THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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The action of South Australia in regard to Chinese shows the opinion in which the coolie is held in the Australian colonies. Since the entry of Chinese into California has been restricted the dealers in coolies at Hong Kong have been casting about for other fields. They have shipped thousands to Honolulu, and the result is that the native Kanaka has been forced out of the few small employments that used to suffice to support him. Then they turned their attention to Australia, and began a system of immigration that aroused the colonies to self-protection. Laws were passed fixing a head tax on every coolie and limiting the number to be brought in every ship; but it is evident that this does not go far enough, and total exclusion will be the next step adopted. What has led to the excitement in South Australia is the prospect that the diamond field will be worked by Chinese labor, and if this should be done it would not be long before all mining would pass into the hands of the coolie. With the present distress among the unemployed in Australia and New Zealand, the outlook is not pleasant, and trouble will occur if the effort to import cheap alien labor is persisted in.

Dr. Wyman of Detroit, a member of the state board of corrections and charities, objects to the circulation of the Police Gazette and other criminal papers among the prisoners in the county jails. While it is true that such sheets will not hurt the criminals that read them as much as they will the boys and young men outside of jails, it is equally true that they only aggravate the evil propensities of the criminal and feed his criminal instincts. The sheriff should be given power to keep these objectionable papers from prisoners, just as much as he has to prevent revolvers, knives, saws or false keys from being brought in. It's absurd to imprison criminals and then let them have free access to things which help to make them criminals and burdens to the tax payers.

A college professor has discovered that "trusts" flourished in Greece and Rome and that corners in the olive oil industry and in the iron market were managed very much in the same way as they are to-day. If this professor had taken the pains to have looked up the records of a certain king named Pharaoh he would have found a very graphic description of a young financier by the name of Joseph, who engineered a corner in corn for the benefit of an Egyptian monopoly. In spite of its antiquity, however, the trust must go.

A young lady of the Harvard annex spirited an essay into the "Bowdoin prize competition," and was awarded the first prize. One of the judges, a professor who has been very emphatic in declaring that women have neither the brains nor bodies for severe studies, was enthusiastic in his commendation of the essay and was equally chagrined when he learned that the writer was a woman. The prize winner was ruled out, not on account of her sex, but for the reason the annex had no organic connection with the institution.

Henry Bergh., jr., has been chosen to succeed his uncle, the late Henry Bergh, as president of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The younger Mr. Bergh has been connected with the society since 1874 and has been its secretary for half a dozen years. He is thoroughly imbued with his uncle's spirit, and is peculiarly fitted to carry on this work. This society is one in which the public feel a strong interest, and nothing in its policy that looks like retrogression will be regarded with favor.

In a shady field in Tatnal county, Ga., are four trees in a row; one is but a barren trunk, lightning having stripped it of branches. The other three are gnarled and twisted. Recently just at dusk some Negroes saw these trees outlined against the evening sky, and thought they looked like a gigantic 1888. They at once decided that it meant that the world was coming to an end in 1888, and the result is that a very powerful revival is going on down there now.

Archdeacon Farrar has presented to Mr. George W. Childs the manuscript of the sermon which he preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster—the church of the House of Commons—on the occasion of the unveiling of the Milton window presented by Mr. Childs. The sermon, which was a splendid eulogy of Milton's character and life, was especially noteworthy as coming from a clergyman of the church to which Milton was so strongly opposed.

Miss Ethel Ingalls, daughter of Senator Ingalls, who has taken up newspaper work to help build a new home in place of the one burned at Atchison, Kan., a few months ago, is a handsome young woman with blonde hair, dark, flashing eyes, and an intellectual countenance. She visits the capitol every day for her news pointers, and the newspaper boys have invited her to a seat in the press gallery.

When Senator Palmer of Michigan was in Marquette during the campaign of '86, he wandered out of a barber shop without settling his bill, and it was not until recently that the eminent Percheron statesman learned of his careless trick. He wrote his creditor that while he was without doubt a mighty hard citizen, he didn't propose to shave his barber, and enclosed a bright new $1 greenback.

In Germany sausage meat must be officially examined before it is sold. A dealer was recently arrested for failing to comply with the regulation. He gave as an excuse the fact that he always sent some of his sausages to his pastor first, and if the pastor was not made ill by them he concluded that they were all right without an inspection.

Gordon Taylor Hughes of Ohio, son of the American consul at Birmingham, England, has been awarded a Cambridge scholarship valued at $2,000, one of the greatest prizes in English school life. This is the first instance of an American winning an English scholarship. Young Hughes is but 17 years old.

A federation of clubs and similar societies in Paris has been formed with the object of cheapening medical attendance. Adult members of the association pay forty cents a year for medical attendance, and children twenty cents.

The late Chief Justice Waite was one of the fifteen honorary members of the Union League club of New York, having been elected to that position about twelve years ago.

STATE NEWS.

The Spring Elections.

The township elections on the 2d inst. passed off very quietly, notwithstanding the fact that in many instances three and four tickets were in the field and the contest very close.

The entire republican ticket was elected at Portland. Mt. Clemens went democratic by usual majority. St. Clair democratic. Ithica republicans elected entire ticket except treasurer. Citizens' ticket elected at Cadillac. Howard City's ticket is about a stand-off. Vicksburg full republican ticket. Dowagiac elected G. E. Bishop mayor, and city ticket except supervisor. Monroe republicans elected only three candidates. Out of 15 candidates on republican ticket at Sturgis 11 were elected. Holly elected all democrats except constable. East Saginaw, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Manistee and other cities show democratic gains. Prohibition was defeated in Coldwater and Manistee. In so many places in the state citizens' tickets, composed of the best men of both parties, were in the field, that the relative strength of the two leading parties is hard to determine. In a few places the labor ticked scored a victory. The vote polled was large.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

The state board of health urges local boards to begin a house to house inspection.

The man arrested in New York as J. H. Whipple, the Battle Creek embezzler, denies that he is Whipple. He says he is "Jakey" Mather, and the woman in the case says she is Mrs. "Jakey." C. Wakelee of Battle Creek has gone east to identify him.

Rev. A. H. Parsons, a well known Baptist clergyman, died in Lansing a few days ago.

Digging will soon be resumed on the St. Clair tunnel.

The April term of the supreme court has 146 cases on the docket.

The Bay county jail is to be provided with a library for the entertainment and instruction of prisoners.

Phil Armour, the Chicago pork packer, will build a supply house at St. Ignace this spring.

Judge Grant has refused a new trial in the case of the state vs. Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, and the latter must make a showing of the uses to which he put the $750 appropriated by the state for the New Orleans exposition exhibit.

Campbell, the bogus pension agent of Kalamazoo, has been arrested.

Brig.-Gen. O. A. Janes, Second Brigade, Division of the Lakes, Department of Michigan, Patriarchs Milliant, I. O. O. F., announces the following appointments on his staff: Col. Alfred Milnes, Coldwater, chief of staff; Maj. E. K. Reed, Plainwell, assistant inspector-general; Maj. W. W. Owen, Muskegon, assistant quartermaster-general; Maj. ... F. Smith, Ludington, assistant commissary-general; Maj. James Dean, Detroit assistant chief of equipment; Maj. A. R. Wheeler, St. Louis, assistant surgeon-general; Maj. F. M. Foster, Jackson, brigade chaplain; Capt. C. A. Gurney, Hart, assistant judge advocate-general; Capt. J. J. Frink, Canton, aide-de camp; Capt. George W. Crouter, Grand Rapids, aide de-camp; Capt. T. A. Willet, Flint, special aide de-camp.

The Finns of Ishpeming have organized a band, and call it "Pohjolan Kaiku Soutunta."

Montcalm county, where prohibition had 2,500 majority last spring, will vote under the local option law May 1.

John Gallagher, a cloth peddler, and William Hennessey, a bartender, had a quarrel in Ferry's saloon in Grand Rapids, and Hennessey struck Gallagher with an icepick, inflicting several flesh wounds, tearing out the right eye and fracturing the skull. Gallagher will die. Hennessey is in jail. Gallagher made the first assault.

Mitchell Petoskey, second son of the great chief of that name, died of pneumonia at Petoskey resently. Chief Petoskey had 10 sons, but two of whom are living.

The Kalamazoo stock company, of which Senator Stockbridge is a member, has completed negotiations for another horse with Senator Stanford, for which they will pay $18,000. The horse is a half-brother of Bell Boy, recently sold by the Kalamazoo company for $15,000.

Freeman Gilbert, son of Peter Gilbert of Rifle River Ranch, Aranac county, died of pneumonia in Lansing the other morning. He was a member of the freshman class in the agricultural college.

A man named Elliott was frozen to death in the woods not far from Cadillac.

Eugene Smith, a resident of St. Clair since 1836, is dead.

A citizens' protective union has been formed at Benton Harbor.

The time in which Partley Breen can file a claim to the seat of Mr. Seymour in congress has expired.

Ex-Auditor General W. Irving Latimer of Lansing but formerly of Big Rapids has been appointed to a position under the sergeant-at-arms in the United States senate.

Seymour's resolution authorizing the secretary of war to sell to the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic railway company certain portions of the military reserve at Sault Ste Marie, is now being considered by the secretary of war, to whom it was referred by the house committee on military affairs. The secretary awaits a decision by Attorney-General Garland on the Ryan contest of title.

The report of the director of the Michigan weather service for March 31, says that in reference to wheat the reports from correspondents are more favorable. The effects of the weather on the growing crops has been favorable in all localities excepting Berrien county, where it is reported as being still unfavorable, to a slight extent.

A man named Stevens of Battle Creek struck a horse a slight blow on the mouth with the back of his hand six months ago, making a trifling abrasion of the skin by coming in contact with the horse's teeth. His hand and arm soon became swollen, and a sub-cuticle channel about two inches in width soon formed, extending in a zig-zag course from the hand to the elbow. An occasional eruption occurs from which a watery pus trickles forth. The case has received the attention of the best physicians in the city, but to no avail. It has the appearance of a genuine case of glanders reproduced in man by inoculation from a glandered horse.

Lawton fruit growers are rejoicing in the prospects of an abundant fruit crop.

The coal mines just north of Albion are being worked by 100 miners.

A building and loan association has been formed at Buchanan.

Charcoal makers of Carleton are shipping coal as far as Omaha and Milwaukee.

Whitney & Stinchfield of Saginaw, will build 16 miles of narrow guage railroad through their pine on Pine river in the upper peninsula and go for that aforesaid pine.

Wildman Bros. of East Saginaw, have established a boiler shop at Cheboygan.

The new railroad from St. Ignace to Sault Ste Marie is a settled fact. The survey has already been commenced.

President Graves of the southeastern Michigan G. A. R. association, has issued a circular letter to the various posts in the district, asking an expression of views relative to attending the national encampment of G. A. R. at Columbus, O., and foregoing the usual encampment of the association. This action is taken in view of the fact that a number of comrades have expressed their financial inability to attend both meetings, as well as the additional one that no place in the district has offered a reasonable bonus for the location of the southeastern encampment.

More Education, Fewer Strikes.

The state executive board of Massachusetts knights of labor has issued a call for a state convention, to be held in Boston April 15. The attitude of Master Workman Powderly toward strikes, and his proposition to place lecturers in the field, that the working people may receive a more thorough education on labor questions, will be discussed. The probability is that Powderly will receive a most hearty indorsement by Massachusetts knights.

AMENDING THE TARIFF.

Mills' Bill Before the House—A Sarcastic Minority Report.

Provisions of the New Chinese Treaty—Washington News in Brief.

The Mills tariff bill is now fairly before the house. Several changes have been made in the bill, designing to strengthen it particularly with the southern members. Mr. Mills gave notice that he would try to call up the bill in about two weeks. The chief changes have been made in the sugar clause. They leave the standard and classification as they are by the present law, which is equal to a 20 per cent horizontal reduction. The drawback provision of the bill, as originally reported, is stricken out, thus making a difference of about $6,000,000 in revenues. These changes, the committee claim, are not made as concessions to the Louisiana delegation, but that they make the bill satisfactory to them. Several changes in the classification under the woolen schedules are also made.

The last change is in the nature of a new section to the effect that nothing in the act shall interfere with any treaty, stipulation or laws in pursuance therewith.

The minority report was prepared by McKinley and Reed, and it is a caustic document, covering about 15 printed pages. It attacks in forcible language the weakness of the Mills bill and refers to the "dark lantern" methods by which that document was arranged. Prominence is given to the wool, salt and lumber clauses. This part of the report was prepared by "Tom" Reid, and meets the approval of Burrows, Michigan member of the ways and means committee. Burrows says the report is positive, pronounced and aggressive.

Secretary Bayard in his letter accompanying the Chinese treaty gives this summary of its provisions:

We have secured the co-operation of China in the main purpose of the treaty, which is the absolute prohibition of Chinese laborers from coming into the United States for 20 years, and its renewal thereafter for a similar period unless notice shall have been given. This precludes the return of any Chinese laborers who are not now in this country, unless the Chinese laborer has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States or property therein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. The regulation and control of the issue of such certificates of return will be wholly in the hands of the United States officials. Such right of return, too, is for a limited period.

Existing treaty privileges of travel and sojourn in the United States to Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants and travelers for curiosity and pleasure remain undisturbed, as well as the transit rights of laborers, strictly to be exercised under United States regulations.

The treaty does not demand the enactment or enforcement of law discriminating in favor of Chinese subjects in the United States, nor does it entitle them to greater or other protection than is accorded to citizens of the most favored nation. But the fact remains that they have suffered grievously in person and property, and while the liability of the United States is wholly inadmissible, yet it is competent for this government in humane consideration of those occurrences so discreditable to the community in which they have taken place, and outside of the punitive powers of the national government, to make voluntary and generous provision for those who have been innocent victims of the lawless violence within our borders.

The reduction in the public debt during March amounted to $11,586,550, and since June 30, or the first nine months of the current fiscal year, $88,560,581. The net cash in the treasury April 1 was $104,573,930, or $11,500,000 more than on March 1. The gold balance increased $,000,000 during March and is now $21-,818,253; while the silver fund balance shows a decrease of $3,000,000 since March 1, and is now $43,886,782. National bank depositories at present hold $61,231,647 of government money, or about one quarter of a million less than a month ago. Government receipts during March aggregated $28,867,873, a falling off of about four and a half millions compared with receipts for March, 1877. Three millions of this decrease is due to the falling off in customs receipts; one-quarter of a million to smaller internal receipts, and about one million and a half to decrease in receipts from miscellaneous sources. Government receipts from all sources during the first nine months of the current fiscal year aggregated $283,-0 ,789, or about ten millions more than during the corresponding nine months of the preceding year; while the expenditures were $ 00,0 8 137, or nearly thirteen millions less than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The house objects to the senate amendments to the bill dividing the Sioux reservations in Dakota, and a conference is asked.

The President has sent to congress a message recommending legislation to prohibit the importation of swine from France and Germany. It is accompanied by communications from Minister Pendleton and from the consul at Marseilles.

The bill granting $100 each to inmates of soldiers' homes has been reported favorably in the senate.

The house is satisfied with Postmaster-General Dickinson's action on the Canadian postal treaty, and the resolution ordering an inquiry has been adversely reported.

A bill has been favorably reported giving Lansing $100,000 for a public building.

The house has passed the bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. John A. Logan; also a bill granting a like amount to Appolin A. Blair.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill which is unique in that it proposes to pay a man just such damages for wrongs inflicted by United States authorities as he would be able to secure against a private citizen. The bill is for relief of Charles B. Newton of Omaha, a young man of 19, who last November was arrested at Indianapolis as deserter from the army, whose name is John F. Ward. Newton was taken to prison at Indianapolis, kept about three weeks, then taken to prison at Jefferson barracks near St. Louis, where he was confined about two weeks more and was compelled to work. He proves he was not John F. Ward and never was in the army.

The senate has passed bills for celebrating the centennial of the constitution at Washington in 1889; appropriating $ 50,000 for an Indian industrial school in Michigan; appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Bay City.

A bill has been introduced in the senate for purchasing at $20,000 one of Washington's swords from Miss Virginnia Lewis Taylor, a direct descendant of the first president.

The public lands committee of the house has decided to report bills forfeiting about 40,000,000 acres of the Northern and Southern Pacific railroad land grants and the Ontonagon & Brule river grant.

Senator Palmer's bill to pension Adeline Couzins, mother of Phœbe Couzins of St. Louis, has been favorably reported in the senate.

The senate has voted Bay City $200,000 for a public building.

The supreme court has made an order denying the motion heretofore made for a rehearing of the Maxwell-Preller murder case.

The Crane amendments to the constitution changing the time of the next presidential inauguration and extending the terms of the president and the present congress correspondingly was defeated in the house.

Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, estimates it will take between $200,000,000 and $ 00,000,000 to pay all claims for arrears of pensions should limitation clause be repealed.

The house committee on agriculture has appointed a sub-committee, composed of Chairman Hatch and Messrs. Davis and Laird, to examine the sensational statements before the committee by Wm. G. Bartle of St. Louis concerning the use of diseased meat in lard making, etc., and determine what action shall be taken on it by the committee.

President Cleveland attended the funeral of his old friend William Dorsheimer in New York.

The president has signed the bill to grant a pension of $12 per month to Mrs. Mary E. Brown of Allegan county, who was a nurse during the war. It is the first Michigan pension bill made a law this session.

About fifty members of the bar of the supreme court assembled in the court room the other morning to make a formal expression of their respect for the late Chief Justice. Senator Edmunds was called to the chair, and Clerk McKinney, of the supreme court was named secretary. Attorney-General Garland offered appropriate resolutions. After eulogistic remarks by a number of gentlemen the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The president has written to the civil service commission, urging that the civil service rules apply to all employes not appointed by the president.

Senator Palmer's bill to grant Major McReynolds of Grand Rapids, his Mexican war pension for the time he served in the war of the rebellion, has been favorably reported.

It is reported that Postmaster-General Dickinson will not accept a place on the supreme court bench even if one is tendered him. He says he wants to devote his whole attention to the discharge of the duties of his present position, and leave an enviable record behind him.

LETTER FROM POWDERLY.

He Favors a Vigorous Educational Policy.

Grand Master Workman Powderly has issued a lengthy circular addressed to all assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Referring to the experience gained from the recent strikes he says:

"What combination of hungry men could battle against a combination of dollars? When a workman ceases to earn his stomach's wants, and unless charity is given, he will starve. Lay a gold dollar away on the shelf and let it lay for a year or decade, and there it is, as bright and useful as ever. It has lost nothing from idleness. The dollar is supreme. We must control the dollar, curb the power of money, and kill the trusts, or they will extort the last cent from labor and kill the people.

We must have legislation which will compel individuals and corporations to transact business on a basis of real property dollars and cents, instead of what the world calls paper credits or fictitious values. How can this be done? By whom will it be done? It has been demonstrated that the order will not support strikes. Will it now make an effort to place the real issues on which we base our claim to recognition before the people? Will a vigorous policy of educational work be sustained? Through some singular oversight the general assembly never established an educational fund. Will our members consent to establish such a fund by contributing ten, fifteen or twenty cents apiece? If so, a number of good, competent speakers can be sent at once through the order to educate and instruct in the principles on which the order is based.

Put the following questions before each assembly and give me your answer—yes or no—as quickly as it can be done:

1. Does your assembly believe in entering at once upon an actual educational campaign?

2. Do you believe we should send out good, competent brothers to teach the principles of the order?

3. Shall the general master workman levy an assessment of three cents per capita to defray the expenses of lecturers?

4. Will the general master workman be sustained in enforcing discipline in all departments of the order?

If the vote on these propositions is in the affirmative the general master workman pledges himself to a work for the order such as has never been done before.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

Terrible Explosion in a Missouri Coal Mine.

Two explosions occurred the other afternoon in the coal mines at Rich Hill, Mo., 100 miles from Kansas City. Sixty men were entombed and before dark forty bodies had been taken from the mine. The first explosion occurred at 12.10 p. m., killing twenty or thirty men. Supt. Sween and his assistants immediately began the work of rescuing the injured miners and up to 4.30 had succeeded in saving fifteen men, when a second explosion occurred, involving Supt. Sweeny and his aides. The fire was terrific, shooting out from the top of a 270-foot shaft like a furnace.

Further effort to save miners was hopeless and as hundreds of men, women and children gathered around the burning shaft the scene became heart-rending in the extreme.

It is probable that all who were in the mine at the time of the first explosion are dead. The bravery of Supt. Sweeny almost cost him his life, and is applauded by everybody. About eighty-five miners were employed in this mine and the probabilities are that most of them were out. They were mostly Negroes who came from Springfield, Ill., when the mine was opened less than a year ago.

Must Patronize Home Dealers.

The following decision by the treasury department of the United States government will interest many persons upon both sides of the line. It is directed to the collector at Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir:—It has been represented that many persons living on the Canadian frontier go to Canada for the purpose of purchasing clothing and other dutiable articles, and upon their return to the United States claim exemption from duty upon such articles under the ruling of April 29, 1884. You are informed that importations of this character are not covered by the ruling mentioned, and that when the facts are known duties should be exacted in all such cases. If any concealment or fraud is discovered the goods are subject to forfeiture and fine and imprisonment of the person attempting it. The punishment is a fine of not less than $ 0 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for two years, or both.

Complain of Ill-Treatment.

A body of forty-eight recruits passed through Toledo the other evening, bound for Cheyenne, Wyoming. They started from David's Island, New York, and since then four have deserted. At Toledo one jumped from the train and was instantly killed. Those on the train were under the command of a captain and presented a half famished appearance. They complained loudly that they were fed on rotten meat at David's Island, and it was asserted by one of them that at least ten more would desert before arriving in Chicago. The captain can do nothing with them, and believes but few will be left when they reach their destination. One of the men alleged that a comrade sent a letter to a paper describing their fearful condition, and he was apprehended and sent to prison for five years.

Dorsheimer is Dead.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor William Dorsheimer, publisher of the New York Star, died the other night at Savannah, Ga.

William Dorsheimer was about 60 years old, and was for many years a resident of Buffalo. He was lieutenant governor with the late Samuel J. Tilden, and subsequently served a term in congress. After that he was appointed United States district attorney for New York. Two years ago he resurrected the New York Star and developed into a vigorous writer, devoting his talents to proving that Cleveland is giving the best administration the country has ever enjoyed. In earlier years Dorsheimer was a republican.

Twenty-three Drowned.

The bark British Princess was wrecked off Caminha, Portugal, April 1, and 23 persons were drowned.

EARTH TO EARTH.

The Remains of Chief Justice Waite Interred in Toledo.

Services in Washington and Toledo.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Waite took place March 28 in the house of representatives. Bishop Paret officiated and Dr. Leonard of St. John's, Dr. Mott of the Epiphany, and Rev. Dr. Bodine, president of Kenyon college, assisted. The funeral procession started from the late residence of the chief justice at 11.15 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the east front of the capitol, entering the building through the rotunda, where it was met by a joint committee of both houses and escorted to the hall of the house of representatives.

Accommodations for about 1,000 people had been provided on the floor of the house, and for 1,500 in the galleries. The house, like all other portions of the capitol, was festooned and draped with black and a church choir and organ were stationed in one of the galleries. Besides members of the house, there were present the senators, the diplomatic corps, the president and cabinet, the court of claims judges, the bar association committees, Gen. Sheridan and staff, and Admiral Porter. Mrs. Cleveland and the wives of cabinet members were in the executive gallery. Bishop Paret read the Episcopal burial service, as the remains, escorted by the judges of the supreme court in their robes, were brought in. The casket was covered with palms and flowers.

There were present also the son and daughter of the late chief justice, C. C. Waite and Miss Mary Waite. These were in turn followed by the intimate friends of the deceased, the women of the supreme court and others who were shown to appointed seats, while the choir from the gallery chanted the remaining sentences of the burial service.

While the entire assemblage remained standing Bishop Paret recited the apostles' creed and the choir sang the hymn "Abide with me." With bowed heads the assemblage then listened to the selections from the litany and prayers, in which the bishop led and the clergy responded. To the ordinary service were added the prayers of the church for the president and congress.

From the capitol the funeral cortege proceeded directly down Pennsylvania avenue to the Baltimore & Potomac railroad station, about half a mile distant. As the hearse and carriages passed Prof. Widdows began a dirge on the chime bells of the metropolitan M. E. church, and continued it till the procession stopped at the entrance to the railroad station. The carriages containing the president and the cabinet went directly on to the White house and the departments.

The special train bearing the remains of Chief Justice Waite reached Toledo about 10 o'clock on the morning of March 29. The casket containing the body was at once taken to the residence of the Hon. Richard Waite, a brother of the deceased, where it was deposited in order that Mrs. Waite and the other members of the family might obtain a private view.

Upon the casket lay the beautiful wreath from President and Mrs. Cleveland and two pairs of creased palms, crossed and fastened together with white satin ribbons. The room was filled with a large number of beautiful floral tributes from many local friends of the deceased. A handsome tribute was from the Chinese legation in Washington and was one of the most beautiful in the large number.

After the casket was placed in the parlor, the pall-bearers, cadets and all others retired and the doors were closed and guarded by Messrs. Brook and Henry, two servants of the late chief justice. The remains were privately viewed by Mrs. Waite and other members of the family, and at 12.30 were removed to the guild rooms of Trinity church. The casket was carried by a select squad of the Toledo cadets, and they and the pall-bearers made up the simple procession to the guild rooms, where the body was to lie in state.

The casket was placed on a catafalque draped in black, in the center of a large hall, and shortly after one o clock the lid was removed and the face of the dead exposed to view.

For two hours an enormous throng surged through the rooms to gaze upon the face of the distinguished dead, and the casket was then removed to the chancel of the church adjoining.

The doors of the church were then opened, the distinguished guests entered the church in a body and were seated on either side of the main isle as follows: The judges of the supreme court of the United States, the supreme court marshals, the committee from the United States senate, the committee from the United States house of representatives, the federal judges of the United States, Gov. Foraker and staff, the supreme court of Ohio, national and state ex-officers from a distance, Lieut.-Gov. Lyons and the committee from the state senate, the speaker of the house and the house committee, member of the Ohio legislature, the bar of Lucas county and visiting judges and lawyers, officers of the city government, the board of trade and representatives of the press.

The funeral services in the church consisted of the regular funeral services of the protestant episcopal church and were very impressive. The music was rendered by the well trained male choir. At the conclusion of the regular service the Rev. Dr. H. H. Walbridge, a former rector of Trinity church and now of New York city, delivered a fitting and tender address. After the services at the church the remains were placed in the hearse and the procession formed and wended its way to Forest cemetery.

The casket was deposited in the vault. There were no ceremonies there, save a short prayer, and the closing portion of the protestant episcopal ritual. The procession then returned to the city.

The party which accompanied the funeral train from Washington consisted of Justices Miller, Harlan, Blatchford, Gray and Lamar of the United States supreme court; J. H. McKinney, clerk; C. B. Bell, deputy clerk; Marshal J. M. Wright and his deputy, W. H. Reardon; Senators Sherman, Evarts, Allison, Gray and George, and Sergeant-at-Arms Christy; Representatives Grosvenor, Montgomery, Stewart, Cobb, Romeis, Plumb, Russell and Seney, and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Selger.

GENERAL NEWS.

Silver has been found in paying quantities near Georgetown, Ky.

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, first national bank director at Dunville, N. Y., has been held for the embezzlement of $150,000.

James L. Black, bookkeeper for Uriah White, plumber of Ashbury Park, N. J., is under arrest for embezzling $25,000.

The appropriation to continue the convicts at work at the Auburn, N. Y., prison having been exhausted, 500 prisoners are locked in their cells in idleness. The proceeds of their work cannot be used to purchase supplies without an appropriation.

The senate of the New York legislature defeated the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 15 to one.

Miss Cora Belle Fellows of Washington, who went as a teacher to the Sioux Indians, was recently married to Chaska, a Sioux Indian.

Frederick Markley, farmer, suicided near Coshocton, Ohio, in order that his property, in which he had a life interest, might be saved from his creditors for the benefit of his children

By a decision of Secretary Villas 200,304 of land, improperly granted to the Burlington & Missouri railway, are restored to the public domain.

The celebrated Crosbey high license liquor bill has passed the lower house of the New York legislature.

Reports from California say that the prospects are good for the largest yield of grain in the history of the state, while the fruit crop will be larger than any previous year.

Benj. E. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity national bank of Cincinnati, has been sent need to the penitentiary for seven years and four months.

W. Nutter, a drayman of Greenville, burst a blood-vessel while lifting and died an hour later.

One hundred of the business men of the "Soo" have formed a chamber of commerce.

The narrow gauge railway safe at Memphis was blown up the other night and $14 secured. The agent had $1,000 in his possession, but took it to his residence for safe keeping. The hand car on which the thieves escaped was found at Port Huron the next day.

Myers & Co., of Hillsdale, have been awarded the contract for building the new International hotel at the Canadian "Soo" for $31,000.

The annual sale of the surplus stock, at the agricultural college near Lansing, takes place on the 18th. Most of the stock is of the short horn breed, and about 25 head will be offered for sale.

A woman was elected mayor of Oskaloosa, Kansas, on the 2d inst. The city council is also composed of women.

Texas has a surplus in the treasury of nearly $10,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

The banks of the river Elbe are flooded for a distance of many miles. Hundreds of villages are submerged. An enormous amount of damage has been done and many lives have been lost.

The Emperor Frederick is said to be greatly improved, a large cartilage having been removed from his throat—an operation never before known in connection with throat disease.

Emperor Frederick has signed the bill prolonging the existing German anti-socialist law.

Gen. Boulanger has been placed on the retired list of the French army.

The Canadian government has a measure before parliament giving the railway commission of the privy council powers similar to those of the American inter-state commerce commission and some general rights to inquire into responsibility for railroad disasters.

The damage by floods in Germany is estimated at $50,000,000.

The Russian government has prohibited operations by the American bible society in the Baltic provinces.

The floods along the Vistula, Germany, have submerged 77 villages, destroyed 10,000 head of cattle, caused a loss of $50,000,000, and rendered 40,000 persons homeless.

The dominion government has concluded its negotiations with the Canadian Pacific railway company, by which the government takes the 7,000,000 acres of land for $10,500,000, and the company agrees to the cancelation of the monopoly clause of its charter.

Bismarck celebrated his 73d birthday on the 1st inst.

The defeat of the French government on so vital a question as the revision of the constitution puts France into the throes of a crisis as serious as that brought about about by the resignation of President Grevy. The situation is regarded as full of menacing omens.

DETROIT MARKETS

Wheat, White	$ 84	@	84⅛
" Red	83	@	85
Corn, per bu	51	@	52½
Oats, " "	36	@	37
Barley	1 40	@	1 45
Malt	80	@	90
Timothy Seed	2 50	@	2 55
Clover Seed, per bag	3 75	@	3 77
Feed, per cwt	18 00	@	20 00
Flour—Michigan patent	4 50	@	4 75
Michigan roller	4 25	@	4 50
Minnesota patent	4 75	@	5 00
Minnesota bakers'	4 25	@	4 50
Michigan rye per bbl	3 65	@	3 75
Apples, new, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Beans, picked	2 45	@	2 50
" unpicked	1 80	@	2 10
Beeswax	22	@	23
Butter	23	@	24
Cheese, per lb	12	@	12½
Dried Apples, per lb	6	@	6½
Eggs, per doz	13	@	14
Honey, per lb	17	@	18
Hops per lb	6	@	8
Hay, per ton, clover	7 00	@	8 00
" " timothy	11 00	@	12 00
Malt, per bu	90	@	1 05
Onions, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes, per bu	85	@	90
Poultry—Chickens, per lb	12	@	13
Geese	11	@	12
Turkeys	13	@	14
Ducks per lb	13	@	14
Provisions—Mess Pork	14 25	@	14 50
Family	14 50	@	14 75
Extra mess beef	7 00	@	7 50
Lard	7	@	8
Dressed hogs	6 00	@	6 25
" Beef	2½	@	4
Hams	11	@	11
Shoulders	7	@	8
Bacon	10	@	10½
Tallow, per lb	3	@	3½
Hides—Green City per lb	5		
Country	5½		
Green Calf	6½		
Cured	6¾		
Salted			
Sheep skins, wool	50	@	1 00

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Market strong and 10c higher; fancy, $5 20@5 30; steers, $3 25@5 10; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 75; Texas steers, $1 2@4.

Hogs—Market slow and 5c lower; mixed, $5 15@5 40; heavy, $5 25@5 50; light, $5 10@5 40; skips, $3 0@5.

Sheep—Market irregular; common to good, $4@ ; western, $4 60@5 40; Texans, $3@5; lambs, $5 50@6 50.

HERE AND THERE.

Perfumers now utilize the scent of the cucumber.

Darwin's life has reached a sale of 96,000 in England.

In Australia a credit of six months is generally allowed.

Alfred Krupp left his wife an income of $125,000 a year.

Bishop Bedell is to retire from active duty in the Ohio diocese.

A Washington lady must pay $1 to have her head combed in style.

Mrs. Louise Kellogg-Strakosch is to head an English opera company.

Bessemer's steel patents have brought him $35,385,000 in royalties.

John Wannamaker has given $85,000 to the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia.

Max O'Rell's new book, "John Bull, Jr.," is just coming from the press.

Nate Salsbury will never go on the stage again. He can afford not to.

Dr. Talmage is said to be the most popular clergyman in the lecture field.

James Redpath is so much better that his restoration to health is expected.

The first whisky made in Tennessee was made in Davidson county in 1785.

John Fiske is giving parlor lectures in New York on early New England history.

In Italy but little credit business is done, and none without good security being given.

Edwin Booth carries a $20,000 accident policy since he began to travel so extensively.

In France a four months' acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is from four to five months after delivery of the goods.

In the Bermudas accounts are settled but once a year. The 30th of June is the day usually fixed for the payments.

In England a payment of the price of goods delivered is required at the end of three months, dating from the day of shipment.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is nearly always one of six months.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in this country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases twelve months.

In Spain four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite a long credit is usually allowed.

Allison, of Iowa, is one of the healthiest, ruddiest men in the National Capital. Although sixty years of age, he has a complexion as fresh as a youth of twenty.

In Mexico the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from six to eight months, and in the retail trade longer terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts.

In Canada settlements are made at the end of thirty days, with a discount of five per cent. Sometimes a credit of from three to six months is allowed, but in this case there is no discount.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders, who exact an interest of from eight to twelve per cent. Business is nearly always conducted on a cash basis.

THE CHALLENGE.

I heard to day upon the street,
Where beggars sang a careless song,
A note, a tone, so wondrous sweet,
That I stood silent in the throng.
But, ah, I saw not those who sang;
I heard not their wild madrigal;
A thousand voices round me rang,
And sweeter still, one maiden's call,
For which I'd change the fame of men.
My load unloosed like Pilgrim's thrall;
I fed my hungry heart again;
I saw my boyhood home and all—
And heard the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening.

Clear, martial call of buried hosts!
How sure thy challenge passed the years!
I saw like sentries at their posts
A myriad forms: the pines like spears
Shot through the after-sunset's red;
The darkening fields; the gleam of panes;
The murky dusk, star-panoplied;
The lazy kine along the lanes;
The school-house dun; the village spire;
The home-bent, dusty harvest folks;
The cornfields flamed with sunset fire;
And in our tryst beneath the oaks,
We heard the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening!

Thus, Angel of our later days,
With ever hovering, unseen hand
Are flashed upon our unseen ways
The hidden shrines we understand.
We climb the rugged steeps of Truth,
And falter. Lo! thy helplings bring
The lesser to the larger Youth!
A note, a tone, the humblest thing,
Sweeps irresistless all between,
And there the Now prays with the Then
Where once our heaven was lived unseen,
And where, like pilgrims come again,
We hear the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening!

—New England Magazine.

ADVICE TO A MISSIONARY.

A Few Pointers Upon the Traits of the Untutored Savage.

Henry Guy Carlton in New York World.

I HAVE a great many questions asked of me nowadays by people in foreign parts. I am always pleased to be able to assist an Englishman who desires to acquire the rudiments of a notion about American affairs, and I am delighted that my sphere of knowledge comprises the information required by the following letter, which I have just received:

Bideford House, Bryantwood Road,
Highbury New Park,
London, N., March 7, 1888.

Dear Sir: You will pardon the presumption of addressing you on part of a total stranger, but I feel you cannot but be interested in the worthy project I lay before you. During the past summer my wife and I were persuaded to visit the show of Indians at the fair, and were amazed to find the poor savages so docile and yet so intelligent as to ride and mingle with the whites in a most interesting and exciting performance. Now my wife and I wish to devote our lives and fortune to these Indians, and I secured your address. Will you please inform me on the following points: What tribe, in your opinion, needs reformation most? Is such a tribe to be found near New York city? What course of instruction would you advise? Can you tell me anything about their manners and customs, and do they readily take to strangers who come to do them good? Thanking you in advance for your kind trouble, I am yours, respectfully,

Arthur C. Henry Maslyn.

I take great pleasure in replying to you, my dear Mr. Maslyn, and both you and your estimable wife may rely upon my counsel and assistance in this praiseworthy undertaking.

There are at present no large tribes of wild Indians on Manhattan Island. Most of them have already been driven by the ruthless march of civilization to the unknown fastnesses north of Yonkers and west of Hackensack, N. J. Wistfully may the great sachems now turn their eyes hither where the bones of their forefathers are at rest, and where whiskey is so cheap, but destiny willed that they should go, and slowly, sadly, they packed up their squaws and dogs, their pappooses, calumets and fleas and are with us no more.

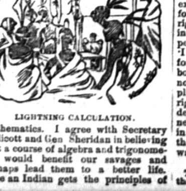
You will find some of our Indians, like the Choctaws and Delawares who are already civilized, are refined in their manners and elegant in their attire, and are quite *au fait* with both cigarettes and rum.

EFFECTS OF CIVILIZATION.

There are various tribes of Indians, however, to be found on this continent who will be glad to hear from you, welcome you with that simple but earnest welcome for which they are celebrated, and request a large lock of your hair as a keepsake the moment you arrive.

As to the tribes that need reformation most expert opinion is divided. Some authorities who are employed by the Interior Department on large salaries to investigate this subject for five or ten minutes each day at the corner of Seventh and F streets, Washington, D. C., have reported that if the Sioux and Apaches could have a little of the dirt, whiskey and natural cussedness boiled out of them and a little horse sense boiled in, they would be better off than they are now. The same has been said of the Shoshone, the Flathead, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche, Nez Perces, Crow, Snake, Kickapoo, Digger, Lipan, Fox, Piute, Mohave, Jicarilla, Mescalero and sixty-five other tribes; so you have a great field open to your choice.

The course of instruction may be varied according to circumstances. I should advise your beginning with



LIGHTNING CALCULATION.

mathematics. I agree with Secretary Endicott and Gen Sheridan in believing that a course of algebra and trigonometry would benefit our savages and perhaps lead them to a better life. Once an Indian gets the principles of Euclid firmly grasped his savage nature is subdued, and he can then be taught to lay aside the war-whoop and take up the gentler arts of intoxication, laziness and theft.

Most instructors who go out among the Indians find them ready listeners when small doses of doctrine are accompanied by large invoices of red blankets, scalping knives, ammunition and fire-water, but the missionary who goes armed only with brotherly love and enthusiasm will foment an immediate insurrection. Most Indians would shoot a missionary in his tracks for trifling with their emotions in that heartless manner but for the fact that the tracks are usually to be found nine feet apart and gradually widening in the beautiful blue distance towards the rising sun.

The Indian is not narrow minded, but he is conservative and jealous of his traditions, and the pale face who treacherously tries to decoy him into a bath or teach him the uses of insect powder and small combs, takes his life in his hands.

Strychnine and prussic acid are fatal to the white man, but nothing is sadder than to see a once powerful tribe of Indians passing away under the pernicious influences of soap with all its horrors.

As to the manners and customs of the Indians there is little to be said. They haven't any manners, and their rude way of indulging in an uproarous massacre with any one who goes among them to study their customs has interfered with our exact knowledge of their ways. But the student of Indian nature must not mind trifles.

Still, there are some points which I can cheerfully give you. The Indian does not insert his napkin in his collar while feeding nor use his finger-bowl as a cuspidor or to bathe in. He avoids crossing his legs in a horse-car during the prevalence of muddy weather, and prefers to seize a stranger and skin the top of his head to giving his friends pointer of stock and skinning their entire bank account and salvation.

Your idea of going among our Indians in a peaceful and uplifted manner is excellent. You will probably find no difficulty in teaching the young idea how to shoot, and I subjoin a diagram of the easiest way to do this

TEACHING ARCHERY.

You may also run a few foot-races with them and thus promote athletics in a high degree. Moral philosophy, hydropathy, meteorology and architecture may follow, but most missionaries who are acquainted with the strong points of an Indian nature prefer getting about 200 miles to windward of the tribe and lecturing through a telephone.

Queer Religious Sects in Russia.

M. Tsakni, a Russian writer, has just published an interesting work upon curious religious sects in Russia. It appears that in the empire there are no less than fifteen million of devout followers of insane and cranky notions of Christianity; and new religions or sects are constantly springing up in spite of all the efforts of the Russian authorities.

One of these sects is called the Runaways. They fly from their villages or towns. They believe in returning to a wild state of existence, destroying their identity as much as possible, and living like savages. Civilization they regard as the great curse of humanity. They also carry on a sort of brigandage, and one of their most sacred duties is to rob churches.

There is another sect, calling themselves Christs. They adore one another. Crazy dancing forms one of their religious ceremonies.

The Skoptsys, another religious body, believe in self-mutilation. They are also expert dancers and tumblers. Barnum would be proud of such a set of acrobats.

There is another sect that never speak. They make signs skillfully.

Bloody sacrifices form part of the religion of other fanatics, and the butchering of sons and daughters to appease the wrath of the Lord is getting rather too common.

There are also missionaries who go around preaching the glories and beauties of suicide and its absolute necessity for salvation. A Mr. Souckhoff is the leader of this gang. He was arrested for murder some time ago, but managed to escape, and turned up in a village where he preached so hard in favor of murder and suicide that several of his followers cut each other's throats, and others shut themselves up in their houses and burned themselves to death.

An Eloping Couple.

There is a street car driver in Atlanta who is a veteran in aiding runaway couples to find a preacher when one is most needed. His name is Tidwell, and he has on previous occasions used his street car to beat the record on the old folks. Seeing a young couple approach his car to-day in a nervous manner at the corner of Broad and Marietta, he thought of a marriage in an instant and stood with his hand on the brake and eyes on the couple, ready to put the whip to the mules at the first intimation of pursuit. The young man gave his name as Edward Toole and said he wanted to go to Mr. Norcross.

"I saw Brother Norcross pass us just now going up town but if you want to get married Brother Ellis down here on Walker street can fix you up."

The young lady said she preferred Mr. Norcross, and at 9 o'clock he landed the couple in front of Mr. Norcross' residence. They went in and waited for three hours until Mr. Norcross went home to dinner. The young lady was Miss Vinnie Whitley, whose parents live on a farm on the Chattahoochie river. She stated that she tried once before to get married, but her parents raised such a fuss about it that the match was broken off. She told her parents that she was coming to Atlanta shopping, and getting on the train she came to the city where she was met by her lover and together they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Norcross.

Ministerial Advice to an Undertaker.

A good minister was impressing upon a class of young people the idea that a man should carry his religion into his business. 'Don't keep your religion exclusively for Sunday. Pray to Him for success in business. I believe it is right for a man to ask the Almighty to increase his business and make it prosper.' 'But,' said a young man present, 'I am an undertaker. Would it be right for me to ask the Lord to give me a boom in business?' The minister was nonplussed for a moment, but finally replied: 'While I don't think it would be right for you to ask the Lord to make deaths plentiful in order that your business may thrive, yet you could ask that in case of any deaths in the community the funerals might be thrown in your way.'—Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The deaf man finds some consolation in the hope of a hear-after.