Birmingham Eccentric

WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, Pubs.

BIRMINGHAM, . . . MICH.

An Englishman recently visiting America has written to the London Standard of what he saw in America, and some of his experiences while in the land of "boasted freedom." Speaking of our holidays he says: "The last day of May is a public holiday; all graves of soldiers killed in the various wars since Washington's time are strewed with flowers. All make it a point of honor to be present, and many looked more fit for a hospital, and their appearance promised that next year there would be more graves to decorate—more little flags and fresh flowers. The decorators this year become decorated next." In this connection he facetiously alludes to our generosity in caring for the survivors of our wars, in the following words: "Notwithstanding the reduction each year by death the pension roll does not decrease, but increases yearly. Benevolent senators devote their spare hours to securing pensions for people more or less deserving. Almost every one wounded in the war is now on the list, and a great many who only heard of the war. It is popularly supposed if they could only find the survivor in that little fratracidal war between Cain and Abel they would pension him. America spends more money in pensions than England does on her armies, which shows that war is an expensive amusement, even after it is ended.

Fire removes the dross and gives to the worker of precious metals the pure metal. Men and women are "tried as by fire," and are purified. There are times when public opinion can only be aroused to demand the suppression of evils and haunts of iniquity which lower the moral standing of the community, by the visitation of some terrible calamity. Such is the case at Hurley, Wis. The good people of that place have stood aghast at the vice and crime which has run rampant ever since the place was platted, and seemed powerless to do anything to stay the mighty flood of evil. The fire a few days ago wiped out nearly, if not quite all, of the gambling dens and houses of ill-fame, and now that the flames have accomplished what human efforts could not do, the law-abiding and moral element of the community has been aroused and demands of the local authorities the enactment of such ordinances as shall compel the proprietors of these places of crime to keep out of Hurley. The citizens are determined to purify the morals of that city and make the new Hurley better than the old.

A notable gathering of college men convened in Chicago recently, for the purpose of considering a petition to be addressed to the various traffic associations asking that the fares charged college students be reduced one-half. Many of the most distinguished American college presidents and professors were present at the meeting. After general discussion a resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to collect signatures to the petition, and see that it was properly presented to the railroads. Presidents Blanchard of Wheaton, Ill.; Lawes of Missouri; Scott of Ohio, and Professors Thompson of Pennsylvania, and Fiske of Evanston, compose the committee.

The new pistol law in Texas, which went into effect on July 4, punishes by fine and imprisonment all persons who carry on or about their persons, saddles, or in their saddle-bags a pistol, dirk or other deadly weapon. And to a drummer who asked if he could not carry a pistol in his traveling bag, "The Galveston News" replies no, unless he has his traveling-bag checked, as it is the evident purpose of the law to prevent people from having pistols within easy reach. If this law is faithfully enforced, Texas will be a new country in a few years.

Bradstreet's is authority for the statement that wages have generally increased to the standard of 1881 and 1882, which were prosperous years, in which 400,000 more workmen were employed than in 1885. From 1882 to 1885 there was a general decline in wages from 10 to 15 per cent. Since then there has been a general increase, and now has it not only been made up, but hundreds of new workmen have employment. With the prospect of good crops ahead the era of prosperity promises to be steady and bright.

Prof. Elisha Gray is said to have made a new discovery, which promises as extraordinary results as are obtained from the telephone. It is called autotelegraphy and it is claimed that it will be possible with its use to write upon a sheet of paper and have an autograph in fac simile of the writing reproduced by telegraph 300 miles away and probably a much greater distance.

The latest edition of the United States Postal Guide records a new county in the state of Kansas under the name of Greely. The number of towns in this county is two. Their names are respectively Horace and Tribune. We congratulate the little county upon its selection of names.

A unique charity has been founded by the late Sarah Marshall of Philadelphia. She leaves a fortune, estimated at $350,000 to $400,000 for the relief of chronic and incurable invalids who cannot be cared for in the general hospitals.

When a man buys a porous plaster he generally sticks to his bargain.—Peora Transcript.

Sixty carloads of tea are now en route across the continent. This supply should furnish gossip for many a social circle.—Inter-Ocean.

The Mobile Item says: "The Graves of a Household" will appear next week." Cremation cannot come too soon.—New Orleans Picayune.

It is so hot down in New Jersey that farmers are doing their haying by moonlight. They use Jersey lightning on dark nights.—Burlington Free Press.

A balloon is like a boom. It inflates easily, rises very high and nobody is hurt until it comes down, and then it wrecks alike the just and unjust.—Philadelphia Call.

THE STATE.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY LAW.

A Nice Point to be Settled in the U. S. Court at Detroit.

A few days ago Sergeant Clark stationed at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, shot Private Albert Stone, as the latter was attempting to make his escape. Stone died the next day. Complaint has been made against Clark, charging him with feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought shooting Private Albert Stone, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died within one day.

It is the first time that the question of the jurisdiction of any civil court over offenses committed by one soldier against another on a military reservation has been raised in Michigan, and cases elsewhere are rare. Article 59 of the articles of war, which are really United States statutes, reads:

"When any officer or soldier is accused of a capital crime, or of any offense against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, which is punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer, and the officers of the regiment, troop, battery, company or detachment to which the person so accused belongs, are required, except in time war, upon, application duly made by or in behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrate, and to aid the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him in order to bring him to trial. If, upon such application, any officer refuses or willfully neglects, except in time of war, to deliver over such accused person to the civil magistrates or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending him, shall be dismissed from the service."

After the shooting it was stated by the commandant of Fort Wayne that the case was one wholly within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, and an investigation was instituted. The commandant further held that no civil authorities could in any way interfere. The above law, however, shows that they have a clear right to investigate, and that it is the duty of the commanding officers to aid in the investigation.

Section 5339, chapter III, title LXX. of the United States statutes provides that every person who commits murder within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall suffer death. The punishment for manslaughter under such conditions is fixed at not more than three years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $1,000. The law further provides that these offenses shall be tried before any court of the United States. The crime of manslaughter may be found under a charge of murder.

The question of jurisdiction is an interesting one, and the case will be watched with great interest. The general opinion seems to be that civil law is supreme in time of peace, and that a court martial cannot try for murder.

A Pleasure Trip's Sad Ending.

Saturday evening, July 16, Christopher Nicolaus, Mrs. Christopher Nicolaus, Jacob Bachmann and Jacob Rohler, all of Detroit, left home to go over to Eugene Le Boeuff's wine house, situated on the Canadian shore just opposite the center of Belle Isle, to enjoy a social glass of wine, possibly to bring some of the beverage home with them. They started on the return about 11 o'clock. At first they made but slow progress on account of a steam barge and tow downward bound, which was running close to the Canadian shore and stopped their passage. Once clear of the barges Bachmann and Rohler bent to their oars and sent the little craft spinning through the water directly towards the old wharf at the lower end of the island.

About this time the steamer City of Mackinac left Detroit bound for Mackinac. When within about 100 feet of the island wharf the steamer struck the frail craft square on the beam and cut her squarely in halves. The force of the blow threw the occupants of the row boat into the water and they were drawn beneath its surface by the powerful suction of the steamer's paddles before they had time even to utter a cry for help.

No blame can be attached to any of the crew of the City of Mackinac, as there were no lights on the row boat.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Marquette Mining Journal says: Outside papers manifest disposition to question the genuineness of the Lake Superior gold find. The Mining Journal begs to assure the doubters that there has been no exaggeration of the facts concerning it published in the local papers, or in the reports sent to the daily press. The rock is wonderfully rich in native gold. Before us as we write is a piece of it in which the yellow metal is plainly visible, and that would assay not less than $25,000 to the ton. The vein from which this was obtained is believed to be a continuation of the Ropes vein.

The buildings of the Coldwater road cart company were destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. The watchman who was in the office, smelled smoke and rushed toward the engine room, but had barely time to escape from the building. The main structure which was entirely of wood and three stories high, burned with great rapidity. The loss will aggregate $15,000, with an insurance of $6,000. The company employs about 75 people and will not have to stop business as it has the old rink and a large two story building up town.

C. A. Spaulding & Co.'s store at Coldwater was robbed of $185 at noon the other day while there were but two clerks on duty. One of the robbers held the attention of one clerk while the other was in a distant part of the store, thus giving robber No. 2 clear sailing into the safe, which stood open. They left on the afternoon train. The loss was not discovered until 3 o'clock. It is thought the job was done by the same fellows who got away with $1,000 from a Flint store in the same manner the other day.

At a meeting of the Michigan press association in Port Huron, July 26, the committee appointed to draft a ritual for a secret press society will report, and the Michigan sanhedrim will be instituted. The organization of such a society was suggested as a compromise at the special meeting of the Michigan press association, in Lansing, two months ago, and is intended to satisfy those who aim to have a press business association, while not interfering with the old society.

The extension of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic has impelled a rush of homesteaders into Gogebic and Ontonagon counties. The soil is a clay, well timbered with pine and hard wood. There are not many swamps, but those found there have some good cedar in them. The land gives splendid growths of hay now wherever roads are disused, showing the productiveness of the virgin soil.

Papers have been issued from the governors office commuting the sentence of Wm. Devine, who was sent to Jackson for life for arson last March, from the Genesee circuit court, to eight years from the date of sentence. There exists doubt as to the intent of the prisoner when the crime was committed. The judge and others cognizant of the facts recommend this commutation.

Mrs. Wm. Simpel of Port Sherman, was taken with a fit the other morning and falling with her face in the soft sand in the yard she smothered to death before she was discovered. She was 17 years of age and married but three months. Mrs. Simple was a daughter of Henry Kent of Ravenna. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the abave facts.

The Western state plaster association held its annual meeting at Grand Rapids a few days ago, with Michigan, Ohio and Iowa represented. The past year's business was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. The officers were elected as follows: President, F. S. Noble; secretary and treasurer, R. C. Forrey, both of Grand Rapids.

The body of Mrs. Potter of Marlette, the old woman who disappeared some days since, has been found in the woods. She lost her way, and although but half a mile from home, was so bewildered that she perished of fatigue, fright and hunger. From her footprints it was learned that she had been wandering about a narrow circle for days.

Early in June Bernard T. Michenfelder of Detroit, was bitten in the arm by a pet dog. He hastened to a physician and had the wound cauterized and seemed to be getting along finely, until on the 12th inst., when unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and he died in terrible agony on the 15th inst.

The United States geological survey, although in doubt about the upper peninsula gold discoveries, because they were made by somebody else, will continue its researches along the Atlantic slope and about the great lakes. The copper and iron country around Lake Superior will be particularly looked after.

Joseph Casper, a stonemason, living three miles west of Newaygo, has been arrested charged with assault upon the person of his 14-years-old daughter. The complaint was made by a neighbor who witnessed the commission of the crime. Caspar is in jail in default of $5,000 bail.

Rev. J. Childs of Red Jacket made a complaint against 18 saloonkeepers of that village for keeping open saloon on Sunday. The trial was called, but the matter was settled by compromise, the saloonkeepers paying the costs and signing a written agreement to observe the law in the future.

In 1864 an address was delivered before the Michigan legislature on the "Undeveloped Resources of Michigan," in which all of that part of the west half of the region north of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, was reckoned as one of the undeveloped regions of the stats.

The following are the new officers of the state pharmaceutical association: President, A. Bassett, Detroit; first vice-president, Guy W. Harwood, Petoskey; second vice-president, H. B. Fairchild, Grand Rapids; secretary, Stanley E. Perkill, Owosso; treasurer, William Dupont, Detroit.

Prof. Wesley Sears, the new superintendent of the state public school, has taken charge of the institution. The school now contains 213 children. The new laundry building is completed and work has been commenced upon a large addition to the school house.

A meeting of the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad company has just been held at Charlevoix in order to arrange some negotiations with other lines for connections. The report of the survey is so favorable that it is thought the road will be completed November 1.

Geo. O. Reis, superintendent of the Gogebic charcoal iron furnace, was killed by three cars which were driven from the railroad track in Ishpeming by another train. Another man received serious injuries. It is not known yet who is responsible for the accident.

Arrangements have been made for the transportation of veterans to the national G. A. R. encampment at St. Louis in September. Half rates or better will be given and it is expected a number of Michigan veterans will attend. Gov. Luce and staff will be there.

At the last meeting of the state pharmaceutical association a resolution was adopted condemning the sale of liquors as a beverage by druggists, and placing the matter in the hands of the executive committee to enforce penalties for such offenses.

A barn owned by J. H. Rowe of Orange township, Ionia county, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, together with the entire wheat and hay crops. The barn had just been built and was the finest in Orange township. Loss, $2,500.

Lightning struck a barn on the farm of Allen Moshier, in Bengal township, Clinton county, and destroyed it together with Mr. Moshier's entire hay and wheat crop, involving a loss of between $1,000 and $1,200, which bore an insurance of $500.

After a long chase the officers of the reform school at Lansing overhauled James Arnold, a 15-year old runaway, who escaped and evaded capture with the skill of a professional crook. He was captured at Grand Rapids by means of decoy letters.

There are four trains a day loaded with logs passing over the spur built from Vanderbilt on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad ten miles east into the country. It is expected that it will be continued at least four miles.

Miss Barbara Waltz of near Union City, was driving into the village with her mother, when the wagon was capsized and Miss Waltz was thrown out and her skull crushed, She died the next day, and Mrs. Waltz is also in a serious condition.

The Lansing school board refuse to release Prof. David Howell from his position as superintendent of city schools. The board of trustees of the school for the blind will have to look further for a superintendent.

A Mr. Brownlee of Glasgow, Scotland, visited Muskegon a few days ago and bought a complete sawmill outfit of the Stearns manufacturing company, which he will set up in New Zealand.

The corn crop in southwestern Michigan, which was suffering from the drought, has been partly relieved in some districts by copious rainfalls, while in others it still looks sere and stunted.

Striking miners at Winthrop, 250 in number, have gone back to work, their demands having been satisfied. There was no rioting or troubleduring the progress of the strike.

A station on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern railroad has been established at Blancks' corners in Cohoctah, Livingston county. It will be called Cohoctah.

Alva Alexander was hurt on a defective Big Rapids thoroughfare, and was willing to settle for $125, but the city did not care to settle. Now he sues for $25,000.

William Robertson, for nearly 50 years a business man of Pontiac, is dead. He had been a Free Mason for 60 years, having joined the order in Scotland.

Some one entered Patton Morrison's house in Jackson the other night, and decamped with $1,000 in money and a quantity of jewelry.

The Ludington and Chapin mines pay out monthly from $80,000 to $90,000 per month in wages which is a good thing for Iron Mountain.

Galligan & Horn of Kalamazoo, have purchased the Donovan phaeton cart business at Quincy, and will remove the stock to Kalamazoo.

Flat car building is to be added to East Saginaw's business industries. The leading capitalists in the city are engaged in the business.

William J. Cunningham, a well-known citizen of Lafayette, Ind., was drowned in the Clinton river at Mt. Clemens a few days ago.

Albert Strong, a young man who was injured by the cars near Wasepi, a few days ago, has since died of his injuries.

The Stanton milling company, recently organized with $35,000 capital, succeeds to the business of Turner & Reynolds.

Prof. Chas. A. Davis of Chicago has been appointed to the chair of natural science in the Presbyterian college at Alma.

Lapeer county soldiers' association will have a grand picnic and harvest dance at Neppesing Lake, Friday, the 29th.

Dr. Duff of Port Huron, has accepted the appointment of brigade hospital steward of the Michigan state troops.

August Lewis of Caro is spending the heated season in jail, because he had one wife more than the law allows.

Chicago capitalists will invest in the Rope's gold mine, and the capacity of the mine is to be increased.

Henry Holliston of Crystal Falls, accidentally shot his wife killing her instantly, a few days ago.

The women of Bancroft attended the recent school meeting and elected two of their sex trustees.

Traverse City wants an oil or gas well, or any sort of an enterprise that will help boom that town.

Farmers report that apples are falling from the trees so rapidly that a light crop is anticipated.

Miners employed in the Winthrop and Mitchell mines near Ishpeming are on a strike.

The business men's association of Marquette is booming that city for all it's worth.

Frank Franks, a laborer was crushed between the cars at Albion and fatally injured.

Hudson people are fairly wild with excitement over the discovery of gas in that town.

John Stinson, aged 19 of Jackson, was drowned in Brown's lake the other day.

Mrs. Guest, a Wayne county pioneer, died at her home in Belleville recently.

David Aldrich, for nearly 40 years a resident of Battle Creek, is dead.

Hancock saloon-keepers have agreed to observe the Sunday closing law.

The total relief for the Lake Linden fire sufferers amounts to $45,266.13.

The new Saginaw & Durand road seems an accomplished fact.

New wheat is ready for market down in Hillsdale county.

Menominee has a loan and building association.

Bog ore has been found near Roscommon.

Manistique is having a genuine boom.

Muskegon is afflicted with fire-bugs.

STARVATION IN LABRADOR.

A Pitiful Tale Told by One Who Has Been There.

Rev. Frank W. Colley, missionary at Labrador, writes a letter to the New York World giving a graphic account of heart-rending destitution prevailing there. He has traveled the whole coast and declares that words cannot describe the sufferings of the poor. He tells of families of helpless old people and equally helpless children enduring the rigors of the late winter with the thermometer 38 degrees below zero, living in huts, sleeping on bare ground, covered only with old sails, and subsisting on rock cod, the poorest kind of codfish known, and on hardtack supplied by the government. To catch the fish the perishing people had to travel five miles over bare rocks. Bread, tea, molasses, flour, meat of any kind or any of the necessities of life are unknown to them. Slow starvation had driven the father of one family mad and the poor wretch had been trying to eat his own boots. The puny cod for breakfast, dinner and supper, weeks upon weeks and months upon months, while keeping the poor wretches from actual death, only served to be a daily torture to them, and was of itself enough to drive the whole population into raving maniacs.

Missionary Colley declares that he was implored for help at every second house visited in all the vast region. The inhabitants were driven to such desperate straits that wives and mothers even had to sell their wedding rings for bread. At Grady's Stable Bay, Rocky Bay, Spotted Island and Seal Island whole families were starving in January. How they existed through the winter God only knows. The scanty aid sent by the Newfoundland government was distributed before half the winter was over. Mr. Colley declares that only fear of a repetition of the terrible suffering now induces him to make the terrible facts public.

A large portion of the coast is sealed up by ice all winter long, and navigation at Cartright, the missionary's home, closed in October last and remained so until the middle of June.

It is impossible for the few who have money to get supplies in winter. The missionary himself accompanied two men one hundred miles over the rocky wilderness to get two barrels of flour, but could not get them. Twenty miles further on they got one barrel of the commonest kind as a great favor by paying $9.50. In times past the people of Labrador lived on the fat of the land; game in variety and seals were abundant, but now these also have failed. The missionary concludes a three-column narrative by demanding in the name of humanity that the Newfoundland government immediately send relief to that district and also provide means for transporting the wretched people to some other country.

The official organ of the government of Newfoundland comments on the missionary's revelations as an honest and truthful account by one who has shared the terrible privations of the people in the exercise of his sacred calling. This paper, which a few month's ago relentlessly denied that any unusual distress existed in Labrador, is now filled "with astonishment" to find that human beings should be able to prolong existence amid such suffering and want.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Scene of Horror at St. Thomas, Ontario.

A terrible accident occurred at the crossing of the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central railways in St. Thomas, Ont., about 7 o'clock on the evening of July 15. An excursion train on the Grand Trunk from Port Stanley ran into a passing freight train on the Michigan Central, made up of a number of cars laden with oil. The engine crashed into one of these cars, when the oil instantly took fire and burned with great fierceness, communicating to the cars on both trains and extending to Griffin's warehouse, coal and lime sheds adjoining the track on the west and John Campbell's dwelling on the east, all of which were burned to the ground with their contents. Engineer Donnelly of the excursion train was burned in the wreck. His fireman jumped and escaped with slight injuries. The forward car of the excursion train was filled with passengers, who made frantic efforts to escape, but notwithstanding hundreds of brave and willing hands were immediately at work to assist in their rescue, 19 lives have been lost and the victims burned beyond recognition before their bodies could be got out of the wreck.

At 8 o'clock when thousands of people were crowding around the burning pile, one of the oil tanks on the cars suddenly exploded, throwing hundreds to the ground with great force and scattering fire in all directions, and severely, perhaps fatally, injuring many. In about an hour nine bodies had been taken out. They were burned to a crisp.

It is almost impossible to ascertain with any certainty the names of those lost in the wreck. There are many conflicting rumors, but it seems almost certain that Engineer H. Donnelly; Mr. Zeland, clerk in J. & W. Nickleborough's dry goods store, and child, and the wife and child of James Smithers, dry goods merchant, of St. Thomas, were burned to death.

Gangs of men under the direction of Supt. Morford and Assistant Supt. Moorehead of the Michigan Central road, and J. Stewart, agent for the Grand Trunk railway, at once removed the debris, and the track was cleared by daylight. All the telegraph wires were destroyed and several poles were burned, thus interrupting communication.

Big Private Claim Disallowed.

The commissioner of the general land office has transmitted to the secretary of the interior for submission to congress a report from the surveyor-general of Arrizona Territory on the private claim known as the Tres Alamos, No. 17, recommending that the claim be rejected, as the United States possesses the only bona fide title to the land in question. The commissioner concurs in the recommendation of the surveyor-general, and suggests that congress be requested to pass a law definitely rejecting the claim. The tract in question contains an area of something over 44,000 acres.

Jake's Punishment.

That the way of the transgressor is hard, Jake Sharp, the convicted bribe-giver of New York, will give unqualified assent. He has been sentenced to four years in Sing Sing prison and to pay a fine of $5,000. A stay of execution has been granted that his attorneys may prepare a bill of exceptions.

Must Pay the Penalty.

The Chicago anarchists have despaired of getting a new trial and the money now being raised for them is to be spent in paying men to get signatures to a petition to Gov. Oglesby, asking him to commute the sentence.

Americans May Come.

The treasury department decides that there is nothing in the contract labor law to prevent American citizens living in Canada from engaging in labor in the United States.

Passed Without Amendment.

The Crimes bill has passed the house of lords without amendment. The debate on the measure was very exhaustive.

THE NATION.

The Pittsburg & Western railroad company insisted upon making a road-bed across the principal street in Youngstown, Ohio, about three feet above grade, and the city council ordered a stop. The company put 50 employes and an engine to work, and the city authorities called out the police and the fire department. Two three-inch streams were turned upon the railroad men, who were thus dispersed. Subsequently they returned to the fray, and a hand-to-hand conflict took place, in which clubs and revolvers played a prominent part. The police were successful in the battle, and several arrests were made, among them that of the company's contractor.

The grand jury has found an indictment against Oscar J. Harvey, who recently confessed to defrauding the government through forgery and other means. The incitment consists of four counts and cites forgeries of the names of Charles A. Lane and Nathanial Pierson. District Attorney Worthington states that in looking over the records in Harvey's office, a record was found of the false claims, showing how much was allowed and how much paid. The latter agreed with the amount charged against him, $11,700.

Otto, one of the best collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading company, located at Brancidale, seven miles west of Pottsville. Young Eddie Ferguson, son of the outside boss, the lad who first discovered the fire, met an awful death at the scene. He had brought his father's dinner to him and in crossing the floor of the engine room the charred boards gave way and the boy was precipitated into the burning mine.

Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passengers association, replying to a deputation of college presidents asking that reduced rates be granted to students and professors of colleges taking their vacations, said in his opinion such action would be contrary to the provisions of the interstate law, but promised to lay the matter before the future meeting of the association, when a formal reply would be given.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has decided that that there is no legal authority for admitting free of duty farm products grown in the Providence of New Brunswick, notwithstanding the fact that the farm may be owned by a citizen of the United States and crops produced from seed exported from this country.

Joseph C. Kennedy, one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Washington, was stabbed and killed on the street in that city on the 13th inst., by John Daly, a crank, who claims that Mr. Kennedy had defrauded him out of money in a real estate transaction. Daly was arrested and lodged in jail.

Many thousands of cords of tanbark, a million feet of logs and large quantities of manufactured lumber, and a big trestle on the Addison & North Pennsylvania railroad in the vicinity of Addison, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. The fires are in the forests and are spreading for miles around.

The Women's Temperance Building association at Chicago has been incorporated, to erect a building suitable for a hall, auditorinm and offices of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Among the incorporators are Mrs. Carse, Miss Willard and William Deering.

Dr. Frank Gallagher, a well known physician of New Haven, Conn., was arrested in Oakland, Cal., a few days ago, and taken back to New Haven, where he is wanted to answer an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree.

The mortality among New York Chinese from pulmonary complaints is interesting that city's physicians. With one or two exceptions, every Chinamen dying in New York for several years has succumbed to consumption.

Several Philadelphians recently died of lead poisoning from eating buns colored with chrome yellow. The society for the prevention of food adulteration is actively engaged in working up this and other cases.

A train robber entered the private car of General Manager Charles M. Hayes of the Wabash and Western road, the other night, and relieved General Passenger Agent Crane of his money and jewelry.

Leaders of the Henry George or United Labor party are making a house-to-house canvas in New York, and they claim to have sufficient membership—75,000—to carry that city in the next elecion.

Glass dollars, a dangerous counterfeit, are bothering tradesmen in a New York precinct. Glass gives a ring to the false metal. The glass dollar is brittle and may easily be broken with a hammer.

Rival street railroad construction gangs rioted at Lincoln, Neb., the other day, and their bosses were arrested. One of them was John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish nation league. He was fined $10.

Andrew Welch, aged 10 years, and John and Alexander McCarson, brothers, aged 16 and 13 years were drowned in the Delaware river at Port Richmond the other afternoon, while in bathing.

A corporation, consisting of nine-tenths of the envelope manufacturers in the United States, has been formed to control the trade in that line of stationery. Prices will be raised in the near future.

The treasury department has decided that there is nothing in the contract labor law to prevent American citizens who may reside in Canada from engaging in labor in the United States.

The directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad company are considering the expediency of building a town like Pullman between New Haven and Bridgeport.

The secretary of war is revising the army regulations as submitted to him in a report of the board. The revised regulations will be ready for distribution about Christmas.

Order prevails at Honolulu. The new constitution is being prepared. Fear that his life was in danger led King Kalakaua to concede to the demands of the revolutionists.

The statements of Jefferson Davis that criminals have been pardoned for the purpose of assassinating him are explicitly denied by ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania.

J. C. Brown of Jackson, Miss., has been convicted of violation of the prohibition law recently passed, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and a fine of $600.

Between 500 and 600 mill hands at Danielsonville, Conn., are on a strike. The cause of the strike is an outgrowth of the 10-hour and weekly payment law.

The driving-rod to the engine on the special train on which President and Mrs. Cleveland were riding, broke near Glendale, N. Y., and killed the engineer.

Frank Robinson, the colored man who saved nine lives from the wreck of the Mystery, has been awarded a gold medal by the Windward club of New York.

Every county in the state of Missouri sent a representative to Washington with the St Louis committee to urge the President to visit that town in the fall.

The Hon. George A. Jenks, solicitor general, states that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors of resignations from the cabinet.

One of the oldest graduates of Yale, the Rev. Wm. Troner, a well known teacher of deaf mutes, died in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago.

The wife of James Kinney, living at Joliet, Ill., gave birth the other night to four children, who, however lived but a few hours.

Mrs. Catherine Van Buren Seaman died recently in the Presbyterian home for aged women at New York. She was 106 years old.

The Maryland hominy and cerealine mill in Baltimore, Md., was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago, at a loss of $217,500.

Mrs. John A. Logan was seriously injured by being thrown from a buggy while out driving in Carbondale, Ill., the other day.

A consolidation has been effected by which the entire milk supply of Boston passes into the hands of a few persons.

Wm. Floding, a Wheeling, W. Va., wife beater, was strung up by fellow-workmen, and cut down just in the nick of time.

Special rates were granted to the St. Louis citizens who went to Washington to urge the president to visit that city.

Commissioner Dawson of the board of education has gone to Alaska to establish some schools in that territory.

Judge Frederick G. Petrie, one of the oldest settlers of Illinois, died in Oregon, in that state, a few days ago.

Cobert Hague, chief of police of Pittsburg from 1840 to 1872, is dead. He had a national reputation.

The counting of the cash in the United States treasury is finished, and found to tally with the books.

A report is current that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific roads will pool rates over both roads.

The new directory for the city of New York, just issued, indicates a population of 1,600,000.

George Wilson, the Albion, N. Y., wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged September 9.

It is rumored that there is a very perceptible falling off in the membership of the K. of L.

Several men were seriously injured by the explosion of oil stills in Philadelphia on the 13th.

It is rumored that the Sioux in Dakota are preparing to go on the warpath.

Edward Lamb, a once popular comedian, died in New York the other day.

Six fatal kerosene oil can explosions occurred in Pittsburg in 48 hours.

There are over $8,000,000 of the 3 per cent bonds still outstanding.

Over $12,000,000 has been paid out for pensions since the 1st inst.

Plymouth, Wis., was destroyed by fire the other night.

Jake Sharp passed his 70th birthday in jail.

OTHER LANDS.

July 10 a band of religious fanatics attempted to murder the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar. The attempt at assassination was made at the Paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage covenant, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and join the Greek church. It is stated that previous to the attempt religious fanatics also tried to kill the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, wife of the Grand Duke Sergius. This lady is also a Protestant, being the daughter of the Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse.

Queen Victoria is appalled at the expenses incurred in the entertainment of the royal guests and in other ways directly connected with the festivities not properly or legitimately of a character to be liquidated from the Imperial treasury, and has made up her mind that she ought not to pay them. The sum total of these expenses is said to be £2,500,000, and the thrifty old lady is represented to be on the point of requesting Lord Salisbury to ask Parliament to come to her relief.

President Barrilas of Gautamala, has issued a decree, assuming full control of the country, and suspending the action of the constitution. The Banco International refuses him a loan of $200,000, but having the law in his power, he will find it quite easy to compel the officials to make the loan. His reason for suspending the constitution was that the legislature had passed unconstitutional acts. The president has called a convention on constitution.

In a speech after the enforcement of evictions at Cool Graney, Michael Davitt complained because of the non-resistance of the people, who instead of defending their homes, spend their strength in shouting. He urged the men to offer rational resistance to their oppressers, and declared them to be lacking in manhood if they failed.

Queen Victoria has addressed to Mr. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, who presented her Majesty with an address from the loyal Catholics at London, an autograph letter in which she says: "I have alway felt full confidence in the loyalty of my Catholic subjects, both in and out of Ireland."

The congregation of the propaganda is awaiting the report of a meeting of eleven American bishops, presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, before pronouncing finally whether the vatican approves or condemns the knights of labor.

The sultan persists in his refusal to sign the Anglo-Turkish convention with regard to Egypian affairs in its present form, despite the urgings of Germany and Italy.

The Colorado beetle is devasting the potato crop in Prussian Saxony. A government commission has been appointed to devise means for their extermination.

The funerals of the victims of the railroad disaster at St. Thomas, Ont., was held in St. Thomas on the 17th. The whole town was draped in mourning.

A gunpowder magazine exploded at Massowah on the 12th inst. Seven Italian soldiers were killed and fifteen severely and thirty slightly wounded.

Lieut. Young of the Surrey (English) regiment, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a girl of 17.

Herr Alfred Krupp, the greatest gun maker in the world, died at his home in Essen, Rhenish Prussia, on the 14th inst.

The Bulgarian throne is still without an occupant. The opposition to Prince Ferdinand is very pronounced.

When last heard from the Stanley expedition was nearly half of its journey up the Congo.

Michael Davitt says that the evicted Irish tenants are two passive and urges resistance.

A plot to assassinate Emperor William was unearthed a few days ago.

The crimes bill passed the house of lords without amendment.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$ 75	@	75¼
" Red	74	@	74¾
CORN, per bu	41	@	42
OATS, "	33	@	34
BARLEY,	1 10	@	1 15
TIMOTHY SEED	2 05	@	2 10
CLOVER SEED, per bag	4 50	@	4 75
FEED, per cwt	11 50	@	12 00
FLOUR—Michigan patent	4 75	@	5 00
Michigan roller	4 00	@	4 25
Minnesota patent	5 00	@	5 25
Minnesota bakers'	4 00	@	4 25
Michigan rye	3 35	@	3 40
APPLES, new, per bbl	3 50	@	3 75
PEACHES, per ⅓ bu	1 50	@	1 75
CHERRIES, per bu	2 50	@	3 00
PLUMS, (wild) per bu	2 75	@	3 00
RASPBERRIES, black per bu	2 75	@	3 00
RASPBERRIES, red per bu	3 75	@	4 00
HUCKLEBERRIES " "	2 50	@	2 75
BEANS, picked	1 65	@	1 75
" unpicked	1 10	@	1 20
BEESWAX	25	@	28
BUTTER	15	@	17
CHEESE, per lb	9	@	9½
DRIED APPLES, per lb	4½	@	5
EGGS, per doz	1[illegible]	@	13½
HONEY, per lb	6	@	7
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
TOMATOES, ⅓ bu boxes	1 25	@	1 30
POULTRY—Chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Geese	8	@	9
Turkeys	9	@	10
Ducks	[illegible]	@	8
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	15 [illegible]5	@	1[illegible] 0[illegible]
Family	15 25	@	15 50
Extra Mess beef	7 50	@	8 50
Lard	7	@	07¾
Dr's'd Hogs, cwt	6 50	@	6 75
Hams	12	@	12½
Veal, dressed	6	@	7
Sheep, dressed	7	@	8
Lambs "	9	@	10
Shoulders	8	@	8½
Bacon	10	@	10
Tallow, per lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES—Green City per lb	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country	6	[illegible]	6½
Cured	7½	@	[illegible]
Salted			[illegible]
Sheep skins, wool	50	@	1 5[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market steady; shipping steers, $3@$4.[illegible]; stockers and feeders $[illegible] 75@$3 [illegible]; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 5[illegible]@[illegible] 5; Texas cattle, $1 7[illegible]@[illegible] 4[illegible].

HOGS—Market steady; rough and mixed $5 15@[illegible] 5[illegible]; packing and shipping $5 [illegible]@$5 [illegible]; light $5 2[illegible]@5 [illegible]5; skips, $[illegible] [illegible]0@[illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts [illegible] shipments [illegible]00; market strong; natives, $3@4 2[illegible]; western, $[illegible]@$[illegible] [illegible]; Texans, $2 75@$[illegible] [illegible]; lambs, $1 5[illegible]@$[illegible] 15 per head.

Origin of the Umbrella.

In Queen Anna's time the umbrella is mentioned both by Swift and Gay as employed by women, but up to the middle of the 18th century it appears never to have been used in England by men, though Wolfe the future conqueror of Quebec, wrote from Paris, in 1752, describing it as in general use in that city, and wondering that so convenient a practice had not yet penetrated to England. Hanway, the famous traveller and philanthropist, who returned to England in 1750, is said to have been the first Englishman who carried an umbrella; and a Scotch footman, named John MacDonald, who had travelled with his master in France and Spain, mentions in his curious autobiography that he brought one to London in 1788 and persisted in carrying it in wet weather, though a jeering crowd followed him crying: "Frenchman, why don't you get a coach?" In about three months, he says, the annoyance almost ceased, and gradually a few foreigners and then some Englishmen followed his example. Defoe had described an umbrella as one of the contrivances of Robinson Crusoe, and umbrellas were in consequence at one time called "Robinsons." They were long looked on as a sign of extreme effeminacy, and they multiplied very slowly. Dr. Jamieson, in 1782, is said to have been the first person who used one at Glasgow, and Southey's mother, who was born in 1752, was accustomed to say that she remembered the time when any one would have been hooted who carried one in the streets of Bristol. A single coarse cotton one was often kept in a coffee-house to be lent out to customers, or in a private house to be taken out with carriage and held over the heads of the ladies as they got in or out; but for many years those who used umbrellas in the streets were exposed to the insults of the mob and to the persistent and very natural animosity of the hackney coachmen, who bespattered them with mud and lashed them furiously with their whips. But the manifest convenience of the new fashion secured its ultimate triumph, and before the close of the century umbrellas had passed into general use.—From Lecky's New England in the Eighteenth Century.

He Enjoys Killing.

Facing the potters' houses was a high wall, at whose back and leaning against it were some large crocks, all of which had their mouths earthed over except one. Here our guide introduced us to three poorly dressed Chinese, whom we noticed gambling at a fan-table near the gate on our arrival. One, a big, brutish-looking fellow, with a villainous cast in one of his eyes, was the head executioner; the other two, who were smallish men, were his assistants. Through our guide we told the head executioner that we wished to see the instrument of his calling, and thereon he produced a short, very heavy two-handed sword and a long knife. The following conversation was carried on between us and this "boss" through the medium of our guide:

"How do you use this sword? Where is the block?" "We don't use a block. What we do is to make the prisoners kneel down in two rows facing one another, and bending their heads down. Then I take the sword and chop, chop, one on each side, and the heads fall off; so on, till they're all done, as you'd switch the tops off green weeds with your walking stick."

"But you don't always chop a head off with one blow?" "Always."

"What is the knife for?" "For the ling che, or death by many cuts. We tie the culprit who is condemned to this death to that cross there (pointing to two rough unbarked sticks roughly crossed), and we commence by cutting off the eyelids, ears, nose, and so on, ending by sticking the knife into the heart. The cuts vary in number from eight to 120, according to the heinousness of the culprit's crimes."

"What class of criminals are condemned to the ling che?" "Parricides, matricides and women who have killed and mutilated their husbands form the majority."

"Do the executions intefere with your appetite and sleep?"

The executioners grinned sardonically at this question, so we asked:

"How many persons have you executed in a day?" "I have chopped twenty heads off myself in two minutes. See that dark looking place on the ground over there—that's caused by the blood of the last batch we had."

"What is done with the bodies?" "The friends take the bodies away, but we keep the heads in the crocks over by the wall there, and when we have a large number which are no longer identifiable, we bury them. Would you like to see some of the heads?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

The largest crowd ever seen in Staunton assembled to witness the celebration of the Confederate Memorial Association. The chief attraction was the presence of General W. W. Averill, of New York, the orator of the occasion. Among other things General Averill said: Where once outposts and pickets were set to guard my command against a brave and persistent enemy I now stand alone a welcomed guest. I thank God and you for the changed conditions. I have experienced every vicissitude of war, including being killed, for I have been half killed twice, but of all the triumphs I have enjoyed this victory of peace to-day is the grandest and most satisfactory.

The speaker sketched the campaigns of his division during the war, touched upon the results of the war, and the valor and chivalry of the south, and related an anecdote of President Lincoln at the time of the latter's visit to the army of the Potomac opposite Fredericksburg in 1836. In the course of an interview with the president, General Averill showed him a note from General Fitzhugh Lee in regard to the wounded of the latter's command. The speaker continued as follows: "Then he asked, 'Were you and General Lee friends?' Certainly, said I, always had been. 'What would happen,' he asked, 'should you meet on the battle-field?' 'One or both of us would be badly hurt or killed, I said, 'obliged to be, Mr. President.' He leaned back picturesquely, that mournful face of his on his hand, and, after a pause, said, with emotion: 'Oh, my God, what a dreadful thing is a war like this, where personal friends must slay each other and die as friends.' I told him that undoubtedly Lee thought he was doing his duty, and I knew that I was doing mine. 'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I understand your feelings, but there are many who would think that you ought to hate each other.' Finally he said, 'General Averill, I wish you would give me this letter of Lee's.' 'Surely, take it, Mr. President,' I replied, and I have been told by one of his biographers that he carried the note in his pocket for a long time, and would frequently show it."

Hard to Kill.

There is a man in Wall street who is a cause of anxiety to his friends, but not for the reason that he is an ordinary dealer in stocks and a scalper of straddles. His name is C. K. Eastlan, and he is interesting because he is likely to fall dead at any moment. He has died three times so far, and he doesn't look as though he had done his best in that direction. He is fully aware of his pleasant little peculiarity, and is unable to explain it to anybody. The first time he died was when he was 30 years old, and that was about sixteen years ago. He was living in Norwich, Connecticut. He had suffered with chronic indigestion and was weak and feeble. One evening he was walking out after an unusually hearty supper, consisting of a cracker and a cup of tea, when he suddenly fell on the sidewalk. The people who came to his assistance found him, to all appearances, dead. The doctors declared he had died of heart disease, and preparations for the funeral were begun the next day. His friends came and looked at his corpse, and remarked what a sad case it was, and the local papers published full obituaries. On the second night he astonished the watchers by sitting up in his coffin and asking for a drink. When he saw how close he had come to premature burial he came near dying in earnest.

He lived on regularly enough for four years after that. He was down in New Mexico looking after a mine in the summer of 1875, and it was then that he next suspended animation. The New Mexicans never had an idea that he was alive, and as the weather is very warm there he would infallibly have been buried if he hadn't been somewhat expeditious about coming to life. Nobody knew him down there and he was laid out in an undertaker's shop in Santa Fe that served as a morgue. When he came to and wanted to know what he was doing there, he scared the undertaker's assistant into fits. His third exploit occurred in Philadelphia, one hot day two years ago last summer. He was supposed then to have been sunstruck. He carries in his pocket now a carefully written note containing his address and requesting that he be taken there in case of accident. All his relatives and friends have been notified not to let him be buried without having a good chance to come to life again if he can. But with all his precautions he is haunted by a foreboding that somebody will bury him alive yet. The doctors don't know exactly what is the matter with him, but he has made arrangements with one of them to find out if possible when he really does die.

Scripture Too Literally Interpreted.

The Detroit Free Press tells the following about "putting on the wedding garments:" About four miles out of Tuscaloosa, in returning from a Sunday visit to a plantation, we stopped at a negro church in which about 100 blacks were assembled for divine service. The preacher was a man with powerful voice and gesture, and his sermon was about the necessity of being arrayed in the wedding garments and standing ready for the master's call. His congregation soon began to warm up, and pretty soon one and another commenced to drop out as if overcome. The sermon was grand and impressive, but way beyond the comprehension of the ordinary plantation hand. When we finally went out and drove up the highway we found men and women scattered along here and there in the shade, and pretty soon came to one young man who sat with his arm around a girl. We stopped the buggy, but neither of 'em seemed to care, and pretty soon the colonel observed: "George, is that a case of love?" "I reckon it ar', sah but I doan' quite know," was the young man's reply. "Dat's a powerful sermon of elder Jackson's to-day. He's dun told us to put on de weddin' ga'ments if we want to be saved." "And so you intend to put them on?" "'Deed I does, sah. I only come out half an hour ago, an I'ze 'greed to marry fo' different wimin in dat time. Gwine to get all de weddin' ga'ments right on soon's I kin, an' if a cyclone comes de Lawd will take car' of me, I rekon. See any mo' wimin down de road, kurnel, tell 'em Gawge will be 'long d'rectly!"

A Typical California Town.

An eastern man writes thus of "a typical California town": The town is in the heart of by far the vastest wheat-field on earth. You see miles and miles of wheat-bags piled up in little mountains, all the way to San Francisco, by the track waiting for the freight cars. And yet the town does not seem to be overly prosperous. Perhaps, I ought to repeat that it is only one of about a thousand like towns that have set out to "grow up with the country," with very indifferent success. Red Bluff has too many petty rivals, perhaps. And, perhaps, they are all modeled too much after the same miserably provincial pattern. In these California towns you hear the click-clack of the billiard balls as you enter them. You see some red-faced barkeeper, in shirt-sleeves, bustling about in every one of the dozen or so "saloons," two or three "dead-beats" leaning over each one of the many billiard-tables, a few old blossomed noses poking about the corners, looking for a treat, a dozen or so of loafers, sitting cocked back on broken chairs before the doors of the "saloons," a lot of big, lazy boys, leaning against posts or shade-trees, staring at the strangers, and smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco, and that is about all. These pretty little California towns, for which God has done so much and man so little, are all alike—weak, worthless, helpless. They all have the leprosy, the deadly, damning leprosy of laziness in every bone and fibre of them.

Did'nt Know Him.

There was once a very important state official in California, says the San Francisco Chronicle, who thought that everybody knew him, or ought to know him. He was one day walking through a field, when a bull addressed him in an undertone and made for him with its head down and horns in a position to raise him. He was a state official, a man of dignity and political power and natural pomposity, but he ran. He ran surprisingly well. He ran even better than he did for office, and he got to the fence first. He clambered over out of breath and dignity, and found the owner of the bull calmly contemplating the operation.

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the irate official. "What do you mean by having an infuriated animal like that roaming over the fields?" "Well, I guess the bull has some right in the field—"

"Right! Right! Do you know who I am, sir? Do you know who I am?" The farmer shook his head. "I, sir, I am Gen. ——." "Why in thunder didn't you tell the bull?"