THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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New York will hold a big tobacco exhibition next winter. There are 500,000 retail tobacco dealers in the United States and 500,000 workers interested in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco. A French machine will be exhibited which will make cigarettes at the rate of 3,000 per minute, and which not only puts the paste automatically into the tubes, counts and puts the cigarettes into boxes. A novel exhibit will be a collection of pipes covering a period of 100 years, from the stone calumet of the Indian to the jewel-inlaid meerschaum of the Vienna specialists. Pipe and amber carving will be shown in all its branches. The new growth of Florida-grown tobaccos will be also shown. This tobacco, according to some accounts, is the equal of Havana leaf and is expected to revolutionize the tobacco trade in this country.

The poet Whittier is a sweet-souled Quaker, but even Quakers decline to be slandered. A correspondent in charge by a southern newspaper that Mr. Whittier was an enemy of the south, the venerable poet recently wrote a friend: "I was never an enemy to the south or the holders of slaves. I inherited from my Quaker ancestors a hatred of slavery, but not of slave-holders. To every call of suffering or distress in the south I have promply responded to the extent of my ability. I was one of the very first to recognize the rare gift of the Carolina poet Timrod, and I was the intimate friend of the lamented Paul H. Haynes, though both were fiery lyrics against slavery. I am sure no one rejoices more heartily than I do at the prosperity of the southern states.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who occupies the pulpit made famous by Henry Ward Beecher, is as busy as ever with his pen endeavoring to show society where it is out of joint and the way to reform. In a recent paper the reverend gentleman seems to locate the origin of social disturbance in the multitude of professional men who profess what they do not teach, or what they have only a vague conception of and hence cannot teach, and in the accumulation of private property. He therefore comes down heavily upon the excess of preachers and lawyers, and at last denies the right in toto of private property. There are a great many people who will approve a part of Mr. Abbott's conclusions.

The bill for the reduction of the postage on trees and seeds is likely to pass without opposition, having been agreed upon in committee. This is a matter of importance to farmers and those interested in tree planting. It will to a certain measure encourage the transmission of small tree seedlings into different parts of the country which otherwise would not be planted. It is proposed to reduce the postage rate on seeds and trees from six cents to one cent, and possibly the rate may be made only four cents. In this way Uncle Sam will encourage tree planting so that his prairies may soon be covered with dense forests.

Occasionally one finds a thrifty man that does not believe in letting the right hand know what the left hand does. Such an one lives in the shade of the Catskills. He heard that war could be punished by time, so he emptied a barrel into his well and bluestone'd all the time he was about it. The dryness of the season left only three feet of water in the well, and concluding not to be outdone by his neighbor he has been selling a good article of well water to his neighbors at two bushels for a cent, and a half a bushel to the creek for drinking water for his family.

A few years ago General Alger gave to General Sheridan $10,000 in money upon condition that it should be invested in a life insurance policy, and that policy should be kept up for the benefit of his widow. The money was invested in a policy for $30,000, and the news of the death of General Sheridan at the office of the company was answered by a statement that there had been no default in the payment upon it. The original intention of General Alger was, therefore, carried out, and the policy remains to the benefit of the widow.

Hon. R. F. Kolb, commissioner of immigration and agriculture of the state of Alabama, has recently fitted out a handsome exhibition car which is to contain specimens from the mines, fields and forests of Alabama, and is to be taken to the west and northwest to induce immigrants to settle in that state. This is to be accompanied by a handsome hotel car, which is to convey a delegation of fifteen Alabamians who are to represent the thriving cities and sections of the state.

Mrs. Lindley of Chicago inserted an advertisement in one of the city papers for young ladies to go to Northern Michigan to sell books, holding out as an inducement that from $4 to $6 a day could be easily made. Five pretty young girls answered the advertisement and were made to sign an iron-clad contract of some sort. The officials "got on" to the scheme, arrested the girls and returned them to their friends, and probably saved them from a life of shame.

It is estimated that the total area of agricultural land in this country devoted to wheat, corn, oats and other cereals is about 200,000 square miles. As this is not much more than the area of Texas, the probabilities are that America will not be exhausted for some time by the heavy drains made by European and our breadstuffs.

Three years ago Lord Salisbury, prime minister of England took a prominent part in the proceedings of a commission appointed to inquire into the housing of the working classes in London. Now the noble marquis is accused of owning the worst rookeries in all London.

Over 5,000 miles of railroad were built in Argentine Republic last year, and the country attracted an immigration estimated at 300,000 during the same period. Some day the United States will wake up to appreciate what grit and enterprise the Spanish republic possesses.

Death is playing havoc in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since the first of the year over 2,000 deceased members have joined the silent corps. The old soldiers of the rebellion will soon be as few and far between as the veterans of the Mexican war.

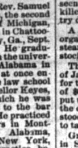
Business in the house of representatives has been very greatly retarded for some days, owing to the fact that there has not been the necessary number present for the transaction of business, sixty-five members being absent.

STATE NEWS.

BISHOP HARRIS DEAD.

He Passes Peacefully Away in London.

Bishop Samuel S. Harris of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan died in London, England, on the 31st inst.



Right Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D. D., bishop of Michigan, was born in Greensboro, Ga., Sept. 14, 1841. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1860, entered the law school of Chancellor Keyes, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1860. He practiced law for years in Montgomery, Alabama, after which he removed to New York, where he was engaged in practice before the supreme court only. While in New York he felt a long-cherished desire and relinquished his profession and became a candidate for holy orders. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. J. M. Forbes, D. D. Returning to the south, he was ordained deacon by St. John's church, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 19, 1869, by Rt. Rev. Richard Wilmer, D. D., LL. D. He was ordained priest in the same church by the same prelate, June 30, 1869. His first parochial work was in Selma, Ala. Immediately after his ordination to the priesthood he became rector of Trinity church, Columbus, Ga., where he remained two years and six months. Then he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and became rector of Trinity church there, remaining four years. In the year 1875 he became rector of St. James church, Chicago, which position he held when elected bishop of Michigan.

He was a deputy to the general convention in 1874 from the diocese of Georgia, and in 1877 from the diocese of Chicago. In December, 1878, he was elected by a unanimous vote as the bishop of Quincy, but declined. Earnest solicitation led to the rectorship of St. James church he declined. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from the college of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1874. He was consecrated bishop of Michigan in St. Paul's church, Detroit, Sept. 17, 1879. His publications are a volume of sermons, articles for reviews, and the Bohlen Lectures for 1882.

Bishop Harris was a man of admirable ability, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was respected by all in the diocese, and in the charity in general and by all who conform to his form of worship. Out of his church and in it he was held in the highest esteem. His ability was not only shown in the pulpit, but in managing the affairs of the church. His death is lamented, and seems as though the loss would be irreparable.

The funeral services were held in Westminster Abbey Aug. 22, and the next day the remains, accompanied by Mrs. Harris and son and daughter, sailed for the United States.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

Settlers Obliged to Flee For Their Lives.

Advices from Ishpeming under date of August 27, say:

Forest fires to the south are very bad. Twenty houses have been burned in Ishpeming, Bolten, and Mumford. Stores, coal kilns, and freight cars have been burned. Railroad bridges were saved by the engines. Telegraph poles and wires were burned down. Many families living in villages are removing to Powers and Stephenson.

One family of seven persons are missing from Mumford and are supposed to have been burned. Engineer Harris is running the clearings lost their houses, crops and everything but their lives. Smoke covers everything, it is impossible to estimate the losses.

At Mumford four charcoal kilns and all the buildings were burned to the ground. Live stock was lost and the people are only what they have on.

The women and children were taken to Powers by the engine of Engineer Harris.

Twenty five buildings were burned; loss $15,000; uninsured.

Fires are burning on both sides of the railway track for 100 miles with occasional breaks. Ashland and Ironwood are safe, less. There is little prospect of rain, which alone can check the flames.

Special telegrams from all other points in the neighborhood, all agree in saying that the fires have done much as shown in years. People are panic stricken and it is feared many lives will be lost.

Michigan's Corn Crop.

The area planted to corn in Michigan this year is about the usual acreage, and it is probable that this excess has not been lost by failure of the crop. Up to the 1st of August the condition of the crop in the southern counties averaged 98 per cent, and the crop in the northern counties 90 per cent of the average condition. In a few cases the crop has suffered from drouth, though not to the same extent.

The average rainfall for July was but little more than half the normal for 13 years. Since that date the meteorological stations have a little better showing, but it is all too late. had been badly distributed, and in many localities the crop greatly needs more moisture.

In sections in which rains have occurred the conditions of corn is also very good, and probably 96 per cent would be a fair estimate for this date. A steady soaking rain of several days' duration is needed throughout the state.

With a large number from now on corn will ripen from the fifth to the fifteenth of September.

A Distressing Accident.

A terrible accident occurred at Allegan during the soldiers' reunion. Four boys, sons of veterans, were filling blank cannon with gun powder in a back yard, to the amount of fifty pounds of powder. Their names were Ernest and Will Cook, aged 12 and 14, and Jamoo Prosser of Portage, and Barker of Texas. On the outside of the tent stood Bert Sanford, son of Col. J. M. Sanford. Some one came along and threw a stub of a lamp out of the front opening of the tent where powder had been carelessly scattered, and this igniting sent a flame of fire into the tent, the result of which was a terrific explosion occurred. Young Weed was blown upward through the tent, breaking his arms and legs and tearing his clothes and flesh from his face and body. He lived only a short time. Ernest Cook and Prosser were terribly burned, and it is said cannot recover, while Will Cook is injured, both of whom will live, are disfigured for life.

Crushed to Death.

A few days ago the Michigan Central railroad company ran three cars of a log train off a siding just south of Ann Arbor, bayou in East Saginaw. A few days later a crew under Michael Sullivan began to work with a derrick to raise the wreck. They had taken out three pairs of trucks and had hoisted the body of the car to which a car with a derrick was coupled and had the trucks in the air. The derrick toppled over and drew the other car off the track. One end plunged into the bayou, and Sullivan, who was standing on the end, was thrown into the water. He was caught between the trucks and the logs. Three of the boys were instantly killed, and the other two were fatally injured. No blame is attached to the crew, as the boys had been repeatedly warned to keep away.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion.

The soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Cheboygan ended with a big excursion to Mackinac Island Saturday. The next place for holding the next encampment has been decided upon as Wayne, Wayne county, Aug. 26 to 30, Wednesday and Thursday in August, 1889. The association will be officered as follows: President, S. A. Starkweather, Detroit; vice-presidents, A. J. Rose; quartermaster, J. C. McGowan; secretary, A. C. Hodgman; executive committee, Otsego, J. Banks; Crawford, O. Palmer; Cheboygan, G. P. Humphrey; Mackinac, John Galbraith; Presque Isle, Wm. Bingham; Alpena, Judge R. J. Kelly; Oscoda, S. Richardson; Roscommon, Wm. Mitchell; Emmett, Dr. Hampton; Charlevoix, Wm. Mears; Antrim, H. B. Hudson; Ogemaw, M. M. Ashford; Manitowoc, Tom Shay-wood.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

The Roe Stevens brass works of Detroit, which are using $30 worth of coal per diem, are located on the Detroit River gas field with a view of locating there.

Gerrish Kelly, a son of John Ashley of Greenville, is under arrest on a charge of forgery.

Pryson's saw mill north of Ovid was destroyed by fire the other day at a loss of $10,000.

Among the passengers lost on the Gôlier is the Lieutenant Commander Worsley, son of George Hammer of Gladstone, Delta county, he had just left upon the site of that young city for 38 years and had visited his relatives there for $25,000. He was on his way to pay a visit to his old home in Norway when death overtook him.

A Grand Rapids man elected his grip upon put in a test baggage claim—duly registered—for $30. He got his trunk and $10 for the inconvenience. Then the grip was found, and it contained two butcher knives and a dozen cloth aprons.

Henry M. Wilson, a resident of Michigan since 1836, died in Quincy a few days ago.

Five years ago a man who said he was John Heath of Canada, left Detroit and came to Marquette. It became known that the name he gave was an assumed one, but he steadily refused to reveal his true name. He was a man of good education, and had been better off in days gone by. He was killed by the fall of a derrick, and his mystery dies with him.

A company with $75,000 capital has been organized at Kalamazoo, to manufacture steam engines, the factory to be in operation by January 1. The moving spirit in the enterprise is Wm. Hall.

The George T. Smith purifier company of Jackson, makes a proposition to the city to locate their works for the sum of $65,000, and then the company agrees to clean up a number of streets every year. If the city buys the purifier works it is understood that there is a foreign company ready to take it and start a big manufactory.

Grand Rapids will hold a special election in September to vote on the question of bonding the village for $3,000 to secure a furniture factory.

George Thompson has been held for trial at Mt. Pleasant, on a charge of murdering Albert Harrington.

The soldiers and sailors of Montcalm county met in Stanton a few days ago and formed a permanent organization to be known as the soldiers' and sailors' association of Montcalm county. Capt. T. N. Stevens was elected president. The object is pleasure, protection and relief.

At the business meeting of the G. A. R. encampment at Saginaw, which will be held in Allegan August 24, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, G. R. Stuck of Muskegon; vice president, M. A. Merrifield of Union City; secretary, A. C. Hodgman of Detroit; treasurer, O. M. Hall of Union City; county vice-presidents, Cass, Z. Aldrich; Berrien, Ely M. Miller; Van Buren, Wm. Hall; Van Buren, William Norton, Jr.; Calhoun, William Thomas; Branch, Alfred Miles; Allegan, H. R. Pope.

Sparks from an engine set fire to the Ann Arbor railroad bridge over the Huron river at Ann Arbor, which caught fire and was burned to the ground. The bridge was 1,000 feet long and 80 feet high. The loss will be about $15,000.

Elton Price of Romeo has been appointed a clerkship in the postoffice department at Washington.

The Canton wrought iron bridge company of Canton, Ohio, has secured the contract for building a bridge across the Muskegon river near the upper depot at Big Rapids.

A railroad bridge fell into the Black river at Port Huron blocking the bridge so that no trains can go through the city, but the Grand Trunk trains go around the town by the old route, and the narrow gauge trains are made up on the north side of the river.

The weather crop bulletin for August 25 of the Michigan weather service says: The cool dry weather of the past week has checked the growth of vegetation, and the lack of rain is fast becoming serious in the southwestern part of the state. The reports of August 1 and 15 indicated sufficient rain that the crops are drying up from lack of rain—buckwheat is blasted, corn past recovering and the pastures are parched. Late potatoes suffering from lack of rain. Farmers are focusing their efforts for want of pasture. Threshing is progressing rapidly, and the yield in wheat and oats is very promising. Light frosts are reported on the nights of the 22d and 23d. Farmers from the south part of Gratiot report corn, potatoes, buckwheat and vines injured on the low lands. Special local frosts in other points in the neighborhood, all agree in saying that the frosts have done much as shown in years. People are panic stricken and it is feared many lives will be lost.

Joseph Simmons, whose dangerous duty was to go into the Cheney & Hall's match mine, near Hougton, was killed by losing his balance, falling 25 feet and crush ing his head.

John D. Gillett, the Illinois cattle king, died at Mack ine Island the other day.

Lovell Hand and Miss Lizzie Swift of Davison, aged 70 and 71, were married a few days ago.

Sumner Howard, late chief justice of Arizona, has formed a law partnership with Judge Grant of Detroit.

The Michigan gold company recently took 135 pounds of quartz out of the Gingrass mine, and from it got $1,000, and it is believed that it will yield $12,000 a foot.

Alger Smith, the 17-years old son of Dallas Smith of Lansing, who was drowned, has been sent up for 60 days for beating his father with a club.

The iron bridge at Mt. Wyandotte went into blast Aug. 27, after having laid idle since March last—the longest time it was ever out of blast.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White	$ 95	@ 95½
Red	88	@ 88
CORN, per bu	44	@ 44½
OATS	27	@ 28
BARLEY	1 00	@ 1 00
RYE	95	@ 1 03
TIMOTHY SEED	2 50	@ 2 55
CLOVER SEED, per bu	6 00	@ 6 10
BEANS, PEAS, per bu	13 00	@15 50
FLOUR—Michigan patents	4 50	@ 4 75
Michigan roller	4 60	@ 4 75
Minnesota patent	4 50	@ 4 60
Minnesota bakers'	4 50	@ 4 60
Rye per bu	50	@ 53
APPLES, per bbl	75	@ 2 00
BEANS, picked	2 15	@ 2 30
Unpicked	1 75	@ 1 90
BEESWAX	28	@ 30
BUTTER	12	@ 17
CHEESE, per lb	16	@ 16½
DRIED APPLES, per lb	6½	@ 7
EGGS, per doz	13	@ 13½
HONEY, per lb	14	@ 16
HOPS, per lb	30	@ 35
HAY, per ton, clover	11 00	@12 00
Timothy	14 00	@15 50
MALT, per bu	90	@1 00
ONIONS, per bbl	3 00	@ 3 10
POTATOES, per bu	30	@ 35
PEARS, per bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
PEACHES, per bu	1 25	@ 1 50
PLUMS, per bu	2 25	@ 3 00
POULTRY—Chickens, live	5	@ 6
Ducks	6	@ 7
Turkeys	10	@ 11
Geese	5	@ 6
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	15 00	@15 25
Family pork	16 00	@16 50
Extra mess beef	7 50	@ 7 75
Lard	7	@ 7½
Hams	11	@ 12
Shoulders	9	@ 9½
Bacon	11	@ 12
Tallow, per lb	3	@ 3½
HIDES—Green City per lb	3	@ 3½
Cured	4½	@ 5
Salted	6½	@ 6½
Sheep skins, wool	90	@1 10

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market strong; beeves, $6.40 @ 50; steers, $3 50@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 30; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 50@3 00; veal calves, $2@3 75; Western rangers, $2 50@4 90.

HOGS—Market active and firm; mixed, $5 40@5 60; heavy, $5 50@5 80; light, $5 50 @5 65; skips, $1 50@3 50.

SHEEP—Market slow, weaker; natives, $3 50@4 75; lambs, $4 50@6 50; Western, $3 50@4 75; Texans, shorn, $2 75@3 60; lambs, $3 75@ 5 75.

WOOL.

Fleece—Fine, 20@21c; medium, 16@18c; coarse, 12@26c. Unwashed—Fine, delaine, combing and clothing, 15@16c; medium, clothing and combing, 16@17c; coarse, 13@14c; fine, coarse and medium, unmerchantable, cotted and black, ¾ off; bucks, ¼ off.

Unjust Competition.

General Master Workman Powderly said before the Ford investigating committee a few days ago that the labor of convicts on contract labor is a most vicious one. The contractors are enabled to under such circumstances are grossly immoral and are not fair competitors with honest labor. He said that the labor of convicts in the Pennsylvania mines is almost indescribable. The Hungarians and Italians are without names, but bear tags with numbers, and in that way they are identified. The Hungarians and Italians are foreigners live principally upon salt pork and beans, and their places are volunteered mainly from their more intelligent neighbors. The general master believes that the system of the contract labor should be prohibited as well as fined.

An excursion train will leave Paris on Sept. 11 for Cambridge Junction. Tickets will reach home on Oct. 30. The round trip will cost $300.

W. S. Chandler of Mansfield, Ohio, says that Calvin Bryce's bank at Lima, Ohio, has a million dollars of the government surplus in deposit.

DOWN TO DEATH.

Thirty-Four Persons Drowned—Most of the Victims Steerage Passengers.

The Vessel Collides in a Fog.

The steamer City of Chester left here dock in San Francisco at 9:30 the other morning and started on her regular trip to Eureka, Humboldt county, northern California. An unusually large number of passengers passed on board, many coming down to see the friends who had gathered on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay of what, within five miles of the Heads encountered the thick fog so peculiar in that locality. At 2:30 o'clock the City of Chester, began blowing his steamer's whistle to warn any approaching vessels that she was on a dangerous course. Captain Jones directed cautiously on her course till off Fort Point, when the hoarse sound of another steamer's whistle was heard through the fog.

Capt. Wallace answered the signal and gave the proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for the steamer bore on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer emerge from behind the fog. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility of her clearing, and she swung around and her engines were nearly all on deck, and the captain seeing the danger called to his crew to prepare for the shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, and the latter began screaming in terror.

The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side, at the gangway, and her prow went far into the Chester's upper works, and then crushed down to the bulwarks, tearing great timbers and iron plates from the steamer into staterooms and cabins. The terrible confusion at once prevailed among the crowded passengers, who rushed together, shrieking with fear, while others were praying for help. The force of the Oceanic crushed into the middle section of the Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the terrible blow.

When the vessels were locked a number of the Chester passengers managed to scramble up over the Oceanic's bow and rescued in this way, but as soon as the large steamer backed off she swung around and immediately began to lower her boats. At this moment almost the entire list of cabin and crew of the Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers and sailors were seen to jump into the water.

The first boat to get off from the Oceanic was packed with people, and as she was lowered down by the rushing water and never appeared again.

As soon as it was known around the bay that a collision had occurred a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions put out to their assistance and rendered what service they could in picking up the living or dead who were floating around in the wreckage. The greatest loss of life is believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, of which there were 23 aboard. They were in the hold of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of danger or render any assistance afterward.

Aside from the 21 steerage passengers, 10 of the cabin passengers and three of the crew were drowned.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Twenty-five Persons Killed--Many Injured.

Terrible Explosion at Shelby.

At 11:30 o'clock the morning of August 22 the large paper mill owned by George Whiting, situated on the island between Newark, N. J., and Kearney, was destroyed by fire. The mill was a three story structure, built of brick, and was 200 by 600, and was operated day and night. When the flames broke out about 50 men were in the building at the time. The fire department hundred people to the spot, who crowded close to the burning building as the flames spread northward.

About 1:30, while the building was a mass of flames, an explosion occurred without warning. The roof of the building was thrown upward and outward, and the tall brick crumbled and crashed into the street, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debris.

There was a moment of silence and then a cry of horror went up from the crowd that stood near. The first impulse to fly from possible further danger was soon overcome and hundreds of men, in a body, rushed forward to the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the injured.

Body after body was found, crushed and mangled by the great timbers and masonry almost beyond recognition, and as fast as moved to the city hall. Eighteen lifeless bodies were taken, and many more would have been taken from the ruins fatally injured. Fourteen others are more or less seriously hurt.

The explosion, which whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise the right of search, etc., that the vessels have adopted in order to advertise the infamous character of their business, or to the advertisers themselves or more popularly to the public.

In the United States there are practically less than a half-dozen firms that control the paper manufacture, and the combined product of all the rest combined is scarcely worthy of notice. The owner of one of the largest principal firms was interviewed by the reporter to ascertain some facts relative to methods. The gentleman stated that the prices of their wares and the experience of the firm called upon to testify for purposes, that of its owners.

The most popular war of advertising cigarettes, at present, is for the insertion of a card in each package of cigarettes which tells the purchaser that a certain number, or certain number of similar slips at the office of the company's branch in that city, when signed and artistic pictures or designs will be given free of cost. In this way the manufacturer has a legitimate excuse for the sale to the class of people patronizing his goods, while the purchaser receives the coupons.

If the statement of the reporter's information is believed there is one firm in this city which gives away every day from 250 of these albums, thirty of which are distributed in this city. The remainder are sent through the mail to all parts of the country.

The Retort Courteous.

When the sister of the governor of a neighboring state was married, a few years ago, she received a great many valuable presents, and among them were many pieces of plate and cut glass and all sorts. But particularly was she overwhelmed with silver fruit spoons. Beautifully chased, gold-lined, in every sort of variety, and in great numbers.

After the wedding, and when they had returned from the honeymoon, the bride found that she had received more than her share of the silver ware she possessed, especially as for the fruit spoons she had no possible use. So she consigned some of it to the care of a friend in town. The fruit spoons all went to the vault.

A few months later she received an invitation to the wedding of a friend who resided in a neighboring town. She knew she would have to go to it, and that the fruit spoons would be present, and she didn't care about taking the journey just then.

At last the idea came into her head that she had a great superfluity of fruit spoons, and that a friend who was about to furnish her schoolmate for a present? There was no reason, no objection, so she sent the butler down to the vault with orders to select a case of spoons. The butler fulfilled his orders to the letter, and was surprised to see that it was altogether impossible to tell the case from the fourth day we took cars for Richmond.

The spoons traveled once more to a bymeneal altar, and the lady in question received nothing about them for several days. Then she received the following note, etc.:

"DEAR MADAME: I am very grateful to you for the present of spoons. I thought they were too good for you when I sent them to you as a wedding present, and it is only right that you should have them back, etc.,

It is not wise to give away your wedding presents.—*New York Graphic.*

The Murphys and Milk Shakes.

The Murphy's, father and son, who have been preaching temperance in Pittsburg, are being roundly abused by some of the Pittsburg ministers because they advocate the sale of milk on Sunday. The ministers claim that as well as the comfort of workingmen are being imposed upon. Those selling milk on Sunday are arrested and fined and have been obliged to give it up. So the thirsty Pittsburgher who likes a little milk in his beer or stronger at home will have to satisfy their thirst on Sunday with a glass of water, or warm hydrant water, strongly flavored with rust. The Murphy's are also preaching that workingmen should not patronize saloons if they intend to have their children grow up to be respectable men and women. The ministers claim that this is a reflection on their congregations, as most of the children of the wealthy members attend Sunday schools, and the children of the poor do not. The Murphy's are also preaching that workingmen should not patronize saloons if they intend to have their children grow up to be respectable men and women. The ministers claim that this is a reflection on their congregations, as most of the children of the wealthy members attend Sunday schools, and the children of the poor do not.

FAVORS RETALIATION.

Cleveland's Message to Congress Texts of Wilson's Bill Amended.

Other Washington News.

President Cleveland has sent a message to congress on the fisheries question. The message was anticipated, and considerable interest was manifested by the remarks of Senator Morgan, during the debate, that he was pleased to see that the president had at last made up his mind to force to use the retaliatory act, and precipitate war with Canada.

After reciting that citizens of this country have been engaged in the business of fishing in Canada have been treated by that government in an inconsiderate, if not unfriendly manner, and that it has been justified by Canada and Great Britain by the claim that the treaty of 1818 was abrogated by the war of the rebellion, the president says: Statesmen had their credit to protect the interests, of which he was the representative, and if which he was the representative, and if which he was the representative, and if