Birmingham Eccentric.

WHITEHEAD & STEVENS, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM, - MICHIGAN.

TIMELY TOPICS.

In the summer of 1778 there was perpetrated a horrible butchery which is known in history as the Wyoming massacre. Defenseless men, women and children were slaughtered in cold blood by treacherous savages led by a few blood-thirsty British guerrillas. A few days ago another Wyoming massacre occured in another part of our country. This time the aggressive party was not the blood-thirsty savage, but white men, some of whom it is said are officeholders in this territorial government. The victims were those whose only offenses was that they were Chinese "cheap laborers." The same revengeful spirit which actuated the murderers in the massacre at Wyoming, Penna., was the motive which incited to blood-shed the men who are guilty of the murder of the Chinamen in Rock Springs, W. T. The miners of Wyoming Territory not consult the contractors who were responsible for bringing over the Chinese to compete with our laborers, but did murder by the score, and burn the homes of the helpless Chinamen whose only fault was that they had accepted the labor that was offered them. From whatever standpoint the Chinese immigration problem is viewed it is complicated enough, but whatever may be the solution the Chinamen who are here are entitled to the protection of life and property. For humanity's sake—for decency's sake, and for the honor of our country, the perpetrators of this outrage should be punished to the full extent of the law, and from the fact that troops have been sent there and the ring-leaders arrested, it is evident that our rulers do not condone and no amount of anti-Chinese sentiment should in any degree mitigate the result. It will not occasion surprise if the Chinese government demands reprisal as our government would do under like circumstances. But whether this is done or not United States cannot afford to allow such acts to be committed with impunity.

The Chicago News says: "Our valued exchange, the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, says: 'The new Minister of the United States at the Imperial Court, Sir Lothrop, who has recently arrived in this city, made up his mind to pass his vacation in traveling in our country. He intends to visit Moscow and the fair of Nijni-Novgorod. If time permits, Sir Lothrop will go as far as Caucasus and Crimea.' It is pleasant to learn that the honored son of Michigan is putting his official mission to Russian to so good account, but we are pained to see that our St. Petersburg exchange is in error touching Mr. Lothrop's title. Mr. Lothrop has never been knighted, albeit he is a courtie us, valer and joyous a gentleman as any Sir Lancelot or Sir Galahad as ever drew a sword in defense of a worthy cause."

A correspondent of the London Times says that notwithstanding the cholera-stricken condition of Spain, the next few months will see several thousand packages of fruit consigned from that country to the United Kingdom each week, notably nuts from Barcelona, lemons from Valencia, and grapes from Almeria, these last being packed in barrels filled up with cork dust. Thousands of packages of Spanish fruits and nuts will also reach our ports during the next few months, and there is no way of discovering how many cholera germs may come here in this manner.

CANADIAN papers contain some harrowing details of cruel evictions in that country. Irish history in its worst form is being written at present in the Dominion. Poor tenants have been thrown out on the wayside, houseless and homeless, in the orthodox Irish fashion before the coming of the Land League. These imitators of the old school of landlords are the Hudson Bay company, who are, says the Winnipeg Times, at present engaged in tearing down the shanties on their property in pursuance of a notice to vacate served on the squatters some time ago.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto Globe, writing from Manitoba, says that a newcomer in that country finds it extremely difficult to become reconciled to the insect pests. A bulldog fly, so called, is worse than an ox goad by odds than the mosquito He says that he has spent six hours out of the eight one is supposed to sleep fighting the pests. The bulldog fly possesses a pair of animated pincers, and as soon as they strike they take out a piece of flesh Ordinarily they do not trouble men but on horses and cattle they are perfect devils.

THE act for the regulation of pharmacy passed at the last legislative session will go into effect Sept. 18 and after that druggists will have 90 days in which to register. The next meeting of the state board, composed of O. Eberbach of Ann Arbor, George M. Donald of Kalamazoo, Jacob Jessson of Muskegon, James Vernor of Detroit, and F. H. Van Enster of Bay City, will be held in Detroit on Nov. 3. The first meeting of the board was held in Lansing a few weeks ago at which time Mr. Eberbach was chosen president, and Mr. Jesson, secretary.

It is estimated by Mexican officials that the yearly loss to the Treasury of Mexico by smuggling along the northern frontier is not less than $1,500,000, The United States Consul at Guaymas estimates the value of goods smuggled from this country across the Arizona frontier at $200,000 annually. It is believed that so long as the duties levied by the Mexican Government are so high, so long will smuggling be continued and the smugglers risk their lives for large profits.

A group representing Princess Beatrice in bridal dress and Prince Henry of Battenberg, in the uniform of the German Cuirassiers, is the latest addition to Mme. Tussaud's famous waxwork gallery in London.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Twentieth Biennial Meeting Held in Grand Rapids.

SEPTEMBER 9.

The twentieth biennial meeting of the American Pomological society was held in Grand Rapids on the 5th and 6th inst. The sessions were held in the Universalist church, which edifice was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants and presented an excellent appearance. Back of the rostrum was a solid background of greenhouse leaves with the monogram "A. P. S." tastily arranged in variegated colors. Other mottoes were also ornamented the interior of the church.

Secretary C. W. Beal of Ann Arbor called the meeting to order, and announced that, the venerable president, Marshal P. Wilder would be unable to be present, owing to his advanced years. The frosts of 85 winters have whitened Mr. Wilder's venerable head, but in spite of swiftly passing years he takes an active interest in pomological matters, and his presence at the meeting was a pleasant surprise to 100 varieties of pears sent by him.

Mr. Barry of Rochester, one of the oldest pomologists in this country, was elected Vice-President in his absence, he sending a very hearty address from the delegates. Mr. T. M. Lyon of South Haven, President of the Michigan Horticultural society, welcomed the American Pomological Society in a short address in which he dwelt on the importance of the benefits which Michigan people would derive from the meeting and the good that would be the last time they would meet here. He considered Michigan fruit societies among the first in the country.

Mayor John L. Curtiss also addressed the meeting, extending the greetings of the city, during the past fifteen years, and welcomed the state and city's guests to Grand Rapids.

Vice-President Barry expressed thanks in behalf of the society and spoke very flattering of the growth of the state during the last decade.

Mr. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, was next introduced, and he in behalf of the pomologists of the state and city thanked the society for the honor conferred. He expressed great regret at the inability of President Mathews of Michigan Agricultural College to be present, owing to the infirmities of old age. He (the speaker) was interested in the development of all kinds of fruit in the state jointly. The progress of one means progress in the other, and the cause of fruit-culture had had been a most important part of the work of the society, and the education of the Chinamen who are here are entitled to the protection of life and property. For humanity's sake—for decency's sake, and for the honor of our country, the perpetrators of this outrage should be punished to the full extent of the law, and from the fact that troops have been sent there and the ring-leaders arrested, it is evident that our rulers do not condone and no amount of anti-Chinese sentiment should in any degree mitigate the result. It will not occasion surprise if the Chinese government demands reprisal as our government would do under like circumstances. But whether this is done or not United States cannot afford to allow such acts to be committed with impunity.

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When the meeting had been called to order Mr. Arthur Cole of New York read a paper of England and related many interesting experiments he made to show that the cause of the blight in pears was that causes pear blight originated on the tree, is washed off into the ground and taken up by the roots, and not in the air, and he comes in contact with the delicate parts of the tree. He showed that pear blight can be communicated by washing out the blight in the diseased fruit, and that the juice and fruit the juice itself is the communicating cause. He showed that the spread of the contagion by germs, but in no instance from the pistil from which the germs were removed. The germs are so far distinct from the pistil, is a distinct germ from other that attack the pistil and germs like the germs of the red quince, and it alone will produce pear blight This germ will not produce pear blight.

He regretted to say, said the professor said: It is not certain that a pear tree will be entirely killed by the blight. It will generally die on a limb. It may progress throughout the tree and kill the whole tree. Mr. Lothrop attacked on the body below the branches, as is made through a small twig or bud, unless covered at one end and killed the twig. The tree will turn brown or black when affected before the leaves turn. The leaves are first to show the blight. The knife used in removing the twigs affected must not be constantly dropped in carbolic acid to prevent communicating the disease. There is no cure for the blight. It is killed as far as it reaches. Only an antiseptic will prevent the spread. Prevention is impossible. The only thing to do is to cut off and save as much as possible. Washing the trunk of the tree with sulphur and lime would not be effective. He knew nothing of sulphur in the trunk but knew of other treatments in that direction. The practical thing to do is prevent blight in the pear is to move a rapid growth.

Prof. Beal read a note from Prof. Burrill, pear cut, dating from Champaign in the United States. Prof. Lacerby of Ohio spoke of the pear blight and the cause of the blight. A mulch of straw is used as a winter protection and not removed in the spring. Upon the contrary it should be removed to show a difference of over three degrees great a month after there was a difference of three where there was straw. This and other experiments showed that frost is not the cause of the blight. Prevention is a rapid growth. Smoke would be a protection but is not possible in the open air. The difficulty in smoking the orchard could not state, but there is a difference in the cause of dark and light orchards. Prof. Lacerby stated that in New Jersey the difference between mulched and unmulched grounds was from 5 to 7 degrees in favor of the dark ground, but winter mulch used in keeping back the frost blossoms in the spring was a failure.

On the methods of conducting horticultural meetings, Mr. Price of Rochester said: The newspaper was his principal reliance in this work for success.

Mr. Garfield of Michigan very heartily indorsed the sentiments set forth by Mr. Price. Lessons learned in the school room were set forth in a paper read by Mr. Geo. Amos of Missouri and was followed by Mr. T. T. Lyon of Michigan.

The fruit for exhibition was arranged at the commencement of the second day's session. There were about 4,000 plates containing specimens of nearly every variety known to pomologists. Nearly every state and territory was represented, Michigan's share being:

Twenty-five plates of apples and three crates by C. C. Wicks of Lowell, Mich.; apples and plums by S. Marsh of Ann Arbor; 15 plates peaches, crapes and pears R. E. Graham of Rochester, Lapeer county; a large collection by G. Ramsdell's farm at Traverse City; apples and peaches by A. C. Gibden of Benzie county; 15 plates apples, peaches and grapes, Leelanau county; 125 plates apples, peaches and grapes, and samples of cranberries by Mrs. A. Brown of Steven ville, Berrien county; 80 plates apples and peaches by E. H. Scott of Ann Arbor; 15 plates plums and 6 plates of peaches by C. A. Sessions of Leelanau county; 12 plates apples and peaches and specimens on branches of plums, peaches, and berries by L. C. Woodbridge of Ann Arbor; ship: 12 pat s apples, 11 pears, 2 grapes, 1 plums by Geo. Linderman, Grand Rapids; ship: 10 plates apples, pears, and grapes by I. E. Eigenfritz, Monroe; 100 apples, peaches, pears and grapes from Kent county; 12 plates wild fruit, nuts, etc., indigenous to Michigan by Prof. Beal of Lansing; 12 plates pears and 2 crabs by B. F. Partridge, Bay City, and apples by Geo. G. Bennett of Grand Rapids township.

Part of the Missouri exhibit is two years old, having been in cold storage. The fruit is said to be in good condition.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted that before the Russian apples be placed upon the catalogue of the American pomological society, that it be referred back to a committee who shall be governed by the origins laid down in the rules of the society for the naming of fruit; also, that when the fruit is introduced the party who shall first submit the name of the variety for approval, and if objected to it shall be added to the list of the party who introducer until properly catalogued and named.

Several papers were read and the committee on awards made its report, including the following awards given to Michigan exhibitors: Wilder medals, of silver, to the Michigan state horticultural society, for 142 plates of apples, 21 plates of crab apples, 153 plates of pears, 68 plates plums, 42 plates peaches, 62 plates of raspberries, 4 blackberries, 1 each of quinces, Japanese persimmons, horse-Chestnuts and cranberries, and 385 plates.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr., of the Michigan Agricultural college read a paper on small berries, nuts and other native fruits. Honeysuckle was also mentioned as a fine shrub of J. S. Owens, Saugatuck, Mich., and S. H. Conning, St. Joseph, Mich.

In the evening Prof. J. Cook of Lansing delivered an address on "Economic Entomology." The hall was crowded with the large gathering of people during the entire evening.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Immediately after the opening of the session on Wednesday morning, Hon. Cornelius Gray, Gov. Coleman of Missouri, commissioner of agricu ture, was present and an invitation was extended the gentleman to address the meeting. He did so and referred to the fact that he was the first agricultural commissioner called to the agricultural bureau. He had taken a stronger interest in the study of fruit and he desired to aid the horticulturists. To go a that work he had come to Michigan. In Missouri, he hoped those having matters of fruit culture in hand would address the commissioner referred to the magnitude of the great interests of horticulture, that the value of the apple crop at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. He was in favor of the direct bureau in the department devoted entirely to pomology. The testing of fruits and plants from all parts of a world, in all parts of the country, was a work he contemplated having done thoroughly for the advancement of productive powers. Consuls will be asked to send forward to Washington fresh fruits, as may have value in this country.

Prof Beal read a paper on the evolution, which was adopted, thanking Mr. Coleman for pushing his investigations into fungi.

"Grape culture" was the subject of debate for nearly four hours. The different varieties of American grapes, their adaptedness, hardiness and keeping qualities were discussed at length. The discussion was one of the most interesting occupied considerable time, and was of the greatest interest.

At the close of the discussion carriages were furnished by the citizens, and a number of the delegates were taken to the Soldiers' Home nursery, two miles from the city. After looking over the farm the delegates returned and were entertained with several selections by the Schubert club, and then followed short addresses at the evening of the delegates, giving their individual expressions of the pleasure the meeting had been to them.

The next meeting will be held two years hence at Boston.

The exhibition of fruit was visited by large crowds of ladies and gentlemen. Some of the plates were disposed of for the fair to the ton, some will be kept for the fair to the ton, and the remainder, which the fruit was sold and given away. The display has been most unusual in variety and number and fruit of fruits has never been seen in Michigan.

Michigan Crop Report.

For the 892 returns have been received from 83 correspondents representing 83 townships. Five hundred and seventy-eight of these returns are from 60 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The average yield of wheat threshed up to about August 25, in the southern four tiers of counties, as shown by the record, shows that the yield in the state will be 14.46 bushels an average of twenty acres to the acre, and the total yield will be 34,446,667 bushels, an average of twenty acres to the acre, and the total yield will be 34,446,667 bushels.

The number of acres threshed in the northern counties was 1,341,916, yield, 20,942 bushels, average, twenty one and thirty one hundredths bushels to the acre.

The yield per acre in the southern counties is 3 tenths more than a bushel to the acre in those counties nearly one and the eleventh bushels greater than in any previous year.

Multiplying the yield per acre of wheat in each county of the southern four tiers in the average yield per acre in each county by the number of acres in the northern counties by the average yield per acre in the southern counties, the products, respectively, 31,2 9,515 bushels, as the probable total yield in the state. This, 34,446,333 bushels, is 1 tenth of a bushel more than the yield in the state last year, and 1 tenth less than the average yield in the state. This, 34,446,333 bushels, is 1 tenth of a bushel more than the average yield in the state, and the total yield will be 1,000,000 bushels and slight more than last year.

The same month the Department of Agriculture at Washington, estimated the yield at 2,000,000 bushels, and the condition was 1 tenth less 1 point lower than in Michigan, and the yield 1 tenth of a point less. This enormous increase of 34,446,333 bushels over previous estimates will undoubtedly be a surprise to many, but the figures are taken from farmers themselves. The August estimates of corresponding date last year, were expected a bushel an acre, but they did not look for an average per acre, the southern counties higher than ever.

It is noticeable that the yield is unexpected, and the average yield per acre, and the total yield is shown by the three-fourths reports, and the whole crop is now assumed to be three and a half bushels and for the northern counties to be one and a half bushels.

It should, perhaps, be noted here that the Department in Washington, from reports from farmers have reported to the thrashers an average considerably below that reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that this has been done in a sufficient number of cases to make a material difference in the total.

There may, however, be no reason to anticipate disappointment in the thrashers, but only a part of their crop generally the part thrashed in the late fall, and it is difficult to determine with certainty. Most of the reports from the counties are based on the yield of the fall.

To the question, what variety of wheat has given the best results, the answers represent entries in the southern four tier counties as follows: Fifty-six entries for the Lost Nation, Egyptian, siberian Lancaster, and fifty two entries for the Clawson, and the remainder for other varieties. To the question, which variety has given the second highest yield, the entries are divided as follows: Fifty-eight Egyptian, and forty-four Lancaster. To the question, which variety has given the third yield fifty three answer Clawson, seventy two Egyptian, fifty three Egyptian, and fifty nine Lancaster. In the northern counties the order of yield was nearly the same as in the southern part of the state.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed in the counties during the month of August at 381 elevators and mills. Of these, 36 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which report one million of the whole number of elevators and mills in the counties. The total quantity of wheat reported marketed is 1,060,124 of which 800,000 bushels were marketed in the southern counties, and 260,000 bushels in the second tier, 200,000 in the third tier, 182,000 bushels in the fourth tier, and 75,000 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. Seventy four per cent. of the wheat and 80 per cent. of the whole number from which report have been received there was no wheat marketed during the month.

In the southern four tiers of counties 41,176 acres of oats threshed up to August 25, yielded an average of thirty-seven and 2 hundredths bushels to the acre, and the total yield of 1,526,000 acres threshed yielded 225,419 bushels, an average of thirty five and 69 hundredths bushels to the acre.

The number of acres of barley reported threshed in the state is 20,000 acres, yield 500 bushels, an average of twenty-seven and 5 hundredths bushels per acre.

From statistics received at the office of the State Board of Health it appears that the weather during the month of August was above the half degree than during any previous month since the commencement of the record. The average temperature for the month was sixty three and 28-hundredths degrees, the average in the southern counties was sixty-five and 1 sixty seven and 78-hundredths degrees, of twenty years ago, the average temperature was warmer than usual. Unless the weather in September is very unfavorable, the yield will be 1 tenth of the crop in all parts of the state will fully ripen.

The condition of corn is reported at ninety three per cent. and of clover seven thirty two per cent. of average, and of potatoes ninety vitality and growth of average years.

Potatoes promise eighty-nine per cent. and apples fifty two per cent. of average crop.

Brant Goes Fishing.

Lyman A. Brant of Detroit has gone on an extended trip to the fishing grounds of the Upper Peninsula. He has made up a fine fishing gan fan commission, and the purposes of his journey, briefly stated, are that he will visit the fishing grounds for the extent and value of the fisheries, the number of pounds of food fish taken, their size or weight, the number employed in their capture, the number of men employed in the business, the kind of nets and which will place before the people of the state reliable information as to the importance of the fishing interests and the best methods to be pursued to protect and increase the returns from this resource.

In conversation with a reporter of a Detroit paper Mr. Brant said: I realize the importance of the fishing interests of Michigan are but little known and poorly appreciated. The state is not at fault in this, the thing must be done to protect within a reasonable time the fishing of the state, or there will become practically depopulated and a total loss to the state of a valuable food supply. To limit the constant drain upon the waters within bounds which will not be destructive to the supply, and to restock the waters by artificial propagation and planting are among the things to be considered. Some of the general public, who have become informed as to the fishing industry are astonished at their methods of attainment. Something of an idea may be gathered of the extent of the work of the commission from the fact that during the present year about 50,000,000 whitefish alone have been artificially hatched by them and deposited in the waters within the boundaries of the state. Fish are sold by weight, if allowed to reach maturity, not less than an average of three pounds each and would have a market value of from twenty to ninety cents per pound. The work of the commission can be pursued at a very considerable small cost to the taxpayers of the state. In fact, it is believed that the fish taken in a few years of moderate licenses can be devised out of which can be raised a fund which will defray the entire expense of the work. The artificial propagation of fish has ceased to be a question of experiment, but has long ago become a demonstrable fact. From it can be derived an unfailing source of food supply. Many other states are in advance of Michigan in this direction. Maine, New Jersey and Wisconsin perhaps leading the van."

"My first labors," continued Mr. Brant, "will be on the shore of Lake Superior. The fall fishing season commences about the time elsewhere and I will be able to get over the ground before bad weather begins. My plan will be to communicate by the telephone, telegram on the grounds, convey to them the views of the commission and to inform them of their views as to the best means of preserving and enhancing the value of the great fishing interests of the state."

Michigan Indian Homestead Cases.

The secretary of the interior has issued an order reopening the way for action in certain contested Indian homestead cases in Michigan in which action was suspended since March 14, 1877, by order of Carl Schurz, the then secretary of the interior. The suspension was made because the entries were under Dodia and Traverse City districts, now concentrated at Le d Cloud, Mich., the records of which have been lost. The time for offer of final proof upon the homestead entries was extended in many instances subsequent homestead entries made after cancellation and prior to the order of suspension, and in some instances more than the seven years of limitation upon the records, are entitled to a hearing in the premises and direct a fair examination of the pending cases upon the merits of the case, as it shall be reached with such notice to all parties, including notice to the Indian agent in charge, as shall be necessary to the full and right determination of conflicting claims.

Certain entries of lands in question should be permitted to deprive the Indians of guardian and ward relation, and be conveyed in fee to them to any reasonable construction of the existing law relative to those homestead privileges."

A Romantic Tale.

The case of Frances Farl vs. Nathan Earl has been disposed of in the circuit court at Ionia, by a decree granting the plaintiff a divorce. The defendant is a Sparta farmer and the plaintiff is a Lansing girl. The parties became married the plaintiff, at the time, lived together several years, when it was discovered that the husband was addicted to drink and morphine. They were prevailed for a time upon to live together for the sake of peace. The two separated until the first and logs which had been the cause of their trouble were removed. They lived together for a few years longer until two when the old trouble got the upper hand. The husband and wife were secured by her in Lenawee county. She was accompanied by her mother. He moved to Kent county, bought a farm in Sparta, married a blooming young lady, and settled down to the enjoyment of the alimony to his old wife, and she could not attach them on his farm. Finally, the old lady discovered the reason that it was his homestead and she could not attach it, and she began proceedings for attachment of. The plaintiff is 58 years old.

Officers of the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals.

The Ionia asylum, the care of insane criminals is now in full operation and already has forty one patients. The officers are Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Gray, with the house of correction. Following are the officers and the new staff of the asylum:

C. R. Long, M. D., Ionia, medical superintendent.

A. Newly Dolan, Howell, assistant physician.

J. C. Taylor, Ionia, clerk and steward.

J. D. Cutler, Ionia, supervisor.

John Leet ers, Montcalm county, engineer.

Mrs. Ella Long, Ionia, matron.

B. H. Earl, Ionia, clothing clerk.

Neil McLaurin, Ionia, supervisor.

Mrs. Ella Long, Ionia, New Hudson.

Jennie Lorenz, Ionia, W. Draper, Plain well; Jennie Lorenz, Ionia, Mrs. Ella Long, Ionia, Mrs. Magill, Pontiac, R. F. Spencer, Ionia, Mrs. Ella Long, Ionia, Oakland county, Mrs. J. A. Cobb, Detroit.

Postponed.

The business men's convention of the upper peninsula which was to have been held in Marquette, September 6, 7, 8, has been postponed to October 4th and 5th and the active business of the enterprise are suspended for a while. It is well to have a good, sound, and reliable work will be accomplished. Mr. Ingalls, who is now in the city, has a recent an elevation report, dwelling chiefly upon the importance of widening the canal. Ten years ago, he said:

On June 6, 1865, O. Dexter Mr. in the Lake Superior Mining Journal, of Marquette, Mich., Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Ingalls,