 10:30. The Asia was making for French river with men, horses and lumbermen's supplies for lumbering camps. I saw dead bodies floating in the first. About eight were with me. At first more got in, till the boat was overloaded and turned over twice, people clinging to my life-preserver, which got displaced and I threw it off. I then swam about an hour and a half to the captains boat, which was near by, and asked John McDougall, the purser, to help me on. He said it was of but little use, but gave me a hand. Weak and faint I got over eighteen in the boat. By that time there was a larger number in and clinging to the boat I had left. I know nothing of the third boat, which I had rolled over and I missed McDougall. People were hanging to the ropes and other parts of the wreckage. Our boat was full of water and the sea continued breaking over us. One of the first to die in the boat was the cabin boy. He was dying, and I was supported by one of the men, when a wave washed him overboard.

The next to go was a boat hand, who jumped out. I could see him paddling around in the water for some time. Our boat number was now reduced to seven, five of whom died before reaching the beach. Capt. Savage, who was the last, died in my arms about midnight Thursday. John Little, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mate McDonald and two others, whom I know, also died. The boat finally stranded near Point au Barrie about daylight Friday morning, with Miss Morrison and myself only surviving. I put the bodies off the beach and pried the boat off with an oar, but did not bail it out. Miss Morris n and I went down the beach in the boat to a derrick about two miles distant, and laid on the beach all night. About 8 o'clock Saturday morning an Indian came along, and I engaged him to bring us to Parry Sound. He would not bring the bodies.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The steamer Asia, of 100 tons, was one time, which reached here this morning, has been furnished with ice, etc, and has left for the bodies. There were probably about one hundred persons on board the Asia.

WITHOUT LICENSE.

TORONTO, September 18—The Government Inspector here states that the ill fated steamer Asia was running without a license having been refused one on account of carrying an insufficient number of life boats and life preservers.

Life is cheaply held in Colorado. A man who went in swimming at Denver and nearly drowned rewarded the man who saved his life by a gift of ten cents, and was going home when his rescuer called him back and gave him five cents change.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

SOME IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Says a Washington dispatch of the 15th: The district attorney, acting upon information of Forrester Dickson, will issue warrants for the arrest of Brewster, Cameron and Henry A Bowen to answer a charge of attempting to bribe a juror. Mr. Merrick is engaged in getting his information into shape to present the matter before the grand jury, so we are evidently on the brink of a very unpleasant scandal involving charges and counter charges of bribery and and perjury.

PENSION DISBURSEMENTS

The amount paid for pensions during the year, including the cost of disbursements, is $24,294,780. The total number of pensioners on the roll is 285,6 , a gain over the previous year of 16,867. The total amount paid by the government for pensions from 1791 to 1861 was $81,430,455 The total amount paid from 1861 to June 30, 1882 was $520 641,2 4. Out of this amount and since 1871 $25,334,182 have been paid pensions of the war of 1812 and to the widows of those who served during that war. Deducting this latter amount and estimating that which may have been paid pensioners on account of wars prior to 1812 $5,000 $23,000,000 have been disbursed on account of pensions.

A SICK CABINET OFFICER.

Secretary Folger has been confined to his bed at Geneva, New York, for several days past.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Upon motion of counsel Judge Wylie has granted a new trial to Miner and Reneli convicted of star conspiracy. Both have been released on $10,000 bail.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Newton Edmunds and Peter C. Sharp of Yankton, Dak., and James N. Teller of Denver, Col., have been appointed by Secretary Teller as a commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the cession of part of their reservation in Dakota.

A NEW COMET.

A Washington dispatch announces the observation of a new comet in the heavens, which was discernible with the naked eye. It is very large and is followed by an abundance of hazy material. "In a few days," says the dispatch, "with the naked eye and direction of motion, it should become a brilliant object in the morning sky. On the whole this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary comets of recent times. Its only face which resembles it in its special features of interest is the great comet of 1843, which, like this one, was visible to the naked eye in full sunlight."

NEWS NOTES.

HIS PLURALITY.

Robie's plurality in Maine, 9,751; with prospect of increase from a few counties not yet reported. Legislature

Annual meeting of the American woman suffrage association was held at Omaha, Neb, commencing the 13th. Twelve states were represented by 60 delegates.

A DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

J. Sterling Morton has been nominated for Governor of Nebraska by the democrats. Mr. Morton is an old resident of the state, and has taken active part in politics for years. He was secretary of state and director of meteorology in that state.

LORD BE NOMINATED.

The Hon. Henry W. Lord has been re-nominated by the first district republican convention of Michigan for congress.

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

Michigan crop report for September, made up at and forwarded from the office of the secretary of state, are not as full and explicit as usual, owing to the delay in hearing from counties; but the general situation, as represented therein, is gratifying and encouraging. The rains in early August delayed the harvesting of wheat somewhat. Oats generally are good, and yield an average one, and late peaches and winter apples about half the average yield.

A BIG BLAZE AT TOLEDO.

At 1 this afternoon fire broke out in the extensive lumber yard of Ward, Without & Rowland lumber company, entirely destroying it. The fire also spread to the large piles of lumber with which the yards were stocked before the flames were checked. 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed. The loss on the mill is $100,000, Loss on lumber $225,000. Insurance, $315,000.

THE FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

One hundred and eighty cases are reported, with a rapid increase of the fever. Among the cases is Miss Wentworth. Receipts of contributions from various points are acknowledged.

MEXICO CONNECTED TO US BY TELEGRAPH.

The Western Union Telegraph Company recently, in celebration of the completion of the Mexico Central Railroad at Boston, opened connection between Boston and the City of Mexico. The route was: Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Pueblo, El Paso, Chihuahua, City of Mexico. Messages were sent congratulatory of the event.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION

The Massachusetts State Convention was called to order in Boston by Jonas H. French, Chairman of the Central Committee, who made a brief address. Joseph G. Abbott was chosen permanent chairman. Various committees were appointed, and after a speech by the President advocating reforms of various kinds, national and State, the convention nominated B. F. Butler for Governor. Resolutions were adopted, and a report, but the reading of the second resolution, containing a clause in favor of woman suffrage, was called for. A delegate who was not in favor of dragging woman suffrage into the platform moved to strike the word "female." The amendment was finally adopted by a close vote. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of the following, amid great applause: Lieutenant Governor, Oliver A. Bowerman. Secretary of State—D. N. Shilings. Treasurer and Receiver-General—William Hodges. Auditor-General—George F. Very. Butler's nomination was unanimous.

CRIME.

OFFICIALS SHOT.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn, Sept. 14 says: "Five men of a posse of deputy of this county were killed and shot while serving a warrant on a moonshiner. This is the most daring murder in the annals of crime. John Taylor two years ago killed Capt. Fortner on the Tennessee, Ky. line. Taylor at the time, had was finally captured and brought to this city. He had several trials, and at the last term of court was sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary. He appealed to the state supreme court in session at Knoxville. To-day at noon Sheriff Cate and Deputy Conway took an East Tennessee train having taken in charge a man named Cole. Several men boarded the train at Sweetwater or Philadelphia, about 75 miles from here, and while the train was between Philadelphia and London Deliverance Cate killed Cate and Conway, wounded another man, released two prisoner, and took charge of the train running it through London. At London's station, John Taylor and his brothers Bob and Andy got off and forcibly took Conway's prisoner, Deliverance Cate. Taylor was wounded in the arm. The city is in intense excitement. A posse of 30 men with Sprig field rifles is on a special train on the Cincinnati southern, another posse will leave overland. A posse has already left Kingston and another London. Cate has been sheriff two weeks to day. He was one of the most popular men in the city. He was about 30 years old, and leaves a large family. Deputy Conway was about 30 years of age and a prominent local politician. Such excitement has not been in Chattanooga since the war.

A DISHONEST CASHIER.

It is reported at the office of the Central railroad of New Jersey that Dwight S. Lathrop, assistant cashier, New York city, has absconded after appropriating $40,000 of the company's money. He was appointed by the late Judge Lathrop, his uncle, who was their receiver. An investigation was begun lately and a week ago a deficit of at least $40,000 was discovered. Lathrop then disappeared, accompanied by a young lady, it is supposed with him. His plan was to alter the deposit ticket on the way to the bank and deduct the difference in money, at the same time falsifying the books to cover the peculiarities.

A RAPIST HANGED.

The negro Nathan Bonnett, who entered the house of a white citizen at Charleston, S. C., and attempted to rape his daughter, was taken from jail by persons who overpowered the jailor. Bonnett, who had confessed, was immediately hanged and the body riddled with bullets.

A WOMAN SENTENCED.

The Indianapolis jury in the case of Mrs. Walston, under trial as an accomplice for the murder of her husband, returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced her to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ARMY VERSUS THE KHEDIVE.

Continued success attended the British army in Egypt on the 14th. Cairo was entered that day where Arabi Pasha had surrendered himself. He was then placed in a prisoner. All persons of rank involved in the rebellion made immediate submission. The sultan of Turkey telegraphed his congratulation to Wolseley and suggested that he should visit the sultan at Constantinople. Rumors of the rebellion being broken already Wolseley referred the sultan to the authorities at London. The work of reconstruction of the country will be the next thing in order.

THE END OF WAR.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs to England officially that "war is over." Arabi Pasha has surrendered unconditionally.

THE TROUBLE IN MADAGASCAR.

A cable some weeks ago made brief mention of trouble on the island of Madagascar, which has resulted in the death of two American residents. The bark Tarla repass from the island, is the first vessel to reach this country with tidings of the true state of affairs. She reached Boston the other day and the passengers report a series of insurrections among the tribes on the coast against the authority of the Queen. The trouble grew out of the Queen's prohibition of the export of ebony, reserved timber and other valuable products to France and other countries. The local tribes persisted in the practice, tempted by liberal offers of American captains. A small army was sent from the capital in the interior to the coast, in June, and there was considerable fighting, the outcome of which is not known, but it is reported that the Queen's troops and hundreds of them died. The native soldiers from the mountainous interior are not used to the climate of the coast and lowlands. The safety of American residents was not involved at the time of the Tarla Tarla's sailing.

WAR'S SO BAD BOOK WITH ARABI.

Since the poor Arabs have met the fate that was prophesied at the time Admiral Seymour bombarded their forts at Alexandria, it has become a question, what should be done with Arabi, the leader of the rebellion. One report says he will be taken to England. This would be bad, indeed, but then Cetywayo is there, and perhaps the crafty Arabi could wiggle through a few months sojourn in the land of the captive Zulu. Lord Dufferin is reporting on the question, says: "If the lives of Arabi Pasha and his immediate followers are spared there must be put once for all out of doing further harm. They cannot be permitted to return to Constantinople to become the center of palpable intrigues. To restore the authority of the Khedive, the army must be disbanded and replaced by gendarmerie, and there must be an end of it. If troops are needed to defend distant frontiers it is sufficient to maintain them on the frontier and not keep them at Cairo."

STILL NO BUSINESS OUT.

When the wholesale capture and surrender of Arabi's forces took place, there was one rebel who positively refused to give up. This was Abdallah Pasha, who had charge of 3,000 troops in Damietta, and also held the forts of Dibba and Ghemilah. On the 19th instant he was still immovable, and the British were preparing to compel his surrender. In all other parts of Egypt, however, the British and native troops were carrying on the works of clearing Alexandria and Cairo. Later reports state that as 5,000 or 6,000 troops were proceeding to Kafr-el-Dwar to surrender, an attempt was made by the rebels to escape, and efforts to join Abdallah Pasha. The regiment consisted of 500 men, and was that of Arabi Pasha.

IS THE SULTAN TWO FACED.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: It is known that the Sultan has quite recently been in communication with Arabi Pasha through Dunlelta, and there can be no doubt that the resistance of the commander at that place originated from Stamboul.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TO THEIR JEWS.

A dispatch from Zagazig says: The entire population of this part of the country have returned to their homes and are working in the fields. Every house and hamlet is flying white flag. The forbearance of the conquering army has produced a most wholesome effect. All native property is left untouched. There has been an illumination every night since the arrival of British troops in honor of the Khedive's restoration.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The London Times understands that the British consul general at Alexandria has been directed to inform the khedive that no capital sentence passed on Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain. Steps have been taken to detend Arabi Pasha and other leaders of the revolt.

THE CZAR SPENDS FOR MOSCOW

It looks as if the czar will at last make a decisive break for coronation. A dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 19th says: The czar starts for Moscow to-night, most probably for coronation. All private telegraphic and telephonic lines in the vicinity of Moscow will be suspended until his arrival there and 20,000 troops will be stationed along the line as far as Moscow. Absolute secrecy is maintained in regard to the actual date of the coronation.

THE PROTESTANT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"Protestant not the hornet which worked its way up the legs and under trousers of a deacon in Richmond, Va, and raising his coat tails in the times was of was the emissary of Satan, is one those things which may never be definitely ascertained. The story of such an event having happened was told in the city, but not but for the fact that the leading baptist paper of Richmond vouches for its truth. The excitement in the meeting house was intense, and, in the mind of the suffering deacon, who promptly changed his position into a bowl of egg nog, but in the minds of the brethren, who were startled to hear the accustomed monotony of the deacon's devotional exercises suddenly interrupted by an unusual amount of exclamatory vigor. It is stated that the deacon, immediately on being stung brought his prayer to a conclusion, and the congregation said "amen" without amen. While there are many church prayer meetings which are in most respects all that they ought to be, there are others so dry, monotonous and wearisome that the entrance of hornets ready for active operations on the brethren who take part would be hailed as a benediction, especially by the young members of the congregation.—*Troy Times.*

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Thousand Egyptians and 200 Englishmen Killed on Egyptian Soil—Probable End of the War

The inactivity of British forces in Egypt for several days prior to the 13th inst., was only "the quiet before the storm." In the military mind of Gen. Wolseley there was passing a scheme for complete victory, and to accomplish the end desired, he was waiting the development of events. Everything seemed propitious on the 13th, and the facts are told in the following from Kassasin on the day referred to: Tel-El-Kebir was captured by the British soon after sunrise this morning. At an early hour the entire British forces under command of Gen. Wolseley began the long-deferred attack on Tel-El-Kebir, and before daybreak the greatest battle since the Egyptian campaign opened was raging.

The Egyptians had evidently been appraised of the forward movement of the British, though not in time to form in a body to meet the attack. Several Egyptian regiments were hurried out to meet the British but before they could fairly formed to receive the attack, the English were upon them and made a deadly fire from infantry and artillery which was opened from all quarters; they were cut up and discouraged to such an extent that a general stampede followed, and it appeared to be every man for himself in the retreat toward the main body. While in this fight the British forces were ordered to charge and they rode among the fleeing Egyptians, sabreing and riding them down in all directions, making terrible slaughter among them.

The retreat of the defeated Egyptian regiments was so precipitate and so closely followed by the British cavalry that both got to the intrenchments in a swirling rush and the Egyptian forces in works were rendered powerless to resist the British without shooting down their own troops, fighting backward and little was accomplished hand to hand. This placed the defenders of the works at such a disadvantage that they were practically useless, as they were at most points overwhelmed by their own fugitives, driven back by the British cavalry, the retreating Egyptians being in such great numbers and spread out to such an extent as to practically prove a cover for the British cavalry.

Nearly all arrived at Tel-el-Kebir together. The British infantry followed the cavalry well and were soon behind the Egyptian works. The effect of the retreat of Arabi's advanced detachments and their close pursuit by the British cavalry and infantry was a perfect panic and stampede among the garrison in the intrenchments. Large as small, the same fate awaits them all. So little James, who had only just developed a taste for soldiering, and before he knew how to choose between the good and pure and the perulcious and false, swallowed a special from Egypt, and fairly decimating them as they fled.

Forty guns, what calibre is not yet reported, were captured by Gen. Wolseley, and upwards of 3,000 Egyptians were surrounded and cut off from escape, and were made prisoners of war. Gen. Wolseley reports the British loss during the storming of Tel el Kebir to have been 200 killed. Wolseley estimates Egyptian loss at 2,000. The Highlanders bore the brunt of the assault of Arabi's sharpshooters, before the battle of garrison of Tel-el-Kebir, who stood well under the works of defense and directed their firing at the leaders of the British advances and shot down many English officers. In loss of officers the Highlanders suffered most.

ZAGAZIG TAKEN.

Maj.-Gen. McPherson telegraphs from Zagazig to the War Office, London, that he made a forced march after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir and occupied Zagazig at 1 o'clock afternoon. He seized five trains with their engines. The Governor came in and surrendered to the British. The people are submissive.

ARABI'S ESCAPE.

As soon as the English troops reached the enemy's entrenchments Arabi Pasha got on board a train and ordered it to steam off the scene.

A DOUBLE DROWNING.

Sad Accident to a Detroit Yachting Party on St. Clair River.

About 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the yacht Annie K. arrived off Port Huron with a party on board, consisting of Andrew C. Kramer, Wm. T. Sackmann, Wm. T. Hartman and Theodore Heinrich, who had started for a cruise on Lake Huron. The wind died out before reaching the mouth of the Lambton, and Sackmann concluded to go ashore, but in stepping from the yacht into the small boat missed his balance and fell into the river. The swift current bore him rapidly down stream and although a fair swimmer he was weighed down by his heavy clothing and failed to reach the shore. The unfortunate young man's cry attention tore off the cabin doors of the yacht and threw them overboard, but they failed to reach him. Hartmann then jumped overboard with a rope and plunged in to the rescue, but found himself powerless to fight the current, and after reaching Sackmann both sank together and drowned. Kramer and Heinrich made desparate attempts to bring the yacht around in time to be of some service, but failed. No trace could be found of their lost companions.

When the search had been given up Heinrich sent a dispatch to Mrs. Kramer's jeweler notion store at 170 East Fort street, stating that Sackmann and Hartman were lost. He then took the steamer Erering Star for Detroit, reaching here at 9 o'clock last evening. Mr. Kramer will remain at Port Lambton until the bodies are recovered.

Sackmann was a young man of 23, employed as presman in the Volksblatt office, and a member of the Germania rifle club, which meets this evening to take action in regard to his death. He lived at No. 108 Russell street. Hartmann was 18 years old, and a son of the blacksmith at 99 Hasting street. Kramer is the owner of the yacht and foreman of the Volksblatt office, and Heinrich is a commercial traveler. Port Lambton, where the tragedy occurred, is a few miles south of Marine City, and the yacht was about 50 feet from shore when it happened. Leo Lochbiler and several others left this morning to drag for the bodies.—*Detroit Evening News, Sept. 15.*

Michigan Crop Reports

LANSING, Mich. Sept. 16.—The crop reports received at the office of the secretary of state show, so far as known, that there will be 1,868,232 bushels of wheat threshed in the four southern tiers of counties, and showing an average of 17½ bushels per acre.

The oat crop is probably one of the best ever grown in the state. Yield so far about 31 bushels to the acre. Corn, everywhere promises an average crop. The estimate for barley is the same as in August, 26 bushels per acre. Meadows and pastures, and clover sowed this year, are in excellent condition. Beef cattle and sheep are in better flesh than on September 1, 1881. In the central, southeastern and southwestern parts of the state, the apple crop promises from one-third to one-half, and in the northern counties about the average in quantity of the crop. The average for the state is 3. Late peaches promise six-tenths of an average crop.

A Sad Thing.

One of the most unfortunate occurrences of the present season took place a few morning's since on Third street. Mr. Blank had been drinking for some time the owner of a gentlemanly young antelope that was a general pet. Everybody loved little James, for he was affectionate in his nature and highly intellectual. He knew his name, too, which is more than some of our friends in man know, who have left the East under similar circumstances.

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A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Brutal Butchery in North Peru by Hordes of Indians.

PANAMA, September 7.—A Chilian correspondent writes to the Star and Herald: When the inhabitants of Tarma learned that the Chilian forces were about to leave a large majority of Peruvian families appealed to be allowed to accompany Chilians in order to escape the depredations of their lawless countrymen. Only some foreign families, believing the guerrillas would respect them, decided to remain. Fully 500 women followed the army. Just five hours after the troops left immense hordes of guerrillas poured into Tarma. They were headed by 600