THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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The message of President Diaz to the Mexican congress takes an encouraging view of the future of the country. He congratulates the people upon the continuance of domestic peace and upon the signs of increasing industrial and commercial prosperity, recounts the rapid extension of the different railroad system, speaks of the enlarged postoffice facilities and the increasing postal revenues, and narrates the progress of common schools. Even of the financial condition, his nightmare for the past four years, he can now speak in a tone of moderate hope. The Berlin bankers have taken another third of the loan proposed last March, and he hopes that they will yet take the remainder. General Diaz gives, however, but few figures to substantiate his statements that the treasury is really out of the crisis. The exports have fallen off slightly. What the imports were he does not say, though the slight gain in the national income would seem to imply that they were larger than last year's. Even so, the revenues are about $4,000,000 short of the estimated expenditures. In foreign relations, Mexico is on an excellent footing with her neighbors and all the world.

The sensation and the situation produced by the publication of those remarkable extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick grow more and more interesting. The latest dispatches state that Bismarck has threatened to resign because Emperor William disapproves the idea of criminally prosecuting Prof. Geffcken, who gave the diary for publication, and also was displeased with the chancellor's report on the affair. This has been Bismarck's way of forcing an acceptance of his policy, and it remains to be seen whether it will be so effective with the present emperor as with his father and grandfather. In the meanwhile it must be admitted that the chancellor has been hard hit. A distinct shrinkage has taken place in his dimensions, and he is no longer the unapproachable Jove of European politics. He seems to be painfully conscious of the circumstances, and is talking and acting in a manner far from being marked by his wonted shrewdness, and which can only make matters worse. For once the man of blood and iron seems to have lost his head.

Dr. H. C. Potter, the well-known railroad manager of East Saginaw, recently heard Gladstone speak at the great Welsh Eisteddfod at Wrexham, and he says of the grand old man: He spoke for an hour without notes, and the whole thing was a revelation to me of his power over men. The grace of it, his play of wit, the light of his smile, and his recognition of all those things that his audience have most at heart, were the work of a master. He dealt with the history, the wars, the repressions of the Welch people, their religion, their literature, their music, their bravery, their hardiness, their frugality and encouraged them to maintain their nationality.

It is inconceivable that a government so strong as that of Russia should stoop to the vexations of the passport system. The news comes that so far from relaxing their onerous rules they have added others, some of them directed squarely against the Jews, not only those who are of Russian nationality, but against men of the race, whatever their land. What is the secret of this Slavonic hatred against the Jews? It is a mystery, for naturally the Slavons are light-hearted, friendly, good-natured people, who in remote ages, certainly displayed no animosity to the Jews, but on the contrary, a strong liking for them.

The French propose to restrict immigration into France. This decision is aimed against the Italian laborers who tramp over the Alps and find work as stonecutters and as railroad laborers. They are willing to accept lower wages than the native laborers, who certainly have not been very grasping in their demands. The French evidently accept the formula that the work of a country belongs to the workmen of that country, and that is, in fact, the basis of the social compact, and the only reasonable ground on which a state can claim a citizen as a soldier for its defense from invasion or for the preservation of order.

The Philadelphia Record gathering valuable statistics on the decline of the bustle reports as follows: The reporter took up position at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets for the purpose of learning how the ukase of Mrs. Cleveland had been obeyed. He kept tally upon a card for one hour with this result: No bustle, 24; bushel-basket bustle, 18; moderate-sized bustle, 87; small-sized bustle, 92; couldn't tell whether it was bustle or girl, 64. Just as the last row had been tallied a policeman came along and said: "If anybody is to stand here and count off the girls I'll do it—so move on."

A conductor on the Northwestern railroad named McDougal, residing at Rockford, Ill., has made an engagement that if Cleveland is defeated he will eat a cooked crow. He has also covenanted that he will not do it by stealth, but in some public place like the opera house at Rockford, where the men, women and children of the town may gather and watch the ebullitions of his epigastrium. A republican has agreed to do the same thing if Harrison is defeated.

Henry Eyring, representative of the Mormon cloonies in the state of Chihuahua, denies the report that the Mormon church has bought 4,000,000 acres of land in that state. He also denies that the Mormons contemplate moving en masse to that country. The Mormons there now number only 150 families, occupying 200,000 acres in Chihuahua. There is much discussion in the press regarding Mormon immigration, and the general sentiment is adverse to it.

After suffering eighteen charges against him, it was at last discovered by a police captain that Patrolman Frederick Conklin of the New York police force, had already served five years in Sing Sing. Shorn of shield and uniform he is now held for perjury, seeing that he secured a place on the force by swearing he had never been arrested or convicted of crime.

Mr. Blaine is said to have characterized his son Walker as a heir to the paternal ability, and Emmons as the business man with no taste for politics. Further, rumor has it that Walker Blaine may abandon law and Chicago for literature and the east.

Miss Emily Faithfull has received from the Queen of England a portrait of Her Majesty, bearing an autograph inscription. It is a token of appreciation, marking the thirtieth year of Miss Faithfull's philanthropic work.

STATE NEWS.

Crop Report for October.

The Michigan crop report for October indicates that the wheat product of Michigan for the present year amounts to 23,581,504 bushels, an average of 13.8 bushels per acre. This is about 858,000 bushels greater than the crop of 1887. It is estimated that the average yield of corn for the state is about 30 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Potatoes and winter apples are about two-thirds of a full average crop.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

The greater portion of Lakeside, near Muskegon, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Loss $35,000.

The boiler in Lieteit & Co.'s machine shop in Grand Rapids burst the other morning in Grand Rapids, instantly killing Gus Warner, whose business it was to get up steam. His body was horribly mangled and scalded.

A horse valued at $1,000, owned by Frank Tyler of Bay City, was killed during a runaway the other day.

Vassar has closed contract with a Bay City concern for system of Holly water works to cost $29,000 and have capacity of pumping 1,500,000 gallons daily. Works will be ready for use Jan. 10.

A. W. Wright of Alma, and other Michigan and Boston capitalists are interested in building a railroad from Duluth to Winnipeg. Contract for 50 miles has already been let. Duluth & Winnepeg road is name of line.

Charles De Forrest, a Detroit telegraph operator, died of yellow fever in Jacksonville on the 9th inst.

The Catholics of Marshall on Sunday, Oct. 21, will lay the corner stone of a handsome new church.

A Kalamazoo harnessmaker offers to sell harnesses to be paid for only when Harrison is elected.

Convict John Nelson, from Calhoun county, who nearly killed Keeper Freeman with a knife recently, has gone wildly insane, and has been removed to the Ionia asylum.

Three hundred new books have been added to the university library.

Martin McNerney, keeper of a notorious dive at Mud Lake, has been twice convicted.

Capitalists of Port Huron and Detroit have organized a stock company and purchased Huronia Beach. All the stock has been subscribed, a $10,000 hotel will be built, and other improvements made ready for next season.

The Muskegon boom company handled nearly 5,000,000 logs this season.

A. W. Wright of Alma is interested in the proposed new railway from Duluth to Winnipeg.

Thos. Spafford, the oldest resident in Washtenaw county, died in Manchester recently.

Blaine visited the soldiers' home during his stay in Grand Rapids and was enthusiastically received by the veterans.

A Greenville firm put a pumpkin into its show window and offered $5 to the person who could guess the number of seeds in it. Out of 3,270 guesses only two were correct, Miss Margaret Shaw and Miss Esther Barclay hitting the nail on the head. They drew cuts for the boodle, Miss Shaw winning.

A. A. Tuttle, father of detective Tuttle of Detroit, died at his home in Hillsdale the other morning of paralysis of the heart, aged 72. Mr. Tuttle, who left a widow and nine children, served during the late war as a member of the Twentieth Michigan infantry.

The Bloomfield oil company of Jackson, and the Ingalls oil company of Detroit, have been sold to the Standard oil company. C. C. Bloomfield and A. B. Robinson, large owners in both concerns, retire very wealthy.

Homer W. Nash, United States bank examiner, has accepted the position as cashier in the Fourth national bank of Grand Rapids.

As a Michigan Central special was going south near Grayling the other morning, a wagon containing George Fulmer of Graylord, and William Hatch of Elmira, attempted to cross the track near the depot and was run into. Hatch, who is an old man, was seriously injured about the head and back, and Fulmer had his thigh badly smashed and shoulder hurt.

John Torrent of Muskegon, who owns the patent on the form of log-turners used in most modern saw mills, is now seeking $240 from each mill owner in the upper peninsula who uses one of the devices.

Mrs. A. Farling of the Soo, went to her back door one night recently to empty some ashes. As she stepped out she was attacked by some unknown wretch, who stabbed her three times seriously but not fatally.

Pope, Paine & Co. of Boston want a mill site at Sault Ste. Marie, and futhermore want the Soo people to give them the site or exempt them from taxation for ten years.

The annual reunion of Company B, Forty-fourth Illinois infantry, was held in Coldwater on the 10th inst. This company was recruited there by Capt. W. W. Barret in '61. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Wm. A. Miller, Flint; secretary, Benj. F. Rolph, Tekonsha; treasurer, L. S. Daniels, Coldwater; executive committee, Wm. Joles, Dan Declute, John Dubendorf, Coldwater.

At the grand encampment of Michigan Odd Fellows, held in Grand Rapids on the 10th inst., the following grand officers were elected: Patriarch, James M. Crosby, Jackson; priest, A. D. Cruickshank, Charlevoix; senior warden, James Dean, Detroit; junior, William W. Owen, Muskegon; secretary, E. H. Whitney, Lansing; treasurer, H. Soule, Ann Arbor; marshal, E. K. Root, Plainwell. The next encampment will be held in Detroit. In the patriarch prize drill, Detroit Canton captured the first prize, St. Johns second, Muskegon third. Detroit secured a prize for coming the longest distance, Fremont for being the most numerous. Ma. A. H. Boyce of Hudson, first for sword drill; A. H. Antrim, St. Johns, second; Wm. Ehrle, Coldwater, third.

The annual convention of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Michigan was held in Ypsilanti, Oct. 11. Reports of delegates showed a gratifying growth of the order, and financial prosperity. The officers elected for the next year are: Grand patriot, Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, Dewitt; grand worthy associate, Mrs. M. C. Fisher, Detroit; grand scribe, Joseph Falk, Ypsilanti; grand treasurer, H. W. Randolph, Vernon; grand chaplain, B. W. Cade, Pine Lake; grand conductor, A. D. Mansfield, Pentwater; grand sentinel, J. C. Pulver, Ypsilanti.

At the reunion of the Twentieth Michigan volunteers, in Ypsilanti, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. S. S. French; vice-president, Andrew Knight; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Hicks; executive committee, Henry Barber and Jas. O. Riley, all of Battle Creek.

The reunion of the First Engineers and Mechanics was held at Lansing October 11. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. William P. Innes of Grand Rapids; secretary, Fay Wykoff, East Saginaw; treasurer, Charles P. Burdock, Saginaw City; executive committee—A. McMaster, Co. A., Lansing; J. D. Butler, Co. A., Charlotte; J. A. Stone, Co. B., Flushing; R. G. Bishop, Co. G. Bellevue; H. Knowlton, Co. K., Eaton Rapids; J. S. Holmes, Co. F., Grand Ledge; G. A. Potts, Co. W., and William Hess, Co. D., Grand Rapids; M. M. Currier, Co. D., Ionia; William Herbert, Co. I., Hobert; Charles VanAlstine, Co. I., and W. W. Waldron, Co. C., Lansing. The next meeting will be held in Lansing the second Thursday in October, 1889.

S. L. Pike of Ionia, left his coat on a load of apples, while he went into a store near by. When he returned the coat was gone and $213 which was in the pocket.

Wm. L. Harrington of Berlin, St. Clair county, has become violently insane and must go to an asylum. He has a wife and 13 children.

The insurance policy commission, whose business it is to prepare a standard insurance policy form for use in Michigan, meets at Lansing, Nov. 9.

Coldwater has abandoned the attempt to find natural gas, and will now try to get water out of the same hole.

The iron ore shipments from St. Ignace this season foot up 91,311 tons.

The Michigan dairymen's association holds its next convention in Jackson. The date has not been decided upon.

The Manistee & Northeastern railroad company commenced laying track past the Sorenson boarding house in Manistee. As soon as Mrs. Sorenson discovered the workmen laying the track she, with revolver in hand, went to the workmen and demanded that they desist. They refused, whereupon she ordered a rocking chair to be brought out and planting it across two ties, she occupied the chair during the day, all night and until 5 o'clock the next evening, preventing the men from laying the rail, at which hour she was arrested and placed in jail, charged with obstructing the building and operating of railroads.

James C. Flood, the California millionaire, died in Heidelburg on the 11th inst. of Bright's disease.

Mrs. Christian Schillinger of Ionia stepped off a high porch by accident, and died a few days later of concussion of the brain.

The United States court in Detroit has granted an injunction restraining William L. Webber, the Michigan executor of the estate of the late Jesse Hoyt, from making any further sales of the estate in this state and restraining him from turning over to the executors in New York the rents and profits which must be kept in Michigan. This order is to remain in force until the termination of all litigation over the will, when the parties can have the decision modified to meet the decision in the will case. No accounting was ordered, and Miss Hoyt is not allowed to participate in the management of the estate.

A graphite mine recently found in Baraga county, near L'Anse, will be developed by a corporation composed of Detroit gentlemen and named "The Baraga Graphite Mining Co."

The Michigan artillery association has elected the following officers: President, H. V. D. Baker of Hillsdale; vice president, Capt. M. D. Elliott of Holly; secretary, C. J. Burnett of Lansing; treasurer, W. Faulkner of Duck Lake. The association will meet in Lansing the second Thursday in October, 1889.

Michigan Universalists have decided to raise $20,000 for missionary work in this state.

High schools in the following cities have contributed freshmen to the literary class at the university this year according to the figures annexed: Ann Arbor, 37; Detroit, 13; Chicago, 8; Dectur, Ill., 6; Oak Park, Ill., 5; Battle Creek, 4; Flint, 4; La Porte, Ind., 4; Grand Rapids, 3; Ionia, 3; Hyde Park, Ill., 3; Mt. Clemens, 2; Coldwater, 2; Manistee, 2; Lansing, 2; Jefferson, Ill., 2; Jackson, 1; Lake, Ill., 1; Hastings, 1; Aurora, Ill., 1; Big Rapids, 1; Niles, 1; St. Clair, 1; Caro, 1; St. Paul, Minn., 1; Ottawa, Ill., 1; Ypsilanti, 1; Saginaw, 1; Greenville, 1; Olivet college, 1; Bay City, 1; Peoria, Ill., 1; East Saginaw, 1; Alpena, 1; Vassar, 1; Benton Harbor, 1; Charlotte, 1.

John Sanders of Rockford was shot dead by a companion the other night, who mistook John for a deer.

James Lee, for two terms a representative in the state legislature, died at his home in Traverse City, recently.

The grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the state of Michigan held its twenty-second annual session in Grand Ledge, with a public installation of the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. A. A. Matteson, W. G. M.; C. Waterbury, W. G. P.; Mrs. O. L. Davison, A. G. M.; C. R. Hutchinson, A. G. P.; T. Phillips, G. S.; Mrs. Kate A. Winans, G. T.; Mrs. Mary A. Wilber, G. C.; Mrs. Rosella Leughton, A. G. C.; H. S. Pratt, C.; Mrs. Lottie Polhamus, G. Adah; Mrs. Kate Rider, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Julia E. Clark, Grand Esther; Mrs. A. M. Purdy, Grand Martha; Mrs. Mary E. Decker, Grand Electa; Mrs. Jane Chappel, G. W.; S. H. Hall, G. S.; Mrs. S. L. Marsh, G. M. One hundred and fifty delegates and visitors were present. Nearly every lodge in the state was represented and all enjoyed themselves, as the weather was very pleasant. The next annual meeting will be held in Lansing.

Chris. Peterson, night watchman at Anderson & Foster's mill near Greenville, was caught in a shaft and killed. The body was horribly mutilated.

The Laminated wood manufacturing company's works at Kendall were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss $30,000. Kendall suffers greatly, as the institution was the life of the town.

Harvey Murphy of Standish, 11 years old, is under arrest for the alleged theft of $200.

Girl shingle-packers of Bay City struck for more pay. Boys have taken their places. The girls were getting $1.40 per day, but demanded $1.68.

Mrs. Emily Wendt of Bay City was arrested a few days ago for shop lifting. Nearly $300 worth of stolen goods were found in her house.

C. N. Oldfield, a fisherman of St. Joseph, says the planting of white fish spawn in the great lakes, has prevented the extinction of this valuable species in many localities.

The Catholics of Monroe city and county celebrated on the 15th inst., the centennial anniversary of the founding of the first Catholic church (St. Anthony's) in Monroe county. The celebration was conducted by St. Mary's congregation, the present society. All the Catholic churches in the county were largely represented. The procession of the various church societies was over two miles long, and numbered nearly 3,000 people. Fr. Cooke of Detroit delivered an historical address.

Sixty high school cadets are to be taught the manual of arms at Kalamazoo.

Paul Scott was struck by a Michigan Central train at Jackson and nearly scalped.

The G. A. R. of Battle Creek went hunting the other day and bagged 104 pounds of game.

Kalamazoo claims a popultion of 20,000.

A hospital will soon be established at Alpena.

Petoskey business men are talking about establishing a wood working factory there.

A Grand Ledge jury wrestled all day over a case involving the price of 18 quarts of milk at 4 cents a quart and then disagreed.

The Grand Rapids street railway company has secured an injunction preventing the Cable railway company from laying tracks on Canal street.

Theo. Turner of Elmwood, Tuscola county, won the prize for the biggest pumpkin at the county fair. His "punkin" weighed 117 pounds, and the prize was $5 in gold, given by the Caro Democrat.

A road is to be built from Houghton to Watersmeet, a distance of 70 miles. The surveyors have already commenced work.

Henry Dean, son of a prominent citizen of Niles, was pushed from the night express on the M. C. R. R., the other night, by a brakeman, while the train was in motion. The brakeman had refused to accept an excursion ticket to and from Buchanan, claiming it was void on that train. The young man sustained serious, but it is hoped not fatal injuries.

Detroit Markets.

Wheat—No. 2 red spot, and October, $1 10; December, $1 13; May, $1 15@1 17; No. 1 white, spot, $1 09@1 09¼; October, $1 09@1 10; December $1 11. Corn—No. 2 spot, 46c; No. 3, spot, 45c. Oats—No. 2 white spot, 30c; October 29½c; No 2 mixed, 26½c, No. 3 24½@25c; light mixed, 27½c. Cloverseed—Prime, spot $5 80; October, $5 80; November, $5 85; December, $5 90; No. 2, spot, $5 60. Rye—No 2, 60c. Barley—No. 2 is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per cwt.

Provisions—Detroit new mess, $16 00@16 25; family pork $16@19 25; short clear, $19 50@19 75; lard, in tierces, 9¾@10c; kegs, 10@10¼c; pails, 10¼@10¾c; hams, 12¼@12½c; shoulders, 9@9¼c; breakfast bacon, 11¼@11½c, dried beef hams, $9 50@10; extra mess beef, new, $7 50; family beef, $7 50@8.

Flour—Michigan patent, $6 50; roller, $6 00; Minnesota patent, $7 50; Minnesota bakers', $6 25; rye, $3 75 per bbl. Market very strong.

Hides—Green No. 1, 4¾c; No. 2, 3¾c; cured No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4c; sheepskins, 50c @$1 50, as to the wool; green calf, 5c; salted calf, 6½c per lb.

Game—Partridge, 60c per pair; woodcock, $2 50@3 per doz.; common ducks, 30@35c, and Mallards, 75c per pair; rabbits, 10@15c each; squirrels, $1 per doz.

Hay—in car lots, baled Timothy No. 1, $11@12 25 per ton; No. 2, do. $10@11 25; clover, $7@7 25; straw, nominal at $5 50@6. Timothy, loose pressed, $15; in wagon lots, $8@15.

Poultry—Roosters, 4c per lb; fowls, 7c; spring chickens, 8; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 6c; pigeons, 20c; squabs, 25c per pair. Receipts of all kinds large.

Wood—Hard maple, $6 75 per cord; hickory $6 75; beech and maple, $6 25; soft white ash, $5 50; soft maple, $5. For sawing and splitting $1 per cord extra.

Wool—Firm; fine, 24@25c; medium, 26@28c per lb; coarse, 26@27c; unwashed, ⅓c off.

APPLES, per bbl.	$1 50	@1 75
BEANS, picked	1 55	@1 60
" unpicked	1 00	@1 25
BEESWAX	25	@ 28
BUTTER	21	@ 22
TALLOW	4½	@ 5
CHEESE, per lb	9	@ 9½
DRIED APPLES, per lb	6½	@ 7
EGGS, per doz	16	@ 17
HONEY, per lb	17	@ 18
HOPS, per lb	13	@ 18
MALT, per bu	90	@1 05
ONIONS, per bu	1 00	@1 25
POTATOES, per bu	33	@ 35
SWEET POTATOES, per bbl.	2 75	@3 00
PEARS, per bu	4 50	@5 00
PEACHES, per bu	85	@1 00
CRANBERRIES, per bu	2 75	@3 00
QUINCES, per bbl	4 50	@5 00
CRAB APPLES, per bu	75	@1 00

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—Market rather quiet and prices unchanged; light grades, $5.60@6.05; rough packing, $5.65@5.80; mixed lots, $5.65@6.05; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.80@6.20. Cattle—Inferior to fair native beeves, $3.25@4.25; medium to good, $4.75@5.75; cows, $1.25@3; stockers and feeders, $2@3.30. Sheep—Weak, lower; natives, $3@4.20; westerns, $3.25@3.60; Texans, $2.75@3.50.

Heavy Mail Robbery.

Over a bushel of partly destroyed letters addressed to business firms of Buffalo, were found on the street the other morning. They had been rifled of all their contents that could be turned into money. Many of the letters were scorched, showing that the thief had tried to burn them, but was frustrated by the rainstorm. The perpetrator proved to be a night clerk in the office, John Shields. He has been arrested.

GENERAL NEWS.

Canada, Vermont and New Hampshire report heavy snow storms on the 9th inst.

Lydia Washington, aged 84 years, was at the colored Wesleyan church in Xenia, O., the other night and participated in the services, speaking and shouting in an unusually happy way. While engaged in shouting she sank into her seat and died. Aunt Lydia was famous about Xenia for being the mother of 21 children.

An incendiary fire at Moscow, Idaho, on the 9th instant destroyed property valued at $75,000.

Celebrated case of Fotheringham vs. Adams Express company has been appealed to the supreme court of the United States by the express company on a writ of error.

A decided sensation has been created in mining circles in Pennsylvania by the effort of the Kingston coal company to obtain from its employes their signature to a paper which is styled "the dockage confession." It is a statement from the miner that a designated car of coal was not in fit condition to send to the "breaker," and that the miner is willing to pay the amount "docked" from the car.

One of the public buildings turned over by France to the United States in 1803, when Louisiana was annexed, and for many years used as a United States court building, is being demolished in New Orleans. In this building Gen. Jackson was once brought by a United States marshal and fined $1,000 for contempt of court for not obeying a writ of habeas corpus.

The celebrated Fox sisters are about to begin a tour of the principal cities of the country to expose spiritualism, the system which they themselves founded.

The agricultural department report for October gives the average of corn at 92 against 94.2 in September. The wheat average is given at 12 bushels per acre for winter wheat and slightly over 10 bushels for spring wheat.

The Protestant Episcopal clergymen of this country are greatly interested over the news just received that F. H. Pott of that denomination, was married at Shanghai, August 23, to Miss S. N. Wong, a native Chinese lady. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Boone of Shanghai. The bride is a christian and was born such, her parents both being members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

A San Francisco jury has awarded Geo. I. Smith, a business man, $30,000 damages against Whittier, Fuller & Co., wholesale paint merchants, for injuries received a year ago in their elevator. Smith went into the store to buy goods, and in a fall of the elevator had both legs broken and his side injured. He sued for $100,000.

Fr. Schleyer, the author of Volapuk, the universal language, died at Constance on the 10th inst.

The authorities of Louisiana and Mississippi refuse to allow yellow fever nurses to enter those states.

Dr. William Pepper, who attended Gen. Sheridan in his last illness as consulting physician, has refused to render a bill, saying he desired his services to be regarded as an expression of that deep and lasting gratitude which he and all others owed to Gen. Sheridan.

Fourteen Sioux Indian chiefs, including Sitting Bull and 50 others from various agencies, are on their way to Washington, for a conference with the committee on Indian affairs in relation to the opening of the reserve.

Rumored that General Master Workman Powderly is about to engage in the practice of law.

In front of the Methodist church at Aberdeen, Miss., the other morning, Shep Anderson shot and killed Solomon Copely (both colored), the murderer asserting that his victim had placed conjuring bottles and voodoo roots around his (Anderson's) house.

It is reported that for 57 days (two days only excepted) rain fell continually in a district of Colleton county, South Carolina. As a result no crops have been raised, and the people are said to be in a deplorable condition.

The J. L. Clark carriage works at Oshkosh, Wis., have failed, with nominal assets $300,000; actual assets believed to be about $170,000; amount of liabilities unknown.

Henry Strohm of Paris, Ind., who, when last heard from in April, was a prisoner on Gamu, one of the Philippine islands, it is just learned escaped in August, after 186 days' captivity.

At Anniston, Ala., Will Lacy attempted to kill Editor Edmonds of the Hot Blast, and also shot and wounded two other persons. Lacy and his accomplice, J. S. Lawrence, a justice of the peace, were arrested and taken to Jacksonville, Ala. The Hot Blast's articles in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law led to the affray.

The other night at Knightstown, Ind., N. B. Wade murdered his mother and a widow named Martha Cates, set fire to the house, and then took poison, dying after being taken out by the firemen. Wade had illegally appropriated pension money awarded to Mrs. Cates, and as he would have been compelled the next day to make an accounting, it is believed that brooding over the matter rendered him insane.

At the national encampment of the Union Veterans' Union, at McKeesport, Pa., on the 11th inst., the following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Robert Alton of Washington, D. C.; first deputy commander, Robert A. Frederick of Topeka, Kas.; second deputy, H. McEown of Titusville, Pa.; surgeon general, Dr. W. H. Smith of St. Clair, Mich. In his annual report the retiring commander-in-chief recommended a bill for presentation to congress providing that all soldiers, sailors and marines who served during the rebellion be given a land grant, according to the time of service, the grant to be taken in five years and the title not transferable for 10 years.

The next annual meeting of the consolidated cattle growers' association of the United States will be held in Chicago, Nov. 15 during the progress of the annul fat stock show. Senator Palmer, chairman of the United States senate committee on agriculture, and other prominent men will address the meeting, which is expected to be one of unusual interest.

Thomas Wardell, a rich mine owner of Bevier, Mo., was shot by a striking miner and instantly killed, as he was driving past a mob of strikers.

Pickpockets gathered in about $15,000 from the crowd which gathered to hear Blaine at Goshen, Ind.

The Farmers' Review of Chicago, estimates a shortage of 38,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop.

The funerals of 27 of the victims of the railroad disaster at Mud Run, Pa., was held at the Pleasant Valley Catholic church on the 13th inst., and the same day 15 of the victims were buried at Scranton.

A compromise has been effected on the question of wages, and the Chicago street car strike settled satisfactorily to both factions.

The anti-Powderly element are deserting the knights in the east.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons of Chicago notoriety, is going on a lecturing tour of Great Britian under the auspices of a social democratic society. Her theme will be the "Chicago martyrs."

Four members of the Kollock street Baptist church in Augusta, Ga., have been publicly dismissed because they united with the Mormon elders. The people have been warned of the inroads made by these silent and mysterious evangelists among the poor and ignorant people of that city, but this is the first instance where church members have been enrolled as Mormon converts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Thos. Murray, member of the legislature since 1869, speaking at Pembroke, Ont., at a banquet to two cabinet ministers, observed with regret that so many Canadians left to settle in the United States. It appeared to him that there was a strong feeling growing up in Canada in favor of annexation, and he believed there would soon be an important change in the history of the dominion.

The National line steamer the Queen is reported to have collided with the fishing schooner Madelaine, near the coast of Newfoundland, during a dense fog, on the 8th inst, cutting the schooner in two. Only four of the crew of the schooner were saved, 24 being reported lost.

Mr. William Henry Smith, in a speech at Gloucester, Eng., the other night, said the Canadians were willing to bide their time because they knew that after the presidential election in the United States they would obtain a just and fair arrangement of the fisheries trouble. The people of England, America and Canada were too good friends to quarrel over a question of this kind. Mr. Smith denied the truth of the report that the British government intended to hand Bechuanaland over to the government of Cape Colony.

Minister of state Chapleau made a wild speech in Montreal at the banquet to Mr. White the new member for Cardwell and the son of the late minister. He eulogized Blaine and talked war, surprising everybody. He spoke of Canada's coolness under the existing circumstances, and referred to the condition of Canadian defenses.

The German doctors will, it is said, bring suit for libel against Dr. Mackenzie for the charges against them in his published history of the illness of the late emperor.

The German government is firmly resolved to make secure the prestige of the empire in Africa, but that it will await official reports before coming to a final decision upon the measures necessary to be taken.

On the occasion of his visit to Rome, Emperor William presented the Pope with a gold snuff box set in jewels, with his portrait in the middle.

Twenty-five persons were killed by an explosion of powder at a festival in Madras Oct. 12.

A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled with great ceremony in Paris on the 14th inst.

China advices, per steamer City of Peking, state that on the night of August 13 a flood caused by great rains inundated twenty villages, drowning more than 10,000 persons and a large number of animals in the Leu Libo district.

The police in all of the cities of Germany are seizing Dr. Mackenzie's book wherever found.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The senate has practically determined that final action on the tariff bill will not be taken until after election.

The acting secretary of war has appointed Capt. Geo. M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property, at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 61 West Congress street, Detroit, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Capt. John S. Loud, Ninth cavalry recruiting officer is accountable.

Speaker Carlisle characterizes the senate tariff bill as a bad measure.

The house has passed the bill to pay the freedmen of the Cherokee Indian nation $75,000.

The house has passed the bill providing for the counting of the presidential votes. It directs that the certificates and lists of votes for president and vice-president of the United States shall be forwarded to the president of the senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes; and that section 141 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby so amended as to read as follows: Whenever a certificate of votes from any state has not been received at the seat of government on the fourth Monday of the month of January, in which their meeting shall have been held, the secretary of state shall send a special messenger to the district judge, in whose custody the certificate of the votes from that state has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of government.

The senate has passed a bill to pay the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite $8,475, the balance of his year's salary.

John H. Oberly, recently nominated and confirmed as United States commissioner of Indian affairs, has taken the prescribed oath and formally entered upon the duties of the office.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has passed the senate.

Seventy two Sioux chiefs arrived in Washington the other night to confer with the secretary of the interior and the President regarding the treaty.

The effects of the Chicago wheat "squeeze" upon the export of the cereal from United States ports is shown in the treasury statement just issued, giving tables of the exports of breadstuffs for the month of September and for the three months ending with Sept. 30, together with a comparative table of the exports of the same articles for the similar periods of 1887. The statement shows that for the three months just ended the entire exportation of wheat from all ports of the United States during the past three months was only 16,273,975 bushels, against 33,189,170 for the same period of 1887. Of the wheat exports this year 3,736,034 bushels were shipped from the port of New York, against 13,305,413 bushels a year ago. Boston shipped 481,658 bushels during the three months, against 1,571,211 bushels for the three months ending with Sept. 30, 1887. The proportions were in the same ratio from all other ports, except those on the Pacific coast, where the returns show an increase, the total exports of wheat from San Francisco and Portland having been 7,237,263 bushels during the past three months, against 5,665,615 for the corresponding period of 1887.

Mrs. Cleveland has returned to Washington from her vacation in the Adirondacks.

Sixty one chiefs and sub-chiefs from the great Sioux reservation in Dakota visited President Cleveland the other day. Prominent among them was Sitting Bull, who "made the medicine" for the Custer massacre; Gall, who commanded the Indians in that fight, and John Grass, said to be the most intelligent Indian in the Sioux nation.

The commissioner of the general land office has been informed of the conviction of Charles E. Beach for subordination of perjury in connection with the entry of 57,000 acres of red wood timber land in California. The timber on the land is estimated to be worth $11,000,000.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Two Sections of a Loaded Excursion Train Collide.

Fifty-five Killed—Forty Injured.

A special train on the Lehigh Valley railroad carrying the Wilkesbarre delegation home from Hazelton, Pa., from the Father Matthew celebration on the evening of Oct. 10, was wrecked above Penn Haven and the cars piled in a shapeless mass, one being stood upon its end. All the cars were crowded and the fatalities will run into awful figures, the number of killed being 55. Many were crushed to death instantaneously, while others suffered agonizing torture before the end came. Hundreds of others were injured, some of whom will die.

The first train left Hazelton about 5 p. m., six others following as rapidly as deemed safe. The first three sections came through without accident, the disaster happening to the fourth and fifth sections. For some reason not explained the fourth section was standing on the track near the little station of Mud Run, five miles below White Haven, when the fifth section shot around a curve close behind and crashed into it.

The cars were smashed and broken, and hurled off the track. The road lies close beside the Lehigh river, a steep embankment 60 feet high running down to the water. Several of the cars rolled down this, and others were crushed against the cutting on the other side.

The responsibility for the catastrophe is not fully determined.

Notes From Mackenzie's Book.

Dr. Morrill Mackenzie in his book on the case of Emperor Frederick, states that after the emperor's death an attempt was made to entrap him into a false position, and it was therefore settled that no post-mortem examination should be made. Dr. Mackenzie was urged to write his opinion as to the nature of the decease, doubtless in the hope that, thinking himself safe from exposure, he would answer ambiguously, but he disconcerted his enemies by declaring the disease cancer of the larnyx. He contends that the operation of thyrotomy, in cases of cancer, is of a deadly character, the mortality amounting to 91 per cent. He also contends that in a majority of cases it is inadequate for a complete removal of the growth, the average recurrences amounting to almost 90 per cent. The voice is destroyed or modified in 77.77 per cent of the whole number of cases.

Dr. Mackenzie holds that in case of such transcendant importance such an operation would not have been justified without the clearest proof of its necessity, which, he declares, was not forthcoming until a late period of the emperor's illness. Dr. Gerhardt's testimony is held by Dr. Mackenzie to be that of a discredited rival and he dismisses the evidence of Dr. Landgraf on the ground of his lack of skill in the use of the laryngoscope, which was so marked that the emperor was with difficulty prevented from dismissing him. Dr. Mackenzie similarly objects to Dr. Bramann's evidence and advances the testimony of experts like Drs. Krause, Wolfenden and Hovell in rebuttal. He condemns Dr. Gerhardt's ruthless cauterization for many consecutive days as utterly unexampled and as likely to irritate the disease into a malignant form.

Dr. Mackenzie states that in 22 cases of thyrotomy for cancer two were successful. In 25 cases of partial incision of the larynx one was successful, and of 131 cases of total extirpation eight were successful.

The Celestials Must Go Back.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Sawyer in the United States circuit court in San Francisco, upon two test cases under the recent Chinese exclusion act. The court affirms the constitutionality of the act and holds that all Chinese now in the harbor, as well as those on the way here from China, must be sent back.

The decision will affect about 33,000 Chinese, as there are over 30,000 return certificates still outstanding, and it is believed there are now about 3,000 Chinamen in the country who had lived here before the restriction act was passed, and who left before the passage of the exclusion bill.

THURMAN'S LETTER

Accepting the Vice Presidential Nomination.

A Brief but Pointed Epistle.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee: Gentlemen:—In obedience to custom I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of vice president of the United States, made by the national convention of the democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated although I had not sought the nomination I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election.

I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the union and of our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in advance of the wants of the government.

The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, is obvious absurdity.

To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents try to increase them. We say, give to the masses of the people good and cheap clothing, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The republicans by their platform and by their leaders in the senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at reasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of laboring men?

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the democratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that therefore, if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariffs against cheap labor they would be fully protected, and more than protected, by that bill?

Does not every well informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the democrat party is plainly presented all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less, and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant, ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The Grand Stand Fell.

A grand stand which had been erected in Quincy, Ill., to accommodate 5,000 people who were to witness the display of fireworks, the "Bombardment of Alexandria," by Pain & Sons, fell on the evening of Oct. 10.

The amphitheatre was crowded with people, and probable not less than 6,000, instead of 4,500 as at first reported, were massed upon the seats. Scarcely had the first rocket been fired when the supports at the west end of the structure gave way, and the 800 feet of seats sidled over, and the vast multitude were hurled upon the ground to be buried in the mass of lumber that fell upon it. The air was filled with the cries and moans of the wounded, while the panic-stricken people sought escape from the debris. With the descent of the platform the electric lights which were to light the grounds, but which were extinguished to aid the display, were incapacitated for service, and the darkness of the scene added to its terrors.

As the lights from the pyrotechnics lighted up the horrible scene the able-bodied sought their friends, while the more humane began the work of aiding the injured. The adjacent houses were converted into impromptu hospitals and improvised stretchers bore the wounded from the spot. A. W. Wells, a prominent attorney and member of the legislature, and J. M. Stewart are fatally injured, while others barely escaped instant death.

October Crop Report.

The October crop returns show that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in 10 years, and is exceeded materially only by 1879, when the condition was 98, and the subsequent ascertained yield 28 bushels. The present average of condition is 92, against 94.2 in September. There has been no decline in the northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus states remain as on Sept. 1. The indications favor a result ranging from 26 bushels per acre making a full average.

The general average for winter wheat is 12 bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over 10 bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. The quality is much below the average, which will still futher reduce the supply, as will be shown more exactly hereafter from testimony of inspection and millers' weights. The winter wheat averages of states of considerable production are: New York 14.1 bushels, Pennsylvania 13.7, Maryland 14.5, Virginia 8.7, Texas 11.2, Tennessee 9.2, Kentucky 11.2, Ohio 11.2, Michigan 14.5, Indiana 11.3, Illinois 13, Missouri 12.6, Kansas 14.7, California 12.7, Oregon 16.3.

The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin 11.8, Minnesota 8.7, Iowa 10.3, Nebraska 10.8, Colorado 17.5, Dakota 9.2, Montana 16.5, Washington 18.5, Utah 16.6. The spring wheat of the New England states ranges from 14 to 16 bushels.

Powderly's Aspirations.

The New York Sun's Philadelphia, Pa., special says:

General Master Workman Powderly has not been so lively looking after the interests of the order the last two or three years but that he has found considerable time to devote to the reading of Blackstone and other legal text books. He has about completed his preliminary legal studies, and will soon apply for admission to the bar. It is also said that he is now taking lessons in languages from a private tutor. As he has been drawing a salary of $5,000 a year including traveling and other expenses amounting to at least half as much more, many of the knights are inclined to think that he should have devoted all his time to building up the order.

District assembly No. 1 is a striking illustration of the decay of the order under Mr. Powderly's management. In 1885 the district had 60,000 members and sent 50 delegates to the Richmond convention. Now the assembly has only 3,000 members. To the Indianapolis convention it will send but one delegate, and the treasury is so empty that he will have to pay his own expenses or stay at home.

Ready to Join Us.

In reply to Erastus Wiman, who says that the Roman Catholic church in Canada is a most potent factor against annexation, the Freeman's Journal of New York says that while this might have been true 50 years ago, it is not true now. The same newspaper roughly divides the Canadian population of 5,000,000 or thereabouts into three classes. As regards the question of joining hands with the United States, half of the whole population of Canada, or say 2,500,000 people, is down as favorable to annexation, with 750,000 for the establishment of an independent Canadian nation, and the small minority of 750,000 in favor of keeping up the present connection with Great Britain. The class which desires an independent republic is largely made up of the French Canadians of Quebec and the maratime provinces.

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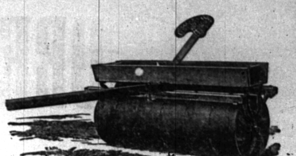

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Every practical improvement known to modern piano construction has been introduced in the Schubert, and it will be the aim of the company in the future to constantly add to the character of its instruments by pursuing the same progressive policy, and thereby produce a piano thoroughly constructed, attractive in appearance, brilliant in tone, and reasonable in price. Its manufacture is under the immediate supervision of the President of the company—himself a practical and experienced piano maker—and no detail of construction or workmanship escapes his critical scrutiny.

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