THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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It is still said that the relations between Emperor William and his mother are a good deal more than strained. Nothing but the influence of Prince Bismarck has prevented the emperor from summoning the Hohenzollern family council for the purpose of formally declaring that the late emperor's will and settlements are invalid, as his state of health should have disqualified him from ascending the throne last March. This step may yet be taken unless the Empress Victoria gives up the papers which were sent to England with the queen and which are now understood to be deposited at Windsor. The result would be that, while the public acts of Emperor Frederick would be unaffected, Emperor William would be placed in precisely the same position, so far as money goes, as if he had succeeded his grandfather; and his mother, Empress Victoria, would be reduced to the very moderate jointure of a dowager crown princess and her younger children would have their allowances greatly cut down.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who is spending the summer at her country home in Oneida county, has been greatly annoyed recently by the publication of a book on etiquette which is advertised as from her pen. The impression is produced that Miss Cleveland has viewed the contents as well as written the introduction, and authorized the use of her portrait, and it is further said that the compiler of the book is indorsed by Miss Cleveland. As a matter of fact the latter never heard of the person before, and has not authorized the use of her portrait, which was made exclusively for "The Ladies of the White House," and copyrighted with that book and separately. Miss Cleveland has protested against the use of her name in connection with a publication she never saw, but all the same the agents are traveling over the country with the book and selling it on the strength of her name.

A number of witnesses have testified before the congressional investigating committee, that the coal operators of Pennsylvania had entered into an agreement by which the labor question could be kept in their own hands. Thrice as many mines as were needed to supply the market were opened and enough labor to overstock the labor market was imported from Italy, Hungary and Poland. In this way the coal barons of America were able to reduce the price of labor to such a pittance that American workmen could not compete and thus render all strikes harmless. In the light of this testimony, an inquiry may profitably be extended into the coal mine districts of Pennsylvania, when the wretchedness of the coal miners and their families, and the causes thereof may well be brought to light.

Flannel shirts have become popular among the members of the United States senate. Senator Platt started the fashion by appearing in a blue and white fine striped shirt some time ago. Senators Beck and Blackburn at once abolished boiled shirts and the festive flannel was adopted in their place. But the astonishment of the senate was unbounded when Mr. Edmunds walked into the chamber wearing a shirt of white flannel. Senator Edmunds, the dignified, conservative iceberg from Vermont, had never before appeared among his colleagues in so free and easy a costume. Perhaps blazers and tennis shoes may yet find acceptance among our nation's law makers.

The Washington Post makes the following suggestion: There have been but few suggestions in regard to a monument to Sheridan, but it is hoped that the Grand Army of the Republic will move in the matter without delay. One dollar contributed by each member of that organization throughout the country would create a fund out of which a suitable memorial could be erected over the hero of Winchester, which would be an ornament to the beautiful city of the dead in which he now resides, and would substantially testify to the regard which the ex-soldiers entertain for the foremost cavalry officer of the union.

I. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, says it cost him $5,000 to learn that Chief Justice Fuller is an able lawyer but the lesson was convincing. Said Mr. Weston: "He was the opposing lawyer in a suit in which our bank was one of the opposing parties. We thought we had a dead sure thing, and I laughed at him before we went into court. He didn't even give us a chance to put a witness on the stand; he went to work and licked us so badly that we didn't know whether we had been a-foot or a horseback."

If the four northern counties of Idaho, containing a population of 20,000 people, were added to Washington Territory it could be admitted as a state. The inhabitants of the four counties of Idaho are anxious to be annexed to Washington Territory. Congress undoubtedly has the right to cut a slice from Idaho and add it to Washington Territory provided the inhabitants of the district in question should favor it. It is more than likely that such a move for annexation will be made.

The entrance of the remains of Gen. Sheridan into Washington was peculiarly solemn. A troop of cavalry headed the procession, and the body, in a casket covered with black velvet and draped with the flag of America, was borne on an artillery caisson, suitably guarded, no music accompanying. Washington never before witnessed on such an occasion, so impressive a spectacle.

General N. P. Banks, who resigned a highly lucrative business position to go to the front and help put down the rebellion, is now out of office and by no means well off. His place at Waltham, Mass.—his sole property—is encumbered. His party friends will make up a handsome purse, therefore, to pay his expenses in the congressional election this fall.

Palestine, Texas, is mourning over the death of her beloved ex-marshal, Charles Rogers, who was murdered recently. The only claims that Mr. Rogers could lay at the feet of Fame were that he had killed six men. This, the Texas city of biblical name, but not tendencies, considers amply sufficient to parade him before the American public as a hero.

At one of the schools for Negroes in the south the girls learn housekeeping practically by being placed four at a time and for a month at a time in a cottage, where they live and have complete control under the oversight of a matron. They keep strict account of their expenditures, practice economy and sweep, cook, wash and iron.

STATE NEWS.

ANOTHER TICKET.

Convention of the Union Labor Party. —Bolters in It.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The Union Labor party held its state convention in Detroit on the 15th inst., adopted a platform and placed a state ticket in nomination. The platform adopted is as follows:

General discontent prevails on the part of the wealth producer. Farmers are suffering from a poverty which has forced most of them to mortgage their estates, and the prices of products are so low as to offer no relief except through bankruptcy. Laborers are sinking into great dependence. Strikes are resorted to without bringing relief, because of the inability of employers in many cases to pay living wages, while more and more are driven into the street. Business men find collections almost impossible, and meantime hundreds of millions of idle public money which is needed for relief is locked up in the United States treasury or placed without interest in favored banks in grim mockery of distress. Land monopoly flourishes as never before, and more owners of soil are daily becoming tenants. Great transportation corporations still succeed in extorting their profits on watered stocks through unjust charges. The United States senate has become an open scandal, its membership being purchased by the rich in open defiance of the popular will. Various efforts are being made to squander the public money, which are designed to empty the treasury without paying the public debt. Under these and other alarming conditions, we appeal to the people of our country to come out of old party organizations, whose indifference to the public welfare is responsible for this distress, and aid the United Labor party to repeal existing class legislation and relieve the distress of our industries by demanding of the general government:

That all currency shall be issued to the people direct without the intervention of the banks, and of the same amount per capita as gave us the prosperity of 1866;

That the coinage of gold and silver shall be free and unlimited;

That all idle money in the United States treasury shall be applied to the immediate payment of the bonded debt at par.

That all unearned land grants shall be forfeited, and that of speculators seized or taken and paid for by the government at a fair price and held for actual settlers only.

That government shall loan money to the people direct on land security at as low a rate of interest as it now furnishes to the banks.

That every citizen may have a home of moderate cost exempt from taxation or execution.

That the means of transportation, communication and all mines shall be owned or controlled by the government.

The letting of convict labor to contractors should be prohibited; the contract system be abolished on public works; the hours of labor in industrial establishments be reduced commensurate with the increased production by labor-saving machinery; employes protected from bodily injury; equal pay for equal work for both sexes, and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and encouraged by law.

The foundation of a republic is in the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are driven into workshops, mines and factories are deprived of the education which should be secured to all by proper legislation.

The passage of a service pension bill to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the United States, and that the pay of the soldier of 1861 to 1865 for his services shall be made equal to that of bondholders.

A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of government on those who can best afford to pay, instead of laying it on farmers and producers, and exempting millionaires bondholders and corporations.

We demand a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

The strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the importation of subjects of foreign countries under contract.

We demand of the state:

That railroad property shall be taxed the same as that of the individual.

That railroad fare be reduced to two cents per mile and freight rates in like proportion.

That the Australian system of voting shall be adopted in Michigan.

That in order to prevent trusts, combinations and pools whose sole object is to fleece the people, legislation should be had making such conspiracies felonies, and punishable by imprisonment, as other criminals.

That the bounties given by Michigan during the war of the rebellion to her volunteers be equalized, and that the soldier of '61 receive the same as those who enlisted later.

That to prevent monopoly of land we propose to place taxes equally on unimproved and improved land in the same localities. We would make it unlawful for any alien to own or acquire lands in the United States.

We denounce the extravagance of the present state government, and demand the abolition of all useless state boards and officials and a rigid economy in the conduct of the state government.

The following is the make-up of the state ticket:

For governor, Wildman Mills of Sanilac; lieutenant-govornor, Paul Marrin of Midland; secretary of state, George McAllister of Allegan; treasurer, James T. Winne of Eaton; auditor-general, Abel N. Rowe of Jackson; attorney-general, John O. Zabel of Monroe; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. S. C. V. Emory of Ingham; member of state board of education, John Rairdon of Wayne; commissioner of state land office, Melvin W. Scott of Newaygo.

The candidates for electors are as follows: At large—Valentine A. Saph, Marine City; Benjamin Colvin, Saginaw. First District—John Heffron, Detroit; second, Charles Southland, Adrian; third, Alonzo B. Allen, Coldwater; fourth, William Hull, Three Rivers; fifth, Wm. T. Aniva, Ionia; sixth, John M. De Witt, St. Johns; seventh, George Drury, Port Hope; eighth, David Geddes, Thomastown, Saginaw county; ninth, Dr. Joseph Lamoreaux, Muskegon; tenth, Arthur H. Wells, Standish; eleventh, James E. Scallen, Houghton.

The bolting faction of the convention held a meeting in the Michigan Exchange, and J. V. Shank of Lansing was chosen chairman, and T. M. Nesbitt of Ionia secretary.

The first business was in determining the representation of delegates. It was discussed considerably and it was finally decided that each county represented in the convention should be entitled to the full number of delegates. The counties represented were as follows: Oakland, Ingham, Gratiot, Manistee, Kent, Washtenaw, Benzie, Menominee, Delta, Jackson, Saginaw, Wayne. The total representation from these counties, as formerly agreed upon, was 211, and of these seventy-two were actually present.

George H. Archer of Iosco county, moved that the convention ratify the nominations made at the democratic and greenback convention.

F. E. Kean of Kent, offered an amendment to the first resolution, providing that the convention proceed to the nomination of a union labor state ticket, one candidate at a time. This was carried by a viva voce vote, and Wellington R. Burt unanimously nominated. Nominations proceeded down to the office of auditor general, the names being those on the fusion ticket.

Bartley Breen was nominated for auditor general. Then the remainder of the ticket was selected, it being composed of the names on the democratic and greenback ticket. It was voted that the Union Labor party ask for two more electors for president and vice-president, making in all five on the ticket. The names of these two candidates will be named hereafter by the executive committee.

Bartley Breen suggested to the convention that an address be prepared to the labor people of Michigan, stating how near the labor party came to death by asphyxia, by means of a poultice of McMillian greenbacks. This committee was appointed and Mr. Breen was made its chairman. The other members are Andrew Fyfe and T. M. Nesbitt. This committee is also made an executive committee to complete all unfinished business. A number of speeches were made and the convention adjourned, having occupied but an hour in its work. The question of adopting a platform was left to the executive committee.

Will Interest G. A. R. Men.

The following order is of interest to all Grand Army men:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
JACKSON, MICH., August 6, 1888.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

The twenty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Columbus, Ohio, Sept 12-14. The grand review will occur on Tuesday, the 11th.

Every preparation is being made by the comrades and citizens of Ohio's capital to give the veterans a royal welcome, and to make this national encampment one long to be remembered by all who participate in it. Gen. Sherman and others of the few surviving leaders will be there.

The very low rate of one cent per mile each way has been secured on all lines in the Central Traffic association. Special trains will be run for the accommodation of soldiers and their friends. The cost of living while at Columbus, whether in the camp, at private houses or the hotels, will be reasonable.

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps will go upon the same trains as the Grand Army, and will be accorded the same general privileges.

Department headquarters will leave Jackson Monday morning, September 10, at 9:20 on special train over the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Headquarters Woman's Relief Corps will join department headquarters at Lenawee Junction. Morning trains, on roads entering Jackson, arrive in time to connect with headquarters train.

At Columbus headquarters will be in the state capitol building, attorney-general's office. Field headquarters will be at Camp Hayden.

Department officers and delegates have engaged accommodations at the American house, opposite the capitol building.

On the review the Michigan veterans will march in three battalions. Comrade F. D. Newberry is appointed special aid and commander of the armed battalion; Comrade Loren Roberts, junior vice-commander of the second battalion. Commander of the third battalion will be appointed in the next general order. Comrade E. R. Davidson, Detroit, is hereby appointed special aid-de-camp, and requested to correspond with the A. A. G.

The tender of Corbin Post No. 88, of Union City, M. A. Merrifield commander, as special escort to department headquarters is accepted.

The Chicago & West Michigan railroad company will run a special train into Grand Rapids on Sunday, September 9, from Baldwin, White Cloud, Newaygo, Pentwater, Hart, Shelby, Montague, White Hall, Muskegon, Grand Haven and Holland. Leave Grand Rapids at 6:55 Monday, September 10, by Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad to Howell, thence by Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad to Toledo, arriving there in time to make connection with headquarters train from Jackson. Special train on Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from the west will connect with headquarters train at Lenawee Junction.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad will run a special train from all points on its line to Columbus, via. Dayton, O., giving comrades a chance to visit the soldiers' home at that place.

By command of
WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Department Commander.
G. M. L. DEVLIN, Asst. Adjutant-General.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

A murder was committed about the 30th of last August on the farm of Charles Chiddester in Convis, Calhoun county, about 7 miles northeast of Battle Creek. The body was found concealed at the bottom of an old abandoned well on the Chiddester farm on the 15th inst. The well had been partly filled with earth, completely covering the body. It was immediately recognized as that of George Campbell, who suddenly disappeared about a year ago, since when nothing has been seen or heard of him. Campbell was 24 years old and lived with his mother, a widow, on a small farm near Chiddester's. At the time of his disappearance it was reported that he had gone west.

Suspicious circumstances connect Frank House, 30 years old, with the murder, and together with Campbell's continued mysterious absence caused the investigation and search. House was employed on the Chiddester farm a year ago, and immediately after Campbell's supposed departure claimed to have bought his team and other personal property and took possession of them. In the fall he left Chiddester's employ and began working the Campbell place for the mother of the man whom he is supposed to have murdered.

On the arrival of the coroner the body was exhumed and fully identified by clothing as the remains of George Campbell. Death was caused by two fractures of the skull. Frank House was arrested for the crime and held for examination without bail. He admits filling the old well, but denies all knowledge of the murder. House is a powerfully built man and has served one term at Jackson.

The A. O. U. W.

The fourth annual meeting of the Grand Legion, Select Knights A. O. U. W. was held in Kalamazoo August 14. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand commander, C. J. Byrns, Ishpeming; vice grand commander, Millard Shoddock, East Saginaw; lieutenant, Wm. F. Parrish, Grand Rapids; recorder, Alfred F. Gibbs, Ishpeming; treasurer, Wm. Cochrane, St. Johns; standard bearer, Robert D. Teele, Grand Rapids; senior workman, Harrison B. Fenn, Battle Creek; junior workman, Wm. G. Marcellus, Bay City; guard, Orange S. Mason, Oscoda; trustee, Wm. A. Woodford, Niles; medical examiner, John D. Greenmyer, Niles; delegates to Supreme Legion—W. Warne Wilson, Detroit; James W. Wood, Battle Creek; David B. Purinton, Coldwater. The commander appointed the following standing committees: Jurisprudence—W. Warne Wilson, Detroit; Jas. A. Wood, Battle Creek; Ira A. Clark, Negaunee. Finance—Jno. B. Tibor, Ishpeming; Edward E. Osborn, East Saginaw; Jas. A. Kirkwood, Republic. The next session of the Grand Legion will be held in Ishpeming.

The Maccabees.

The great camp of Knights of the Maccabees, in annual session at Port Huron, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Past commander, J. S. Ayers, Port Austin; commander, D. P. Markey, West Branch; lieutenant-commander, Geo. W. Frary, Lansing; record keeper, N. S. Boynton, Port Huron; finance keeper, Robt. Whaley, Flint; prelate, L. R. Daniels, Midland; medical examiner, E. P. Tibbals, Port Huron; sergeant, C. L. Blodgett, Monroe; master-at-arms, Wm. A. Garner, Flushing; first master of guard, L. Edinborough, Bay City; second master of guard, C. W. Wernette, Mecosta; sentinel, W. S. Linton, Saginaw; picket, Ed. Gillis, Flushing; finance auditors, Orson Millard, Flint; D. D. Aitken, Flint; John J. Carton, Flint. Executive committee, J. S. Ayers, D. P. Markey, Geo. W. Frary.

Murdered His Brother.

Saturday night, August 18, about a dozen men were gathered in Charles Wagner's saloon near the corner of Riopelle and Alfred streets, Detroit, drinking. Among the number were Charles' two brothers, John and Joseph. A quarrel ensued about the payment of the beer. The men went out into the street, still quarreling, when Charles returned to the saloon, got his revolver, followed the crowd which had been attracted by the fight, and fired at his brother John, killing him instantly. The red-handed brother looked at his victim a moment, then turned and went back to the saloon, told what he had done and started on a run. The police were notified and a search instituted, which resulted in his being captured on the following day on the road leading from Detroit to Mt. Clemens.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

James O'Reilly of Ishpeming, aged 60, committed suicide the other morning. A 16-year old girl had refused to marry him, and he became despondent over her refusal.

Twelve women, keepers of houses of ill-fame in Muskegon, have been arrested for selling liquor without having first paid the state license.

Patrick McGuire of Vernon burst a blood vessel while sparring and died a week later.

Joseph Levi was killed by the cars near Cheboygan the other day.

The farmers of the township of Concord, Jackson county, paid out $15,000 for feed for their stock during February and March last.

Wm. Allen of Stryker, Tex., died in an operating chair in the office of Dr. W. H. Decamp in Grand Rapids the other day, from the effects of chloroform administered for the purpose of amputating part of his left hand.

Between fifty and sixty veterans attended the annual reunion of the Ninth Michigan cavalry in Coldwater on the 15th inst. Short speeches were made by J. N. Foster, the editor of the Courier, Hon. A. Jared Miln and Gen. F. D. Newberry. The following officers were elected: G. H. Turner, president; and W. A. Biye, secretary and treasurer. The next reunion will be held in Coldwater the third Wednesday in August, 1889.

The state board of agriculture has conferred the degree of master of science upon Hiram T. French, Michigan agricultural college; Clarence P. Gillett, Iowa agricultural college; S. R. Lake, Michigan agricultural college.

Gen. Parkhurst of Coldwater is mentioned as the successor of Minister Lothrop for the Russian mission.

Two neighbors, living about seven miles south of Mt. Pleasant, named George Thompson and Albert Herrington, got into a dispute about a line fence, which terminated in a fight in which the latter received bruises on his head from which he died. Thompson has been arrested.

It is now thought the proposed Michigan Masonic home, near Reed's lake, Grand Rapids, will not be built on the site now owned by the association, as it has increased greatly in value and can be sold at a handsome profit.

Jennie Dunham, aged 12, only child of Frank Dunham, a farmer, five miles from Ovid, fell off the horse she was riding. Her foot caught in the reins, and she was dragged to death.

As Stella Ritter of Lawton, a little girl, eight years old, was going after her father's cow, Elmer Northrup, a lad 17 years old, criminally assaulted her. A warrant was issued for Northrup. He tried to get away, but was surrounded and captured by the intensely excited people. It is feared the girl will die.

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.

The agricultural college alumni have elected the following officers: President, Edwin M. Shelton, of the class of '71 and a professor in the Kansas agricultural college; vice-president, W. L. Carpenter, '74; secretary, Frank Kedzie, '77; orator, George A. Farr, '70; poet, Frank Hodgman, '82; historian, C. Gillett, '84.

In the case of Isaac M. Weston vs. Monroe, Boyce & Co. of Grand Haven, involving a tract of pine worth $35,000, Judge Montgomery decided in favor of Weston.

The annual reunion of the Nineteeth Michigan Infantry occurs in Coldwater September 6.

The Saginaw lumber and salt company have bought the pine timber on Fitzwilliam's Island in Georgian Bay. The timber stands on a ridge a mile and a quarter wide, five miles long, and is estimated to cut 20,000,000 feet.

Jane Rich, who was adopted by Mrs. Sarapta Shaw of Grand Rapids when she was 2 years old, and who lived with Mrs. Shaw 32 years, has sued her foster mother to recover $1,950, her wages for 650 weeks service at $3 a week.

The boiler of the saw mill at Blooming Valley, two miles east of Shelby, blew up the other afternoon. The engineer, G. L. Dodge, was immediately killed, and a mill hand named Orson Roby died soon after. The owner, Delos Prosser, will probably not survive. Two other men were badly hurt. The mill is a total wreck, and the explosion is said to be the old story of a ramshackle boiler and an incompetent engineer.

Grand Ledge is figuring on getting a $50,000 furniture factory.

Prof. Elisha Jones of the Michigan university, who went to Colorado for his health, some time ago, died in Denver on the 17th inst.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, White	$ 86	@	86¼
" Red	87	@	87¾
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	@	7¼
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 80.

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 60.

WOOL.

Fleeces—Fine, 20@21c; medium, 14@25c; coarse, 22@25c; unwashed, unmerchantable, cotted and black, ⅛ off; bucks, ½ off.

OVER 100 DROWNED.

Disastrous Collision at Sea--80 Passengers Among the Lost.

The steamer Wieland, from Hamburg, which arrived at New York on the 17th inst., reports that on August 14, off Sable island, the Danish steamer Thingvalla was in collision with the steamer Geiser.

The Geiser sank in about five minutes. Fourteen passengers and 17 of the crew, and among them Capt. Moller, were saved. Seventy-two passengers and 33 of the crew were lost.

The Geiser left New York on August 11, bound for Stettin. The Thingvalla was on her way to New York, and was advertised to leave there on August 25. A very heavy sea and dense fog were experienced through the night and early morning of August 14. It is said an object could not be distinguished 50 feet away by reason of the fog. Stories differ as to where the liability lies, if not wholly due to the fog and heavy sea. The Thingvalla struck the Geiser on the starboard side amidships, close on to 4 o'clock in the morning. The boats then parted, and within five minutes the Geiser sank. The crew of the Thingvalla did all they could to save the Geiser's crew and passengers, while still in doubt as to whether the Thingvalla was not dangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea only 31 were saved. No other vessel was near at the time. The Wieland on her way to this port was 100 miles away. At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the Wieland was sighted. Signs of distress were made by the Thingvalla, and a transfer of the passengers began. The sea was then very heavy, but no mishaps occurred in the transfer of passengers.

The steamer Wieland took 455 passengers from the Thingvalla and those saved from the steamer Geiser to New York. The Thingvalla was so badly disabled that after transferring her passengers she was compelled to put into Halifax.

The American Party.

The first national convention of the American party was held in Washington a few days ago. There were about 200 delegates in the hall, representing 22 states and territories. Hon. P. D. Wigginton of California was elected temporary chairman.

Mr. Wigginton predicted that the day was not far distant when it can truthfully be said that America is for the Americans. He believed that Americans have the courage and the ability to manage their own affairs, notwithstanding the fact that America is becoming the cess-pool of the world.

The committee on permanent organization made its report recommending that the temporary officers of the convention be made the permanent officers of the convention. This was adopted.

The majority report of the committee on platform and resolutions was adopted. It favors the abolition of the naturalization laws; demands that no criminals, paupers or insane persons shall be allowed to immigrate and that in order to become an emigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited classes and must pay a per capita tax to the consul before sailing. It declares in favor of prohibiting emigration of all persons not in sympathy with the government of the United States; against alien ownership of land; in favor of free technical schools for American children, and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and naval vessels.

At 10 o'clock Chairman Wigginton announced that nominations for a candidate for President of the United States were in order. Ex-Gov. Sharp in a brief speech placed in nomination James S. Negley of Pennsylvania. Mr. Watts of Maryland nominated Abram S. Hewitt of New York. His uncomplimentary references to the British lion, the fisheries treaty and Grover Cleveland were greeted with hisses from some of the members of the New York delegation. Judge Church of New York placed in nomination Jas. T. Curtis of New York. The California delegation seconded Mr. Hewitt's nomination, as did also the District of Columbia. New York seconded the nomination of Mr. Curtis. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Curtis, 45; Hewitt, 1; Negley, 4. Gen. Curtis was declared the nominee of the convention. On motion of a delegate from California, Gen. Curtis' nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

Judge James N. Greer was then unanimously nominated for vice-president, and the convention adjourned sine die.

CAPITOL NEWS.

The following confirmations have been made by the senate: J. H. Haynes, consul at Bagdad; J. E. Bacon, minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; Rufus Magee, envoy and minister to Sweden and Norway; R. B. Roosvelt, minister to the Netherlands; Lambert Tree, envoy and minister to Belgium; C. L. Scott, minister to Venezuela.

Representative Tim Campbell of New York has introduced in the house the bill which was a few days ago introduced in the senate by Senator Farwell to pension Mrs. Gen. Sheridan at the rate of $5,000.

The President has signed Representative Cutcheon's bill providing for extending the time for the muster and pay of volunteer officers and enlisted men.

The secretary of the interior is informed that the Bois and Red Lake Indians, in Minnesota, refused to consent to the right of way through their reservation, granted by congress to the Duluth, Rainey Lake & Northwestern railroad company, by act of April 24, 1888.

Mrs. Sheridan has left Washington for Nonquitt, Mass.

The house has passed the fortification appropriation bill.

The senate has refused to postpone further consideration of the fisheries treaty till December.

A bill has been favorably reported from the committee on postoffices and post routes to amend the postal laws so as to prohibit the transmission through the mails of transparent envelopes and "display coverings" which may reflect upon the person to whom the letter is addressed, under a penalty from one to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of from $100 to $5,000. A bill upon this subject was passed in June last but it seems that it did not fully meet the case.

The senate committee on education and labor has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Cameron by request to incorporate the national industrial institute in Washington. The purpose of the corporation is to provide teachers in industrial branches of education for the common schools throughout the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mail robbing on a big scale has been unearthed in Chicago. Thousands of letters have been pilfered from boxes, and the stealing has been going on for over two years. Two men have been arrested, one of whom has confessed.

Wells college, Mrs. Cleveland's *alma mater*, recently burned, is to be rebuilt.

Fire at Peoria, Ill., the other day, caused a loss of $150,000.

A camp meeting cottage near Summit, N. J., was burned to the ground the other day, and two children were burned to death.

Charles Crocker, who died at Monterey, Cal., a few days ago, went to California from the state of New York in 1849, and afterwards became associated with Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins in the construction of the Central Pacific railroad. He was afterwards a leading spirit in the construction of the Southern Pacific, and at the time of his death was second vice-president of the Central Pacific and the president of the Southern Pacific railroad. He was 66 years of age. His wealth is estimated at about $20,000,000.

Connecticut republican state ticket is headed by Hon. Morgan J. Buckley for governor.

All reports agree that the Sioux will not sign the treaty throwing their reservation open to the whites.

A national greenback convention has been called to meet in Cincinnati, Sept. 12

A debate is being arranged between Blaine and Carlisle.

Eight colored men and five white men were killed in a fight near New Liberia, La., the other day. The fight grew out of an attempt to break up the practice of miscegenation.

In the cases of the naval cadets who were recently tried by court-martial at Annapolis for hazing, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, the president has modified and commuted the sentence to confinement for 30 days and a deprivation of one-half of the annual leave.

A boarding house at Charlestown, W. Va., was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and Simon Wallace and his mother were burned to death.

James E. Laughlin, a young Chicago bank clerk, who recently skipped with $200, was arrested in New York nearly penniless. A boy companion robbed him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Thirty convicts en route to Siberia tried to escape. Eleven were killed.

A famine prevails in Epirus and serious disorders have occurred. The Albanian garrison at Metzovo, owing to the non-receipt of their wages, attempted to sack the town. The soldiers killed many Christians and plundered their shops. Ten houses were burned.

It is said that the Haytien government has been overthrown by the revolutionists.

A terrific storm swept houses, barns, cattle and horses away, along the St. Louis river, near Valleyfield, Quebec, for several miles. Five men are known to have been killed.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Gen. Schofield Appointed to Succeed Sheridan.

The President has issued an order placing Maj.-Gen. Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. Gen. Schofield will also continue in command of the division of the Atlantic.

Gen. Schofield was born in 1831 and is now at the age of 57, in most vigorous life. For five years after graduating at West Point he was one of its distinguished professors, and shortly before the war opened he resigned to accept the chair of physics at Washington university in Missouri. He entered the field at the outbreak of the rebellion, and was soon detailed as chief of staff to Gen. Lyons. He was with him in the battle of Wilson's creek, and performed brilliant service in that early engagement.

In the spring of 1863 he was transferred for a short time to a command in the Army of the Cumberland, and was assigned to the division organized and first commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. He took charge quietly, and looked sharply after every interest, and when, at the end of a few weeks, he was assigned elsewhere, he retired with the good will and affectionate regard of this very particular division.

His services at Knoxville, in command of the 23d corps, in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, and in Tennessee in command of the Army of the Ohio, and in North Carolina in independent command under Thomas, are known to the country. In every respect it was service of high order.

His civil administration after the close of the war was conducted with marked ability. He remained in North Carolina until after the reconstruction convention had completed its labors.

Immediately after the close of the war he was selected by Gen. Grant for a most delicate and important mission, the inside history of which has never yet been made known. It was decided to act promptly in the matter of compelling the French to evacuate Mexico.

The movement of Sheridan's troops to the border was for the purpose of using them, and more to follow, if it became necessary, to join the Mexicans and use force to end French rule on the continent.

But before crossing our forces into Mexico it was thought best to send a special ambassador to the emperor at Paris to make known the position, the desires and the purposes of our government. Gen. Schofield was chosen for this mission, and succeeded in bringing the matter before the French government without the least ruffling of diplomatic serenity. French action was prompt, and the order for evacuating Mexico was forthcoming.

At the close of President Johnson's impeachment Gen. Schofield served acceptably till the end of the term as secretary of war. Gen. Grant was personally anxious to retain him, but the political complications of the time, growing out of the impeachment, were such that it was not thought best to continue him.

In person Gen. Schofield is a little taller than Gen. Sheridan and a little heavier. He has a large head and pleasant and intelligent face. He is a most dignified, courteous, and affable gentlemen, thoroughly acquainted with public affairs, and fully versed in every detail of his profession.

While the country stands mourning at the grave of brave General Sheridan, it is to be warmly congratulated that his mantle has fallen upon one so well qualified to wear it.

Sons of Veterans.

The national commandery in chief of the Sons of Veterans held a four days' session at Richmond, Va., closing on the 17th inst., after electing the following officers: Commander-in-chief of the United States, Gen. Geo. B. Abbott of Illinois, re-elected by a majority of one over Gen. Leland Webb of Kansas, and Gen. Frazee of Ohio, Webb being the principal competitor. Lieut.-Gen., E. H. Milham of St. Paul, Minn.; Maj.-Gen., John Hinckley of Boston, Mass.; council-in-chief, G. Brainard Smith of Connecticut; W. E. Bundy of Cincinnati, O.; Rudolph Leebenstein of St. Joseph Mo.; C. B. Cook of Arlington, Dak.

William Spaulding of Bad Axe was killed by a falling tree near Oscoda the other day.

THE CAUSE OF STORMS.

Unusual Atmospheric Disturbances the Result of Excessive Sun Heat.

Our earth receives a small fractional part of the sun's heat; but whatever that may be in the year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects, says *The Pall Mall Budget*. And one thing is certain—namely, that a year or series of years, of excessive sun heat will inevitably be years and seasons of excessive atmospheric disturbances, because increase of heat will produce excess of evaporation, excess of electric action, and, necessarily, excessive precipitation; and during a prevalence of this excess of sun heat there must be over limited areas violent storms both summer and winter.

When very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excess of heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly heated air and vapor, which is also intensely electric, the conditions to produce sandspouts, waterspouts, and tornadoes are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere can not cool the lower highly heated and vapor-laden stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming from the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causing a rupture which takes place upward in a pipe form, just as the water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion—in our northern hemispheres always in the direction of the hands of a clock, and so the heated electric and excessively vapor-laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above the level of the "dew point," invisible vapor becomes visible, parting with its latent heat which so rarifies the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in visible cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensing dew point and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountains.

To feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes, the lower stratum flowes in from all sides to rotate and ascend with intense velocity of steam power, sufficient to produce all the dissatrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground, or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids of various kinds are lifted from the earth, and human beings have been blown away like dead leaves. There are, also, records of railway wagons having been blown off the rails. In deserts entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown sand—camels, horses and men; while in Egypt there are the ruins of cities, massive temples and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sand. At sea many a good ship caught by a tornado has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.

There are milder forms of the storm effect, producing on a warm summer day the cumulus clouds. Here the lower stratum of warm air is also flowing inward and rising upward beneath each cloud, condensing at the dew point, parting with latent heat, producing modified steam power, and so causing these summer clouds to enlarge upward, bulge and mount in sunshine like illuminated woolpack mountains, but when seen in an evening western sky about sundown the fantastic forms so aptly described by Shakspeare.

Cloud scenery is the poet's dreamland, and is by some writers most truthfully and beautifully described. As a rule, painters do not pay as much attention to clouds as the poets do. At all events, they do not represent them so truthfully as the poets describe them. There are, of course, exceptions, but in the Royal academy exhibition just opened there are many square feet of canvas painted on which the portion intended to mean sky and cloud bears no resemblance to anything ever seen in nature. Every painter should study meteorology as a surgeon studies anatomy. Clouds have forms as definite as a skeleton.

Clouds are not masses of unmeaning vapor, but form and float obedient to law; and, if the painter has not studied and learned this law, he cannot depict clouds in their true forms. On a warm summer's day small cumulus clouds may be seen forming at the dew-point line of elevation; in each case the base of the cloud is level at an ascertainable height above the site, having an upward current of warm, vapor-laden air rising beneath, mounting and bulging.

PUT TO STRANGE USES.

A Snake Sent Through Uncle Sam's Mail.

"The mailing of merchandise, samples, and other things has reached such an extent that I wouldn't be surprised at any time to see a man come in and ask if he can mail a ton of coal to San Francisco," said a postoffice official to a representative of *The Baltimore Herald*. "A great many things are sent by would-be jokers. A short time ago a fashionable up-town lady received a neatly done-up and perfumed package from a point in Virginia. On opening it a garter snake jumped out and ran across the floor. The lady screamed, and when some of the other members of the family went to her rescue she was standing on the center table and the snake was coiled up on a sofa. A few days ago, when a mail pouch was opened, a small diamond-backed terrapin crawled out. The little reptile was carried to Mr. Gus Warfield, who placed it on his desk. It crawled about quite actively for a while, and then pulled in its head and its feet and went to sleep. Mr. Warfield placed it on the desk of one of the clerks who had gone out for lunch. When the clerk returned he noticed the terrapin and thought it was a paper weight, and went on working. In a few minutes the terrapin awoke, stretched out its head, and crawled on to the clerks paper as if to see what he was writing. The young man had never seen a live terrapin before, and, still thinking that it was new fangled paper-weight he picked it up to make a closer inspection. Somehow his right thumb got cought in the terrapin's mouth, and a part of it staid there. He now knows what a terrapin is, but is very careful about inspecting new designs in paper-weights. On a recent occasion a box full of lizards was found in one of the pouches. They were thrown out.

"Very frequently commission men receive samples of all kinds of grain and other farm products with inquiries concerning their value. Often in the spring samples of strawberries are sent this way, but on their arrival they are generally mashed into pulp. Handsome bouquets frequently make their way through the mails, but on arriving at their destination they are usually crushed and worthless. A watermelon came from Florida a few days ago addressed to a man on Pratt street. The carrier who took it down had the misfortune to drop it just as he entered the owner's door, but it made no difference, as it was green, anyway. Small orders of any kind of goods are sent in every direction all over the country. The meanest tricks ever played in this direction were when the envelopes for hospital day were collected. Many of them were not stampted, and, as the department had been requested not to stamp worthless ones, they were opened and found to contain peanut hulls, bugs, sand, pieces of matches, potato parings, scraps of paper, pieces of bacon rind, horn buttons, tin, etc.

"One of the most annoying things to the officials was candy, and recently the line was drawn there. That is, a rule was adopted that candy should be put up in such a manner that it could not get loose among the other matter. Formerly nearly every pouch contained a broken box of candy and a lot of sticky letters."

Parnell and the London Times.

None, indeed, save those whose interests and prejudices lead them to seek every means to injure Mr. Parnell and the cause he represents, would resort to such methods as those employed by his traducers. It shows at what a low ebb is the morality of politics in England, when a great paper, the most influential in Great Britain, if not in the world, lends itself to a scheme such as this. It also shows to what a sorry strait, indeed, the government is reduced when it is forced to lend itself to character defamation in a wild but ineffectual attempt to stem the tide that is surely hastening it to destruction.

It is an insult as much to the intelligence of the English masses as it is to the eminent gentleman at whom the shaft is directed, to suppose that a man so distinguished, so high-minded and so intelligent as he could be guilty of such stupidity as the writing of these letters would imply. The forgery is too evident, and altogether too bungling an attempt to serve the purpose. Mr. Parnell's firmest political opponents will at least accord him the credit of a gentleman, and of all who listened to his repudiation of these letters in the House of Commons, it is doubtful if a single member believed he had aught to do with them.

The lax morality of politics, however, which prevails in England, as well as this country, saying in effect that any means, however reprehensible, are justifiable when used for the discomfiture of a political opponent, has inspired this attack on the Home Rule leader as a kind of campaign thunder. The shot, however, fell wide of its mark, and Mr. Parnell and his cause will gain rather than lose by this assault on his character, as it shows to what extremities the enemies of Home Rule are driven.—*American Cultivator.*

In a Bad Way.

Little Chicago boy: "Kin ye help a poor harmless, helpless boy?"

Kind citizen: "I reckon so. Are you an orphan, Sonny?"

Boy: "I'm wuss nor an orphan. Me fadder an' mudder is both divorced an' married agin', an' I don't know whose boy I am, an' am slowly forgittin' me own name."—*Epoch.*

"THE SUN DO MOVE."

It Went Down Over Gideon and When It Goes Down Don't It Move?

The audience at the First Baptist church Friday evening was afforded greater merriment than usually is insured by a circus and a big menagerie thrown in. Brudder Jasper, the 76-year-old negro, with his tall, lank figure, bald-head, and earnest simplicity had come to tell how "the sun do move."

Rev. Dr. Henson with well-bred deference introduced the lecturer, and made him thoroughly at home. Nevertheless the brilliant Baptist divine appriciated the real humor of the evening as well as any one.

"I want you to understand," said Dr. Henson in introducing Rev. Jasper, "I want you to understand that Brother Jasper—John Jasper—is not at all like other lecturers. His business is religion and nothing else. When he lectures in churches he wants the exercises conducted as though it were Sunday, and I guess he's about right. I commend this new departure to lectures in churches. I will read the chapter in the bible which Brother Jasper wishes me to read."

Dr. Henson said he would read the chapter, but he did not do it because as he said there were too many hard names in it. Brother Jasper went to the pulpit and read it himself in his rich plantation dialect. It commenced: "These are the generations of Shem; Shem was 100 years old and begat Arphaxed two years after the flood."

Dr. Henson interrupted him as he was about to begin his lecture to explain that he had just learned that Brother Jasper and himself were born and raised in the same county in "ole Virginny." "In that county," said Dr. Henson, "they raise persimmons and men, and raise the men on the persimmons. We were raised on the same diet. I am not sure that I shall agree with Brother Jasper's astronomy, but I am sure I will agree with his religion. I will tell you, though, that I believe more in Brother Jasper's philosophy than I do in Herbert Spencer's. I am not sure of Herbert Spencer, and I am sure of Brother Jasper."

The persimmons apparently agreed very well with the youthful Jasper, for at nearly four score years of age he is a strong, lusty, vehement speaker.

"Ladies an' gentlemens," he commenced, "bruders an' sisters, I'se rather say—because aint wese washed alike in the de blood of de lamb? Brufers and sisters, I leave it to you: Shall I go right to de pint or I shall go through all the argyments!"

"Do just as you please," said Dr. Henson, who had taken a seat below the pulpit, "Do just as you please. We can stand it if you can."

Everybody laughed, and Brother Jasper said he would cut it short. He did this by commencing at the flood. After the flood Rev. Jasper came to the story of Abraham.

"If you'll jes' get out yo' bibles," Rev. Jasper said, "you will think my right train o' ideas is in accordance wif de gospel. When de dim light o' the stars was sot to show de dimness on the earth de Lawd said unto Abraham, 'As de sands on de seasho' so shall thy seed be.' Little knew dat Abraham what wese comin' to. De Lawd he wanted a sacrifice. Den de queshun was: Where is de bullock for de offerin' or whar is de ram? Abraham spoke up and he say: 'Here am I, Lawd.' Then said de Lawd, Lawd Abram: 'Go kill your son for de sacrifice. Den de queshum fust arises in Abram's mind—'You bade me kill my son, den says I mustn't do it. Den de Lawd pointed into de bushes an' Abram war saved."

In a similar way the colored divine told a number of the old testament stories much to the amusement of his auditors. Finally he got to the story about the warlike Joshua.

"Dat were very a fat war. I tell you tings was movin'. An den we comes to de time when de sun stan' still by de order o' de Lawd for Joshua if it never move! I tell you, bruders and sisters, it do move. Now de queshun comes, if de sun stan' still, when did it start agin? Jes turn over a chapter or two, an' it says dat de sun go down ober Gideon. Could de sun go down if it didn't move. The sun gwine down and not movin'—who would ever tink sech a ting! Does gwine down mean stan' still? If dat's youse English grammar you better done away wid it. Den turn to Ecclesiastes, fust chapter and fifth verse—and if youse don' fin' it spit in my face, an' dere you will see: 'De sun also ariseth and de sun goeth down, and hasteneth to his place whar he arose.' Now, could anyone beleive de sun do dat and not move? Dat is what de Lawd say. Now, which will you hang to, de Lawd or de scintists?"—*Chicago Times.*

CIDER IN ENGLAND.

A Beverage That Is in General Use in the Western Counties.

It is surprising that of the three principal European beverages, wine, beer and cider, so little attention has been paid to cider in comparison with the other two, says the London *Saturday Review*. Wine is ancient and classical, and was no doubt the first invention to cheer the heart of man. It was a simple and natural thing to do to press the fruit for the sake of drinking the juice; to keep the juice awhile and thus discover that there was a cheerfulness imparted to it; to keep it a little longer and find it vinegar and disappointment, and then to invent the method of staying it at the cheerful stage and preventing it from proceeding to the sour and vinegar stage. The process of distilling, must have come long after this, and if it had never been discovered the sobriety of man might not have been alarmed by such a meaningless medley of words as the Blue Ribbon Gospel Total Abstinence association. To this day grapes are pressed by the naked feet of women dancing on the masses of fruit to the sound of the fiddle and the lascivious pleasing of the lute, a custom which must be very ancient. The proper making of wine is an art demanding great skill, and the juice of all fruit is so delicate, the chemical changes are so subtle, that a long experience and considerable ingenuity are required to prepare it for transport from the place where it is made to other climes. There are few wines that do not taste far better where they are made than elsewhere, and there are many very delicious wines that are never tasted out of their own country. The art of wine making has been brought to the greatest perfection at Bordeaux and it is from there that the pure juice of the grape is carried to other countries and drunk in a perfect state.

What a fine national beverage we should have if the same pains and skill had been bestowed on cider. Cider is an innocent and delicious drink, with much lower alcoholic strength than most natural wines, and far better than all the common wines below those of a high class. It is in general use in the western counties, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Herefordshire especially. It is commonly made and drunk on the premises; that is to say, there is an orchard on every farm, large or small and the cider is made for the family use, including the men employed. This is what is called rough cider, and the quality depends on the situation and the season. On large farms, or at the squire's mansion, it is often when just made put into an enormous cask, constructed by a professional cooper in the cellar, much too large ever to have been put into or taken out of the cellar, and then drawn off the lees for use; there is no better way of drinking cider than this, a case in which the liquor after having been made is not moved at all; and your real west country cider-drinker likes his cider with no nonsense about it, sometimes giving a preference to it when it is what is called rash—the word being applied to the cider and not the drinker, as the ignorant might suppose. There are many definitions of a gentleman, of which "to set in chimbley cornder, drink zider and cuss" is one to be heard off to the westward. Whether it is part cujusly human to like variety in eating, but to become strongly attached to the accustomed beverage in drinking, we will only hint to the psychologist and physiologist, but certain it is that the fondness for cider in cider countries is extreme, and the alcholic strength is not enough to to make it injurious. It is recommended for gout, and is well known to the aforesaid westward to be a complete cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Two men have been known to sit down before a hogshead of cider and not leave it till it was empty, being none the worse for it. Can anything more be said in the praise of cider?

She Was a Boston Girl.

"Marion, I rejected Mr. Darringer last evening." "Why, Kate?" "He was entirely too profuse." "Impossible! A lover couldn't be." "And he was as gushing as he was voluminous. He praised my eyes, hair, and complexion. He—" "Oh Kate, that was just lovely." "But his grammar, Marion, that was the hidden reef which wrecked him. He said: 'Your eyes is,' and all that. I expected to hear him say: 'Your nose are.' I love him, and it makes my heart ache to think about it, but I can never marry him. No—never!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Sad Disappointment.

"Oh, what a nice dream I had last night!" said little Alice to her younger brother Augustus, one morning. "Only think, I was at a resturant, and I had such loads of good things—maccaroons, cream cakes, jelly cakes, and ever so many more" "And what was I eating?" "Oh, you wasn't there!" replied Alice, sympathetically. Whereupon little Augustus took out his handkerchief and wept bitterly over his first disappointment in life.—*Judge.*

HERE AND THERE.

Pink-eye is destroying valuable horses in Cornish, Me.

Saw dust in Sweden is used in bread and found digestible.

There has been a big fall in Panama Cana, shares in Paris lately.

The pig iron export from Birmingham, Ala., is steadily increasing.

The order of Knights of Labor is extending into foreign countries.

Among the curiosities of the New York Historical Society is a Dutch Bible printed in 1477.

W. H. Jones, of Obion, Tenn., has a pewter dish which was used by Washington at Valley Forge.

A judge at Harrisburg, Pa., has sent a young fellow to jail for kissing his affianced wife on the street against the lady's will.

A huge shark, weighing 400 pounds, of the man-eating spices, was caught in a wire off Cotuitport, Mass., the other afternoon.

A small piece of tapestry of the time of Louis XIV., entitled La Lecon d'Equitation, was sold by auction in Paris the other day for $2,200.

Sir Isaac Newton's autograph in the shape of a letter brought $313 at a recent sale in England. It was bought for Trinity College, Cambridge.

Near Chambersburg, Pa., a five-weeks'-old baby was attacked by a rat and so severely bitten on the mouth and gums that it is feared the child will die.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Rolling Mill Co. have been awarded a contract to furnish 1,000 tons of steel rails, 60 pounds to the yard, to the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad.

At a recent sale in Paris $7,600 was paid for a velvet pile Persian carpet. A less fine one went for $4,000, and tapestry of the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries realized extraordinary prices.

At Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, John Condon, the Chestnut street tailor, as an amateur horticulturist, has succeeded in raising some stupendous strawberries that run forty to a box.

Three statues of Roman art were discovered at Athens on May 29, one of the Emperor Hadrian, another of Antonius, and the third a small one of Bacchus. All three are well preserved and of excellent workmanship.

There is a boat club at Webster, Mass., whose members must always be able to pronounce its name, both after as well as before races and banquets and club meetings. The name is "The Chaubunagungamaugh Yacht Club.

Clark's machine shop, at Pittsfield, Mass., recently purchased one of the largest lathes in New England. It weighs 5,000 pounds, has a face-plate with a wing of 7½ feet, a bed 32 feet long, and the distance between the centers is 22 feet.

The gold mines of North Carolina are again being vigorously developed, and exceptionally rich yields are reported from most of them. At the Mann-Arrington, in Nash county, some men who work over the tailing merely are said to make $24 a day.

The other day, while the great Michigan storm was at its height, the town of Norway was so badly on fire that the engines were powerless to control it, and the downpour heavy enough to extinguish it seemed to the inhabitants a veritable godsend.

A farmer near Walpole, N. H., recently plowed up what is declared to be the skeleton of an Indian who was killed in the famous "Kilburn fight" in 1755. It was at this fight that two men, two women, and two boys defended themselves for six hours against 400 Indians.

New Bedford (Mass.) spinners have just been granted an increase of six per cent. They say the increase doesn't amount to any thing, as they have to pay their back boys out of it. The assembly has refused to accept it, and demands an advance of nine per cent.

S. M. Zahn, of Lancaster, Pa., is an idol collector. Among his collections are an Aztec idol, taken from a mound in Mexico, and supposed to be thousands of years old; a Hindoo idol, a Japanese god, Arizona Indian idols and a sandstone god taken from the banks of the Susquehanna.

Near Covington, La., the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mabey fell into a forty-foot well with eight feet of water at the bottom, and, upon coming to the surface, caught hold of the lowered bucket, clambered into it and was drawn out only a slight bruise the worse for her fearful experience.

There have been twenty-six suicides from the Clifton Bridge in England in the twenty-four years since it was built. The jump is 250 feet, and death is presumably easy, which accounts for the popularity of the route. The last person who went over it was a young man who was to be married in a week.

The big Nova Scotia timber raft, whose owners are not alarmed at the fate of the Leary raft, will soon be launched and started on its way for New York city. It is made of 30,000 sticks bound together, making a raft 700 feet long, with spars from 25 to 175 feet in length. It will be towed, but will also be manned and rigged to sail.

Thomas R. Butler, who recently died in England in his ninety-first year, before the time of railroads conducted the bullion wagons between Dover and London. His books show that over twenty millions of specie had been under his care. The last consignment of which he had charge was too and a half tons of silver en route from London to the East Indies.

The first decision of the status of a life insurance policy, where the wife, for whose benefit it was taken out, died before the husband, has just been made by Judge Seddon in St. Louis. He holds that where a man insures his his life for the benefit of his wife and then survives her the policy will insure to the benefit of the children independently of the insured's creditors.

Several years ago a valuable calf belonging to E. O. Bancroft, of Warehouse Point, sucked a diamond ring from his finger as he was teaching it to drink milk. The calf grew and became a valuable cow, and the other day died mysteriously. A post-mortem examination showed that the ring had recently become detached from a muscle, where it had hitherto remained harmless, and had been the cause of death.

John Carswell, a deacon of the Scotch National Church at Bloomsbury, England, was recently fined $5 in a police court for assaulting the wife of Johnson, a village painter, in the church. The evidence was that he struck her with the pedestal of the offertory box and pushed her so that she became ill and had to leave the church. The assault was a part of a row between the church officials and the pastor, Rev. J. Mackie.

The popular idea that a razor needs rest occasionally has a scientific foundation in the case of fine razors. The grain of the best Swedish razors runs in a diagonal direction from the upper end of the outer point toward the handle. Constant stropping will twist the steel until the grain sets up and down and steady use draws the grain still farther over. When it gets into this condition it cannot be kept sharp, but if laid away and left alone for awhile the grain will resume its first position and the razor be as good as new again.

It is said that the oldest man living anywhere is James James, a negro of Santa Rosa, Mexico, who was born near Dorchester, S. C., in 1752. He was with his master in the revolutionary war, was forty years old when Washington was elected president, went to Texas when one hundred and one years old, moved into Mexico five years later, and now at the ripe age of one hundred and thirty-six, lives in a hut, to which he is confined by rheumatism, and is supported by contributions from the citizens of Santa Rosa.

The other day a party of tourists in California asked a tall, thin man, who was digging in Joaquin Miller's garden, near Fruit Vale, to show them over the poet's little ranch. The man dropped his spade and did as they desired, showing them the crematory, the wolf den, the water works and other sights. But they were much disappointed at not seeing the poet. "Look here, my man," said one, "What sort of a looking fellow is Joaquin Miller anyway?" "He looks a good deal like me," said the man. "Like you! Looks like you!" "Yes; I am Joaquin Miller."