THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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Should the bill granting Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan a pension of $5,000 per annum, introduced by Senator Farwell, become a law, it will be the only case where this amount is given to any person except the widow of an ex-president of the United States. Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Blair each receive $2,000 as the widow of a major-general. A pension of $3,000 was given Mrs. Lincoln on July 14, 1870, and on Feb. 2, 1882, the amount was increased to $5,000. Mrs. Grant has received the same amount since December, 1885, and Mrs. Garfield since 1881; Mrs. Polk has received the same sum since 1881. Mrs. Tyler has received this amount since 1870, and had previously drawn $1,200 on account of her husband's services in the war of 1812.

Congress began the present session on December 6. There have only been nine sessions of congress longer than this in the history of the fifty congresses. They are as follows: From November 4, 1811, to July 6, 1812, 245 days; from November 13, 1797, to July 16, 1798, 246 days; December 1, 1845, to August 10, 1846, 253 days; December 6, 1847, to August 14, 1848, also 253 days; December 5, 1853, to August 7, 1854, 263 days; December 6, 1841, to August 31, 1812, 269 days; December 11, 1851, to August 31, 1852, 273 days; December 3, 1855, to August 18, 1856, 289 days; December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850, 302 days. There are only two or three of the last named sessions that are likely to exceed the present session before it is over.

Colonel George L. Perkins of Norwich, Conn., for fifty years treasurer, and still so, of the Norwich & Worcester railroad, was 100 years old on the 6th inst. He is a business man in every way. This is his longevity recipe: "Early to bed and early to rise, cleanliness, industry, cheerfulness, contentment; avoid the use of tobacco in every form, use stimulants only as medicine with advice of a physician, and if your physician uses them as a beverage don't take his advice; pass saloons, keep the taste simple, and eat bread freely made from whole wheat flour, and you will sleep well and be surprised that a 'harp of a thousand strings' can be kept in tune so long."

Speaking of the destruction of property by freshets in the Ohio Valley, the National Tribune says: It is the penalty we are paying for stripping the mountains of West Virginia of their natural covering of timber. The evil will continue and increase from year to year as those heigths become barer. The only remedy is for the United States to convert the whole state of West Virginia into a national park and timber preserve. It would pay the government to do this, just as it pays France and Germany to make great tracts of mountain lands into timber farms; but it will not be done—at least in this generation.

An enthusiastic mourner at a Brooklyn wake recently imbibed considerable embalming fluid which the undertaker had neglected to take away with him. Of course she was taken violently ill, and festivities were suspended while the doctor was called in to exercise a stomach pump. Large doses of whisky prevented the immediate deadly effect of the embalming fluid, and the woman who ran the risk of being adamantized will be able to sign the temperance pledge and go to the funeral, instead of furnishing another.

It is in early life that the habits of promptness may most easily be acquired. Parents should accustom their children to choose and decide many things for themseves, teaching them how to think quickly and effectively, prohibiting changes without sufficient cause, and allowing them to experience the natural consequences of their determinations. In this way they will gradually learn to bear responsibility and acquire as much rapidity of thought and word as is consistent with its importance and effectiveness.

The British postal telegraph system, according to the London Economist, is being operated at a loss which is increasing every year. In 1881-2 the annual loss was £112,000. In 1886-7 the loss was £471,000. It is said that the chief item in the discrepancy is caused by the very low rate paid by the newspapers for their press messages. The Economist protests against this and declares that there is no reason why the government should protect the newspapers at the expense of the people.

George Fineld and Hester Tyre of Parkersburg, W. Va., have started a new and sensible fashion for elopers. They walked fifty miles to the Ohio line to get married, and took six days for the journey there and back. Two young people who will walk one hundred miles to be married deserve the paternal blessing, and they will generally get it, for they have given an evidence of sincerity which, in most cases of elopement, is wanting.

The statutes of the United States prohibit the importation of foreign convicts, the immigration of alien paupers and the coming into this country of foreign laborers under contract. The testimony before the congressional investigating committee shows that the immigration laws have been repeatedly violated. The question which naturally arises: What is the use of more rigid legislation so long as the present laws remain a dead letter.

Edwin Manning, the richest man in Iowa, speaking of the statements frequently made that the farmers were impoverished and compelled to mortgage their lands, says there is not the slightest foundation or excuse for such falsehoods—that one good crop would pay off all the mortgages on the farms of Iowa.

It is reported that the Brazilian planters whose slaves have been emancipated, have adopted the plan tried by the old slave masters of the south some years ago. If an ex-slave demands his wages he is arrested as a "sassy nigger" and threatened with army service unless he works for nothing.

People given to complaining about the hot weather hereabouts misuse the qualifier. In the Quitojotoa district, Arizona, a few days ago, the thermometers marked 150 degrees in the shade, and it was so hot in the mines that the drills had to be handled with gunny sacks wrapped around them.

A young man in Michigan is in great trouble about his vote. He was born on the 7th of November, 1867 at nine o'clock in the evening. If the polls close at four o'clock he will still lack five hours of being 21 years old. He wants to know what he is to do about it.

LUCE RE-NOMINATED.

The Platform Favors Protection, Progressive Temperance and Restricted Immigration.

Convention Proceedings Summarized.

The republican state convention was held in Detroit on the 8th and 9th inst. Preceding the first session of the convention a meeting of the state central committee was held, at which much preliminary business was transacted and arrangements made for the meetings of the district caucuses.

Maj. Hopkins called the convention to order on the afternoon of the 8th. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Blades of Detroit. Harry Tillman read the call for the convention, and introduced as temporary chairman Major Watkins of Grand Rapids, who took the chair, and in his speech said that the republicans never summoned their forces together when the rank and file were better equipped than at present. He believed this to be a republican year, and he wanted all the people of the state to embrace republicanism, as expounded by "Garfield, Zach Chandler and Abe Lincoln." He then quoted Gen. Harrison's remark at the Michigan club banquet, "I am a dead senator, but a living republican," and said he believed it was the providence of God that made Ben Harrison the republican standard bearer.

"We believe," he said, "that America should not be the dumping ground of the pauper labor of Europe (not Asia). We believe in a free ballot and an honest count, and we believe in upholding the industries of this country, and to this end we believe that they should be protected, and not given over to the cheap labor of England. On that great moral question that is of paramount importance we believe that the republican party should take no backward step. The republican party is opposed to the democratic party because the latter is opposed to progress and good government. The republican party stands four-square to all the winds that blow on the question of prohibition, and it represents the enterprise and push of American citizenship. We are met to select the men that will conduct the affairs of the state for the next two years. You can, by no possibility, make a mistake. As I look over the record of the state for the last thirty-two years, I can but believe that the progress is due to the men which this republican party has placed in charge of its affairs."

Maj. Watkins then named, with pride, the several governors of the state, but awoke no response until he reached Alger. He would not forget that great "farmer" governor, Cyrus G. Luce. This brought out a moment's applause. He announced that the South was deprived by the democrats of its rightful representation in the halls of congress through intimidation, but he was sure the republicans would see that this great wrong was righted in November next. He found fault with the fact that so many republicans had been turned out of office by President Cleveland, but he knew that after next March the republicans would be kept very busy in this direction. He then referred with feeling to the death of Gen. Sheridan, and paid a short tribute to his memory.

Maj. Watkins told the convention that good news was coming every day from the doubtful states, and when that Gladstone of America, that peerless citizen, James G. Blaine, reached our shores, such a wave of republicanism would go up as would lift New York and other states from the doubtful column.

Capt. B. F. Graves of Adrain was made temporary secretary. Senator Farr of Ottawa moved that the convention send greetings to Hon. James G. Blaine, now in New York. The motion was adopted by a rising vote.

S. S. Babcock of Detroit moved the appointment of the usual committees and the motion was adopted and the committees appointed.

Gen. Alger who was present, was invited to a seat on the platform. His appearance was greeted with great enthusiasm, and when it had subsided Gen. Alger said:

"If I could command the words to express my feelings at this reception," he said, "it would give me greater pleasure to talk to you. The citizens of Michigan know that I am an active man. In early life I started out to be a lawyer. I studied hard, and through the mercy of the judge I was admitted to the bar. But I soon found out that I had made a mistake and I quit the law and went to work. [Great laughter.] We hear many rumors and the latest is that Gen. Harrison has withdrawn. That is done to sell newspapers, and to encourage the democrats. I wish to say to you that the republicans are in this fight to win, and I wish to say that anything I can do, and anything I have is at the service of the republican party. I am satisfied with the ticket, and will say that it will have my support as faithfully as it would have had had I been the candidate. That's the way we do business in Michigan.

Col. Duffield of Detroit, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, By the republicans of Michigan, in state convention assembled, that the tearful and heartfelt sympathy of this convention is hereby extended to the bereaved widow and afflicted family of that grand, noble and patriotic soldier of the union army, Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, in whose death the nation mourns the loss of one of its greatest chieftains and purest patriots.

Burt Parker of Monroe moved that a greeting be sent to the republican state convention of Indiana, now in session, with the hope that it will nominate the winning ticket and thus redeem the state. The motion was adopted.

Alfred Russell of Detroit offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption by a rising vote:

Resolved, By the republicans of Michigan, in state convention assembled, as follows:

Whereas, United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer has informed the republicans of this state that it is his desire to retire to private life at the expiration of his present term of office, we receive this announcement with deep regret, and hereby express our conviction that, by the retirement of Senator Palmer, the legislative department of the government will lose the services of a wise statesman, the people will lose a gallant champion, and the republican party will lose from the senate a steadfast and earnest upholder of its principles and ideas.

Senator Palmer's labors in behalf of the rivers and harbors of Michigan, and the shipping and commercial interests of the whole northwest, have worthily kept up the high standard set by Zachariah Chandler; and the results he has reached in caring for the many and diverse interests of this commonwealth and its people, have shown that he is a true and devoted son of Michigan; and, in particular, his recent gallant fight to confine railroads and other corporations within just bounds, and to secure for the homesteaders of the upper peninsula their full rights to their lands, entitles him to the gratitude of the people of this state.

While we, as republicans, deeply regret Senator Palmer's determination, we shall expect to continue to have the benefit of his advice and counsel at all times, and especially during this campaign, and to share with him the pleasures of victory.

Senator Jay A. Hubbell of Houghton, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions. The motion was adopted and Mr. Hubbell then moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee without reading. This also prevailed and the convention took a recess until the next day.

In the evening a rousing ratification meeting was held, and speeches delivered by Gov. Luce, Gen. Alger, Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, Col. Atkinson, Robert E. Frazer and others.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock on the 9th inst.

The committee on credentials reported accredited delegates present from all counties except Gogebic and Iron. The report was accepted and adopted without reading.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of Hon. G. W. Farr of Grand Haven for permanent chairman, and Col. E. M. Irish of Kalamazoo for permanent secretary.

Mr. Farr took the chair, and thanked the convention for the honor conferred, than which, he said, he knew no greater. He said: To-day was a day for business. But the delegates were present largely because they were fond of the republican party for its great and historic past, and from that past they had the promise of a grand fruition in the future. If the party could depend upon its past to how rich a feast would it sit down! Nothing for 30 years worthy to be remembered could be found which was not the work of the republican party. If the democratic party could live on its record the prodigal son, who lived on the husks which the swine refused, would have died of gout.

Mr. Farr said Mr. Cleveland had vetoed more soldiers' pension bills than all the other presidents combined. Never until Cleveland's administration had a battered hero of the war been forced to a home in the almshouse. The Fitz John Porter case received his attention—one relief bill which the president did not veto.

After Mr. Farr's address the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for state officers. This work proceeded rapidly until attorney-general was reached, when there was a contest, four candidates being presented—Burton Parker of Monroe; Edward R. Edwards of Newaygo; Stephen V. R. Trowbridge of Ionia; William H. Padgham of Allegan. An informal ballot was ordered, and resulted in the choice of Trowbridge.

Another contest occurred when the candidates for members of state board of education was reached.

Joseph E. Easterbrook was named for re-nomination by an Eaton county delegate and his nomination was made by acclamation.

Senator Giddings of Cadillac, in a telling speech, presented the name of Perry E Powers of Cadillac, for member of the state board of education. He asked for his nomination on behalf of the young republicans of northern Michigan, and as a representative of the state press.

The name of E. O. Grosvenor of Jonesville, was also presented and a ballot ordered, which resulted in the nomination of Powers.

The ticket as completed is as follows:

Governor—Cyrus G. Luce of Branch.

Lieutenant governor—James H. McDonald of Delta.

Secretary of state—Gil R. Osmun of Wayne.

State treasurer—George L. Maltz of Alpena.

Auditor general—Henry H. Aplin of Bay.

Commissioner of the land office—Roscoe D. Dix of Berrien.

Attorney general—S. V. R. Trowbridge of Ionia.

Superintendent of public instruction—Joseph Estabrook of Eaton.

Member state board of education—Perry F. Powers of Wexford.

The convention then proceded to name the electors with the following result:

Electors—At large, R. A. Alger of Wayne and Isaac Cappon of Kent.

I.—Edward Burk.
II.—Junius E. Beal.
III.—Richard Kingman.
IV.—J. W. French.
V.—Don J. Leathers.
VI.—James M. Turner.
VII.—John S. Thompson.
VIII.—Elliott F. Grabill.
X.—Harry P. Merrill.
XI.—Perry Hannah.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following:

The republicans of Michigan, assembled in state convention, reaffirm their faith and confidence in the principles expressed and candidates selected by the national republican party at its recent convention in Chicago. That in Benjamin Harrison we recognize undoubted integrity, high statesmanship and devoted patriotism, and pledge to him and his honorable and distinguished associate our vigorous and earnest support.

We do most fully and cordially indorse the wise, economical and statesmanlike administration of Gov. Cyrus G. Luce, and commend the vigilance and courage with which he has discharged the official duties of his great office. We are also justly proud of the faithful and capable manner in which every state officer has discharged the duties of his office during the present term.

We believe in that system of protection which has built up and diversified our industries, and has made us the best fed, clothed, housed and the happiest and most civilized of peoples; which has rewarded labor with wages and conditions unequalled elsewhere, and which has made our markets the envy of all the world.

We arraign and censure Grover Cleveland and the democratic party for their bitter and disloyal attacks upon American industries and American labor, especially for their direct and merciless blows aimed at Michigan, and those of her great industries which have advanced her to the front rank in the march of states. We arraign them for placing wool on the free list, the effect of which has already been to greatly reduce the price, and which, if adopted, would absolutely drive from our farms the growing of sheep.

We believe in a reduction of the increasing surplus and national revenues to governmental requirements by an American protective and republican method, and not by an English free trade and democratic system, and that such reduction should be made with the encouragement of our industries and the better wages of our workmen ever in view.

We cordially indorse the progressive temperance legislation enacted by the last legislature, and regret that its full fruits were not realized owing to the technical defects in the laws, held by the supreme court to be in conflict with the constitution. We record ourselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance laws of the state and recommend to the next legislature the re-enactment of a local option law that shall be free from constitutional objections.

Upon the question of pensions to union soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent ones, the republican party, unlike its antagonist, is not divided by sectional prejudices, but its sentiments are ever grateful and patriotic. We believe the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave defenders of our national life can only be discharged by extending to them such aid, and especially to their maimed, health-broken and crippled survivors, and such care for the dependent ones of deceased soldiers as will bring to them comfort and do honor to a patriotic people, blessed with a bountiful land and overflowing treasury.

We indorse the sentiment recently uttered by our leader, Benjamin Harrison: "It is no time now to use the apothecary's scale to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country."

We believe in such legislation, both state and national, as will impose severe penalties upon all organized trusts and monopolies that unjustly oppress our citizens, and do hereby declare our opposition to their existence.

The republican party being in favor of protecting the products of American labor, also demands the protection of American laborers, and is therefore unalterably opposed to unrestrained Chinese immigration and to the importation of all foreign contract labor; and believe that such laws should be enacted as will give protection to our laboring men against such competition, and secure to them the wages and labor to which they are rightfully entitled. We believe also in such legislation as will ever protect the laborer in the preservation of his rights and secure to him safety in his employment.

We condemn the democratic members of congress from this state for their willing submission to the dictation of southern democratic members and for their unreasonable and disloyal action upon "the refunding of the direct tax bill" passed by the senate, and which legally and justly by its provisions would have turned into our state treasury nearly half a million of dollars and would have reduced the burdens of Michigan taxpayers so much.

We also arraign the democratic party for its criminal insincerity in indorsing the Mills bill and nominating candidates who have declared their opposition thereto. Its pretended love of party and the barter and sale of its principles and the name of democracy to a meaningless fusion for the sake of votes. Its indefensible action in keeping Dakota from the sisterhood of states. The scurrilous vetoes of pension bills; its incompetency and failure to reduce the surplus, and for the prostitution of the civil service so soon following the glowing declaration of the newly-elected democratic president, are but a few of their inconsistencies.

We invite the intelligent voters of Michigan from the unnumbered callings to an examination of the record and principles of the republican party, and we solicit the co-operation of all who believe in the continued industrial progress of our state, and in the protection of labor, the farm and the workshop, and against the dangers threatened them.

After the adoption of the platform, State Senator Babcock, from the committee on resolutions, reported that the Palmer resolution introduced the day previous had been modified by the committee. He read the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer has informed the republicans of this state that it is his duty to retire to private life at the expiration of his present term of office, therefore

Resolved, That by the retirement of Senator Palmer the legislative department of this government will lose the services of a wise statesman, a gallant champion and an earnest and steadfast upholder of republican principles and ideas. We appreciate and commend his labors in behalf of the rivers and harbors of Michigan and the whole northwest, and in particular his recent sturdy fight to secure for the homesteaders of the upper peninsula their full rights to their lands, which entitles him to the gratitude of the people of this state. While as republicans we deeply regret Senator Palmer's determination, we shall expect to continue to have the benefit of his advice and counsel at all times, and especially during the campaign, and to share with him the pleasure of victory.

While the convention was at work Hon. James McMillan was discovered in the audience. He was asked to come to the platform, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. He said:

I thank you, gentlemen, and I wish to congratulate you on the nominations you have made. They are remarkably good nominations. Mr. Luce, who ran so well last year, will run a great deal better this year, notwithstanding the boodle and Burt and the stradle platform. Michigan is no longer a doubtful state. Talking with a gentleman in New York the other day, I told him that Michigan was good for 7,000 to 10,000 in ordinary years, but in presidential years was good for 20,000 or 30,000. I thank you for the reception.

After cheers for Harrison and Morton and the state ticket nominated, the convention adjourned.

Dr. Mary Walker demanded that a fellow passenger in a treasury department elevator put out his cigar. He replied: "When you take off trousers and put on petticoats I will put out my cigar."

STATE NEWS.

K. OF L. ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

The state assembly K. of L. convened in Jackson on the 7th inst with about one hundred delegates present, Master Workman J. E. Barnes of Lansing, in the chair. A committee on credentials was appointed consisting of Charles Hasse of Lansing; Joseph B. Allen of Holland; A. E. Lawrence of Coleman. Recess then taken until afternoon. Upon calling to order of the afternoon session the report of the committee on credentials was received, after which the master workman delivered an able address in which he recommends that the state assembly be given sole jurisdiction over the order in the state; that a legislative committee be appointed to go to Lansing and work in the interest of labor bills; that a state lecturer be placed in the field to give open lectures on the aims and objects of the association. He advocated strongly the educational features of the order as being of the greatest value in attaining the objects sought by the organization, and he spoke in the highest terms of the way the organization has been conducted in this state.

Committees on finance, resolutions and deceased members were appointed. The report of Mr. Grennell, statistican, complained of the lack of interest shown for collecting statistics, and declared that strikes and the use of dynamite with their attendant horrors might be avoided if people were only better informed. The report was divided into the consideration of nine phases of the labor question—transportation, money, taxation, machinery, child-labor, tariff reform, lien laws and fewer hours of labor. Forty assemblies replied, their answers showing a diversity of opinion. The tariff was given considerable attention. The statistician declared that what labor gains in one way (in wages) it loses in another. The report was adopted.

An open meeting was held in the evening at which speeches on the labor question were made by T. B. Barry, Joseph Labadie, Charles Hasse and a number of others.

The forenoon of the second day was occupied with routine work.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the calling of a labor congress at an early date in the interest of the toilers; advocating strongly the Henry George theory of a single land tax; demanding of the legislature the enactment of a law for a secret ballot similar to the Australian system; insisting that workingmen should be paid in cash weekly; favoring uniformity in text books, and demanding that books be provided by the state; demanding the repeal of the Baker conspiracy law; urging local statisticians to greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties; advising all true Knights to use their political influence to further the principles of the organization with all political parties; advocating the fostering of education as the foundation of true progress; instructing the delegates to the general assembly to favor the repeal of section 50 of the constitution, also to favor district assemblies coming under the jurisdiction of the state assemblies.

The Wyandotte local assembly was given the privilege of withdrawing for the purpose of attaching itself to district assembly 50.

The delegates visited the prison in a body in the afternoon.

At the evening session officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Master Workman, Chas. Hasse, Lansing; foremam, Ed. Van Winkle, Battle Creek; secretary, T. M. Sheriff, Kalamazoo; treasurer, H. I. Allen, Schoolcraft; statistician, Henry L. Schulte, Lansing; executive board—S. E. Kirkby, Springville; James O'Grady, Saginaw; James P. Allen, Holland; Wesley Emery, Lansing; Louis P. Granger, Jackson.

Delegates to general assembly: H. T. Allen, Schoolcraft; J. H. Morrow, Adrian; alternates: Mrs. Marion Todd, Albion; A. F. Shafer, Grand Rapids.

Resolutions were introduced protesting against the election of millionaires to the United States senate.

Adjourned to meet in Detroit the first Tuesday in August, 1889.

Michigan Crops.

The Michigan monthly crop report was issued from the office of secretary of state on the 9th inst., and is made up from reports of 861 correspondents. The yield of wheat promises to be much in excess of the earlier estimate and will probably exceed 18,000,000 bushels as a total yield. The quality of the berry is fully up to the average.

Oats promise a yield of thirty-six bushels per acre in the southern counties, twenty-nine in the central and twenty-one in the northern.

The condition of corn is about 92 per cent.; potatoes, 92; meadows and pastures, 75; clover sowed this year, 82. Since August 1 the heavy rains have improved the crops, bringing them fully up to the average. Hay has yielded about 75 per cent. of an average crop. Apples promise 70 per cent. of an average crop in southern and 80 per cent. in the central counties.

The total amount of wheat reported marketed for the year ending July 31, is 13,811,-993 bushels. Estimates show the amount of the old crop in farmers' hands not to exceed 700,000 bushels.

Michigan's Tribute.

Gov. Luce issued the following proclamation on the 8th nst:

To the People of Michigan: Gallant Phil Sheridan is dead. That soldier "without fear and without reproach" departed this life at Norquitt, Mass. Sunday evening, August 5. Michigan, and especially the Second cavalry, whose colonel he was, will mourn him as one of its own. During the rebellion where Sheridan lead, victory found a resting place, and no plan of his was so daring that men did not willingly execute it. His love for his men was equalled only by the respect and love of the men for him. Let us cherish his memory, remembering that in him was found the noblest type of the patriot soldier.

As a mark of respect the flags on all public buildings of this state will be displayed at half mast until Monday evening, the 13th inst. C. G. LUCE.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

Chief Borgman of the Detroit police force has issued an order prohibiting music in saloons, under the following state law: Sec. 2273: It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, offer to sell or have in his possession any of the liquors mentioned in sections 1 and 2 in any concert hall, variety show, theater or other place of amusement, nor in any rooms in any building opening into any such concert hall, variety show, theater or other place of amusement.

Six servant girls at the Kalamazoo insane asylum have quit because they found a mouse in the bread, and had been given meat that was badly tainted. Also because they did not have vegetables as often as desired.

Fred Darling, who was sent to the state prison for burglary, from Calhoun county, on a two years' sentence, died of consumption recently. His time would have been out a few days later.

Stephen C. Hall, formerly a rich lumberman of Muskegon, fell from an embankment at Minneapolis the other day, and was instantly killed.

August 28 there will be an examination of candidates for West Point held at Bay City.

J. W. Shetler of Canton, O., died suddenly at Bay View the other day.

Frank Sweeney of Dansville, was killed by the cars at East Tawas, the other morning.

Some one poisoned with Paris green nine Holstein cattle for R. L. King of Waterford. Worth $500.

Willie Morrison, aged 12, fell 30 feet from top of a tree at Port Huron, fracturing his skull. He cannot recover.

Anthony McCoy fell under the cars near Ionia, and was completely decapitated.

The Twenty-third regiment and Midland county veterans held a joint reunion at Stanton on the 7th inst. The next reunion of the Twenty-third will be held at May, Tuscola county. The officers for the coming year are: F. H. Kitchen of Mayville, president; B. W. Hustan of Vassar, vice-president; Charles E. McAllister of Flint, secretary; and George W. Buckingham of Flint, orator. The officers of the soldiers' and sailors' association for the next year are: President, J. W. Snell; vice-president, William Simmons; secretary, W. W. Allen; treasurer, William Donelson.

The eighth annual reunion of Lamphere's battery was held at Coldwater, August 8. Thirty veterans answered to roll call and had a solid good time without any formal programme. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, T. F. Garvin, Elkhart; vice-presidents, S. H. Frank, Toledo; David Douglass, Fremont, Ind.; Wm. Palmer, Ransom, Mich.; secretary, E. E. Lewis, Coldwater; treasurer, Wm. Hurst, Coldwater; assistant treasurer, Somers Leland, Quincy; executive committee, Aaron Van Antwerp, Coldwater; Monroe Barney, Kalamazoo; Seymour Clawson, Logansport, Ind.; Richard Hart, Ransom. An elegant banquet at the Southern Michigan hotel in the evening closed the reunion. Next year the reunion will be held at Ransom, Hillsdale county, August 14.

Henry H. Winsor, bookkeeper for the Grand River transportation company of Grand Rapids, is missing, with about $400 of the concern's cash.

Rob Watson, conductor on a logging train, was run over and killed by the cars near Alger the other morning.

Gen. Alger is president of a rolling mill company at Lima, Ohio, with a capital of $50,000.

Thurman will attend the mass meeting in Port Huron on the 22d inst.

Lee's planing mill in East Saginaw, considerable residence property and lumber were destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. In spite of the combined efforts of the fire departments of the two Saginaws and Bay City property to the amount of $133,000 was destroyed.

William Q. Daily, an old resident of Lapeer, was found dead in his barn the other morning. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from accidental shooting.

Mrs. Addison Carmichael has been released from Hillsdale county jail on $2,000 bail. She is accused of poisoning her husband.

Gen. Alger attended the funeral of Gen. Sheridan.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association: Grand spiritual advisor, Rt. Rev. H. J. Richter, Grand Rapids; president, Andrew W. Kelly, Detroit; first vice-president, John McGoff, Kalamazoo; second vice-president, Frank McGraw, Grand Rapids; treasurer, Edward A. Doyle, Detroit; secretary, John H. Breen, Detroit; marshal, Owen Sullivan, Sault Ste Marie; guard, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ann Arbor. Trustees—Alex. Chapoton, jr., Detroit, and John Clancy (to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. W. Kelly and John T. Foxen). Representatives to supreme council—L. J. McHugh, Rev. P. I. Heart, John P. Jaminet; alternates—M. J. McHugh, J. J. McHugh, A. E. Doyle.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Business Men's Association held in Cheboygan the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Frank Wells, Lansing; first vice-president, H. Chambers, Cheboygan; second vice-president, C. Strong, Kalamazoo; secretary, E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids; treasurer, L. W. Sprague, Greenville. Executive board—C. L. Whitney, Muskegon; Frank Hamilton, Traverse City; N. H. Blair, Lowell; C. T. Bridgeman, Flint; Hiram Delano, Allegan; local secretary, P. J. Connell, Muskegon.

It is expected that Gen. Harrison will soon visit northern Michigan.

The black charger on which Gen. Sheridan rode on his famous ride to Winchester came from Port Huron.

Dr. E. W. Peck, an old resident of Pontiac, is dead.

Martha Hause, a Polish woman, was cut in two by a Grand Rapids & Indiana freight train in front of the Arlington House in Petoskey the other afternoon. No blame is attached to the railroad men.

Henry Crittenden, a farmer living near Howell, went to sleep on the D. L. & N. track and received injuries from a passing train that may prove fatal.

Prof. O. J. Stillwell of Alma was married the other afternoon to Miss Kittie Chapman. Both are well-known professors of Volapuk.

By direction of Judge Grant, the Michigan gold company of Cleveland, gets possession of the Michigan gold mine of Ishpeming, but the case will be appealed immediately by Geo. Grummett, the contesting claimant, and carried to the supreme court. This will delay all operations for a month or so longer.

The Ninth Michigan Infantry reunion was held at Grand Ledge August 9. The next reunion will be held at Fowlerville in 1889. The following executive committee was elected for the ensuing year: George L. Fisher, Fowlerville; George Graham of Lansing; E. G. Lyman of Leslie. The time for the next meeting was left with the committee.

The Saginaw postoffice was robbed of $1,551 in stamps, the other morning.

There are more than 900 patients at the Kalamazoo asylum.

A soldiers' encampment will be held at Stoney Lake, near Oxford, Aug. 28.

The Calumet & Hecla's product for July was 2,756 tons, 974 pounds. The August product will probably be the largest in the history of this great copper poducer, as considerable rock will be furnished from the old mine.

Paw Paw will have a $100,000 roller mill in operation by October 15.

One hundred Italians undertook to run things on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road at Marquette the other day They were noisy and attempted to go into the ladies' coach. Brakeman Jones refused them admittance and they at once pitched into him. He fought them back to the smoker, when they overpowered him and tried to throw him through the window. His face and head were badly cut with glass. Mr. Jones then got hold of an iron stove shaker and waded into the mob. The passengers and trainmen joined in and the Italians were pounded into submission and shut into the smoker. During the melee picks and knives were freely used and several persons were seriously injured. The ring leaders are now in jail.

Mr. Lachta, chief engineer of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, has been ordered to go ahead and build the road to Duluth. This means that it is not proposed to longer get into Duluth over the Northern Pacific connection now made at Iron River.

Dennis Hubert, a youth of 14 from near Attica, had his right foot crushed at Oxford, necessitating amputation. He tried to get on board a moving train.

The walls of an old building on Randolph street, Detroit, fell in the other afternoon. Several men were buried in the ruins, one of whom was taken out dead.

A feature of the soldiers' and sailors' reunion in Saginaw City was the dedication of the monument erected in Oakwood cemetery by James N. Penoyer Post. Gov. Luce delivered the address.

A stranger stepped into the tobacco store of Emil Shuneman in Saginaw City, and inquired for a cigarmaker, Christ Meyer, who worked there some two years ago. He then asked Mr. Shuneman to step in next door and have a glass of beer. On returning to the store Mr. Shuneman found that $60 had been taken from the cash drawer of his safe. The stranger had also disappeared.

A surveying party of eight men, headed by Jerry Boynton, have the survey completed between Battle Creek and Hastings, for the extension of the Lowell & Hastings road to Battle Creek, and farther south.

It now looks as if the Michigan monuments at Gettysburg would not be ready for dedication before Oct. 10 or 15. The idea originally was to have the dedication about Sept. 10, but the heaviest contractor is going to delay matters on account of his inability to finish his job.

Grosvenor & Co. of Jonesville will remodel their flouring mill and make the capacity 125 barrels a day.

Charles A. Breton of Michigan gets a promotion above his present $1,000 job, in the land office at Washington.

Jackson authorities will purchase a fine old home in that city, which will be used as a city hospital, paying $4,400 for it.

Hon. J. W. Turner of Coldwater is dead. He had lived in Coldwater since 1848.

Hon. H. C. Sherwood of Watervliet died died suddenly of appoplexy the other morning.

Malcom Hendrie Montague, who with J. D. Wilson established the Montague iron works in 1875, is dead.

Fred M. Watson, nightwatchman at the "sink-hole" about two miles east of Clarksville, on the Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit railroad, was killed the other night by the locomotive of train No. 15 from the east. The body was horribly mutilated.

Gov. Luce has appointed William E. Grove circuit judge of Kent county, vice Montgomery, resigned.

The charges against Prosecuting Attorney Mills of Roscommon county, are not sustained, and the governor has dismissed the case and requested Mr. Mills to remain in office.

Milo H. Dakin, the expelled member of the legislature, has been expelled from the chairmanship of the Saginaw county committee of the united labor party.

Some cowardly cur went into John Young's pasture near Port Huron, the other night, and hit his horse in the head with an axe, splitting open the skull so that the brain was exposed.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad extension to Michigamme and Republic is completed.

L. D. Staples of Portland, offers to send samples of the new Everett's high grade wheat to who ever will ask for it and enclose a stamp for postage. Mr. Staples says the wheat has given wonderful results.

Rodney Mason of Detroit has begun suit against George F. Smith purifier company, Jackson, for $12,000, which he claims as unpaid salary for legal services.

Mrs. Catherine Cotillier has been held for trial at East Saginaw, for alleged attempt to burn house of neighbor named Hopson while family were absent.

Prof. Frederick A. Parker of Dubuque, Ia., who recently committed suicide at San Francisco, was principal of the East Saginaw high school about four years ago.

A tramp was killed by the cars near Lee the other morning. An envelope found on his person bore the name of S. Saulsbury, and another was addressed to Mattie Copeland.

A famous spring of pure water has been discovered near Yorkville, Kalamazoo county, the temperature of which is 38 degrees above zero every day in the year

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. George Gibson of the Fifth Inf., en route to San Francisco, died at Las Vegas, N. M., very suddenly the other day.

During the last six months 54,000 immigrants arrived in Ontario, 40,000 coming to the United States.

Macon, Ga., had an $100,000 fire Aug. 8.

Mrs. Joseph B. Swift, the renowned hospital nurse and soldier's friend, died at Chelsea, Mass., on the 8th inst.

Rev. J. W. Hanford, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephen's mission, Dak., was thrown from a mowing machine the other day. He was badly mangled and bled to death before assistance could be procured.

Capt. John H. Strain died recently at Rockville, Md., aged 70 years. He participated in the Santa Fe expedition, serving as captain. Subsequently he was with Gen. Sam Houston, to whom he was related, in Mexico and Texas. His wife and six children survive him.

A mixed train on the Fairland branch of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road was thrown from the track the other morning near Morgantown by a broken rail. The baggage car and the single passenger coach rolled down a thirty-foot embankment, and every person in the car with one exception received injuries No one was killed outright but one or two may die.

One hundred and ten thousand acres of coal land in Las Anim and Huerfano counties, Colorado, have been sold to a Pennsylvania syndicate for a million and a half dollars. The land was the property of 900 claimants.

Charles Woolford, past grand master of the soverign lodge of the world, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died in Louisville, Ky., the other day. He was born in Philadelphia and was, in 1838, initiated into the order where he was so well known. He leaves a valuable collection of Odd Fellows' literature.

Four ladies and a little girl were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at New Castle, Pa., the other morning.

A large portion of the business portion of Litchfield, Conn., was destroyed by fire August 9.

The main building of Wells college, Aurora, where Mrs. Cleveland was educated, burned the other night. It will be rebuilt.

Three hundred men, employed at the axle works at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the largest of the kind in the country, have struck because scab labor is employed.

Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been in Europe for the past 14 months, reached New York on the 10th inst. He was tendered a grand reception by the republican club. Distinguished men from all sections of the country were present.

A train of coal cars in a shaft at Wilkesbarre, Pa., ran into a boy mule driver, and drove his head into his mule's abdomen. The mule died but the boy lives.

Experiments conducted at the Chicago stock yards have proved beyond doubt that Texas cattle fever is contagious.

An attempt to run a Union Pacific excursion train, from Omaha to Lincoln, Neb., back on the Burlington track, the other day, caused a wholesale fight at Lincoln, and many shots were fired. The train did not run on the "Q" track.

The magnificent building of the convent of the Sacred Heart in New York City, was burned the other day, at a loss of $300,000. The 125 nuns in the building escaped.

After all the commissioners have done they seem not to have been able to induce the Indians to cede any part of their reservations. So many promises have been broken by the government that the Indians prefer to cling to what they have rather than rely on the offers of the present commissioners for future gifts.

Gov. Hill has granted a respite from Aug. 17 to 21 to Daniel Lyons, condemned to be hung, on the ground that it is a bad custom to have all executions occur on Fridays, and that other days should be occasionally designated.

James A. Wright of Philadelphia; C. A. Hall of Marshall, Texas; A. Wright of Toronto, Can., and Morris L. Wheat of Colfax, Ia., comprising the traveling educational board of the knights of labor, have received final instructions, and will begin their labors at once, continuing without interruption until November.

The heaviest pine deal ever made in Wisconsin, has just been completed. The T. B. Scott lumber company of Merrill, sold to Milwaukee parties a tract of standing pine on Prairie river, estimated to contain 90,-000,000 feet, for a consideration of $550,000. A new mill will be built near Pelican and the timber manufactured there.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The cardroom hands in the mills at Blackburn, Eng., have notified the masters that unless they are granted an advance of 10 per cent, in wages they will strike. This would involve the stoppage of 150,000 looms and 1,000,000 spindles, and the disemployment of 80,000 operatives.

At an early hour the other morning the dwelling of the widow of George Caouette, in the adjacent parish of Cape St. Ignace, P. Q., was consumed by fire and five of her children perished in the flames. Only three people escaped from the burning building and two of them are reported badly scorched. The children's ages ranged from 5 to 17 years.

Two vessels were lost and 24 seamen drowned by a collision in Valparaiso harbor Aug. 7.

The high court of Forresters, sitting at Reading, Eng., has carried by a vote of 403 to 93 a motion revoking the powers of the subsidiary high court of America, and suspending American courts until they comply with the rules regarding the admission of colored persons.

Italians in Canada are moving to prevent importation of pauper Italians into Canada.

Prince Bismarck has expressed the greatest pleasure at the result of the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar, and says it will have the effect of establishing relations of confidence between them, by means of which, as far as human calculation goes, peace, lasting many years, will be inaugurated.

Fifteen communists in Paris have been sentenced to prison for terms varying from 15 days to four months.

English imports and exports each increased over eight million pounds sterling during July.

A bill passed over the king's veto reduces Hawaiian army to less than one hundred men.

By the bursting of a reservoir in Valparaiso, the city was flooded, and 200 people drowned.

Parnell will prosecute the London Times in the Scotch courts.

A Catholic newspaper announces that a princess, a near relative of Queen Victoria, has been converted to Romanism. The statement has aroused considerable curiosity as to the identity of the royal lady and conjecture is pretty evenly divided as between Princess Louise and the aged Duchess of Cambridge, though the latter is oftenest fixed as the person alluded to by the paper.

In France the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly. There is a large government cigar factory at Lillie, and now 600 of the women employed therein have struck against the quality of tobacco leaf furnished, claiming that it is so poor that they cannot make cigars with it that will pass inspection.

Minister Lothrop and family have left St. Petersburg for the United States.

Gen. Von Moltke has been placed on the retired list of the army Gen. Von Walderssee succeeds him. Emperor William has written Gen. Von Moltke a gracious and affectionate letter nominating him president of the country defense.

Direct railway service between Paris and Constantinople was opened Aug. 13. A grand banquet was given at Sofia in honor of the event, Prince Ferdinand presiding.

The national reform association has passed resolutions urging the acknowledgment of God and Christ in the constitution.

An official dispatch received from Massowah says: Three hundred and fifty auxiliary troops, under the command of Italian officers, have been destroyed by Abyssinians. The killed included all the officers. An attack was being made by the auxiliaries upon Saganati. The catastrophe was due to treachery on the part of native allies who joined the enemy during the fighting.

The G. A. R. Tribute.

Commander-in-Chief Rea, G. A. R., has issued general order No. 11. It is a fitting tribute to the life and services of Gen. Sheridan. It says that during the year ending March 31, 1888, 4,123 G. A. R. comrades have died, among whom Sheridan stands most conspicuous. The colors at the national and department headquarters are ordered to be draped and the customary badge of mourning worn for 40 days.

Chattanooga's Loss.

The business portion of Chattanooga, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., the property loss amounting to about $400,000. While the fire was in progress a wall fell in, burying five men in the ruins. They were taken out dead and mangled beyond recognition.

EARTH TO EARTH.

The Last Sad Rites Over the Remains of Gen. Sheridan.

Cardinal Gibbon's Address.

Gen. Sheridan's remains reached Washington on the 10th inst., and lay in state until the hour for the funeral the next day.

The last sad rites were performed according to the ordinances of the Roman Catholic church. The event was marked by a general suspension of public business, the ceremonies throughout were in perfect accord with the character of the man, and there was an almost unmilitary simplicity in all the arrangements.

The principal burial services were held in St. Matthews' church. As soon as the church was opened those bearing cards of admission were permitted by the police cordon to enter the square in which the church is located. At the entrance to the church were a number of military officers who acted as ushers, and seated the people as fast as they arrived. Among the most prominent to arrive first was Secretary Fairchild, who was escorted to a seat near the front. A few minutes later, Secretary Vilas and Postmaster General Dickinson arrived. Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sherman came a few minutes later, and were seated to the left hand side aisle. At 9:45 Mrs. Sheridan, leaning on the arm of Col. M. V. Sheridan, and preceded by Capt. Lawton, as usher, appeared, and they were shown seats in chairs placed in front of the first pew.

John Sherman followed, accompanied by two women of the family. Gen. and Mrs. Rucker, the parents of Mrs. Sheridan, came next, and were ushered to seats immediately behind Mrs. Sheridan. The personal staff of Gen. Sheridan and the physicians who attended him during his illness occupied pews in the rear of the relatives. A few moments later the President and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom arrived. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present. About 200 army men of varying rank, dressed in their bright uniforms, were present. Many of these wore medals of honor and special decorations. The judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan and Solicitor General Jenks, while Speaker Carlisle, Senators Ingalls, Evarts, Allison, Blackburn, Paddock, Edmunds, Chandler and Reps. Stahlnecker and Mahoney represented congress.

A number of Michigan people were present. Postmaster-General Dickinson sat near the President. General Alger, who, 25 years ago, had served with Sheridan, was among the many who had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. Senator Palmer and Congressman Brewer were together in the rear of the church Congressmen Whiting, O'Donnell and Seymour got seats, and the other Michigan people were in the standing crowd which filled the isles at the doors. Assisting in the solemn mass was Detroit's new bishop, Dr. Foley, whose particular duty was to say the final burial service over Sheridan's coffin as it was lowered into the ground.

Promptly at 9:50, Rev. Fr. Mackin, celebrant, and Frs. Kervick and Ryan as deacons, preceded by a number of altar boys and acolytes, forming a procession, emerged from the sacristy and began a solemn requiem mass for the dead. Cardinal Gibbons occupied a throne to the left of the altar. The service was most solemn and impressive. The choir sang Schmidt's mass. At the offertory the hymn "Jesu Salvator Mundi" was sung with grand effect. At the special request of Mrs. Sheridan the usual orchestral accompaniments were omitted.

At the conclusion of the mass, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons ascended the pulpit, and after announcing as his text "How is the valiant man fallen that delivered Israel," in clear ringing tones delivered the following address. He said:

Well might the children of Israel bewail their great captain, who led them so often to battle and victory, and well may this nation grieve for the loss of the mighty chieftain whose mortal remains now lie before us.

In every village and town of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, his name is uttered with sorrow and his great deeds recorded with admiration.

The death of Gen. Sheridan will be lamented, not only by the north, but also by the south. I know their chivalry. I know their magnanimity; their warm and affectionate nature; and I am sure that the sons of the southland, especially those who fought in the late war, will join in the general lamentation, and will lay a garland of mourning upon the bier of the great general—and this universal sympathy, coming from all sections of the country, irrespective of party lines, is easily accounted for when we consider that under an overruling Providence, the war in which Gen. Sheridan took so conspicuous a part, has resulted in increased blessings to every state of our common country.

In surveying the life of Gen. Sheridan, it seems to me that these were his prominent features and the salient points in his character—undaunted heroism, combined with gentleness of disposition. Strong as a lion in war, gentle as a lamb in peace. Bold, daring, fearless, undaunted, unhesitating, his courage rising with the danger, ever fertile in resource, ever prompt in execution; his rapid movements never impelled by a blind impulse, but ever prompted by a calculating mind. I have neither the time nor the ability to dwell upon his military career from the time he left West Point till the close of the war. Let me select one incident which reveals to us his quickness of conception and readiness of execution. I refer to his famous ride in the valley of Virginia.

As he is advancing along the road he sees his routed army rushing pell-mell towards him. Quick as thought—by the glance of his eye, by the power of his words, by the strength of his will, he hurls back that living stream on the enemy, and snatches victory from the jaws of defeat.

How bold in war, how gentle in peace! On some few occasions in Washington I had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Sheridan socially, in private circles. I was forcibly struck by his gentle disposition, his amiable manner, his unassuming deportment, his eye beaming with good nature, and his voice scarcely raised above a whisper. I said to myself, "Is this bashful man and retiring citizen the great general of the American army? Is this the hero of so many battles?"

Those who were admitted into the inner circle of Gen. Sheridan's home need not be told that it was a peaceful and happy one. He was a fond husband and affectionate father, and lovingly devoted to his wife and children. I hope I am not trespassing upon the sacred privacy of domestic life when I state that the general's sickness was accelerated, if not aggravated, by a fatiguing journey which he made in order to be home in time to assist at a domestic celebration in which one of his children was the central figure.

Above all, Gen. Sheridan was a christian. He died fortified by the consolations of religion, having his trust in the saving mercies of our Redeemer, and a humble hope in a blessed immortality.

Comrades and companions of the illustrious dead, take hence your great leader; bear him to his last resting place; carry him gently, lovingly; and though you may not hope to attain to his exalted rank, you will strive at least to emulate him by the integrity of your private life; by your devotion to your country and by upholding the honor of your military profession.

The cardinal's allusions to the personal life of Gen. Sheridan brought tears into the eyes of many, and even old weather-beaten veterans seemed to be affected.

When the cardinal concluded the priests and seminarians and altar boys, with the cardinal occupying a seat at the head of the catafalque, gathered about the bier. The cardinal burned incense about the casket and sprinkled it with holy water. He then pronounced the absolution, the seminarians chanted the benedictus, and the services of the Catholic church over the body of Gen. Sheridan, this side of the grave, were at an end.

The casket was then placed on the shoulders of the eight sergeants from troop B., who have been with the remains as a guard of honor since their arrival, and were conveyed to the caisson at the door of the church.

It was about one o'clock when the procession reached the cemetery at Arlington. Arrived at the grave, Rt. Rev. Jno. S. Foley, bishop-elect of Detroit, conducted the services, which were brief. They included consecration of the ground and the simple rites of the Catholic church. At the conclusion of the religious services the light artillery fired a military salute of 15 guns, and the foot artillery fired three volleys of musketry. The bugle call for "taps" rang out on the clear air, over the heads of the hushed assembly, and the services were over.

One of the brightest and most earnest of the students at the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville was formerly what is known as a "street fakir." He finds that his experience in lauding the virtues of patent medicines before street crowds has been of great help in developing his oratorical powers for the pulpit.

A Chinese lantern tied to a kite that was poised in mid-air caused a sensation among the negroes of Augusta, Ga., a few nights ago. The uncanny light dancing in the heavens terrified them, and their cries and prayers are said to have been woeful to hear. One old woman prophesied that it was a warning to them to all repent.

THE TRAGEDY ENDED.

Hugh M. Brooks, Alias Maxwell, Hanged.

Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, was hanged in St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th inst. for the murder of his friend Charles Arthur Preller in that city.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

At about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of April 14, 1885, a most startling discovery was made at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, by a trunk dealer who had been called in to open a suspicious looking trunk found in room No. 144. The trunk was the property of a man who had registered on March 31 as Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D. On opening the trunk the body of a man was discovered jammed into the box in a distorted position, with the head to one side and the knees drawn up as close as possible. The police were immediately notified and an investigation made. At first the body was supposed to be that of Maxwell, but further investigation proved it to be that of Maxwell's companion, who had lately joined him and was registered as "C. Arthur Preller, London, England."

The corpse was almost nude. Not a feature of the countenance was recognizable, being so discolored and distorted. Just beside the head was pasted a piece of white paper with the inscription, "So perish all traitors to the great cause." Clothes and other possessions, including an empty chloroform bottle which was identified by a druggist as having been bought by Maxwell, pointed to Maxwell as the man who had committed the crime. The day after the discovery of the crime it was well established that Maxwell had left St. Louis on the morning of April 6 for San Francisco, after carefully circulating the information that he was going east by the Vandalia. A number of passengers on the western train positively identified the man on the westbound train as Maxwell. A telegram was immediately sent to San Francisco to the chief of police putting him on his guard, and a diligent search for the fugitive was made. This developed the fact that the man had taken passage in the City of Sydney, which left for New Zealand on Sunday, the 12th of August. Extradition papers were secured from Secretary of State Bayard, and Consul Gamble at Auckland, New Zealand, was cabled to secure Maxwell's arrest on his arrival at that place. Officers went out on a tender to the steamer Sydney, attended by the consul, and aroused Maxwell from a deep sleep to place him under arrest. Even on awakening he preserved the assumed French accent which he had adopted on the train from St. Louis. With the money taken from Preller he obtained counsel to resist extradition, but was finally turned over to the detectives. On the 17th of August he arrived in St. Louis. His trial was begun on the 10th of the following May, and a verdict of guilty rendered on the 5th of June, 1886. An appeal was taken to the state supreme court, where the case was affirmed, though the employment of a detective to obtain a confession from Maxwell was severely censured. The case was then taken to the United States supreme court, and there also the efforts to obtain a new trial failed.

The state supreme court appointed July 13, 1888, for the execution of Maxwell. A further respite until August 10th inst., was secured, however, and meantime a request for further postponement of the hanging was obtained from Lord Salisbury, the English premier, but after hearing the case, Gov. Morehouse decided that the law must take its course.

Maxwell's father came to St. Louis from Hyde to see him, and at once began to work to save his son's life, bringing forward all his masonic influence and all of his financial resources, ruining himself and his family, in fact, to secure for his son all the assistance the law would give him. The murderer's mother and sister also came later from England to aid in saving his neck, and with his father have for months devoted themselves to that end.

Henry Landgraff, who shot his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, on the evening of March 5, 1885, was hanged at the same time with Brooks.

HOVEY FOR GOVERNOR.

Indiana Republicans Place Him at the Head of the Ticket.

The Indiana republican state convention assembled in Indianapolis on the 8th inst. The usual form of organization, appointment of committees, etc., was gone through with.

The platform was then read by Chairman Cumbach. It opens by expressing grateful pride in the nomination of Gen. Harrison at Chicago, and pledges to the nominees of the national convention united and successful support. On national questions the national platform is indorsed. The platform then goes into state affairs at great length. Crimes against the ballot box are denounced; the gerrymander of the state, it declares, must be repudiated, and the action of the democrats in the last general assembly is denounced as revolutionary and criminal; the alleged election of a United States senator was accomplished by fraud and force. All kinds of legislation for the benefit of labor is favored, and on the temperance question the principle of local option is considered the proper thing. Liberal pensions are favored and the democrats in congress are denounced for defeating the tax-refunding bill.

The platform was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution welcoming James G. Blaine on his arrival.

The work of nominating a state ticket was at once commenced, and resulted in the choice of A. P. Hovey of Evansville for governor. For lieutenant-governor Rev. Ira Chase, "the fighting parson," was nominated by acclamation. The balance of the ticket was made up in this order: Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge Silas Coffey, Judge J. G. Berkshire, Judge Walter Olds; secretary of state, Charles L. Griffin; auditor of state, Bruce Carr; attorney-general, L. T. Michener; treasurer of state, J. A. Lemiecke; superintendent of public instruction, M. L. LaFolette; reporter of the supreme court, John L. Griffith.

During the convention, Gen. Harrison was present and upon his appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After ten minutes the noise subsided and General Harrison addressed the convention. "This enthusiastic and kindly reception," he said, "crowns a long series of friendly acts on the part of my republican friends of Indiana. To have your confidence is very grateful to me; to be worthy of your confidence is the highest ambition I can set before me. [Applause.] Whatever may befall me, I feel that my fellow citizens of Indiana have crowned me and made me forever their debtor." He then paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Gen. Sheridan, and referring to Blaine's home-coming, spoke of him as "that great republican and that great American," and expressed the hope that "we shall not be disappointed in hearing his powerful voice in Indiana before the campaign is old."

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$ 86	@	86½
" Red	87	@	87½
CORN, per bu	44	@	45
OATS, " "	29	@	31
BARLEY,	1 25	@	1 30
MALT	95	@	1 00
TIMOTHY SEED	2 50	@	2 55
CLOVER SEED, per bag	4 10	@	4 15
FEED,	13 00	@	13 50
FLOUR—Michigan patent	4 95	@	5 00
Michigan roller	4 50	@	4 60
Minnesota patent	5 00	@	5 05
Minnesota bakers'	4 50	@	4 60
Rye per bu	47	@	48
APPLES, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
BEANS, picked	2 15	@	2 20
" unpicked	1 75	@	1 95
BEESWAX	28	@	30
BUTTER	12	@	17
CHEESE, per lb	9½	@	10
DRIED APPLES, per lb	6½	@	7½
EGGS, per doz	14	@	15
HONEY, per lb	14	@	16
HOPS per lb	13	@	18
HAY, per ton, clover	11 00	@	12 00
" " timothy	14 00	@	15 00
MALT, per bu	90	@	1 05
ONIONS, per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
POTATOES, per bbl	1 40	@	1 75
BLACKBERRIES per bu	3 25	@	3 50
RASPBERRIES per bu	2 75	@	3 00
HUCKLEBERRIES, per bu	2 75	@	3 00
PEARS, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
PEACHES, per bu	1 50	@	2 00
POULTRY—Chickens, live	8	@	9
Geese	6	@	7
Turkeys	10	@	11
Ducks per lb	7	@	8
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	15 50	@	15 75
Family	16 25	@	17 00
Extra mess beef	7 50	@	7 75
Lard	7	@	8
Hams	11	@	12
Shoulders	8	@	8½
Bacon	10	@	10½
Tallow, per lb	3	@	3½
HIDES—Green City per lb	3½		4½
Cured	4		5½
Salted	6½		
Sheep skins, wool	50	@	1 00

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market firm with a slight advance; steers, $5 50@6 40; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 75@3 50; Texas cattle, $1 50@$3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50.

HOGS—Market strong and higher; mixed, $5 80@6 55; common to fair, $6@$6 25; good to choice, 6 30@6 40; pigs, $5 80@6 45.

SHEEP—Market moderately active and easier; Westerns, $3 60@3 80; Texans, $3@3 75; natives, $3 50@4 50; lambs, $4@5 00.

WOOL.

Fleeces—Fine, 20@21c; medium, 14@25c; coarse, 22@25c; unwashed, unmerchantable, cotted and black, ½ off; bucks, ½ off.

Oct. 11 is fixed for prohibit on day at th Ohio centennial.