Birmingham Eccentric.

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM. - MICHIGAN.

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is proposed in Spain to start a fleet of ships, representing all maritime nations, from the little port of Palos, in Spain, on Aug. 3, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the sailing of Columbus, and to have the fleet sail to San Salvador over the route taken by the great discoverer.

The practical men on the United States Fish Commission have discovered that the hatching of shad's eggs may be hastened from ten to fifteen hours by placing the eggs in bright, shallow pans under the direct rays of the sun. The fish thus hastened into life are no less hardy than those hatched without forcing process.

The recent census in Massachusetts shows that out of about 350 towns 150 loss in population. The gains are in manufacturing centres, the marked losses in the agricultural districts, and certain compensatory gains in towns which would be expected to lose are due to their being convenient homes for those whose business is in the cities. Nantucket threatens to become depopulated in time. The population of the island has fallen from 8,064 in 1855 to 3,148 in 1885.

Parents should be guides, not guide-posts, to their children; should lead them, not alone point them to the path of duty. Instinctively the young heart turns to father or mother for guidance, and if the parent takes the little ones by the hands and says to them "come," when a hard duty is to be done, instead of standing aloof and commanding them to "go," that parent's influence will be more potent for good in moulding the character of a young life than all the discipline that may come in after years.

As two out of twenty-two presidents have been assassinated, or about 10 per cent. the risk in life insurance is extra hazardous. It is said that Arthur had a policy of $10,000 on entering the office of vice president, and that after becoming president he obtained a second for the same amount. Five thousand dollars were lost on Lincoln and twelve on Garfield. Cleveland had policies for $16,000, all issued before his election, and a month ago application was made for $10,000 more. This will be granted at ordinary rates.

Reports from Utah indicate that the Mormon iniquity is at last fairly under the heel of the Federal authorities. It writhes in desperation. The United States Marshall and his assistants are taking advantage of the severest provisions of the Edmunds Act to clap the offending saints into court; and Judge Zane seems to be fearlessly firm and fiercely just. As far as published accounts show, no guilty polygamist has received too lenient treatment at the hands of Judge Zane. This sort of reform movement deserves and gets immense applause.

In his address to the Harvard freshman class the other day President Eliot said that in a conversation with Gen. Grant the General asked who "Oliver Twist" was, and confessed that he had never read Napier's famous "History of the Peninsula War." He explained that as West Point he never had time and on the plains he never had books; so he grew up without a taste for reading and had seldom read anything but the newspapers. Some of the great military commanders have been cultivated men. Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon were men of culture, if not learning, But Washington and Wellington were moderate in their accomplishments.

It appears from testimony friendly to the Chinese that the burning of the Chinese dwellings in Rock Springs, Wyoming, was caused by the occupants themselves and not by the mob that drove them out. They had buried their money and valuables in the ground beneath their houses and were afraid that if the mob got in they would dig up the floor and take the money. While this revelation does not excuse the brutal murder of many of the Chinese by the mob it relieves the affair of some part of its worst features. Nevertheless there should be a thorough investigation of the outrage, and the men guilty of murder should not be allowed to escape.

About one-half of the explorers who are ransacking the neglected portions of the world are at work in Africa. That continent has of late years received a great if not an excessive share of attention. It is the chosen field of a large part of the best travellers. There are indications, however, that the little known regions of South America and other countries are about to receive more attention. The Royal Geographical Society of London, which for years has devoted its exploration fund almost wholly to work in Africa, intends to give more of its resources to other regions, and a committee is preparing a report on the explorations in all quarters of the globe which it is now expedient for the society to promote.

American apples are bringing a high price in Liverpool. The highest rate is for the King apple, which fetches sixteen shillings per barrel, the next highest is the Baldwin, which was worth fourteen shillings, and the lowest was for Greenings, which are worth twelve shillings. The total expenses of freight, storage and commission is on the dearest grade, six shillings, which leaves the shipper in New York ten shillings, or two dollars and a half for a barrel of apples, a very good price. The Greenings here would bring a higher price than the other two, but do not there. A dealer said that the reason why this was so was that the English people loved rosy-cheeked apples, which the King and the Baldwin were, and did not like green apples. Their country will not yield red ones as ours does. Ten thousand barrels were sent abroad last week, of different kinds.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Plan of the Proposed Soldiers' Home.

The board of managers of the soldiers' home have adopted the plans for the building presented by F. W. Hollister of Saginaw City. This architect has confined himself to a building of solid structural character, with an abundance of light and all the necessary requirements for health and comfort. The building will cover an area of about 24,000 square feet will be three stories high, with a basement, making an entire floor area of 80,000 square feet. The building will be of brick, with stone foundations and cut stone trimmings, slate roof and galvanized iron cornices. It will have a frontage of 285 feet and a depth of wings of 112 feet. In the basement will be located the heating and ventilating apparatus, engine room, kitchen, bath rooms, barber shop, etc. The first floor will contain the dining room, with a seating capacity of 300, a reading room, library, reception parlors, billiard room, card room, commissary department, manager's and secretary's offices, governor's room, medical department and bath rooms. The main entrance corridor hall will be 32x43 feet, finished with marble floors, with connecting corridors, and roomy alcoves leading to the spacious verandes, 12 feet wide by 56 feet long. The main halls will be 13 feet wide and tiled to match the corridors. The second floor will be occupied principally for dormitories; four flights of stairs lead to this floor. In the central division of the second floor will be a concert hall 39x43 feet, with a gallery and stage. The third story will be for dormitories. On the fourth floor will be two large hospital rooms. A passenger elevator will run from the basement to the top story. The system of heating will be by direct and indirect steam radiators. Fresh air will be brought from out of doors into the rooms through heated coils placed under each window in sufficient number to heat rooms requiring fresh, pure, heated air. The main corridors and halls will be supplied with direct steam radiators. Foul air is to be taken from the dormitories and the rooms ventilated through registers connecting the large foul air stacks with the corridors, two in number, running to the roof, which are operated with a coil of hot air pipes at the base of the shaft, rarifying the air, making a forced draft and changing the air in the dormitories from two to three times an hour. Fire escapes will be placed at the rear of the buildings and at the ends of halls.

The Burchard farm at Reed Lake, the site first selected, has been abandoned and the Nelson farm, situated two miles north of Grand Rapids, on the bank of the river, and reached by one of the finest drives out of the city, selected. The farm contains ninety-four acres and is admirably located for the purpose. It will cost $10,000, and additional land can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

State Salt Inspectors' Report.

The report of the state inspector, Geo. W. Hill for the month of September, 1885, shows that there was manufactured in the counties named during that period salt in quantities as follows:

Counties	Barrels
Saginaw	135,443
Bay	93,717
Manistee	519 6
Huron	36,810
Iosco	5,707
St. Clair	14,479
Midland	1,325
Gratiot	5,33
Total	377,801

COMPARATIVE.

The inspection year commences Dec. 1 and by months to Oct. 1 in the years named is made the adjoining statement:

	1882	1883	1884	1885
December	156,576	144,380	194,069	258,450
January	53,310	127,239	127,798	141,759
February	39,824	99,915	90,276	161,256
March	216,055	125,493	162,450	173,025
April	262,109	180,224	163,555	187,034
May	311,042	238,940	279,866	257,044
June	363,377	312,196	333,235	384,343
July	348,697	299,649	386,766	325,317
August	351,895	359,854	367,285	347,302
September	348,487	341,384	381,181	377,881
Total	2,432,255	2,229,273	2,486,481	2,553,331

By the foregoing it will be seen that during the present year to date more salt has been manufactured than ever before. Manistee county is rapidly coming to the front as a salt-producing district, the present monthly statement placing it third in the list, closely following Saginaw and Bay counties.

Present market quotations are:

Fine, per bbl	$ 80
Packers, per bbl	80
Agricultural salt, per ton	3 25

A Greenbacker Gets It.

David R. Waters has been appointed United States marshall for the Western District of Michigan.

Capt. Waters' appointment is the first important one that has been given to Michigan Greenbackers. Mr. Waters is at present the political editor of the Grand Rapids Leader, the principal National paper of Michigan. He has been a resident of the Fifth District for many years although he was originally from Illinois, in which state he was actively engaged in politics from the day he attained his majority. He served in the army throughout the war. After the war he removed to Michigan. While a resident of Spring Lake he served on the Ottawa county board of supervisors. He was editor of the Allegan Democrat for several years and in this paper, at that time a National organ, he was the earliest advocate of fusion in Michigan. He became the editor of the Leader in 1881 and has made it one of the leading political journals of the interior. In 1883-4 he served acceptably as warden of the Ionia house of correction under Gov. Begole. He has written most of the Greenback state platforms within the last three or four years.

Mining Notes.

The mines reporting their monthly products hand in the following output for September:

	Tons.	Pounds.
Calumet & Hecla	2,466	1,660
Quincy	350	1,240
Atlantic	213	1,640
Franklin	201	1,755
Huron	115	210
Copper Falls	64	1,250

The Calumet & Hecla mining company has declared a dividend of $5 a share, or $500,000 on the capital stock, payable Nov. 2. This makes $17 a share paid this year, and a total of $28,850,000 divided among the stockholders since the mine commenced earning. This is a pecuniary record for one industry which Lake Superior can point to with pride.

An Insane Father's Act

A distressing affair has just come to light from Hopkins township, Allegan county. On Saturday the 3d, Emerson Chamberlain took his 8-months-old child and started for the fields. Not returning his wife became alarmed and instituted a search, during which he was found lying on the banks of a small stream, the child on his arm, and across his own throat an ugly wound, made with a dull penknife. The child had first been drowned in the stream, and then he had sought to end his own life by suicide. When found Chamberlain was delirious, and now is a raving maniac. He will probably recover. He has been subject to fits of temporary insanity, but was thought to have recovered.

Changed the Site.

The soldiers home commission have adopted the plans presented by H. W. Hollister of East Saginaw; size 250x112 feet for the main building, four stories high above a high basement, and two wings of three stories each. The basement will be built of cut stone and the superstructure of brick. The site has been changed to the Nelson farm, north of the city. The land is delightfully located on Grand river, and a small creek of pure water courses through it.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

The Nelson site, which has been chosen for the soldiers' Home, will cost $16,500. Congressman Comstock has already subscribed $1,000 as a starter. It is high and dry and upon one of the finest gravel roads leading from the city. The land slopes with an easy decline to the river, upon which it fronts. The stream which passes through it contains sufficient power for all purposes. The building will be less than a quarter of a mile from railroad facilities. The Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Chicago & West Michigan roads from a junction almost directly across the river, and they have already agreed to build a joint spur to the road bridge near by and erect a depot. Sixty applications have already been made for admission to the home and thirteen of the disabled veterans are receiving care at St. Marks' Home.

A Michigan lecture bureau has been established with headquarters in Grand Rapids. It is the aim of the organization to send lecturers throughout the state, affording an opportunity for the smaller, as well as the larger towns and cities to enjoy rare literary treats. The following is a list of the lecturers, which is in itself a guarantee of excellence: James B. Angell, LL.D., President State University, Ann Arbor; Roswell G. Horr, ex-Congressman, East Saginaw; Marsden C. Burch, ex-United States Attorney, Grand Rapids; Rev. T. B. Forbush, D. D. Unitarian divine, Detroit; Prof. Alex. Winchell, geologist, Ann Arbor; Charles S. May, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, Kalamazoo; Edwin Willits, President State Normal School, Lansing; Robert E. Fraser, Detroit.

The defendant in the case of the people against D. F. Wadsworth has been granted a change of venue to Delta county, and the case will be tried at Escanaba at next term of court. This is the fourth time the case has come up for trial. Wadsworth & Co. failed for $160,000 in January, 1884, and the city of Ishpeming lost $65,000 in the failure, as Wadsworth was acting in the dual capacity of Deputy City Treasurer and city banker. The case against him is a bad one, to judge from outside appearance. His trial was quashed twice here from defective indictments and once when a change of venue was secured to Menominee county, the case was dismissed from insufficient information just as it was about to go to the jury.

Health Officer Wight of Detroit has received information that two or three cases of small-pox exist in a lumber camp just back of Bay City. The informat on came from a Bay City physician, who wrote to Dr. Wight for vaccine "points" for inoculation. The cases originated with a Montreal Frenchman, who was taken with the disease soon after his arrival to work in the camp a short time ago.

In the superior court in Grand Rapids the jury returned a verdict for complainant for $3,000 in the Thurston-Luce case. The defendant was charged with ejecting George Thurston out of Luce hall about ten years ago and in the operation inflicted, it is alleged, permanent injuries on the young man. On the first trial of the case a verdict of $8,000 was rendered. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

Congressman Comstock has increased his subscription in aid of the purchase of the new soldiers' home site to $2,500 for various reasons, including a desire to "in part pay our obligations to those noble veteran soldiers who risked their lives in many battles that we might enjoy the fruits of our labors in the peace of God under our own vine and fig tree without national dishonor."

K. Moreton of Detroit writes to the Evening Journal that a sure cure for hog cholera is to "mix three pints or two quarts of good soft soap with a barrel of water, stir to a foam and administer to the hogs two or three times a week." Mr. Moreton also says that corn burned or scorched on the cob and fed liberally is a sure preventive and remedy for the disease.

C. J. Alley & Co. of Whitehall have purchased 23,000,000 of standing pine on the head waters of the White river Newaygo county, paying $77,000. This new purchase will enable Alley & Co. to run their mill to its fullest capacity for three years. Band saws will supersede "circulars" in the mill, and other improvements are contemplated.

Prof. Kedzie, of the agricultural college, has analyzed by request specimens of the Scotch fife and rice or goose wheat received from Minnesota. He finds that the Scotch fife contains 14 and the rice 14.42 per cent. of albumenoids, thus proving that the rice wheat is rich in food elements, a fact which has been heretofore denied.

C. H. Bradley, shipped from Oscoda by the steam barge S. Clements to Albany parties 622,000 feet of white pine lumber, valued at $30 per thousand, or about $18,660. This is probably the most valuable cargo of lumber ever shipped from Oscoda. The docks of J. E. Potts & Co. and Moore & Tanner furnished the load.

Burglars did a heavy job at Frankenmuth, Saginaw county, the other night. They entered John G. Huebinger's store, blew open the safe, stole $575 in money and $1,500 in notes, town orders, etc. They then stole a span of horses from Huebinger, leaving their own nag behind, and escaped.

Jackson prison inspectors have formed a contract with C. H. Fargo & Co., of Chicago for the employment of 150 convicts at 50 cents per day for a period of 10 years in the manufacture of boots and shoes, commencing Nov. 1. A brick building will be erected 50x100 feet for their use.

Huebinger's flouring mill at Frankenmuth, Saginaw county, was burglarized the other night, the safe blown open and $500 in cash, $1,000 in notes and drafts, abstracted. The non-negotiable papers were found the next morning. The cracksmen were not caught.

August Anderson of Dalton township, Muskegon county, has commenced a suit against the Chicago & West Michigan railway company to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received by being thrown from his wagon in an accident which occurred in 1881.

Henry Bandholtz of Constantine has received the appointment of cadet at West Point from the fourth congressional district. Fred Van Vranken of Alamo is the alternate. This is the result of a competitive examination at Kalamazoo.

The Garver patent spring tooth, owned by D. C. and H. C. Reed & Co., Kalamazoo, has been sustained by Advocate Justice Bradley at Philadelphia, against the infringements of Lawrence & Chapin and Chase, Taylor & Co.

W. A. Curry of Benton Harbor was killed on the C. & W. M. railroad while coupling cars. His body was terribly mangled, but he lived four hours after the accident. He leaves a wife and five children destitute.

Wm. Tompkins, living near Quincy, has been arrested for placing obstructions on the railroad track near that place. He is 18 years old and claims to have done it "just for fun." He is in jail at Coldwater.

Suit has been brought against the Michigan Central railroad by Michael Brennan, receiver, for damages of $10,000 for the death of Michael Brennan, Jr., a lawyer of Vassar, last summer.

The Jesse Hoyt estate has sold 4,561 acres of Clare county land to Hamilton, McClure & Co., A. P. Kerr, and Rupp & Kerr, for $100,000. The tract will cut about 75,000,000 feet of pine.

Mrs. S. Wines of Bridgeport, has been allowed $500 by the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company for damages sustained while a passenger on one of the company's trains.

A poultry company has been organized at Marquette, which will engage in the forcible hatching of chickens and the shipment of poultry and eggs to the eastern markets.

Dr. D. A. Burnett of Grayling, formerly of Kalkaska, has been bound over to the Kalkaska circuit court for trial on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Reports to the Michigan board of health show diphtheria at 25 places; scarlet fever at 16 places; typhoid fever at 12 places and measles at Detroit and Mackinac.

Joseph Allen, aged 76, of Battle Creek, committed suicide recently. He had long been a great sufferer, and sought death as a release from pain.

The potato rot has reached a proportion in Gratiot county that alarms the farmers considerably and entire fields are found to be worthless.

Wm. Arnold, convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jagt in Vogal Center, Missaukee county, has been sentenced to state prison for life.

It is asserted that the Mancelona furnace will be moved to St. Ignace, and that the charcoal kilns will be retained where they are.

The annual reunion of the Twenty-sixth Michigan infantry, called for October 14, has been postponed until December 16, at Lansing.

Grand Rapids wants its charter changed so that the amount subscribed for the soldiers' home can be raised by general taxation.

The supreme court has declared the Eagan election bill passed at last session of the legislature, unconstitutional.

In Bay county hundreds of acres of potatoes will not be dug owing to the potato rot which has destroyed the root.

Gas Inspector John O'Riley of Detroit, died very suddenly a few days ago from an over dose of chloral.

The superintendent of the Ropes gold mine has resigned and the mine will be closed down until spring.

Congressman Comstock has increased his contribution for the soldiers' home from $1,000 to $2,500.

A sister of the noted chief Petoskey, now living at Harbor Springs, claims she 115 years of age.

L. G. McVean, one of the most prominent business men of Greenville, is dead.

A. J. Shakespeare has been appointed post master at Kalamazoo.

Morton Shea'rer, a pioneer of Greenville, is dead.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 white	$ 91	@	93½
Wheat—No. 2 red	91	@	97
Flour, roller process	4 75	@	5 00
Flour, stone process	4 25	@	4 75
Corn	43	@	44½
Oats	28	@	30½
Barley	1 30	@	1 50
Rye per 100	89	@	90
Bran	12 00	@	12 75
Clover Seed ℔ bu	4 80	@	4 90
Timothy Seed	2 10	@	2 20
Apples per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cranberries per bu	2 25	@	2 50
Plums per bu	2 75	@	3 00
Butter ℔ lb	17	@	20
Cheese	9	@	10
Eggs	17	@	18
Chickens	8	@	9
Turkeys	9	@	10
Ducks per pair	60	@	70
Potatoes, per bu	35	@	40
Sweet Potatoes, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Pears, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Peaches	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Turnips	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Onions ℔ bu	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Honey	17	@	18
Beans picked	1 40	@	1 45
Beans, unpicked	90	@	1 00
Hay	6 00	@	10 00
Straw	6 00	@	7 00
Pork, dressed ℔ 100	4 50	@	5 00
Pork, mess new	10 50	@	11 00
Pork, family	11 25	@	11 50
Hams	9½	@	10
Shoulders	6	@	6½
Lard	6½	@	7
Dried Beef	12	@	12½
Tallow	4¼	@	4½
Beeswax	25	@	30
Beef extra mess	8 00	@	8 25
Wood, Beech and Maple	5 00	@	5 25
Wood, Maple	5 50	@	5 75
Wood, Hickory	5 75	@	6 00

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—Market active, @10c higher; light, $3 40@4; rough packing, $3 40@3 65; heavy packing and shipping, $3 75@4.

Cattle—Market slow, 5@10c lower; shipping, $4@6; butchers, $2@3 75; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 50; Texans, $2@3 25.

Sheep—Market weak. Sales, $2@4.

Parisian scribblers have a cheerful habit of writing on walls, benches and other public places the words, "down with the wealthy."

BAY STATE TICKET.

Massachusetts Democrats Present a Platform and Ticket.

Convention Proceedings

The Massachusetts Democratic state convention met in Worcester on the 7th inst. The usual committees were appointed. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of John E. Fitzgerald for president. Mr. Avery, from the committee on resolutions, presented the following platform:

We, the Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, renew our adherence to the Democracy declared by the last national convention at Chicago. We congratulate the people of the whole country on the election and inauguration of a Democratic president and vice-president. We have full faith and confidence in the president, in his wise caution his far-seeing sagacity, his courage and firmness, his determination to administer the government in the interests of the whole country and his devotion to the fundamental principles of national Democracy. We expect that under his administration every reform required to make the government pure and honest will be made; that the liberty and rights of every citizen in every section of our country and on the soil of every foreign country will be jealously guarded and carefully preserved; that sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and that that pervading spirit of nationality will be revived which makes every citizen glory in the prosperity and honor of a common country; that the civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the administration official sympathy with its policy, not creating an official class which shall be above and beyond the people, but giving to each and every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment, that it will recognize the principle that every officer of the republic is a public servant strictly responsible to the people and holding his office subject to the will of the people; that the public lands will be rescued from the hands of the squatters, speculators and land monopolies and preserved for the use of the people to whom they justly belong; that the principal departments of the government will be so economically and honestly administered as to impose the least possible burden of taxation on the people, and that confidence in the people, in their love of liberty, their fidelity to the constitution and their devotion to the Union will be restored. We therefore pledge to Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, our unfaltering support. We earnestly request that no candidate be nominated for either branch of the legislature who is not pledged to support the following measures:

We are opposed to the payment of a poll-tax as a condition on which the right to vote must depend. We believe in a free, honest, unobstructed ballot; that the right to vote should attach to the citizen and not to the dollar. We are opposed to the competition of convicts with the labor of honest people and demand such legislation as will prevent it. We believe that the frequent payment of wages enables the employed to live more economically and secure to them greater independence. We deem it unjust to retain wages earned to enlarge capital or swell the profits of the employer. We, therefore, are in favor of the passage of a law requiring corporations to make weekly payments to their employes. We are in favor of the immediate enactment of such laws as will provide for the settlement of all differences between the employed and employer by a system of arbitration. We believe that the commercial intercourse between the several states is materially impeded and circumscribed by the existing laws relating to debtors and creditors, which are detrimental to the prosperity of the entire country, and therefore demand the immediate enactment of a national bankrupt law. That the importance of the American fisheries as a nursery for our naval power and the protection of our coasts and seaports in time of war ought to receive the serious consideration of the administration at Washington. The Democrats of Massachusetts with profound sorrow lament the death of the great soldier of the Union, Ulysses S. Grant, whose dying message of peace and good will to this people should be cause for his name to be revered through the coming ages.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The names of James S. Grinnell of Plainfield, Frederick O. Prince of Boston and Edward Avery of Braintree were presented to the convention as suitable persons to be chosen candidates for the governorship.

The ballot for governor resulted: Whole number of votes, 1,101; necessary to a choice, 551; Edward Avery, 121; James S. Grinnell, 493; Frederick O. Prince, 533; scattering, 2. On the second ballot Mr. Prince was nominated unanimously. The remainder of the ticket is as follows:

H. H. Gilmore of Cambridge, for lieutenant governor.

Jeremiah Crowley of Lowell, for secretary of state.

Henry K. Braley of Fall River, for attorney general.

Henry M. Cross of Newburyport, for treasurer and receiver general.

James E. Delaney of Holyoke, for auditor.

FRAUDS FOUND OUT

Special Timber Agent Haley Talks of the Trespass Cases.

The following letter has just been received by Commissioner Sparks:

"Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Rathdrum, Idaho Ty., Oct. 3, 1885. The Hon. Commissioner, General Land Office. Sir: I have the honor to report that I have completed the reports in the Northern Pacific railroad company and the Montana Improvement company timber trespass cases, and herewith transmit eight reports, making, with what I have already transmitted, thirty-one separate indictments in all, showing that these corporations have caused to be cut from the public domain 45,100,000 feet of lumber and bridge timber, 4,744 railroad ties, 15,400,000 shingles, 610,000 ties; 43,665 cords of wood and 20,000 cedar posts. To value the lumber at $10 per 1000 feet, which would be a low figure, the railroad ties at 40 cents per tie, the wood at $3 per cord, the posts at 50 per 1,000 and the shingles at $2 per 1,000 or 50 cents a bunch, which amount to $613,812. This does not represent all the lumber cut or wood cut for the Northern Pacific railroad company by Eddy, Hammond & Co., which changed its firm name into the Montana Improvement Company" in July, 1884, as I found it an absolute impossibility to get witnesses to testify in those cases or even to find persons of whom I could obtain anything like satisfactory information. Where the depredations were committed between Rathdrum, I. T., and Bearmouth, M. T., is very thinly settled and men who were employed on the contracts during the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad have gone to parts unknown. Owing to this it has taken me much longer to complete this investigation than it otherwise should had I not been hampered by the officers of the Montana improvement company, who appeared to act as counsel for the company and were fortifying their position. The company had agents along the line endeavoring to suppress facts of the Montana improvement company's operation.

The company is an unscrupulous corporation that will leave nothing undone to gain their point. I found that not evidence whatever could be placed on the statements made by officers of the Montana improvement company. I have mailed you a copy in duplicate of the contract between the Northern and Pacific railway company and the Montana improvement company. It was furnished me by H. W. Fairweather of Sprague, W. T., an ex-division superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad company. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, M. J. Haley, special timber agent.

The contract referred to by Agent Haley in the above report is between the Northern Pacific railroad company of the first part and the Montana improvement company on the second part. It binds the railroad company to withdraw all of its timber lands from sale or disposal, and gives the improvement company the exclusive right to cut timber from the lands. In return for the privilege the improvement company transfers to the railroad company 1,000 full paid shares of its capital stock of the value at $999,900. The improvement company also agrees to erect at its own expense all mills and furnish all plant necessary for its business of timber cutting.

CALLED HOME.

Cardinal McCloskey Answers the Summons "Come Up Higher."

Cardinal McCloskey died in New York on the 9th inst., after a protracted illness. He passed away peacefully, surrounded by relatives and clergymen of his sect.

John McCloskey was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. March 20, 1810. He graduated at St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., and studied theology in the seminary there. He was ordained to the priesthood January 9, 1834, and then spent two years in Rome, and one more year in France. He returned to New York and was appointed assistant priest of St. Joseph's church, and six months later became the parish priest. In 1841 he was nominated President of St. John's College, Fordham, but the next year he returned to St. Joseph's parish. March 10, 1844, having been appointed coadjutor of Bishop Hughes, at the latter's solicitation, he was consecrated to that office with the title of Bishop of Auxerre. When the diocese of New York was divided in 1847 Bishop McCloskey was nominated and shortly after consecrated the first bishop of Albany. His zeal, eloquence and popularity made him a power in the upbuilding of his church, and the money was forthcoming for sacred structures in every city and town in the diocese. He also introduced into the diocese the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, Gray Sisters, Hospitalers from Montreal, Sisters of St. Joseph and those of the Third Order of St. Francis; also the Jesuits, Oblates, Augustinians, Franciscans and Capuchins. The cathedral of Albany he began and completed, contributing largely to it from his own income. He purchased in Troy extensive buildings for a general theological seminary for the Province of New York, and obtained for it from the university of Louvain a full staff of trained professors. At the death of Archbishop Hughes he was appointed to the See of New York May 6, 1864, being consecrated archbishop August 21. Besides a large number of spacious churches built in the city and elsewhere, the Archbishop has left as monuments of his work a foundling hospital in Sixty eighth street, an asylum for female deaf mutes at Fordham, homes for destitute children and young girls attached to St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, homes for aged men and women and new orphan asylums outside of New York City. To co-operate with the churches in directing these institutions he established communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Little Sisters of the Poor and German Franciscan Sisters. He also labored strenuously for the completion of the new cathedral begun by Archbishop Hughes, giving $10,000 from his own purse towards its cost. In 1874 he visited Rome to obtain materials for it. On March 15, 1875 Cardinal McCloskey was made a cardinal of the order of Priests, being the first American cardinal. He appointed and received the title of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva. On the death of Pius IX., in February, 1878, he was summoned to Rome to attend the conclave of cardinals to elect his successor, and from that successor, Leo XIII., in the same year he received his cardinal's hat.

THE EARTH SHAKES.

The Obstruction at Hell Gate Blown Into Fragments

The mountain of stone known as Flood Rock at Hell Gate, at the entrance of New York harbor, was successfully blown up on the 10th inst. Over 200,000 pounds of dynamite were used. Every precaution was taken to insure the safety of life and property. All the buildings on the north end of Blackwell's Island were cleared of inmates, including the alms-house, workhouse and lunatic asylums, who were massed in the lawns at a safe distance from the explosion and carefully guarded. In the penitentiary the cell doors were thrown open and the prisoners conducted to the halls. The prison was surrounded by police, while a large force was stationed among the convicts to prevent escape or riot and to give aid in case it was found necessary to reach the buildings.

All points on the shore from which Flood Rock could be seen were densely packed with people. The police were kept busy in keeping the crowd outside of the danger line. Ropes had been stretched across the river above and below the place of explosion and launches from the navy yard patrolled the river to see that no vessels attempted to pass through.

At precisely 11:13 o'clock the earth trembled and the bosom of the river was pierced with a mighty upheaval of rocks and timbers. Up, up went the glittering mass of water until it seemed as if they would never stop. At a height of 200 feet the uplifted waters paused and fell back again to the river. At this moment as when the air for hundreds of feet in each direction was filled with the white masses of sparkling water, the spectacle was grand beyond expression.

Mary Newton, the 11-year-old daughter of Gen. Newton, who as chief engineer has conducted the operations at Hell Gate since the start, touched the button that set free the electric current that exploded the submarine mines and shattered the mountain of rock. Bring it out to the bosom of the sea and crushing it into a million of fragments. It was little Mary Newton who when a mere baby touched off the Hell Gate explosion.

The shock of the collapse was felt only slightly on the Astoria shore, and the noise resembled far distant subterranean thunder. When Flood Rock and lifted its strong back a mass of broken wreck was seen on top of it all—the big derrick that had been left to its fate turned over on its side and broken. A huge tank that had been left at the north end of the island still stood in its place, tilted over a little as it had settled when let down with the angry waters from its aerial flight. Immediately after the explosion a fire broke out in the wreck and burned fiercely and the seething waters. Four instantaneous photographs were taken by officers of the corps of engineers from the firing point at Astoria.

As far as it was possible to judge from the position and appearance of the wreck, the explosion had been to effect its success though for the present the density of the blasted rock will be even more dangerous than heretofore until the wreck has been removed. The shock was felt to a slight extent in the city. It was distinctly felt in Tarrytown Hall building, the structure trembling for the space of five seconds. At the county court house the shock was also distinctly felt. In the upper part of the building the rooms shook and the windows trembled when the explosion occurred.

The only accidents reported in connection with the explosion was the burning of Gen. Newton slightly on the neck by a piece of the fuse attached to the photographic camera. A tug boat with a few persons on board cruised about in the vicinity of the place, but no soundings were taken. The work of surveying the bed of the river will be commenced next week, and it will not be known till after this survey is made just what the effect of the explosion has been. One of the engineers in speaking of the work done by dynamite and rend-a-rock, said that so far as his observation extended the explosion was eminently a success. Flood Rock was not buried out of sight. It sank, perhaps, three or four feet and that was all. Some bad affirmed that the bed of the river would be so broken up and jagged with rocks that the middle channel would become impassable until the debris was removed. Such did not prove to be the fact. The Sound steamers experienced no difficulty whatever in making trips through the channel. If the work of the electric current failed at any point to discharge the cartridges it was probably under the rock known as "nigger rock," opposite the electric light whard on Hallet's Point. The keeper of the light who watched the upheaval of waters said the water at that point was not disturbed.

The engineer felt confident an examination of the bottom of the river would show the rocks were shattered into fragments. Capt. John Somers of the lighthouse boat John Rogers, after the explosion said: "We were to buoy the scene of the explosion after it occurred if necessary. We found at the south end of the island six fathoms of water, and on the west end three or four fathoms. There were three or four feet of water there before this. We did not find it necessary to buoy the place at all, while the main channel is entirely clear, so that the explosion is a success and vessels can pass without any fear.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

NO CHOLERA THIS YEAR

Surgeon General Hamilton says that the danger of cholera invasion of this country has passed for the present.

SAVING THE LOST.

The United States revenue cutter Corwin arrived in San Francisco Oct. 11, with about 100 of the crew of the wrecked Arctic whalers aboard

STRIKING STREET CAR DRIVERS.

Street car drivers of St. Louis, Mo., have been on a strike for several days. The men were dissatisfied with their pay and hours. Several riots have occurred, in one of which one man was killed, and several others seriously injured. Several of the rioters are under arrest.

SUCCESSFUL SERVICE

From reports received thus far it appears that nearly all postmasters speak well of the feature of special delivery system and the business is increasing. The local matter equals outside matter in volume. Reports show that letters generally have been delivered with surprising promptness.

RIEL'S CASE.

Cablegrams received in Quebec from London by Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, Riel's counsel, states that Charles Russell, the eminent English lawyer, demands $2,500 to plead Riel's cause before the privy council. This figure is more than the Riel defense committee can afford to pay, and Lemieux and Fitzpatrick will have to plead the case themselves. The case is called for the 19th inst.

A STRONG ORGANIZATION.

Following is a statement of the growth of the order of the Knights of Labor during the year ended June 30, 1885: Assemblies organized, 7,041; reorganized, 31; lapsed, 164; district assemblies organized, 19; lapsed, 2; local assemblies in good standing, 1,610; members in good standing, 104,066; in arrears, 7,329; total, 111,395. The balance sheet shows the following: Total receipts, $45,781; total expenditures, $39,502; balance on hand July, $9,275.

ATTENTION POSTMASTERS.

The postmasters at Ashby, Graniteville and Shirley, small towns adjacent to Boston, Mass., have been recommended for removal for mailing matter at their offices that should have been mailed at Boston. In the case of the Shirley postmaster it is alleged by the inspector who investigated the matter that the postmaster paid 50 per cent of the value of stamps to persons who brought quantities of circulars to his office for mailing. The postoffice department is determined to break up these irregular practices and the small postoffices near large cities will receive close attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

The president has decided to go home and vote in the New York state election. The exact day of his departure has not yet, however, been fixed. It is probable he will leave Washington, Monday, the 2d of November, cast his ballot for Hill the following day and then return to the White House. He will not be away from the city more than four days at the outside. The president is a voter in Buffalo city, and his name is on the register of the ninth ward. He will be accompanied as far as New York by Secretary Manning and Col. Lamont, his private secretary. Mr. Manning votes in Albany, and Col. Lamont in Cortland county, N. Y.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Foraker Elected Governor by a Good Majority.

The Republicans Also Have a Majority in the Legislature.

The election in Ohio on the 13th inst. was for state and county officers, for 37 senators and 110 representatives of the general assembly, and upon four amendments to the constitution, one changing the state elections from October to November, and one changing the term of office for township trustees. Gov. Hoadly was the Democratic candidate for re-election, J. B. Foraker the Republican candidate, and the Rev. A. B. Leonard the Prohibition candidate for governor.

The vote polled was fully up to the average, and in all the large cities good order prevailed. The friends of the rival candidates worked with might and main for their respective leaders.

In Cincinnati one hundred and fourteen wards and precincts gave Foraker 17,027 votes, Hoadly 13,778, Leonard 1,291; net Republican gain, 1,671.

One hundred and thirty-one precincts, Foraker, 20,375; Hoadly, 15,979; Leonard, 1,500, net Republican gain, 3,131.

The following gains are reported in Cincinnati. Second ward, three precincts, Democratic gain 188, third ward, one precinct, Republican gain 136, sixth ward, complete Democratic gain, 25, tenth ward, one precinct, Republican gain 54, sixteenth ward, one precinct, Democratic gain 33; seventeenth ward, one precinct, Democratic gain 11; twentieth ward, one precinct, Republican gain 18; twenty first ward, one precinct, Republican gain 55; twenty second ward, one precinct, Democratic gain 31; twenty-third, one precinct, Democratic gain 11; forty-five precincts throughout the state net Republican gain of 10,473.

Ten precincts from Richland county, including three wards in Mansfield, give a net Republican gain of 48. Portage county, seven precincts, 80 Democratic gain. Sandusky county, seven precincts, 250 Republican gain. Scioto county, sixteen precincts, 375 Republican gain. Seneca county, eleven precincts, including four wards of Tiffin, 150 Republican gain. Stark county, seven precincts including two wards in Massillon, 300 Republican gain. Summit county, eleven precincts, 275 Republican gain. Trumbull county, seven precincts, 3 Republican gain. Fourteen precincts in Toledo give a net Republican gain of 414.

At Columbus the election passed off quietly. It rained all forenoon. Some scratching was done on the local and legislative tickets, but work of this kind was not formidable to either side.

The State Journal estimates Foraker's majority in the city at 500. Hoadley's in the townships at 100. Democratic majority in county 600 and Republican gain 1,000. The Republicans elect part of their county ticket, including two members of the legislature. The Journal claims the defeat of Allen O. Myers and Ed. Young by 400.

In Cleveland the day passed in a very orderly manner. There were no disturbances and the new registers law seemed to be a great success. Fraud was lessened and a big vote was polled. The morning was wet and disagreeable, but notwithstanding the electors turned out in great numbers. The indications are that Foraker carried Cleveland and Cuyahoga county by about 2,000 and that the Republican county ticket is elected by varying majorities. All over the western reserve substantial Republican gains are shown, and in only one town, Oberlin, has the Prohibition vote caused a Republican loss.

In Toledo the vote was light as compared with that of last fall, and also of 1883, when Hoadley carried the county by 1,700. Returns from fifteen of twenty-four precincts show a Republican gain of in wards of 500.

The vote averages 10 to 15 per cent. less than that of last year. The Prohibition vote was small in the city, and showed scarcely any increase. Returns come in very slowly on account of the large number of scratch tickets, but the indications are that the Republicans have elected most of their county ticket by somewhat decreased pluralities from last year. Returns received early on the morning of the 14th embracing about one half of the precincts in Lucas county, show Republican gains in nearly all those heard from. Wade, Democrat, for sheriff probably has a majority of 500. Representatives are in doubt, with chance favoring the Republican candidates. The remainder of the Republican county ticket is probably elected by small majorities, and they claim the county for Foraker by 400.

A Cincinnati dispatch received on the 14th says: The Republicans have made a clean sweep. Foraker is elected governor by a vote that excites admiration, and surprises his most enthusiastic supporters. His plurality will be not less than 25,000. The Democrats concede it by from 15,000 to 18,000. The general assembly will be Republican, and this means the election of a Republican United States senator. The result is as grievous a disappointment to the Prohibitionists as to the Democrats, and is likely to put such a damper on their feelings as to cause the third element to disappear from Ohio politics.

Advices received by the Cleveland Leader say: The whole state Republican ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 plurality. The legislature will be Republican on joint ballot with a good working majority in both houses. The vote was heavy and Republicans on the Western Reserve came out in full force, every one feeling it a duty to do all in his power to bring the county back to Republican rule. This result will secure the election of a Republican senator and the early enactment of a law regulating liquor traffic. Another very probable result of the election will be to eliminate third party prohibition from Ohio politics.

LOST LETTERS.

The family of Ralph Waldo Emerson say that a number of his letters to Carlyle appear to have been stolen. They wish to caution all persons against buying or selling any papers purporting to be the originals of letters from Emerson to Carlyle and against publishing such letters, and to ask that any one who may hear of the existence of any such letters will do them the favor to inform Edward W. Emerson, Concord, Mass., where they may be found. These manuscripts were all given by Carlyle to a member of Emerson's family, and the right of publication belongs to the writer's family by law.

OUR SPANISH MINISTER.

President Cleveland has appointed Jabez L. M. Curry of Virginia to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, vice Foster, resigned. Jabez L. M. Curry LL. D., is a Baptist preacher and professor in the Richmond university of Virginia. He is 60 years old and a man of education, with considerable reputation as a linguist. He was formerly quite a politician, but for the last twenty years has been out of active politics. He was born in Lincoln county, Ga., where he remained until 13 years of age when he went to Talladega county, Ala. He graduated from the university of Georgia in 1843 at the age of 18 and from the law school of Harvard university two years later. He returned home to Alabama afterward and practiced law. In 1846 he joined the Texas Rangers to take part in the Mexican war. He did not stay long in the service, but soon retired on account of his health. He served as a member of the Alabama legislature from 1847 to 1855, and was a presidential elector in 1856. The next year he was elected to congress. He was re-elected to the next congress and withdrew with the seceding members in 1861 became a member of the Confederate congress and remained in that body until the close of the war. At the downfall of the rebellion he experienced religion, studied for the ministry and was ordained as a Baptist preacher. In 1865 he became president of the Harvard college in Alabama. In 1868 he returned to Richmond where he was made a professor in the Richmond university.

FOREIGN NEWS.

OSMAN DIGMA'S FOLLOWERS KILLED

Official advices have been received from Ras Alula, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition marching to the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Kassala, to the effect that after a severe battle the Abyssinians defeated a large force of dervishes under Osman Digma, and that 3,000 dervishes were killed in the encounter. The Abyssinian general is now rapidly advancing on Kassala.

BACK FROM THE NORTHLAND

The Danish arctic expedition has reached Copenhagen after an absence of 29 months, the most of which time was spent in exploration on the eastern coast of Greenland. The commander of the expedition has prepared a special chart, showing surveys of a coast hitherto unknown which was taken possession of in the name of Denmark and christened Christian Land. The explorers reached latitude 66.8 north.

GLADSTONE AT THE HELM

Gladstone has assumed control of the Liberal campaign, and is now engaged in trying to settle the difficulties between the leader of the Whigs and the leader of the Radicals. The ex premier's first act was to summon the ex-president of the local government board to Hawarden, and he went and conferred with Mr. Gladstone. The result of this meeting has been that Mr. Chamberlain, leader of the Radicals, has agreed to modify his program of reform during the campaign at least.

AN ACTIVE TURKEY

Dispatches from Constantinople to the British Foreign Office announce that the Porte opposes the resumption of the international conference and demands restoration of the statesquo in Bulgaria or the freedom of the Sultan to take such decisive action in the premises as Turkey may deem expedient. Extraordinary military preparations are in progress in and around Constantinople. In the arsenal work is carried on without interruption day and night. Ten thousand Redifs have been sent from the Province of Broussa to reinforce the Turkish camp at Cassova, which, it is calculated, will be the first point attacked in any advance which may be decided upon by the Servians.

Dead-Letter Office.

Washington Letter.

The dead-letter office has become the most interesting, if not the most important, branch of the postal service. It was established in 1825. A law of that year made it the duty of postmasters to return to the department as "dead" letters which had remained in their offices three months. These were to be examined and returned if possible to the senders upon the payment of postage. A subsequent law required the return of "dead" letters to their writers without postal charge. During the last year there was received at the office an average of nearly fifteen thousand letters daily, or a total of about five million. These have been handled by 120 employes, mostly women. The dead letters are classified as "ordinary" and "unmailable," the latter being such as do not have a sufficient address, or which contains prohibitory matter. Misdirected letters will average 1,000 a day, and letters which have no address at all, 1,000 a month. It is an astonishing fact that the greater per cent of the latter contain money. Of the domestic letters opened the past year about forty thousand contain money, drafts, checks, and money orders, amounting to about $1,500,000. Nearly seventy thousand contained postage stamps. Every opened letter containing an inclosure of value is carefully recorded, and those, for which no owner can be found, are filed away, subject to reclamation within four years. When the writer's name is attached to a valuable letter he is informed of the money being detained, and by satisfactory proof is able to secure it.

A lady has charge of the misdirected letters. If possible they are sent to the person they are intended for. So proficient has this lady become that she is acquainted with the names of cities, villages, and streets as the average schoolboy is acquainted with the A, B, C. At her desk she has railway guides, directories, and books containing the names of newspapers, bankers, ministers, and the streets of all the large cities in the United State, to aid in forwarding letters to the proper person, city, or State. A letter was recently directed to "110 C street, Nashville, Tenn." It was returned to the dead-letter office. At once the lady knew that the party addressed resided in Washington, as there is but one C street in the United States, and that is in that city. The letter was delivered, and the party to whom it was sent was found. In directing it the writer had placed the name of his own city upon the envelope—a common error. Oftentimes the lady is required to guess at the address; and in no place can a woman improve her faculty of guessing more than right here. She is not required to guess like the Englishman occupying a similar position in the department of Great Britain. A letter was received in that office directed: "My son, up three flights of stairs, London." To-day a letter came to the department at Washington addressed to "Wine Dock." The name of the town to which the letter was sent is Wyandotte.

"The principal reason for misdirection is carelessness," said the lady as she threw upon the table before her a pile of a hundred or more letters. "It is a common practice to mix Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; Kansas, Arkansas, and Nebraska; and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

"When it is impossible to forward a letter without opening it is opened and read by a young lady, and, the address of the writer being obtained, it is returned. One young lady can open about one thousand of these letters a day. The majority of eastern letters thus opened are characterized by vulgarity, while the majority of western epistles show the finer feelings of the writers. When there are no signatures the letters are cast aside and sold as waste paper."

So "your darling," "your own pet," "lovingly, Laura," and "eternally yours, George," if you do not hear from your epistles possibly they are in some paper mill and eagerly perused by some girl employes.

Parcels by the thousand are also received at the dead-letter office. A large proportion of the most valuable are addressed to foreign countries, and are detained because they contain dutiable goods or exceed the limit of size or weight. In all such cases, if the name of the sender does not appear, the addressee is notified that the package will be forwarded by the express at his expense or returned to the sender, if his address is furnished. The articles received which can neither be delivered to the person addressed nor returned to the sender are sold annually at auction, and the proceeds are deposited in the treasury.

The Care of the Hair.

Exchange.

The care of the hair is an important branch of fashion at all times, though often fashion dictates an injudicious treatment, and prescribes modes against all rules of health and reason. Such importance has been given to the hair that some philosophers make the chignon, coils and puffs the index of civilization, and show how eccentricity in head-dress and coiffure marks the degradation of the time. It is well understood that masses of false hair injure natural growth, but a freak of fashion which seems harmless may be made equally hurtful. This apparently innocent fashion is that of fluffiness and lightness of the hair produced by continual washing. The best specialists on treatment of the hair say that the hair should be washed once in six weeks and not oftener, and that castile soap and not borax, soda, or any other drying material should be used. After washing it is well to rub the scalp with some reliable ointment. The natural oil, which to some appears objectionable, is the life-giving ointment of the hair and should not be destroyed. Dry hair has a dead appearance, the ends split and growth is retarded. The fine comb is most hurtful, but a soft brush, used judiciously, gives vigor to the scalp and keeps it in a healthy condition. The practice of cutting the ends of the hair is useful, and can be accomplished easily by braiding the hair and then cutting the ends. The care of the hair is certainly as important as that of the teeth. The rules of its preservation are simple and important. Vigorous brushing, cutting the ends when necessary, washing with castile soap once in six weeks, and the desirable avoidance of false hair should preserve and strengthen the hair. But if the hair comes out and becomes lifeless and thin in spite of this treatment, the best remedy is to seek a reliable specialist on scalp diseases, and to submit to thorough professional direction.

The Popularity of the Blonde.

In addition to being outnumbered the brunette has been the pet of fashion's edict but two seasons in the last eight. She doesn't wear well and fades faster than the blonde, and I suspect that fashion, economical of its materials, cuts its human material to the best advantage. A dark beauty is a peerless one, but individual cases don't count, and for wear and tear and every day good looks the blonde carries away the prize. She ages more slowly, dress goods harmonize with her without effort and she more than holds her own in story and song.

The more feed can be varied in caring for sheep, the better will be the results.

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned, recently from Pontiac and experienced workmen, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Birmingham and vicinity, and are prepared to do all kinds of

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and Blacksmithing in all its various branches. You will always find us prompt and ready for business at the stone shop formerly occupied by John Baldwin.

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All fresh and delivered to any part of the village.

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BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1837

If you wish to learn their merits, ask their owners in this vicinity.

TESTIMONIALS.

Birmingham, July 30, 1885.

I am glad to testify to the merits of the Boardman and Gray pianos, and consider them to give the best satisfaction, as I have used one for a number of years. The tone is sweet and sympathetic and equal in power and volume to the Steinway. MATTIE IRVING.

Franklin, Mich., July 30, 1885.

In April last I purchased from Whitehead & Mitchell one of the Boardman and Gray upright pianos. Since that time I have had it tested by numerous experts and pianists, both amateur and professional, and they one and all agree with me in saying that for fine tone, perfection of finish and general merit, it is the best piano in the market, fully equalling the Steinway or Chickering. WELLS KEENEY.

If you wish to purchase one call on or address

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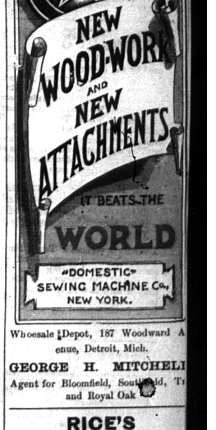

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We make a specialty of Dinner and it is ALWAYS ready at 11:30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly.

The state of Virginia has only 2 theaters within its boarders.

Nearly 60,000 people die each year in Europe of small-pox.

Wales went on a wild swan hunt the last time he was at Stockholm.

Dr. Talmage declines the nomination of the Prohibitionists for Governor of New York, but is as certain that the cause will march on to complete success as that God did not make the world to have it destroyed by a deluge of strong drink.