Birmingham Eccentric

Whitehead & Mitchell, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM, - MICH.

It is a singule ct that we are indebted to Pomp for the great industry of canned fruits. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Americans found in what had been a pantry of the house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into the jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and next year fruit canning was introduced in the United States, the process being indentical with that in vogue at Pompeii 2) centuries ago. The old ladies in America who can tomatoes and peaches for domestic use do not realize that they are indebted for this art to a people who were literally ashes but a few years after Christ.

Jas. M. Swormstedt, the noted "Holy Prophet" of Cincinnati, in an interview states that the recent earthquake was caused by bad spirits in the bowels of the earth. The spirits are as intelligent as men and have complete knowledge of the uses of dynamite, gunpowder, etc. They have been trying to blast a passage to the surface of the earth and thus escape from bondage The explosions incident to these operations have caused the earthquakes. "I have foretold this phenomenon," said the prophet. "It is a sign of the end of the Christian age. The United States will be destroyed within two years and all the wicked people will die and the others will go to Palistine."

Rapid City, Dakota, papers declare that the country thereabouts will distance Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois as a corn growing district, while in the little matter of garden truck the rest of the world pales and glimmers in comparison. Evidence to back these loud claims are nine-foot corn stalks, cabbages too large for a barrel, twelve-pound rutabagas, seven pound potatoes, eighteen inch turnips and 10) pound pumpkins. Watermelons are raised over the fence and cantelopes are too common to mention.

Twelve years ago John Wendell went west, leaving his three year old boy with relatives in Milton, N. H. Nothing being heard of Wendell, the boy was finally sent to the almshouse until he was 12 years old, when he was bound out to a farmer. A few weeks ago a letter was sent from Lincoln, Ill., to Milton, saying that Wendell had died there, leaving $25,000 to be divided between a daughter by a second marriage and his son in New Hampshire. The boy has gone west to look after his legacy.

The chestnut gong proves to be a chestnut itself, according to the Buffalo Commercial, which says that over twenty years ago, in a well known beer saloon, hung, well balanced, a big knife. To the point was attached a bell, and to the handle a cord. When the boys became too argumentative the proprietor would solemnly pull the cord, the bell would ring and the knife chopping up and down cut short the remarks of the disputants.

Mr. Gladstone takes every day two glasses of claret at lunch and two at dinner, with a glass of port wine. His alcoholic consumption has been estimated by his son at seven gallons a year, which would be three and a half times the average consumption per head in England and four and a half times the average in Europe.

Albert Wampler of Indianapolis thinks that he has been made whole by the prayer cure. He claims that he for five years suffered with rheumatism, which bent him double and otherwise deformed him, and that in answer to special prayers he laid aside his crutches and stood erect a well man.

An orthodox preacher in Storm Lake, Ia., thinks that the Universalist preacher of the same place is objectionable. So he prayed the other day in church that the Lord would either change the heart of the Universalist, or kill him. Storm Lake citizens are watching him closely and curiously.

United States Marshal Nelms of Cobb county, Ga., is not envied by his neighbors. The moonshiners have threatened to kill him, and the marshal thinks that they mean it, and that they are quite likely to succeed. But he doesn't weaken a particle.

Queen's Victoria's fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne will be celebrated in June next, and already the Anglomaniacs in New York are considering what will be just the proper thing to do, doncherknow.

A Wife's Victory.

From the Voice, N. Y.

It beats all—this determination of the women to do all they make up their minds to. My income being limited, I asked my wife to exercise care in the management of her affairs, so that, when the time came for me to pay the bills, I would not be compelled to part with every penny of my income. To be doubly careful, I asked her to keep an account of our expenses, and every now and then we would look over the accounts, to cast out what we should judge unnecessary. The first hitch we had, was in the matter of Pearline. I felt that it was not in the line of economy to put Pearline into the dish-water; Pearline into the wash-boiler; Pearline into the clothes-soaking water, or to use Pearline for house cleaning purposes; and despite the arguments of my wife, I succeeded in cutting out that expense from the account. Things seemed to go all right for a little while, but soon I noticed that my shirts, cuffs and collars began to look as yellow as get out, and my wife kept complaining about the look of her dishes, "they were so greasy," and gave me a gentle hint that the item cast out of our account had not been as economical as I supposed. My shirts were wearing from the hard rubbing they were getting, and the soda and common soap was just about finishing things. Almost disgusted with matters, I concluded to give Pearline a chance to show its economical properties; for wife would only answer to every complaint about the looks of my linen: "There's nothing that beats Pearline." You'd be surprised what a change it wrought; I found that my new linen kept perfectly white, and I didn't hear the complaint about the fearful backache after wash-day. No more complaints about the greasy dishes; and our neighbors, who don't use Pearline, ask wife how she managed to keep her paint so clean. I've concluded, for economy, to let wife run matters in the house, while I run the outside affairs for the house. Wife said, I'd come to my senses some time.—*Angler.*

STATE NEWS.

THE EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT.

Wayne County Will Still Pay One-Sixth of the Taxes.

The state board of equalization has equalized the assessed valuation of the various counties of Michiganas follows:

Alcona	$2,500,000
Alger	2,500,000
Allegan	15,000,000
Alpena	3,500,000
Antrim	3,250,000
Arenac	1,250,000
Baraga	1,500,000
Barry	13,000,000
Bay	22,000,000
Benzie	1,500,000
Berrien	17,000,000
Branch	17,500,000
Calhoun	28,000,000
Cass	15,000,000
Charlevoix	2,500,000
Cheboygan	3,500,000
Chippewa	3,500,000
Clare	3,500,000
Clinton	17,000,000
Crawford	1,750,000
Delta	3,500,000
Eaton	17,500,000
Emmett	2,000,000
Genesee	22,000,000
Gladwin	1,250,000
Grand Traverse	4,000,000
Gratiot	9,500,000
Hillsdale	21,000,000
Houghton	6,500,000
Huron	6,500,000
Ingham	18,500,000
Ionia	17,000,000
Iosco	2,000,000
Iron	4,750,000
Isabella	4,500,000
Isle Royale	100,000
Jackson	31,000,000
Kalamazoo	24,000,000
Kalkaska	3,750,000
Kent	45,000,000
Keweenaw	2,750,000
Lake	2,000,000
Lapeer	13,500,000
Leelanaw	1,000,000
Lenawee	28,000,000
Livingston	15,000,000
Mackinac	2,500,000
Macomb	16,500,000
Manistee	7,000,000
Manitou	100,000
Marquette	15,000,000
Mason	4,000,000
Mecosta	6,000,000
Menomieee	6,250,000
Midland	2,500,000
Missaukee	3,250,000
Monroe	15,000,000
Montcalm	9,500,000
Montmorency	1,250,000
Muskegon	11,000,000
Newaygo	4,750,000
Oakland	27,000,000
Oceana	4,000,000
Ogemaw	1,500,000
Ontonagon	3,750,000
Osceola	3,750,000
Oscoda	1,000,000
Otsego	2,000,000
Ottawa	13,000,000
Presque Isle	1,250,000
Roscommon	1,500,000
Saginaw	33,000,000
Sanilac	7,500,000
Schoolcraft	3,000,000
Shiawassee	15,000,000
St. Clair	16,500,000
St. Joseph	18,000,000
Tuscola	10,000,000
Van Buren	1,000,000
Washtenaw	30,000,000
Wayne	150,000,000
Wexford	3,250,000
Total	945,450,000

The equalized valuation of the state for 1885 is $135,450,000 more than in 1881.

STATE CROPS.

The Total Yield of Wheat Placed at 26,634,600 Bushels.

For the September crop report returns have been received from 589 correspondents, representing 510 townships. Four hundred and five of these returns are from 330 townships in the southern four tier of counties.

The number of acres of wheat thrashed up to about August 25, in the southern four tiers of counties, as shown by the records kept by thrashers, was 166,279, the yield from which was 2,698,736 bushels—an average of 16 and 23-hundredths bushels per acre.

The number of acres thrashed in the northern counties was 13,374; yield, 208,275 bushels; average, 15 and 57-hundredths bushels per acre.

Independent of the record kept by thrashers, correspondents have made a canvass and report as follows: From the southern four tiers of counties, acres thrashed, 79,259; bushels, 1,289,977; average per acre, 16 and 28-hundredths bushels. From the northern counties, acres thrashed, 7,699; bushels, 118,358; average per acre, 15 and 43-hundredths bushels. The yield per acre, as shown by the correspondents' canvass, is 2-hundredths of a bushel more in the southern counties, and 14-hundredths of a bushel more in the northern counties than the average as shown by thrashers' records.

The yield per acre in the southern counties is one and thirty-five hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties one and eighty-five hundredths bushels, greater than the August estimate.

Multiplying the acres in wheat in each county of the southern four tiers by the average yield per acre in the same county, and the acres in the northern counties by the average yield per acre in those counties, and adding the products we obtain 26,634,600 bushels, as the probable total yield in the state.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of August at 296 elevators and mills. Of these, 248 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is fifty-eight per cent. of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,293,681, of which 321,919 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tiers of counties: 295,846 bushels in the second tier; 277,946 bushels in the third tier; 333,566 bushels in the fourth tier; and 64,404 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At thirty-seven elevators and mills, or thirteen per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

In the southern four tiers of counties 53,908 acres of oats thrashed yielded 1,689,542 bushels, an average of 31 and 34-hundredths bushels per acre, and in the northern counties 7,051 acres thrashed yielded 200,196 bushels, an average of 28 and 39-hundredths bushels per acre.

The number of acres of barley reported thrashed in the state is 4,159, yielding 108,529 bushels, an average of 26 and 9-hundredths bushels per acre.

Winter apples promise eighty-nine per cent. and late peaches fifty-seven per cent. of an average crop.

Building Stone.

The building stone industry of Houghton county promises to assume large proportions in the near future, if present indications are to be relied upon. At Portage Entry a quarry has been in operation for a year or more which now employs over eighty men. From this quarry there is now being shipped stone to New Orleans for use in the custom-house being built there, and also west on the Northern Pacific to the territories. This stone is sold on the dock at the Entry at 85 cents per foot. In addition to the Jacobs company, now in operation, a party of capitalists has taken an option on adjoining lands belonging to Earl Edgerton of L'Anse, and for several days has been testing the rock formation underlying with a diamond drill, with a success that promises to equal anything in the neighborhood. Cores have been lifted from the rock strata which indicate a bed of No. 1 stone 45 feet in thickness, without reaching the limit of the foundation. Indications point to an almost unlimited supply, and when it is understood that the stone can be quarried in sizes only limited by the ability of the operators to handle, that its cleavage in any direction is perfect, that it can be worked with great freedom, hardens upon exposure to air, and is rich in appearance, whether used for trimming or building, its value can hardly be over-estimated. A third quarry is also being opened on the Trevethan farm, about one mile west of Pike river, that promises to furnish an equal quality of stone. A large force of men are at work stripping and quarrying, but the work is not far enough advanced to speak of at great length.—*Houghton Gazette.*

A Proclamation by Gov. Alger

To the people of Michigan:

A great calamity having befallen the city of Charleston, I suggest that the mayors of the various cities in the state call meetings of citizens to aid in gathering contributions to be forwarded to the mayor of Charleston for distribution among the sufferers. Where such opportunity is not given to citizens throughout the state, if they will forward their subscriptions to Mr. Hugh McMillan, secretary, or myself at Detroit, the same will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded. Let us remember that in former years when portions of our state were visited with disastrous fires other states contributed large sums to our suffering people. When the city of Chicago was smitten with fire, we responded liberally to aid those in distress. Let us now give those suffering immediate and generous aid.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Detroit, September 8, 1886.

A Percheron Parade.

Senator Palmer's famous Percheron horse was awarded first prize at the state fair and Percheron show in Chicago. The parade in connection with the show was the finest of the kind ever witnessed. Nearly 800 vehicles, drawn by over 1,600 horses, were in line, and the procession was headed with a carriage drawn by twelve of the largest and finest Percheron horses in the country, representing a cash value of over $50,000. Senator Palmer, Gov. Oglesby, Mayor Harrison, and President of the State Board of Agriculture Landrigan occupied it. The second carriage contained Senators Logan and Cullom, the Marquis de la Motte-Ronge and George C. Loring. The procession was composed of teams drawn exclusively by grade and thoroughbred Percherons owned by the firms in the city using these animals for draft purposes. The wagons and trucks were gayly decorated with American flags, bunting and evergreens, and displayed the advertisements of the participating houses. The object of the procession, as explained by an officer of the American Horse Breeders' association, is to let the farmers and small breeders who attend the fair see just how many of the Chicago houses use the Percherons for draft purposes, in the hope that they will take to breeding Percheron stock. Ex-Commissioner of Agriculture George B. Loring, with the Marquis de la Mott Ronge, Inspector General of the government studs of France, reviewed the procession at Garfield Park. At the same place the 200 horses constituting the Percheron exhibit at the fair joined the parade and accompanied it to the grounds.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Joseph Fisher, aged 30 years, was run over by a freight train on the West Michigan railroad near Big Rapids the other night. He left the city with two companions to walk to Woodville. He was said to have some money, but only ten cents was found on his person. One of his companions has been arrested. Officers are looking for the other.

A vein of oil has been struck at Manistee which promises to yield something rich.

Bronson wants some one to come there and build a jelly factory.

Daniel & Ellis' livery barn in Lansing was destroyed by fire the other morning, together with all its contents. Four horses were burned to death.

The next meeting of the Allegan county Short Horn Breeders' association will be held in Allegan the third Wednesday in December.

It is reported that an English gentleman has purchased 400 acres of the big marsh near Marshall and will set it with basket willows.

Mancelona holds out great inducements to any man or company who will establish manufactories to work up the vast tracts of hardwood in its vicinity. Grounds will be donated and all possible assistance rendered.

A. K. Truman, who lives just outside of Lansing, near the Agricultural College is the boss melon raiser of Ingham county. On two acres of ground he has picked over 1,000, many of them, particularly of the Mountain Sprout variety, weighing from forty to forty-five pounds.

E. Wilson, a school teacher of Ithaca, Ohio, shipped a trunk to Toledo, the other day. Such an offensive smell came from the trunk that the officers opened it and were horrified to find that it contained the body of a beautiful young woman. Wilson was arrested on a charge of grave-robbing.

Freehold, N. J., had a $600,000 fire on the 12th inst.

An attempt was made to blow up the signal tower of the Lake Shore road in Chicago the other day. The structure was wrecked and the switch mechanism ruined. The attempt was made by unknown parties.

A party consisting of the wife and child of Roy Turner, two sons of John Nelson Turner and two young men named Hood were fording Green River near Fountain Run, Ky., in a wagon when the horses became frightened and ran down stream into deep water. The wagon upset, and as none of the occupants could swim the entire party were drowned.

More Armenians are coming to the United States to be naturalized. The United States Government has not replied to the protest of those Armenians whose American citizenship Turkey refuses to recognize.

A collision occurred on the railroad near Winnipeg the other morning, and three persons were killed.

Says the *Kalkasken*: The small portion of this county known as sand plains is beginning to receive the attention of cultivators of the soil. Some of the best farms in the state will be located on these very same plains. Quite a number of strangers have been in town during the week looking for a place to locate. The indications are that immigration to this section will be greater this fall than for two years past, and ere long there will be the old-time rush for homes and business chances.

Safe robbers broke into Olsen Brothers' saloon, near the upper Grand Rapids & Indiana depot in Big Rapids, cracked the safe, and made away with valuables amounting to nearly $1,000, about half the amount being in money. No clue.

The celebrated case of Wm. L. Wetmore by his assignee, M. H. Maynard, against Samuel J. Tilden, over matters growing out of their partnership in the New York mine, in the upper peninsula, after years of delay, has at last reached a decision in the United States court in New York. It gives Mr. Wetmore's assignee 5,333 shares in the mine. The case has been in the courts for ten years. Mr. Wetmore's estate will receive from $250,000 to $300,000 by the decision, which it is believed will quite restore Mr. Wetmore's shattered fortune.

William Waite Warner, a Jackson printer, has been arrested for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Mrs. Hannah Duckening, for over 35 years a resident of Milford, is dead.

Mrs. Dr. Nathan C. Hall, wife of Dr. Hall of wife-poisoning notoriety, died at her home in Cascade, Wisconsin, recently. The remains were brought to her former home in Davisburg, Oakland county, for interment. The name of Dr. Nathan C. Hall, her husband, is known throughout the whole state, and in many parts of the United States, for being three times tried and once convicted of the murder of his wife, Anna Hall.

A West Point vacancy exists in the seventh congressional district and will be filled by competive examination at Port Huron October 16. Age 17 to 22. Information will be furnished by Prof. H. J. Robeson of Port Huron. Congressman Carleton has appointed the following committee to conduct the examination: Prof. H. J. Robeson, the Rev. E. Van Lauwe, Dr. E. P. Tibbals.

A boy of 9, named James J. Taylor, was run over accidentally by the water tank attached to a steam thresher as it was passing along the road in Wexford Sept. 1 and injured him so badly that he lived but half an hour.

Mrs. Sarah C. French of Coldwater, is the latest person to add to Michigan's material wealth. Mrs. French has fallen heir to $1,000,000 in England, and she will sail for the old country to take possession of her good fortune.

John Farrell, one of the oldest masons in the state, was buried in Clinton a few days ago.

Ira J. Frisbke, a former resident of Hillsdale and a brother of John L., died at his home in Girard, Kas., recently.

Benj. R. Tupper, for 44 years a resident of Odessa, Ionia county, is dead.

There are 202 veterans in the soldier's home, and 73 more are off on furlough. During August there were 3 veterans discharged with dishonor, 8 dismissed, 69 honorably discharged, 6 absent without leave, 2 readmitted, 5 transferred to asylums, 24 died and 2 deserted. The total number of names on the record is 401.

Work is to be commenced at once on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac railway.

The Crocker-Woolworth National Bank of San Francisco, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $1,000,000.

The national board of health is defunct.

Geronimo and his band will probably be tried by court martial at Fort Marion, Ks.

The American Horticultural society at its recent session in Cleveland, elected officers as follows: President, Parker Earle, Cobden, Ill.; Vice President, E. M. Hudson, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, W. H. Regan, Green Castle, Ind.; Treasurer, J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo. The nominating committee recommended that the time of the next meeting should be February 5, 1888, and some point in California the place. It was decided to discuss the location at a future session.

Hon. P. C. Lounsbury is candidate for governor of Connecticut on the Republican ticket.

The Piute Indians of Smokey Valley, Nevada, are getting restless and the white population fear a massacre. Some families are preparing to move to Austin or Ophir.

Richard Hoff, Jr., 30 years old, son of a member of the firm of Flannagan & Hoff, Chicago pork-packers, was caught in the machinery. He was flung up to the ceiling and forced through a narrow aperture several times. His limbs were broken.

An English scientist believes that there are diamonds in Kentucky, and is searching for them.

Wisconsin republicans have renominated Gov. Jere Rusk.

The monthly report of the state salt inspector shows the inspection during August to have been as follows: Saginaw county, 147,512 barrels; Bay county, 115,476 barrels; Huron county, 28,618 barrels; Iosco county, 35,643 barrels; Manistee county, 94,851 barrels; St. Clair county, 24,973 barrels; Midland county, 6,552 barrels; Mason county, 8,925 barrels; total, 492,550 barrels. The total inspection to September 1 in the years named was as follows: 1886, 2,329,750 barrels; 1885, 2,175,530 barrels; 1884, 2,105,300 barrels; 1883; 1,887,890.

The Dexter Mining company has been organized, and articles of incorporation filed with the county clerk of Wayne county. The object of the company is to develope the mineral resources of Marquette county. The capital stock of the company is $750,000, divided into 30,000 shares, and the amount of cash actually paid in on capital stock is $90,000. The cash value of the company's property, real and personal, already conveyed to the corporation amounts to $100,000. The offices of the company will be in Detroit, and the scene of its operation in Marquette county. Five directors will be elected annually. Those chosen for the ensuing year are D. R. Shaw, E. A. Gott, Samuel Heavenrich, and Sigmund Rothschild of Detroit and C. F. Conrad of Dexter.

J. W. Dodge, for over fifty years a resident of Plymouth, is dead.

John Martin was fatally injured by a rock falling from the hanging walls of a slope in the Ropes gold mine a few miles north of Ishpeming.

Dennis Gocha, a young man living just south of Gaylord, while hunting shot himself in the side and died at an early hour the next morning. He rested the gun on a log, when it slipped, the hammer striking the log, and a death wound was the result. What makes it still more sad, is that about a year ago, Gocha's brother was mistaken for a deer and shot.

Charles Priest, one of the most promising young men of Corunna, died on the 8th inst. He was at one time deputy county clerk, but at the time of his death was pursuing a course of study in the Agricultural college.

Bronson's apple crop is attracting the attention of eastern buyers, and 75 cents per barrel is offered. It is estimated that a number of orchards in the township have from 500 to 1,500 barrels of apples.

After years of patient waiting Philo Miller of Bronson, has been given a back pension of $600 and $8 per month during life; but it has come too late, as he was sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo two months ago.

The Porter coal company of Jackson has failed.

The Republicans of the fourth district have nominated J. C. Burrows for congress.

An order has been issued for a special term of court for Missaukee county, to be held at Lake City, beginning Oct. 13, for the trial of James Craft and Edna Brass for the murder of her husband in June. Craft will plead guilty, and Mrs. Brass not guilty.

Charles Schmitt has been held for trial in the Wayne circuit court for the murder of Bertie McConnell of Belleville.

The examination for the West Point cadetship in the ninth (Gen. Cutcheon's) congressional district has been postponed to Sept. 23, at 10 a. m., when it will take place at Big Rapids.

L. S. Darrow, proprietor of a hotel at Lampasas, Tex., and formerly a partner of J. H. McGowan of Coldwater and well known in this state, was accidentally shot by the clerk of his hotel and died in a few hours.

Mrs. Kenyon, living near Holland City, left her boy and baby to play in a room where there was a revolver. The 10-year-old boy found the weapon and shot the infant in the head, but hopes for its recovery are entertained.

Roswell G. Horr is the nominee for congress in the eighth district.

Judge Logan Chipman is the democratic nominee for congress in the first district.

Mrs. Seeley, who went through the war as a private soldier under the name of "Frank Thompson," will participate in the reunion of the second regiment at Niles, October 21.

Bert Smithson of Bay City who suffered from "hydrophobia" several weeks since, has become crazy and is temporarily confined in jail.

While sinking a salt well for R. G. Peters, near Manistee, at a depth of 1,900 feet, a heavy vein of petroleum was struck. Owing to the fact that the find is in the center of a valuable salt plant the oil discovery will not be utilized.

Charles Price and May McCoy were married at Ferrysburg, Aug. 31. A week later as Price and his bride were driving along a Grand Haven street they were stopped by two strangers; Mrs. Price was torn from the buggy and placed in a vehicle driven by the strangers, after which they rapidly disappeared. Price has seen nothing of his wife since.

Benj. Moreland, a resident of Plymouth since 1834, is dead.

The entries for the state fair, which are now closed, are larger than ever before. In cattle there are 776 entries against 718 last year; horses 500 against 517; sheep, 560 against 393; swine, 316 against 151; poultry, 759 against 249; farming implements, 350 against 273.

The T. & A. A., railway has recently put 100 new box cars, 50 new flat cars, 10 large box furniture cars and 10 new passenger coaches on its line.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market is weaker than at the last report, this being brought about by heavy receipts. Quotations range from 77 to 78½ cents.

CORN—Prices firm at 41@43 cents.

OATS—We quote 28@30¼ and market rather quiet.

BARLEY—Michigan barley, $1.30& $1.40—western barley at $1.10@1.25.

CLOVER SEED—Prime October, 25 bags at $4.70; Decembsr, 150 bags at $4.80.

RYE—No. 2 quoted at 56@58 cents per bu. Inquiry moderate.

FEED—Bran quoted at $10 50@10 75, and middlings at $10 50@14 50. Market easy.

FLOUR—Prices steady as follows: Patent process $4@4 35; patent, Michigan $4 50@475; stone process $3 50@4; low grades $2 85@3 25; patent Minnesota, $5@5 25; nesota bakers', $4 00@4 30; rye, $3 50@365.

POULTRY—The market fairly active on free receipts. Live quoted 4@5c for roosters, 7c for ducks and hens, 9@10c for turkeys, 8@8½c for spring chicks, 12@12½c for spring turkeys, per lb. Pigeons 20@25c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11; family, $13; ex-family $13 25; clear family, 13 50. Lard in tierces, 7⅜@7⅝c; 20 to 50 lb tubs, 7⅝c; 3, 5 and 10 lb pails, 8@8⅛c. Smoked hams, 12½c; shoulders, 7½c; breakfast bacon, 8½c; dried beef hams, $1s; ex-mess beef, $7 50; plate beef, $7 75.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys are steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Baltimore quoted at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

HIDES—Green dry, 6½c per lb; country, 7c; cured, 8½c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do. 9@10c; lambs and shearlings, 25@75c; sheepskins with wool, 50c@$1 50; bulls, stags and grubby, ⅓ off.

POTATOES—Michigan, $1 25@1 50; Delaware sweets, $2 75; Jersey sweets, $3 50 per bbl.

FRUIT—Apples, per bbl. $1@1 25; pears, common, $2 50@$3 00; Bartletts $5@$5 50 per bbl; white peaches, $1 50@$1 75; yellow peaches, $1 25@$2 50 per bu; green gage plums, 60@70c per ⅓ bu. basket; crab apples, 75@$1 per bu.

BUTTER—Firm at 16@18c for choice to fancy, and 14@16c for good to choice, all of which are in light supply. Creamery is quoted at 21@23c.

HAY AND STRAW—Buying at $11 00@12; store lots in small bales selling at $13 00@14 00 per ton; straw in car lots, $5 50@6 00, and from store, $7@7 25 per ton.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Turnips	30	@	
Onions ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Honey	13	@	14
Beans, picked	1 40	@	1 45
Beans, unpicked	50	@	85
Beeswax	25	@	30
Eggs	13	@	13½
Cheese	9	@	10
Tallow	3	@	3½

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market generally about steady and fairly active; shipping steers $3 40@5 35; stocker and feeders, $2@3 50; cows, bulls, and mixed, $1 25@4 50; bulk, $2@2 60;

HOGS—Market active at 5c advance; rough and mixed, $4 25@4 90; packing and shipping, $4 60@5 20; light, $4@5; skips, $2 50@4.

SHEEP—Market active and unchanged; natives, $1 50@4; Western, $2 75@3 50; Texans, $1 75@2 70; lambs, $3 50@4 75.

Only Four Survive.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of North Point during the war of 1812, is now a thing of the past and will be known no more by the defenders of Baltimore at that time. But four of the band of patriots are left in Baltimore—George Boss, aged 92; James Morford, aged 91; John Pettiford, aged 91, and Nathaniel Watts, 91. Samuel Jenning died nearly a year ago. The survivors were tendered a dinner at the Hotel Rennert on Monday the 13th. The Grand Army of the Republic has adopted the 12th of September as "Grand Army Day," and observed Monday the day by a parade and campfire.

HOME NEWS.

The acting secretary of the treasury has instructed the collector of customs at Port Huron, that persons desiring to import animals free of duty for breeding purposes must satisfy the collector at the frontier port at the time of importation of their rights in the premises and, also, that evidence which could have been produced at the time, but which was not, owing to ignorance of the law or force of circumstances, may be considered afterwards as a claim for refund.

While workmen were engaged in digging a drain at the Soldiers' Home, the earth caved in and a Swede was caught and buried under some two feet of earth. By very lively digging he was rescued and not badly hurt. The rest of the gang refused to go back to work in the ditch and another crew was set at work.

Albert Rebald, a young unmarried man living in Caseo township, St. Clair county, was lying behind a fence, when James Dorr, hunting for birds, shot at one on the fence. Rebald received the entire charge in his breast and was instantly killed. Dorr was arrested and is in jail at Port Huron, as the circumstances surrounding the shooting are mysterious, though he maintains that he did not see his victim who was lying down 25 feet away.

Jas. R. Clark, a farmer of Mecosta township, was for some time an inmate of the asylum at Traverse City. He was released as "cured" and celebrated his release by threatening to kill his neighbors and family. He was at once taken back to Traverse City.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in the vicinity of Akron, Ohio, on the 14th inst. Houses were terribly shaken and in a number of cases badly wrecked.

The mayor of Philadelphia is charged with malfeasance in office, and will be impeached.

Fifteen persons were killed and as many more seriously injured, and over 100 slightly injured during a panic in a Catholic church in Radna on the 12th inst.

Thomas E. Benedict of New York has filed his bond as public printer and taken possession of the office.

James G. Blaine, Jr., aged 20, was married in New York on the 6th inst, to Miss Marie Nevins of Columbus, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest under a dispensation. The marriage was not made public until the 13th inst.

Geronimo and the captured Apache chiefs have been taken to Fort Marion, Florida.

Several newsboys of Springfield, Mass., are under arrest for having robbed the cellar of the Morgan envelope company of valuable dies and castings. They had made a tunnel from the rear of the building into the cellar. All are under 14 years of age.

A daughter of Gen. Jackson, the man who shot the brave Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed to a position in the patent office.

In the Vermont state elections held on the 7th inst, the Republicans were victorious.

Many of the woolen factories in New England are running night and day, and with greatly increased force.

Hudson is the name of a new town at the northern terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Columbia's extension.

The foundation of the university building at Laramie, Wyoming, is finished.

The concentrating works of the Adams mining company at Silver Crown, Wyoming, are completed and cost $50,000. They are the finest in the territory.

Wm. Baxter, ex-United States senator and congressman from Richmond, Ind., and author of the famous Baxter temperance law, is dead. He was aged 65 and was born in England.

The long threatened revolution has at last broken out in Mexico. The town of E Pana has been seized by the rebels, who are ably commanded and seem to be supplied with plenty of money. This is believed to be but the beginning of a great political upheaval.

Fire losses for August amount to about $13,000,000.

E. John Cannon, son of Geo. Q. Cannon, has been cut off from the Mormon church because he confessed adultery to avoid prosecution for polygamy.

Official information has been received at the war department that the Apache war is ended, and that Geronimo's surrender is unconditional. There is a possibility that Geronimo may be tried by court marshal and possibly hung for murder.

When Herr Most's term of imprisonment in New York expires he may be turned over to the authorities at Chicago for trial for complicity in the Haymarket riot.

A number of persons at a wedding near Danville, Ill., were poisoned by eating chicken salad at the wedding supper. It was subsequently learned that the chicken for the salad was cooked and salted in a copper kettle, and the salt caused the metal to corrode and mix with the salad.

John Hobbar, 16 years of age, a tool packer, attempted to jump across a shaft in the Alice mine at Butte, Mon. He struck his head on a crossbar and fell down the shaft, a distance of 817 feet. The body was terribly mutilated and the head smashed flat.

Edwin Potts, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y., aged 24, was instantly killed and his sister badly stunned by lightning, which struck their father's house.

A Canadian Pacific freight train ran into a large boulder near Port Portage, Minn., the other morning, and the fireman and engineer were instantly killed.

The 103d anniversary of the incorporation of Reading, Pa., was celebrated on the 10th inst. Among the distinguished guests were ex-Senator Simon Cameron, ex-Justice Strong of the United States supreme court, and ex-Gov. Hartranft. Addresses were delivered by ex-Senator Cameron and others.

S. P. Harlan, night telegraph operator for the Union Pacific railroad at Rock Springs, W. T., deserted his office the other morning and carried away two bags of coin and a large package of currency. The amount is stated to be $1,000 or more. The company will offer a liberal reward for his capture and the return of the money.

Booth's Contribution.

A few days ago the Charleston *News and Courier* published the following: A check for $1,000 sent by Edwin Booth, the tragedian, to an old and dear friend in this city, whose home was destroyed by the earthquake, was received yesterday. The munificent gift was accompanied by the following beautiful and feeling letter:

BOSTON, September 1.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND—The earthquake horror reminds me that I have (or had) many dear friends in Charleston. I can't help all of them, but if the inclosed can relieve you and the dear ones use it—would to God I could offer more. Bad as it is, it might be worse. The Almighty loves us despite His chastisements. Be true to Him. He will not desert you. My little life has been a chapter of tragedies, as you know, but I have never despaired—never lost my "grip" of the eternal truth. "The worst is not so long as we can say this is the worst." Give my love to all old friends of mine, and assure them that though I may never see them again in the flesh they are vivid in my memory, "wreathed with roses" and red ribbons.

Your old friend,

NED.

Bland's Cartwheels.

The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ended Sept. 11 was $661,253; the issue during the corresponding period of last year was $599,395. The shipments of fractional silver coin since Sept. 1 amount to $447,885.

The treasury department has decided that thread used in the manufacture of gilling nets is properly dutiable as "linen thread" at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, regardless of the apparent change in the trade name, since the passage of the tariff act of 1883, to "seine or gilling twine," which, under that act, was subject to a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem.

From the last statement issued by the mint bureau it appears that the silver dollars coined under the Bland act have reached a total of $239,000,000, which is about equal in amount to the gold coin and bullion held by the treasury.

How to Get Them.

The director of the mint has issued the following circular in regard to the issue of minor coins: Five cent nickel pieces and one cent bronze pieces will be forwarded, in the order of application, from the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, to points reached by the Adams express company, free of transportation charges, in sums of $20, or multiples thereof, upon the receipt and collection by the superintendent of that mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia payable to his order. To points not reached by the Adams express company, and where delivery under its contract with the government is thus impracticable, the above coin can on the same terms be sent by registered mail at applicant's risk, registry fee on the same to be paid by the government. Orders for transportation at the risk of the applicant should express the acceptance of the risk.

Shaken Again.

Another severe shock of earthquake occurred in Charleston on the 3d inst. Two houses were wrecked. One woman was killed.

How Will Geronimo be Tried?

Gen. Drum, acting secretary of war, has given instructions that Geronimo, Natchez and the other hostiles who surrendered with them be stopped at San Antonio and imprisoned there until a determination is reached as to what course of procedure can be undertaken against them. It is officially known that the surrender was not made without conditions, but what the conditions were beyond the agreement that they should not be surrendered for trial in Arizona has not yet been reported. It was in compliance with this condition that Gen. Miles started with the hostiles for Florida.

Considerable surprise has been manifested at Gen. Miles' determination to remove the captured Apaches from Arizona. The reply of Gen. Miles is worthy of the man and the occasion. He at once notified Secretary Endicott that he would forward his reasons for not desiring the return of the Apaches to the reservation Here is a portion of the reply:

You ask me why I desire the removal of the Apaches from the territory! I will tell you in as few words as possible. I ask it in the name of the territory, whose prospects and progress have been blasted and retarded by the fiendish cruelties of those Indians. I ask it in the name and on behalf of the widows and fatherless children whose lives have been wrecked and whose future has been darkened by the murdering raids of these fiends. I ask it in the name of the thousands of lives that have been offered up as a sacrifice to the reservation system. Finally, I ask it in the name of civilization, which can never make an advance in this territory so long as the Indians are allowed periodically to terrorize the country.

It is officially known that the surrender was not made without conditions, but what the conditions were, beyond the agreement that they should not be surrendered for trial in Arizona, has not yet been reported. It was in compliance with this condition that Gen. Miles started with the hostiles for Florida. The determination of a course of procedure will probably be made by the president, but not until the terms of the surrender and all the attendant circumstances shall be officially known. With the present knowledge, it seems probable that the offenders can neither be tried by a military court martial nor by the civil authorities, but that they may be tried as the Modocs were—by a military commission. This is a tribunal for the institution of which there are many well recognized precedents in our own history, though it is one which has as yet no recognition in statutory law. The atrocities of these prisoners, terrible as they were, are not thought to be such as would bring them within the jurisdiction of a court-martial, which is very limited, nor would the civil courts in the absence of witnesses meet the requirements of the case, although the guilt is notorious. Under the circumstances a military commission, which seems to be intermediate between a court-martial and the tribunal of Judge Lynch, and which is recognized by the leading publicists as a necessity under certain circumstances is perhaps the only court by which justice could be meted out to these murderers. It would, of course, be composed of military officers, and its proceedings would be similar in character to those of a court-martial. Little doubt is entertained by those who know the character of the Apaches that there will be found among them a number who will readily betray Geronimo and the other leaders to save their own necks.

Texas Troubled.

There are indications of trouble with the Negroes in Texas. There is a determination that refugee Negroes in any considerable numbers shall not locate in towns and cities that have not hitherto had many black citizens. The town Negroes, as a rule, are not good citizens. They congregate in low quarters of the city and make life almost unendurable to whites living within earshot of them. The recent exodus from Comanche county and the influx of numbers from other counties, caused by the drought, have added largely to the population of half-idle Negroes, who quickly become viscious. W. W. Watson of Morgan, who owns many houses occupied by Negroes, received a note warning him to turn his colored tenants out and not to let them in again or he would suffer violence. In Fort Worth the police are kept busy arresting gangs of Negro loafers who have lately arrived. The Negro quarters are being extended beyond limits hitherto known and several property owners have been expostulated with for renting to this class. A sort of a boycott is laid against the house-renters. Negroes who should be in the fields are found idle in the places of vice and in many cases making night hideous by their orgies. This state of affairs will get worse as fall advances. How to get rid of the surplus of undesirable blacks is the problem now being anxiously considered.

The Government Has Surmises But No Information.

Gen. Drum, acting secretary of war, having been authorized by the president to use his discretion in the treatment of the captured Apaches, has instructed Gen. Miles to remove Geronimo and his band to some secure place of confinement, and while it is not yet known at the department where they have been taken it is surmised that the captives have been removed to Fort Bliss, Texas, or some other neighboring post. It was not deemed prudent to allow the Indians to remain at Fort Bowie, as in the event of an escape into the adjacent mountains, it would be almost impossible to recapture them. Despite the announcement made in the official telegram that Geronimo's surrender was unconditional the belief is growing at the war depatment, based on the chief's well-earned reputation as a strategist, that he made some conditions with his captors that will at least prevent his trial in Arizona. In the absence of a more definite understanding on the subject at headquarters, it is tolerably certain that the Indians will be held at some Texas fort as prisoners of war until President Cleveland returns and expresses his wishes in the matter. It is believed by officers competent to judge that a civil trial of the captives would be a failure, as no evidence of legal weight could be abduced to bring the murders that have been committed home to any of these Indians. Little better results would attend a trial by military commission for the same reason, and it is felt that the only feasible solution of the question of the treatment of Geronimo and his band would be their removal to a reservation (probably in Florida) where from surroundings escape would be impossible.

ACCOMPLISHED BY THE LABOR BUREAU.

Commissioner Wright's Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Carroll D Wright, commissioner of labor, has submitted to the secretary of the interior, his report of the operations o the labor bureau for the year ended June 30, 1886. The commissioner says:

The special agents of the bureau are now actively employed in the field work connected with convict labor, strikes, distribution and women workers of great cities. The investigation relating to labor, wages, etc., of the railway employes in the United States, I have delayed until some portion of the force of special agents can be relieved from the work on which it is now engaged. From the fact of the late organization of the bureau in 1885 you will at once see that it is impossible to submit at this time the matter constituting the second annual report of this bureau. I am in hopes, however, by vigorous service, to be able to submit the results of the investigations relating to convict labor, and perhaps to strikes, before the expiration of the present calendar year, and those relating to other investigations authorized at the proper time in 1887. By this course the annual reports of the bureau, after this year, can be transmitted contemporaneously with the reports of other bureaus and cover the operations of fiscal years. The bureau has been put on a very strong footing through the generous action of congress in making appropriations in accordance with my estimates and the office now stands in a position to perform its work thoroughly and promptly.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Republicans Win by About 12,000 Majority.

The state election in Maine was held on Monday the 13th. Chairman Manley of the Republican State Central Committee sent the following despatch to the New York *Tribune*: The result of to-day's election is a far larger Republican majority than was anticipated; the largest, indeed, given in the state for the past fifteen years except the presidential years. We expected 7,000 or 8,000 plurality. The figures at this hour, 11 o'clock, indicate a plurality for Bodwell of not less than 12,000 and not improbable 14,000. We have carried every congressional district, elected two-thirds to three-fourths of the legislature, thus securing us the Senate and county officers probably in fourteen of the sixteen counties of the state. The Republican plurality in Augusta is the largest ever known, being more than 700 out of a total vote of 1,800. The total vote of the state will be about 170,000, which is extraordinarily large for an off year. Out of this aggregate the third party vote will not exceed 3,500, far less than was expected by the leaders of the movement.

From a Democratic standpoint the election is conceded to the Republicans but by decreased majorities. The democrats claim to have gained several members of the legislature, but admit that all the Republican congressmen have been re-elected by good majorities.

It Is Signed.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has signed the deed of abdication and departed from Sofia.

A compact mass of people witnessed Alexander's departure from the palace, and thousands lined the route taken by him through the town. The prince stood up in his carriage, bowing to the people and saying: "Good-bye, my brethren." The populace were much affected. Tears sprang to many eyes and hearty wishes were expressed for the prince's speedy return. Prince Alexander will go first to Lom Palanka. A manifesto was issued by Alexander prior to his departure. It says:

"We, Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, being convinced that our departure will contribute to Bulgaria's liberation, having received assurances from the Czar that the independence, liberty and rights of our country shall remain intact, and that nobody shall interfere with its internal affairs, inform our beloved people that we renounce the throne, wishing to prove how dear to us are the interests of Bulgaria, for which we are willing to sacrifice that which is more precious to us than life."

After expressing his affection for his subjects and his heartfelt gratitude for their devotion, he says he will pray God to shield and prosper the country. He concludes by asking the people to obey the Regency and the Ministry to the end that order and peace may be preserved.

Sedgwick's Denial.

The New York Evening *Post* of a recent date, contained a letter from A. G. Sedgwick, special envoy to Mexico, in which he denies that he was guilty of any improper conduct while in the city of Mexico. The *Post*, in commenting upon the letter, makes a ferocious attack on the papers which printed the charges against Sedgewick and says that Mr. Sedgewick's high character and noble record made the charges incredible from the start.

The Daughter of Ellsworth's Slayer.

Miss Amelia Jackson, daughter of Capt. Jackson, the man who shot and killed Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria, in 1861, for pulling down a confederate flag, and who was himself shot by one of Ellsworth's men immediately afterward, has been appointed to a clerkship in the patent office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, the queen's son-in-law, has left Balmoral castle for Darmstadt. His intentions are to bring his brother, Prince Alexander, to Balmoral.

Seven persons were killed in a colliery explosion at Bristol, Eng., on the 10th inst.

A man named Blanc was recently released from prison in Paris where he had been confined for an attempt to murder his mistress. Blanc forced his way to the woman's room and cut off her head which he fastened with long hair to one of the shutters on the front of the house, to the horror of the passers-by. He then committed suicide with a revolver.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, colonial secretary for Great Britain, announces that the government hopes to open an emigration bureau during next October. They do not, he said, intend to promote emigration, but simply to circulate information, of the kind most desirable for poor people thinking of going abroad to know.

The Mexican revolution is declared at an end—at least for the present. The constant presence of troops, however, is not regarded favorably by the revolutionists and trouble is liable to occur at any time.

Mexico experienced a shock of earthquake on the 12th inst.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, United States minister to Turkey, is about starting for home on a furlough owing to ill-health, and G. H. Heap, secretary of the American legation, will conduct the affairs of the office during Mr. Cox's absence. Mr. Heap will continue negotiations for a new tariff treaty between the United States and Turkey.

Daly, one of the 1884 Dublin dynamiters, is dying in prison, and the British government will not allow any of his relatives to visit him.

GEN. FREMONT'S CAREER.

The Venerable Explorer and His Wife Busy at an Autobiography.

In a cozy, unpretending house on Nineteenth street, live Gen. John C. Fremont, his wife, writes a Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press*, Jessie Benton Fremont, and their daughter. The general is past 73. He is barely of medium height and sparely built. His lithe, wiry figure shows little evidence of age. His hair is silvered, but his eye is not dimmed. Few men have experienced as much privation and hardships as did he during his early and middle life, while finding pathways to the Pacific through the mountain fastnesses of the west and northwest. Mrs. Fremont, who has been his faithful and devoted companion during his long, active, and checkered life, is his counterpart in physical and mental activity. Her hair is whitened, but she is the picture of health. Her eye is keen and bright, and she talks of the events of her life with charming vivacity. She is enthusiastic on three subjects—her distinguished father, Thomas H. Benton; her husband, and the book which they two are busily engaged in preparing for the press.

The story of Gen. Fremont's life will comprise two large octavo volumes of over six hundred pages each. The first volume is already in type, and will appear in September. The book is a joint production, although "Jessie Benton Fremont" appears as the author. The general, with a great array of documents, journals and memoranda, many of them yellow with age, dictates or rather narrates, and Mrs. Fremont writes. Beginning in the early morning, the general and his wife are at work until the middle of the afternoon. During those hours no friend intrudes. At 4 o'clock they go out and drive, returning to dine at 6. The evening is spent in social recreation. Not later than ten they retire.

The general speaks with satisfaction of the fact that he issued the first proclamation of emancipation. It was nearly twenty-five years ago, soon after he was assigned to the command of the department of Missouri. It is true that the proclamation was instantly revoked by President Lincoln, and before any steps had been taken toward carrying out its terms within the department commanded by Fremont. In the early days of California Gen. Fremont acquired by purchase considerable landed property, a portion of it being on the present site of the city of San Francisco. During the war the government took possession of a tract embracing some thirteen acres on what is known as "Black point," and established upon it the military headquarters of the department. The government has occupied it ever since until, as the general says, "it seems to think it owns it." Congress has been many times appealed to for relief, and bills have repeatedly passed one branch or the other, but never both in the same congress. The general hopes, with the means derived from the sale of the book, to be able to successfully prosecute the claim.

The Government Can't Recede.

In discussing such questions as the present state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, the press lose sight of the fact that the dispute is not confined to Cutting personally. Cutting himself might not be a severe loss to the United States, nor any other man under the same circumstances. He might even confer a benefit on the United States by ridding it of his presence. Still it is the plain and imperative duty of the United States to interfere, not for the man alone but for the principle involved. The facts of the case as officially submitted are that Cutting published an article in El Paso, Texas, which the Mexicans thought libelous, and Cutting was thereupon arrested when he went to Paso del Norte, Mexico. His release was demanded, etc., but no attention was paid to the demand and Cutting was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. If this were allowed to go unnoticed it would furnish a precedent fraught with danger to the liberties of our citizens, because it grants to foreign powers jurisdiction over American citizens on American soil for acts committed in the United States.

This of itself is sufficient to cause the United States to promptly take action in the matter independent of the man in question. It certainly would be more to the credit of the country if the repeated outrages that have been perpetrated upon United States citizens by Mexicans had been promptly avenged or satisfaction demanded. The constant repetition of them is a reproach to this government and has given the Mexicans a contempt for Americans and they now imagine that they can insult the United States flag with impunity. The Topeka *Capital* states that a war with Mexico would necessitate the raising of a volunteer army of over one hundred thousand men and discountenances the idea of war. Twice that number could be raised at short notice and if Mexico persists in treating the demands of the United States with contempt the sooner the struggle commences the better. The government has assumed an attitude in the matter which will not allow it to recede from the position it has taken, without making the nation look contemptible in the eyes of the world.—*Emporia Republican.*

A clergyman in an Indiana town preached a sermon on the sin of betting on elections. His leading deacon, a prosperous hatter, has since joined another church.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AN AWFUL STORY

Of a Once Beautiful Woman's Love, Hate, and Revenge—A Terrible Sufferer, But She "Would do Anything for Him."

New York World.

Annie Loughlin sat a prisoner on trial before Judge Cowing in general session recently. The charge against her was an assault in the second degree. Such another spectacle was never presented in this court of malefactors as that made by Mrs. Loughlin. Her crime explained her appearance, for it was she who, in February last, visited a Broadway office building, called her husband into the vestibule, and after he had distinctly informed her that he would no longer give her shelter, drew from beneath her cloak a can partly filled with oil of vitriol, intending to fling it in his face, but he, by a quick motion, grasped the can, and while getting a few burning drops on his hands, sent the entire contents in one smarting, stinging shower over her face. Two months of hospital care had only succeeded in saving her eyesight, but such a face never shocked human sight as that which the once pretty Annie Sinclair, a waiter girl in a Broad street restaurant, brought with her to trial. The case was a very simple one; barely two hours were consumed in its disposition, but it gave an insight into the woman's whole life; of her love and its awful ending; of her revenge and its terrible recoil upon herself. The only material witness for the people came to the stand. He was the husband, a low-spoken, mild-mannered man, with blonde complexion and looking the type of the minor officeholder. He said that on February 25 he got a note asking him to go over to the office of James J. Gumbleton, on Broadway. He did not know who wished to see him, but he went over at once and in the hallway met his wife. The meeting was not a pleasant one. A few weeks before, after two years of married life, he had left her and gone home to the residence of his parents in Dominick street. He took this move partly because he did not have an income sufficient to support a wife, but mainly, he said, because of her temper, "which was enough to make a man wish himself dead." No words were wasted at the interview in the office building. She asked him whether or not he intended to resume housekeeping. He gave her a distinct negative and turned to go down by the elevator. An umbrella which she carried was handed him as they went down together, and as she sat in the descending car she drew from a satchel beneath her waterproof a tin mustard box in which was about a cupful of vitriol. In the vestibule she still begged him to resume married life, which he as firmly refused. "Then she made a motion with the can towards me, and I, having become suspicious, grabbed her hand, and some of it splashed on my hands and clothes some on her face and the rest on the floor. I did not know what it was or what she intended to do, but when I saw how burned she was I called a cab and took her to the Chambers Street Hospital." The defense had but one witness, the woman herself. The tears flowed from her eyes as she told the tale of the great episode in her life, of the instant's work which had made of her a living wreck and her face a hideous mockery of beauty. Her defense was that, though her intention when she went to the building was to disfigure her husband with the burning chemical, yet the sight of him revived her old love, renewed her affection despite his cruel treatment, and that she took the fluid receptacle from her pocket in order to tell him what she had intended to do, and what her love had prevented.

"I married him," she said, "two years and a half ago, and I loved him, oh, so much! I would do anything for him. He had left me two weeks before, and I had not a cent in the world, I was sick for a week, and when I was able to get up I bought the vitriol, and went down town intending to ask Tom what he was going to do, and use it if he refused to stand by me; but when I saw him I had not the heart to do it. Before my God, Judge, I loved him too much to harm him in the least. I asked him and begged him to be to me a good husband again, but he would not. I could have used it up stairs in the hall, but I didn't, and when I took it out it was to show him what I had and what I had come to do; but it was the good God only that turned my hand on myself." Even on the stand she showed the same spirit of forgiveness and solicitation for her husband which she evinced at the hospital, where in the agony of her first treatment, with the flesh coming off in great charred flakes, her only inquiry was for "Tom" and her pleading was for his forgiveness.

In the charge of Judge Cowing he cautioned the jury that they had no concern about the injuries which the woman had already suffered, nor about what trouble, either real or fancied, which may have existed between her and her husband. The theory of punishment was to deter others from committing crime and not to pursue any particular wrong-doer with vengeance. "There is too much tendency for those who think themselves aggrieved to take the law into their own hands and become at once judge, jury, and executioner. Recent occurrences in this land have shown what danger there is to law and order and happiness if such an idea becomes prevalent. As certain as day follows night law and justice must prevail in the end, but the interval may be one of anarchy and disorder. It certainly will be if any man or body of men are to take upon themselves the functions of a court of law. There is ample protection for every innocent man in the due process of law, and only imminent peril can excuse any man taking upon himself judicial and executive functions. If a man has a pistol pointed at him he is not expected to go to court, but excepting such rare cases there is no excuse for any man going outside of the law for the redress of any wrong." The jury, a very intelligent one, took but a short time to deliberate and returned a verdict of guilty.

This conclusion did not seem to surprise the prisoner at all. Her cup of anguish seemed too full to take another drop, and she sat in mute resignation, only moving her mutilated lips in a silent prayer, and turned her head in an appealing look towards her husband as the clerk bade her to rise for sentence. Two years' imprisonment was the judgment of the court, and the poor sufferer was led away as tenderly as the court officer knew how.

When Anarchist Spies got through denouncing the railroad monopolies and advising the striking laborers to kill, burn and destroy until their demands were complied with, he sat down and wrote this polite note to the Michigan Central: "Will you be so kind as to give my wife a pass to Buffalo, and oblige yours, very truly, A. S. Spies." This is unpleasantly suggestive of cheek, and yet it has on the whole more of the elements of leadership about it than Herr Most's crawling under the bed.