Birmingham Eccentric

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM, - - MICH.

General Sherman has writ en a letter to the editor the Century, which will appear in the July number, wherein he commends the war papers, and expresses "entire satis'action with the course of your magazine in collecting from the witnesses while living their personal testimony,—every article of which I have read, in common with millions of our people." The letter was written in response to a request for an account of the Atlanta Campaign, but this he said he had fully described in his Memoirs, and he had nothing further to give the world on that topic. (The letter does contain, however a number of new and interesting personal facts.) General Sherman has written a paper on "The Grand Strategy of the War," which The Century will print. In the July number Gen. O. O. Howard writes on "The Struggle for Atlanta."

A conference was recently held in London to consider the advisability of forming a national prohibition party in Great Britain. The hundred or so delegates who were present were unanimous in believing that the time had come for organizing such a party, but its proceedings were hardly noticed by the great metropolitan journals. No people of any prominence attended the conference, with the possible exception of Mr. Axel Gustafson, who is busy agitating this question in England. A religious journal, The Christian Commonwealth, is vigorously advocating prohibition for Great Britain. It must feel a little lonesome, as it is the only distinctively religious paper in England which has a word to say in favor of prohibition.

There was recently sold in Paris a letter written August 17, 1816, by the Duke of Kent, in which occurs this passage about his infant daughter, now Queen of England: "Her first name is Alexandrina; Victoria, by which name she is always called at home, is her last, being that of her dear mother. The first she bears after her godfather, the Emperor of Russia. As to her resemblance of both of her parents, I may tell you that her mouth and her hair, which last promises to be dark brown, are like her mother's. Everybody says that her eyes and nose are mine. Yesterday she accomplished her twelfth week, and, what is remarkable, she is as strong as a child of five months and already shows symptoms of teething."

One of the most perfect working libraries in this country is that of Columbia college. Melvil Dewey, the librarian, has instituted such a system of classification that M. Buisson, recently sent to this country as an expert by the French minister of instruction, reports that the library is unsurpassed in its facilities for study. From it has grown through Mr. Dewey's efforts the Columbia College School of Library Economy. Its object is to provide by a two years' course a thorough training for librarians. Of the twenty students seventeen are women, who have come from all parts of the United States and from England. Besides the practical instruction in the library there are lectures by the best librarians in the country.

A Wheeling, W. Va., clergyman tells an amusing story of how two of his staid members waited on him and requested him to discontinue the use of the bicycle in the performance of his religious duties. He had two preaching appointments several miles apart and had employed the wheel as a means of transportation. He assented to the request of his brethren, provided they would buy him a horse and buggy. After a short consultation they told him that after looking fairly at the matter, they had come to the conclusion that the bicycle was just as holy a thing as a horse and buggy, and more economicol, not being a consumer of oats.

The largest bank in the world is the bank of England; It was organized in 1604, with a capital of £1,200,000 or $6,000 000; capital now about $72,000,000, two and a half times par; 900 clerks—young men—begin at £70 a year; heads of departments receive £1,200 a year, and $210,000 a year are spent on salaries; The bank keeps the record of the national debt of Great Britain—£800,000,000—attends to transfers, receives the taxes and gets therefor £312,000 per annum.

The Omaha Bee has this to say of our state university: One of the very best educational institutions of the country is the state university of Michigan, which will this month celebrate its 50th anniversary. It has been the alma mater of a large number of men who have obtained distinction in all departments of professional life, and in furthering educational progress it stands hardly second to any other university or college in this country.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, though very feeble, was able to attend the exercises held in her honor at the Arsenal school, Hartford, on her 75th birthday anniversary recently. On that occasion her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, related to the children the story of his mother's writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as she told it to him in his boyhood.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia will be 50 years old on July 11. The newspaper proprietors, with whom he has been a liberal advertiser, will on that date give him a complimentary dinner at the Union League club.

A woman entered the smoking car on an eastbound Wabash train at Roann, Ind., the other day, and a few minutes after she sat down was enveloped in flames, which she extinguished with great difficulty. She had seated herself on a lighted cigar stub, which had ignited her dress and even the celluloid bustle which she wore.

Mrs. John Fanning found an egg on a fence near her home at Milford, Ill., which she took to the house and cooked and ate. Alarming symptoms of being poisoned soon came, and a physician was summoned, and with great difficulty her life was saved. The egg, which had arsenic ingeniously injected, was placed on the fence for crows.

THE STATE.

County Teachers' Institutes.

County teachers' institutes have been appointed by the superintendent of public instruction for the summer as follows: Beginning July 18—Cass county, Cassopolis. Aug. 1—Antrim county, Bellaire; Clare, Harrison; Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo. Aug. 8—Benzie, Benzonia; Branch, Quincy; Lenawee, Adrian. Aug. 15—Barry, Hastings; Berrien, Benton Harbor; Lapeer, Imlay City; Leelanaw, Leland; Monroe, Monroe; Muskegon, Muskegon; Van Buren, Bangor; Washtenaw, Ann Arbor. Aug. 22—Cheboygan, Cheboygan; Eaton, Charlotte; Emmet, Harbor Springs; Gratiot, Ithaca; Hillsdale, Hillsdale; Menominee, Iron Mountain; Midland, Midland; Montcalm, Stanton; Saginaw, East Saginaw; St. Clair, Brockway Center; St. Joseph, Centerville; Shiawassee, Owosso; Wayne, Plymouth. Aug. 29—Alpena, Alpena; Clinton, St. Johns; Genesee, Flint; Grand Traverse, Traverse City; Ingham, Lansing; Isabella, Mt. Pleasant; Livingston, Howell; Marquette, Republic; Mecosta, Big Rapids; Oceana, Shelby; Osceola, Reed City; Otsego, Gaylord; Tuscola, Vassar.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

Charles H. Ten Eyck of Jonesville hung himself in a barn where he kept his horses the other night. His body was warm when found. He left a letter assigning financial and family troubles as the cause of his act. He was 40 or 50 years old and engaged in business as an undertaker and furniture dealer. He leaves a widow and one child.

A horrible affair occurred in Bay City the other morning at two o'clock. A fire occurred in a Dan O'Hearn's saloon and boarding house at the corner of Second and Madison streets, resulting in burning John McCollum to a crisp. No one but McCollum was injured, and he might have escaped if he had not been so drunk.

Fire destroyed the stock sheds at the Mecosta county fair grounds. The horses were all saves except a valuable trotter owned by Ed. Frederick, for which $1,000 had been refused. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $2,000 with no insurance.

McLennan & Son of Bay City are shipping a consignment of 300,000 feet of black and white ash lumber to Africa. It goes to Tonawanda by boat, from that place to New York on the canal and thence to its destination by sailing vessel.

One of the bequests of the late Jesse Hoyt's will was a $100,000 public library in East Saginaw, and a large piece of land for a park. The recent decision in the contest of the will puts the city in possession of these bequests at once.

The salaries of the postmasters of many presidential offices in the state have been raised in sums varying from one to three hundred dollars, the increase being based upon the returns of the offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan railroad has reached the Grand Rapids & Indiana track near Cadillac with its grading. A crossing will soon be in and iron be laid on the Toledo & Ann Arbor so far as graded.

The railroad commissioner and secretary of state have approved the map and route of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad's extension from Grand Ledge to Grand Rapids, and work on the road has been commenced.

Eighteen bodies have now been recovered from the Champlain disaster, the last two being found near Petoskey. They were the son of United States Attorney Rogers and the daughter of the steward of the steamer.

A daughter with three legs was born to Frank Sprague and wife of Mecosta county, three months ago, one of which was amputated. The little one stood the operation bravely and is now in excellent health.

The St. Albertus Polish Catholic church trouble in Detroit, has at last been settled and the church which for eighteen months has been the cause of much discord and riot, has again been opened for worship.

The 20th annual reunion of the survivors of the old Eighteenth infantry will be held at Tecumseh, August 26. On that date will occur the 25th anniversary of the regiment's muster in at Hillsdale.

The iron ore shipments from the Escanaba, Marquette and St. Ignace shipment districts so far this season amount to 711,437 tons. The Ashland district ships 179,998 tons additional.

Michael Morris, who was convicted of killing his uncle, Lawrence Brennan, near Sand Beach, and sentenced to Jackson prison for life, was taken to that institution on the 21st inst.

The Grand Rapids common council have passed an ordinance amending the state liquor law. It allows saloons to keep open till midnight. It takes immediate effect.

The Muskegon Lumberman's bank is touched up a little by the Fidelity bank failure at Cincinnati, and sues in the hope of getting about $7,000 out of the wreck.

Two Owosso men, one of whom was formerly a member of the legislature, have embarked in the business of raising frogs for the market.

Prof. Sears, superintendent of schools in Flint, has been asked to accept the superintendency of the state public school at Coldwater.

It cost Mrs. Heaton and her sister $5 for whipping a reporter of a Jackson paper. However, the women say the fun was worth it.

The appropriations of state swamp lands made by the recent legislature, it is said, exceed by far the amount of the lands held by the state.

Three men were killed and two others badly injured by the breaking of a derrick at the Isabella mine near Iron River the other day.

"Little Jake" of East Saginaw has been made a life member of the "third house" of the Michigan legislature.

Cummer & Son of Cadillac, will extend their logging railroad three miles further into the woobs.

J. G. Moses of Cadillac gets the contract for building the state fish hatchery at Paris.

It is positively stated that President Cleveland will visit Jackson in September.

The Coldwater Presbyterians will celebrate their semi-centennial in September.

Green & Son's flouring mill at Manton was destroyed by fire the other night.

Five Roscommon men have located a silver mine in Arkansas.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

Michigan Law-Makers Will Rest for Two Years.

Notes of the Closing Hours.

Both houses met at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 25, and a joint committee was appointed to wait upon the governor and inform him that the legislature was ready to adjourn. The committee reported that the governor had no further messages, each house announced to the other its readiness to close business, and precisely at 8:50 the legislature for 1886-7 adjourned. The members shook hands all around, the good-byes were said and grips in hand they departed. The speaker of the house and the president of the senate remained until Wednesday to sign bills as they were engrossed by the clerks, and each day there was a formal roll call. At 12 o'clock Wednesday noon the 29th the presiding officers of the respective houses announced the adjournment *sine die*.

A number of important measures, some of them bad and uncalled for measures, died in the senate. Among them were the bill to restrict the number of convicts that may be employed on any particular work, the limit being 1/0. This was intended as a blow at the Detroit house of correction. The bill to appropriate $20,000 for machinery to start work in Jackson prison on state account was not reached. The bill to regulate fishing in the waters of the great lakes failed. The Detroit assessors bill was rejected. The bill to require corporations to sell lands held by them for ten years failed also. The inter state commerce act had twenty of its twenty-three sections eliminated, and thus was made comparatively reasonable. When it was returned to the house Mr. Rogers felt disgusted and himself moved to have the bill laid on the table. The two and a half cents a mile railroad bill, though it passed the house, was not reached in the senate, the senate railroad committee being much opposed to the idea of lower fares. The Oscoda and Au Sable consolidation bill died on the table.

The new liquor tax bill has an amendment which provides for the summary closing of saloons and wholesale liquor establishments which have not paid the tax.

The police of Detroit are given full jurisdiction to enforce the regulations of the new liquor law in the townships of Springwells, Greenfield, Hamtramck and Grosse Pointe. A number of mounted police will be equipped to patrol the highways and by-ways of those townships and hold saloon-keepers to a strict observance of the law.

The house passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the state military board, if in accord with their judgement, to send to Philadelphia next September to participate in the grand parade of the military and naval forces of the United States, and of the various states and territories, such companies, regiments or parts of regiments as might be deemed proper. The expense of the contemplated exhibition was to be taken from the military fund and that there might be a sufficient amount available, the legislature authorized the state military board to change the arrangements for the annual encampment or to entirely suspend it for the present year. The resolution failed in the senate, and so the Michigan soldiers will have no opportunity to compete with the soldiers of other states at the great constitutional celebration.

The appropriation of $500 to enable the governor and supreme court judges to visit Philadelphia next September and attend the celebration of the adoption of the constitution passed the house but died in the senate. A report was made against it.

The senate has passed the bill for indeterminate sentences. This permits judges to sentence a person convicted of felony, without prescribing the term. The prison official may then release the offender on parole for good behavior, and may fix the term of sentence; but this cannot be for a greater or less time than that prescribed by law.

The house has been considering the amendments made to the liquor tax bill by the senate. The amendment fixing the tax at $300 was non concurred in. The amendment allowing the bondsmen of saloon-keepers to be taken from the township at large was defeated. The amendment allowing saloons to open at 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 7 o'clock, was concurred in; the one closing saloons at 11 o'clock at night, instead of 10 o'clock, was lost. Mr. La Du, the great champion of prohibition legislation and leader in formulating temperance legislation, criticised this action. He thought it not rationally accounted for and would have much preferred to fix the closing hour at 11 rather than to open it at 6. At the early morning hours laborers, he said, might imbibe a glass or two and become unfitted for work, losing their wages for the day and squandering the earnings of the day before. The 11 o'clock limitation was a small evil in comparison. The summary arrest provision was non concurred in.

The house committee on ways and means reported the university appropriation bill with a reduction of $15,000 from the form in which it passed the senate, viz., at $45,000 for the building and equipment of a scientific laboratory. A motion to make the amount $50,000 was lost and the bill passed, and now goes to the senate for concurrence.

The bill to allow the commitment and detention of female children to the House of the Good Shepherd in Detroit passed the senate, but failed of passage in the house—yeas, 59; nays, 22. It was reconsidered and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The governor has appointed as commissioners under the Gettysburg bill, George R. Briggs of Grand Rapids, George W. Crawford of Big Rapids and Peter Lennon of Genesee.

The house defeated the bill making it obligatory upon the board of control of Northern Michigan asylum to employ a homeopathic physician as medical superintendent.

The senate committe on appropriations and finance has made a report on the house bill to equalize bounties to volunteers in the late war of the rebellion. They examine the laws and reports upon the subject and reach the conclusion that the state does not owe the increased bounties proposed as a matter of equity or justice. They examine the question whether the state owes the bounties interentially and morally, and answer it in the negative. Then they come to the third and last question: Ought the state to generously and philanthropically give this money? Their answer to this is in part as follows: Evidently the legislatures of all these twenty years have believed that they must be just before they could be generous. But in a question of generosity the first point to ascertain is the amount asked. Gen. Robertson's answer to this question says: "To equalize bounties on the basis of $100 to each man, as near as can now be estimated, would require the sum of $6,783,650 and to make the basis $150 to each man, 50 per cent more, or $10,175,475." Now the chief argument in favor of additional bounties at all is that the sum paid should be equalized, and whatever this proves is in favor of the larger sum, costing more than $10,000,000. In fact, if we are not to equalize there is no argument in favor of anything. So we are confronted with this enormous sum of ten millions. Can generosity be asked now on the ground that the state or its citizens have not been liberal before? Recall to mind the large local bounties paid by cities villages, towns and individuals for volunteers. The provost marshal general's report says: Michigan paid $9,664,855, and that officer states in his report that this sum does not include nearly all counties paid, for he was unable to obtain full reports, and from many localities no reports. The state itself paid in bounties $,684,70 . This deducted from the aggregate would show that the amount reported as paid by the localities was $7,980,155. This enormous sum does not show lack of liberality. But this is not all. When the soldier was enlisted, liberality had only just begun. Recall the law which provided by counties for the families of soldiers during their absence. There are no doubt many men in this senate who were supervisors during those years of war and who dealt out to wives and children of those soldiers, $, $10, $15 and even $ 0 per month for years. The aggregate of these sums has never been, never can be computed. The committee refer further to the amounts paid to the soldiers by the general government and to the amount expended for the soldiers' home, and close with recommending that the bill do not pass.

The house took up the same subject as a special order, there being two bills on the subject, one to provide for the adjusting and payment of state bounties to Michigan soldiers, and one to provide for the payment of such bounties as may be due under act number 25 of the session laws of 1864. The bills were agreed to without debate, and were placed on the order of third reading. A motion to put the last named bill on its immediate passage failed.

The university appropriation bill came up in the house the other day, the question being the passage of the bill over the governor's veto. The matter was thoroughly discussed, the governor's objections taken up one by one and considered. The vote was taken, and stood 43 yeas, to 47 nays; absent or not voting, 9.

The same evening the senate took up the second bill originally introduced for the maintenance of the University of Michigan. It is in terms precisely similar to the bill vetoed by the governor except that the appropriation for a building for the scientific and experimental laboratory is $50,000, being $ 5,000 less than the former bill. Mr. Mayo of Calhoun moved to strike out the appropriation for the building. He gave some puerile reasons for this and was charged by Mr. J. W. Babcock with running to the governor's office to get his reasons. Mr. Hubbell ridiculed the absurd course of Mr. May. The motion to strike out received but five votes. The bill passed, three votes only in the negative, and was sent to the house.

The amendments to the game law occupied the attention of the senate a few days ago. Messrs. Harshaw, Crosby, J. W. Babcock, Howell, Sharp and O'Reilly endeavored to have struck out the provision making it unlawful to use dogs in hunting deer, but their most industrious efforts were of no avail. The only amendment made to the bill was one limiting the deer hunting season in the upper peninsula from October 1 to November 15. The bill takes effect October 1.

The governor has approved the acts consolidating Saginaw and East Saginaw and Bay City and West Bay City. He asks friends of the Mining School bill to recall it. If not a veto is expected.

Cornell Sells its Wisconsin Pine.

The executive committee of Cornell University trustees has completed and forwarded a contract disposing of the pine timber on about 20,000 acres of land in the Penokee group, Ashland county, Wis. The amount received for this timber is over $500,000 and the university will now have the income from this very handsome sum. The university still owns the land from which this is to be cut. It is full of iron and is very valuable.

THE NATION.

While insane, W. T. Grigsby, saloonkeeper of Fort Worth, Texas, drew a revolver and declared he would shoot himself. He said he would kill anyone who interfered, but D. B. Kennedy, his fast friend, rushed towards him, exclaiming: "He shall not kill himself, poor fellow; I will save him." Grigsby ordered him to halt, but Kennedy did not heed him. Grigsby fired and Kennedy fell dead, with a bullet through his heart. The maniac then seemed to realize what he had done, and he sank to the floor moaning, "The gallows; the gallows; I am going to the gallows!"

W. H. Heard, colored pastor of the Mount Zion M. E. church of Charleston, S. C., complains to the inter-state commerce commission that he and several members of his congregation, having purchased first-class tickets over the Georgia railroad from Atlanta to Charleston, were forbidden entry to the first-class coaches and compelled to ride in a dirty and uncomfortable car, one-half of which was a smoking car.

The action of the United States authorities in taking the names of Canadians employed on the American side as they pass over the bridge causes great indignation at Niagara Falls, Ont. The citizens threaten that if any bill compelling Canadians who work in the United States to live there be put into effect they will bring about measures to have the railways transact their business on the Canadian side of the river.

For six months an organized system of brigandage has been sweeping the country in the vicinity of Albuquerque, N. M. Police officers were murdered, train-wrecking, jail-breaking, horse stealing and other outrages were indulged in. Believing that this condition of affairs needs heroic treatment, the citizens of that vicinity have organized a vigilance committee to rid the country of the desperadoes.

A young man named Frank McIntyre near Longren, Texas, was handling a gun, pointing it at various objects, when it was accidentally discharged and the load blew half the head from an infant sister that his mother was nursing and wounded his mother in the left breast and shoulder. An additional element of horror is lent by the fact that the day before the father had died suddenly.

Judge Duffy of Baltimore, Md., has sentenced Chas. W. Owens, Isaiah Waters, John Brandau, John B. Sanner and Wm. J. Byrne, judges and clerks of election in the first ward, to two years each in jail, and James H. Hamlin, judge of election in the eighteenth ward, to two years in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. All these men were convicted of fraud in the last municipal election.

The Fidelity national bank of Cincinnati has failed. Investigation brings to light crookedness of the most flagrant character. The vice-president, cashier and assistant cashier have been arrested, and charges of fraud, conspiracy and falsification preferred against them. The liabilities are estimated at about $6,000,000.

Thieves entered a big boarding house at 764 Clybourn ave., Chicago, the other night and after chloroforming the boarders robbed them at their leisure. The latter are mostly employes of a street railway company—conductors and drivers—and the value of the plunder secured aggregates several hundred dollars.

The union laborers employed on the streets in Rochester, N. Y., struck the other morning, and the contractors put non-union men in their places. The strikers attempted to drive the men away, when the police interfered, and a fight ensued, in which several men were injured and one killed.

In answer to the inquiries as to whether the hop crop will suffer this year from the hop louse, Prof. Riley of the national bureau of agriculture, expresses the opinion that while there is no way of positively foretelling, all indications are that this will be a year of comparative immunity.

Professor W. H. Crandall, who has been for the past year principal of the high school at Shell Lake, Wis., fell through a dump car on the logging road a few days ago and was instantly killed, three cars passing over his body and mangling him in a horrible manner.

A special to the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., says that the people in the Fair View section of Greenville county, that state, are arming and organizing in view of the formation of secret labor societies among the blacks.

By the wrecking of a train on the Hawkesbury railway seven persons were killed and 40 others injured. The accident was caused by the failure of the breaks to work while the train was going down an incline.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac was held in Saratoga, June 22. Chauncey M. Depew of New York was the orator of the day. The next reunion will be held at Gettysburg July 1, 2, 3, 1888.

The entire plant of the Chicago, Milaukee & St. Paul rolling mills located at Watertown, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Wm. F. Smith, aged 35 years, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, died suddenly while sitting at his desk the other morning in his office at No. 271 Broadway, N. Y.

Jay Gould has purchased a tract of 33½ acres of land adjoining the estate where the remains of Washington lie buried, and presented it to the trustees.

About 600 men are on a strike at the Atlantic oil refinery at Point Breeze, Philadelphia. The employment of Hungarians was the cause.

Twelve cars of freight, including four filled with wild cattle, were wrecked and burned near Wheeling, W. Va., the other morning.

John R. Buchtel, founder of Buchtel college at Akron, O., has given $175,000 more to that institution, making $400,000 in all.

Senator John Sherman has written Governor Foraker commending his opposition to the President's order touching the rebel flags.

A statute of the late Gov. Allen, gift of Ohio to Statuary hall in the capitol at Washington, has been placed on its pedestal.

James M. Webb, who poisoned his wife, was taken from jail at Kosciusko, Miss., by a mob and hanged.

David Armstrong of Jackson, Ohio, has been appointed receiver of the Fidelity back of Cincinnati.

Five thousand hogsheads of tobacco were destroyed by fire in Louisville, Ky., the other morning.

Gov. Hill has vetoed a bill passed by the New York legislature, imposing a tax upon bucket shops.

The Apaches are on the war-path again. United States troops are in pursuit of them.

A $1,250,000 fire occurred at the Chicago stock yards the other morning.

War in Hawaii.

Indications are growing plainer that the rivalry of American capitalists who desire to control the sugar trade of the Sandwich islands is likely to plunge the kingdom of Kalakaua into civil war. The clearance papers of the San Francisco custom house show that the steamer Australia, which sailed recently for Honolulu, carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This is considered very significant when taken into consideration with the revolutionary feeling that is said to exist in the Hawaiian islands. These shipments include eighty cases, in which were nearly 1,000 Winchester repeating rifles and 164,000 cartridges. Large shipments of arms and ammunition have also been made to Honolulu by sailing vessels.

Turkey Threatened.

The Russian and French ambassadors in Constantinople, have addressed a note to the porte on the subject of the Egyptian convention. It is reported that their communication contained a threat that war would ensue should the convention be ratified. Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, the special English envoy to Turkey in reference to Egypt, declines to modify the terms of the convention. The ratification of the instrument has been postponed by mutual agreement until after the Bairam festival

OTHER LANDS.

The recovery of the crown prince, Frederick William of Germany, is now almost certain. There is no doubt, however, that there is still a good deal of alarm at his condition among those members of the German court who are not in Dr. Mackenzie's secrets, or who do not believe the doctor's bulletins.

It is learned that the new treaty of commerce, friendship and navigation between the republics of France and Mexico contains provisions for the settlement of estates of deceased French citizens in Mexico greatly superior to those enjoyed by the citizens of other countries. The treaty has not been published.

Joseph Brothers, jewelers, having establishments at Birmingham, Leeds and in Canada, have gone into bankruptcy. Their liabilities are £52,000 and assets £16,000.

Eight persons were drowned by the bursting of a water spout at the quay in Tolouse, France, the other morning.

The mayor of Cork has been superseded for raising a black flag in honor of the queen's jubilee.

Germany is trying to influence the pope to settle with Italy without territorial accession.

The Montreal officials have commenced war upon "bucket shops."

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A Steam Barge Sinks off Black River.

The steam barge P. H. Walters, a 197 tons vessel, owned by John Homegardner of Sandusky, Ohio, was sunk in a storm off Black river, O., about 7 o'clock on the evening of June 21st, and eight lives were lost. The vessel left Marblehead in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and when off Black river the captain's wife who was on board, begged the master to put in at Lorain, as the threatening weather alarmed her. The vessel was headed toward the harbor, but had scarcely turned about when she was struck by a terrible squall. The wind bore the tow barge round and round. The hole filled with water and in half a minute she sank. The captain, the mate, and two of the captain's sons saved themselves by clinging to floating fenders. In the morning about 3 o'clock the cries of the shipwrecked quartette attracted the attention of the lookout on the steamer Pearl bound to Cleveland from Detroit. A life boat was lowered and the shipwrecked mariners were taken to Cleveland. The lost are; Mrs. I. G. Gillespie, wife of the master; Alphos and Jennie Gillespie, the master's children; engineer Peter Grines of Cleveland; fireman John Paterson; wheelman Gust Shaffer of Sandusky, O.; deck hand Peter Powley of Lighthouse station, O.; stewardess, Kate Powley, wife of Peter.

Gen. James Speed Dead.

Gen. James Speed died at his home near Louisville, Ky., June 25. For a year past he had suffered much from general debility.

James Speed was born in Jefferson county, Ky., on March 11, 1812. He received his education at St. Joseph's college and the Pennsylvania university, studying law at the latter place. In 1833 he began the practice of law at Louisville, and in 1847 was sent to the legislature. In 1861 he was a member of the state senate, and was one of the foremost in opposing secession. President Lincoln called him to the cabinet in November, 1864, as attorney-general, which position he retained until 1866. In that year he was chosen president of the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. In later years Gen. Speed has been active as a republican leader in Kentucky, but has held no official position. He was ever an earnest republican and an ardent defender of the union.

The Indian War Ended.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum has received the following telegram from Gen. O. O. Howard, dated Fort Mason, Cal., June 26:

Gen. Miles sends the following from San Carlos, A. T.: Lieut. Johnson's surprise and capture and the rapid pursuit of troops have driven the band of hostiles back to the reservation, where they have surrendered, and I have instituted an investigation and detailed a general court martial for trial of three guilty of military offenses, thus ending the present disturbances.

Now that the Apache campaign is over, it is stated at the war department that Capt. Lawton's company of the Fourth Cavalry will be enabled to come to Washington without delay to form a part of the cavalry post at Fort Myer. The other company, which will complete the post, belongs to the Sixth Cavalry, and will, it is expected start east the first week in July.

Fatal Results of a Riot.

A riot occurred at Oak Ridge, La., the other morning, in which one white man and six Negroes were killed and several white men seriously wounded. The following particulars have been obtained: A Negro man living in the vicinity of Oak Ridge indecently assaulted a white girl. He was arrested, and when the deputies were taking him to the caboose they were fired upon by Jerry Baldwin, colored, his two sons and three other Negroes, wounding deputies Baker and Gardner. The Negroes then dispersed and later rendezvoused at a Negro cabin two miles from town. On learning their whereabouts the officers went to arrest them. On approaching the cabin they were fired upon and one of their number, G. W. Higginbotham, was instantly killed and constables John Conger, Gardner and Baker dangerously wounded. During the melee which followed Jerry Baldwin and one of his sons and four other Negroes were killed.

Famine in Asia Minor.

There has been a failure of crops in Asia Minor, and the districts of Adana and Kutahia are threatened with famine. An American missionary, Montgomery, says the people of those districts are already in great distress. The sultan has dispatched a commissioner to institute measures of relief.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$ 80	@	80¼
" Red	81	@	81
CORN, per bu	38	@	38
OATS, "	30	@	32
BARLEY,	1 10	@	1 15
TIMOTHY SEED	2 05	@	2 10
CLOVER SEED, per bag	3 95	@	4 00
FEED, per cwt.	11 50	@	12 00
FLOUR—Michigan patent	5 00	@	5 25
Michigan roller	4 25	@	4 50
Minnesota patent	5 25	@	5 50
Minnesota bakers'	4 25	@	4 50
Michigan rye	3 50	@	3 55
APPLES, new, per ⅓ bu	50	@	60
PEACHES, per ⅓ bu	1 25	@	1 50
CHERRIES, per bu	2 50	@	3 00
PLUMS, (wild) per ⅓ bu	1 50	@	1 55
RASPBERRIES, 1-qt cans	1 75	@	2 00
BEANS, picked	1 75	@	1 80
" unpicked	80	@	1 25
BEESWAX	25	@	28
BUTTER	13	@	14
CHEESE, per lb	7	@	8
DRIED APPLES, per lb	4½	@	5
EGGS, per doz	12	@	13
HONEY, per lb	8	@	10
HOPS	32	@	30
HAY, per ton, clover	6 50	@	7 00
" " timothy	11 00	@	11 50
MALT, per bu	85	@	90
ONIONS, per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
POTATOES, per bu	95	@	1 00
[illegible] boxes	1 25	@	1 [illegible]0
POULTRY—Chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Geese	8	@	9
Turkeys	9	@	10
Ducks	8	@	9
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	15 [illegible]5	@	15 50
Family	15 25	@	15 50
Extra Mess beef	7 50	@	8 00
Lard	7	@	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, cwt	6 50	@	6 75
Hams	12	@	12½
Veal, dressed	6	@	7
Sheep dressed	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Shoulders	8	@	8¼
Bacon	9	@	10
Tallow, per lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES—Green City per lb			6
Country			6½
Cured	7½	@	8
Salted			9
Sheep skins, wool	50	@	1 50

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market steady; shipping steers $[illegible]@4.45; stockers and feeders $1.00@3.00 cows, bulls and mixed, $1.50@3.00. Texas cattle a shade lower, $2.[illegible].

HOGS—Market opened steady and closed higher; rough and mixed $[illegible]; packing and shipping, $[illegible]@5.05; light, $[illegible]@5.10; skips, $3 [illegible]@4.60.

SHEEP—Market firm; natives, $[illegible]@3.70; Texans, $2.75@3.60; lambs, per head, $1.60 @4.[illegible].

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

Curious Phases of the Work of the Society Engaged.

Odd Signs Carried by the Little Ones for the Professional Beggars—A Cabinet of Curiosities Bearing Witness to the Incredible Cruelty of Guardians.

At the office of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children there is a wall-side covered with articles representing various phases of the society's work. Many of these articles are curiosities. Some originally were instruments of torture. Others are relics of a now obsolete class of local vagrants. Among the latter are a few of the "signs" used by professional beggars of the "blind" and "paralyzed" type, who at one time pestiferously ornamented the sidewalks. These signs were provided by the same agents who loaned organs, monkeys, pathetic-faced dogs and semi-nude children to the bogus destitute. They are evidences of the ingenuity exercised in the production of make-ups for the street vagabonds of the last decade. This society has done much to do away with this traffic by rescuing the little ones employed in connection with it.

In 1877 an Italian, named Glaude, made his little son carry a heavy organ through the streets, labelled as follows:

"Help the Poor. Michael Giande has wife and 13 children to support. Cannot speak English. He lost his leg by accident while at work on the Illinois Central railroad." This pitiful design, in black letters, on white ground, cost Giande a $50 fine.

In 1875 Bartolomeo Rabino displayed a green label, uniquely designed:

"Blind schoolmaster. Father of six children. Victims of the siege of Paris during the war of 1870-71." Rabino played an accordion. A boy and a girl stood at each side of him—the rest of his family was mythical. He was sent to the penitentiary for a month. Upon his release he succeed, after several attempts, in recovering one of his children, the boy.

Charles Hoffman, nine years old, led about a blind man with a tin sign, which read: "Ladies and Gentlemen—Having lost my eyesight while Radiating a grindstone in a Flour Mill, Feb. 2, 1875, I am Depending on the Public for Supporting myself. Please don't Forget me." He was a fraud. He was not forgotten. He had a month's rest in the penitentiary. Perhaps the most ingenious sign of the lot is the one that was taken from Jeremiah Curtin, in June, 1884.

It is lettered on both sides, one stating that he was "Blind since '52. Boot and gaiter maker." And the other that he was "Paralyzed since the 20th of December, 27 years blind." A child, Annie Faeckel, ten years of age, assisted Curtin to collect alms. The man was consigned to the workhouse for six months and Annie returned to her parents.

John J. Quin, aged eleven, carried this appeal for Joseph D. Pre, aged twenty-six: "Ladies and gentlemen, please have pity on a poor unfortunate laborer. I got my hips and arm broken incapable of work-en i am a Father of a family." For this imposition he was given eight months in the work house.

Guiseppa Cimini paraded the streets with a printed card, appealing "To the Piteous Humanity," which wordily reviewed the duties of good Christians toward the poor. Rose Porolo, eight years old, helped to emphasize the appeal, which secured for Guiseppa board and lodgings in the workhouse.

A seven-year-old cripple with a tin plate bearing these words: "Please to pity poor widow having 5 children and this Parallized one who Has the Water on the Brains. God will Reward you all. I Vears," "worked" the city in 1883 in conjunction with his mother, whose real name was Madelina Gardella. Widow Vears was arrested and lingered in the penitentiary one year.

In January, 1880, two supposed sisters, Catarina Barto, nine years old, and Teresa Barto, ten years old, were found begging in company with an elderly lady, whose label read: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Please have pity on a poor widow who's not able to work. Don't forget me if you please." One of the children was blind. Both were received in the Catholic Protectory, which has received thousands of such waifs. Angelo Cafferaro, ten years old, in 1877 displayed the following sign: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am a poor paralyzed boy and I have a poor mother with four children. Please help me." Angelo and David, aged five, with their mother formed a professional begging combination. The mater was shipped to the workhouse as a common vagrant.

Other evidences of the ingenuity of the "professionals" might be cited, and are remarkable for the wide range of the imagination and "skill" of the "inventors," all of whom received merited punishment, and the children who were the innocent victims of the beggars, were rescued from the life of sin.

The museum whence the foregoing illustrations emanate, contains numerous "alms cans." Among the other curiosities is a queer-looking satchel, containing cigar stumps, dried and scentless. Maria Turr, nine years of age, was wont to use this when she went out to pick up the remnants of cigars. By its side is a leather bag, in which are screws, gas burners, &c. It was taken in December, 1885, from Pauline Heck, twelve, who for a number of years conducted herself on the streets in an unbecoming manner, and occasioned the S. P. C. C. society much trouble. Her father who persisted in making the girl peddle gas-burners, was sent to the penitentiary for six months and his daughter to the Juvenile asylum. A pair of scarlet shoes attracts the eye. They were worn by Prince Leo, the acrobat, in 1875, when he was rope-walking at the Tivoli theatre. Leo was not much over six years of age. He is now learning to be a tradesman and is a promising young man.

There are old violins and tambourines here that are falling to pieces. They are relics of the old padrone business which at one time flourished in New York, but which was effectually squelched by the society with the aid of the Castle Garden authorities. The violins are surrounded with thongs, cowhides, clubs and pokers.

Here is a piece of rough stone, at least a pound's weight. It was willfully thrown in 1877 by a woman named Mary Graham at Ellen Hendricks, who was only two years old. Here is a coil of rope. Louisa Wolf used it last fall to tie up the wrists, feet and body of her step-child, Annie Wolf, seven years of age. The child's face and limbs were a mass of bruises; her nose and arms broken and spine injured. Mrs. Wolf was fined $500 and confined in the penitentiary one year. Her husband was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. With this long, heavy, murderous-looking club, Joseph McEvoy battered the head of his step-daughter, Annie Broekie, fifteen, in February, 1883. Judge Cowing sentenced the brute to state prison for five years. The strap is a favorite weapon with some mothers. Here are samples with records. Those used by James Regan in 1883 in assaulting his daughter, for which he got six months in the penitentiary. With this big strap Helen Wolf streaked the naked body of her niece, Anna Schmitz, in 1876. For this the cruel aunt was caged in the penitentiary for two months. John Fogarty tested one of these straps on the head and shoulders of his fourteen-year old daughter Nellie. Six months for this experiment.

Whips—many of them. Edward Crowlew broke three over his child's body in 1876. Not satisfied he lifted the lad by the ears, dashed his head against the wall, flung him on the floor and then kicked him. One year's hard labor in the penitentiary for Mr. Crowley. A section of hoop with nails sticking from it is not a delicate weapon to apply to a child six years of age. Miles Bradley tried it and spent several weeks in prison in consequence. Close by is an umbrella frame, broken on the body of Carrie Coleman, twelve, in December, 1882, by her stepmother, who was lodged in the city prison; fifteen days for assault. Among the iron articles is a stove-poker. With this Evelyn Scott, aged 18, burned the head and face of Alleda Scott, aged three, on Feb. 14, 1885, and passed two and a half years in the penitentiary. Likewise a wooden-headed poker, with which Beuland Fisher burnt the head of a little girl, Nettie Gardner, in 1886. He was sent to prison for a year.

Susan Boehm, a tramp, damaged the head of eight-year-old Edwin Bornsdoff in 1884. She used a big-knobbed walking-stick.

Another "relic" is the crutch Samuel Cohen, aged seven, improvised recently. It consists of a piece of window-casing tied to a notch of wood for an arm-rest. Sammy thought that as "a poor orphan boy," armed with a crutch, he could get a fancy living. He made a serious mistake.

A glass case in another part of the office contains a different order of curiosities. Here are revolvers, varying from 22 to 42 calibre, taken from runaways who went on the warpath to imitate the average juvenile dime-novel hero. Among them is a 42-calibre British bulldog revolver. With it Fred Olsen shot his wife at the Vanderbilt Hotel on November 12, 1882. Both died at the Bellevue hospital a few days later and their children were taken care of by the society. Near by these firearms are relics of baby farming, opium joints and fusil-oil candy stores; also silver-plated cups, brass watches, &c., captured in 1884 from the Bowery Museum, where children were discovered participating in the "envelope game." Then there are three or four shelves bristling with brandy bottles. These are filled with spirits, having been taken from boys and girls purchasing liquors for others. Here, moreover, are vials which hold the toes amputated from the feet of children found freezing to death in past winters.

ANTONIA CANDIA WHEN FOUND.

A number of photographs of children rescued by the society portraying chilren in various stages of emaciation and disease. Antonia Candia is a case in point. This unfortunate Italian waif was discovered in a house in Mulberry street in 1885, covered with sores and bruises. She had been inhumanly beaten by a woman named Cavu, into whose custody she had been placed by her parents. Since the rescue she has been in the care of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick. The picture of Johnnie Brown, now at the Juvenile Asylum, also hangs on the wall. He is the son of a Norwegian sailor, who subjected his family to brutal treatment. Jonnnie, when ten years old, was torn from his bed by his father and thrown about the chamber like a foot-ball. He is scarred for life.

ANTONIA SIX MONTHS AFTER.

Since the society came into existence, 27,145 complaints have been investigated, involving the care and custody of 81,435 children. Thousands have been rescued, last year alone upward of 800 being sheltered, clothed and fed at the reception rooms of the society. These rooms are open day and night for that purpose. The society is well supported, the Astors and other wealthy families contributing large sums to the various funds in connection with it. Last year's subscriptions amounted to $17,794.98, besides which there were innumerable presents of clothing, etc. The expenses amounted to $20,641.82, the balance being deposited to increase the annual income of the society.

FACT AND FANCY.

There are over two hundred varities of violets.

Nashville mules are suffering from "pinkeye."

The latest bird-cage has glass sides with a wire top.

A new street railway is being built in Syracuse, N. Y.

The Utah penitentiary is overcrowded with convicted polygamists.

A Port Jervis dealer announces "Fresh maPPle chuGar for Sail.

There are more schools in France than in any other country in Europe.

There are eighteen thousand female students in the colleges of this country.

Two large military companies are being organized in Birmingham, Ala.

Stock in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is owned by nearly 4,500 women.

Del-Go-Shar is the latest fanciful name for a new suburb of Los Angeles, Cal.

The latest architectural term applied to seashore cottages is "shingle-esque."

A woman has been appointed as one of the six city physicians of Rochester, N. Y.

"Carbolic C. Maginnis" is the name of a hardworking Irishman in Buffalo, N. Y.

There are seven persons in the town of Genesee Falls, N. Y., who are over 93 years old.

Daytona, Fla., ships on an average of 250 boxes of oranges a day to northern markets.

One Montana stock-raiser lost 20,000 head of cattle last winter, out of a herd of 26,000.

Over 120,000 head of sheep belonging to one firm are being sheared at Firebaugh's Ferry, Cal.

"My young friend," he said solemnly, "do you ever attend a place of worship?" "Yes, sir, regularly every Sunday night," replied the youth; "I'm on my way to see her now."

Mamma—Ethel, dear, I noticed that young Mr. Spriggs kept his eyes on you all through the sermon. Ethel—Why, isn't Sunday the best day for him to show his devotional feelings!

Rev. Mr. Highflyer—I delivered that sermon off-hand. I hadn't given it a moment's thought. How did you like it? Frank Hearer—I can't say. You see, I didn't give it a moment's thought, either.

A party of young brutes at Belleville, Canada, the other day compelled a reformed drunkard to drink liquor, his old appetite overpowered him, he was arrested, and died very soon after recovering from his debauch.

Layman (to minister)—The bad weather keeps a good many people away from church, I suppose, Mr. Goodman! Minister—Ye-es; but bad weather doesn't keep as many away from church as the contribution box does, my brother.

William Rose, messenger and orderly of the volunteers of Alabama, who accompanied that organization to Charleston for the unvailing of the Calhoun monument, was present at the funeral of that statesman in 1850 as a member of the same association.

An effort is being made, with probable successful results, to unite Center college and the Central university of Kentucky. Center college has been patronized by the Presbyterian church North and the university by the Presbyterian church South.

"And don't you know why, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "your mamma doesn't want you to eat a second piece of pie!" "Yes, sir," replied Bobby. "She said if you didn't take any there would be enough left for to-morrow."

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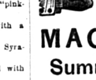

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