THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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Major Serpa Pinto,

the famous Portuguese traveler, is at the present time carrying things with a high hand in Africa, and the dispute which has ensued between England and Portugal consequent on his acts threatens to develop into actual warfare. England has just granted a charter to the British South African company, and this is tantamount to a declaration on the part of England that she will contest the claims of Portugal to that part of Africa in which the company has its lands. The territory acquired by the new company is to be a part of the English empire, and its director is appointed with the approval of the English secretary of state. Being in actual possession of much of the disputed territory, and by having made alliance with powerful chiefs in the part of Africa claimed by the English South African company, where England insists that Portugal has no rights, Serpa Pinto has some advantages, and the issue of the quarrel may be looked forward to with considerable interest.

Late advices from Brazil are to the effect that the political situation there is not so serene as appears on the surface, and that a serious uprising is possible — even probable. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed with the provisional government, which has been pursuing a rather arbitrary course, and an outbreak may occur at any time. It is undoubtedly true that there are forces at work in Brazil inimical to the new republic, but there is no great danger to be feared from them, unless they can secure European sanction and aid, and this they are endeavoring to do. The United States has not yet formally recognized the new republic, and in the light of recent developments over there, this is perhaps judicious, although our recognition might have a very potent influence toward preventing an effort to overthrow the republic.

General Boulanger might be able to regain his prestige in France if all his utterances were as patriotic as was his message to Fonseca, congratulating him on the success of the revolution in Brazil. In that message General Boulanger referred to the contrast between the bloodless revolution in Brazil and the bloody wars in the United States in 1775, and in France in 1789, to win freedom for the people. He says: "The United States set the example which revealed the possibility of all America becoming free from the yoke of imperialism. France followed in her footsteps, and God grant that ere another century has rolled by all Europe will be free." This is nobly said, and had General Boulanger always been as true to the people's cause as he is in this message to those who established the republic in Brazil, he might have convinced France that he was a greatly persecuted man.

The New York World anticipates the work of the census bureau by publishing an exhaustive review of the taxable wealth of the country. The statistics were obtained from the treasurer of each state, and are based on the actual returns of the respective offices. The total assessed valuation of taxable property is twenty-three billion seven hundred and nineteen million dollars, and the actual value sixty-one and a half billion. The increase since 1860 is equal to twenty-five per cent, and since 1880 nine per cent. In addition the people of this country own three billion dollars worth of property abroad. Estimating the population at seventy millions, the total value of property, if converted into cash, would give every man, woman and child in the United States nine hundred dollars.

The southern people who advocate the colonization of the American Negroes in Africa, as the best means of solving the race problem, do not mean what they say. This is evident from the alarm which invariably spreads among the southern planters when an exodus of the colored people takes place. There is considerable excitement in the vicinity of Cedartown, Ga., over an exodus of Negroes to Arkansas. Plantations are said to be left without a single laborer, and every effort has been made by the whites to stem the current. The ex-masters of the south do not want the Negro to go, but want him to remain as a hewer of wood, a drawer of water, and an object upon which to vent their spleen when in a bad humor.

Since the organization of the life-saving service, seven thousand nine hundred lives have been saved, and over sixty million dollars worth of property. Congress should increase the salaries of these brave men, for they richly deserve it. The life savers have lost a staunch friend in the death of "Sunset" Cox, but every member of congress should appoint himself a committee of one to see that they do not suffer in pocket by his death.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Farmer Griffin's Mistake.

DEARBORN, Jan. 13.—Merril Griffin, a Dearborn farmer, prescribed for his family for la grippe. He gave what he supposed to be quinine, but it proved to be strychnine, which had been in the house over six years without a label. It had been left in the house by the previous tenant. Six weeks ago Griffin's daughter was complaining and he gave her a dose of the medicine. She became very ill, a physician was called and she recovered. Last night Griffin came home feeling unwell, filled some capsules, took some himself and gave his wife, his son, Merril, and his daughter, Mary, aged 13 years, some. At nine o'clock they were all taken with convulsions. Mary ran out and gave the alarm to some of the neighbors. When she returned she was taken worse, and at two o'clock she died. Mrs. Griffin and Merril are considered out of danger, but Mr. Griffin died the day following the death of his daughter.

Monthly Crop Report.

LANSING, Jan. 14.—The Michigan crop report for January has been issued from the secretary of state's office. For this report returns have been received from 727 correspondents, representing 578 townships. Correspondents, with hardly an exception, report that wheat did not suffer injury from any cause during December; on the contrary it made some growth. It now looks better than one month ago, but has not reached a full average condition. A good deal of fall plowing has been done during the month. The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in December is 841,274, and in the five months from August to December, 6,509,032. In the same five months of 1888, there were 9,135,738 bushels reported marketed.

Knotty Legal Problem.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 11.—Steps are being taken to secure the release of Mrs. Elvira Chatterton from the Kalamazoo insane asylum. In July, 1887, she shot and instantly killed her husband, George W. Chatterton, a farmer, of Lowell township, at the supper table, her children witnessing the tragedy. After the shooting she went about crying "Glory to God!" Upon examination it was shown that the husband had long been disagreeable and unkind to the woman and had really driven her insane by his harshness. She was arraigned for murder and was ordered taken to Kalamazoo by the court. She is now recovered and her friends ask for her release. She is still in the hands of the court, however, for murder, and the formality of arraigning her will have to be observed, when it will be shown she was insane when she committed the crime. She has five children and well to do relatives.

Can't Court in Wayne County.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Judge Gartner has decided to throw out of court the $1,000,000 suit brought by a bridge contractor on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad against the building contractor of the road. Judge Gartner's decision is based on the fact that no service has ever been made on any Wayne county residents. The case would take two months to try and Detroit would afford lawyers the best facilities. But as Wayne county has nothing to do with the matter it will be stricken from the docket.

Federation of Labor.

EAST SAGINAW, Jan. 11.—The second convention of the federation of labor for Michigan will convene in this city February 4. Each trades council or central labor union is entitled to send three delegates to the convention, and each labor union one. The wage workers of Michigan have found in this federation a channel through which to best meet and intelligently deal with the problems and demands of the future, and it is desirable that unions should promptly attend to the matter of electing delegates.

Died in the Harness.

KALAMAZOO, Jan. 13.—Rev. William Walker, pastor of the Baptist church at Gobles, preached an eloquent sermon last evening. He had pronounced the benediction and was about to step from the pulpit when he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy. He died almost instantly. Mr. Walker was an able divine, and was greatly beloved by his people.

Better Have Staid in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Jan. 15.—Word reached here to-day that seven Kalamazoo families are in great distress in the vicinity of Ipswich, Dakota. The head of one of the families was worth $75,000 when he left here. Another sufferer was at one time a prominent judge here, and considered wealthy. Assistance will be sent from here immediately.

Verdict for the Heirs.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 11.—A train on the Chicago & West Michigan railroad collided with a street car in this city last summer killing Cady W. Sherwood, the car driver. A verdict for $5,313 has been given in favor of the heirs. The case has been appealed.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Standish has a new grist mill.

Marlette has a new roller flour mill.

There are 28 Japanese students in the university.

Benzie county is going into fruit raising on a large scale.

Kelsey Morrison of St. Helen, aged 18, has disappeared.

Old Mission Grand, Traverse county, wants a railroad.

Alma college opens the winter term with 150 students.

Another bridge is to be built over the river at Manistee.

Luce county is going to build a new court house in the spring.

Dowagiac will bond itself for $10,000 to secure a new railroad.

Over a foot of snow at Cheboygan, and lumbermen are happy.

A postoffice has been established at Gulliver, Schoolcraft county.

Over 200 men are at work on the new iron ore dock at Escanaba.

Howard City will soon have a water works system in running order.

A semi-weekly German paper is to be started in Lansing next month.

There are 170 cadets attending the Orchard Lake military academy.

A new bank with a capital stock of $250,000 is to be started in Lansing.

Copemish, the new town in Manistee county, has been made a postoffice.

Wheeler & Co. of Bay City have just contracted to build another steel steamer.

Marion Thomas is under arrest in Hastings for marrying his sister's daughter.

Bert Morgan, city editor of the Bay City Tribune, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Masonic bodies of the two Saginaws will unite in building a Masonic temple.

The State poultry and pet stock association will hold its next meeting in Jackson.

There are 268 children in the state public school at Coldwater—154 boys and 114 girls.

Rev. James W. Lambley, a prominent and leading citizen of Manistique, is dead.

The Muskegon car company has closed a contract for 500 cars for the Union Pacific road.

Michigan fell 30,000 barrels short of producing as much salt in 1889, as it did in 1888.

All laborers in the Bay City ship yards have been laid off waiting the coming of snow.

Lucy Renshaw, the eighth victim of the Tilden school fire disaster of Detroit, died Jan. 4.

New machinery valued at $3,000 is being placed in the furniture shops at Ionia prison.

The new addition to the chemical laboratory at the university is nearly completed.

Miss Minnie Staehler of Chelsea, was killed by the cars near Ann Arbor the other night.

The farm house of Will Blake, just north of Leslie, with its contents, burned the other morning.

The Grand Ledge chair company has doubled its capital, and will remove to Grand Rapids.

Rumored that the Pennsylvania railroad company will build a line from Sturgis to Benton Harbor.

Maj. John H. Riggs, who served throughout the war in the Eighth Michigan cavalry, died at his home in Detroit Jan. 11.

David B. Dennis has been elected president of the Coldwater National bank, vice George Starr, deceased.

George W. Stuart of Grand Blanc has been elected president of the Geneva county agricultural society.

Alex. Van Zee, a respected citizen of Cheboygan, was killed in a lumber camp on the North Shore the other day.

The Commercial bank of Port Huron has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

E. H. Vanarman, prosecuting attorney of Barry county, died in Hastings on the 12th inst.

A Universalist society, with 28 charter members, was organized in Port Huron recently.

Samuel Bayns of Oshtemo, accidentally shot himself while hunting the other day and will die.

John J. Wheeler, a well known and popular lawyer, died in East Saginaw a few days ago.

The new Catholic hospital in Lansing will be ready for occupancy about the middle of February.

Alpena claims to have a mineral well, the water of which will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Preparations are already being made to begin explorations in the spring on the Ishpeming gold range.

Manistee has granted a 30 years' franchise for a street railway to Haines Bros. of Kinderhook, N. Y.

The American express company control the privilege on the new Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinac road.

Dr. Alvah N. Pierce, a well-known physician of eastern Michigan, died at home in Detroit a few days ago.

Peter B. Schoonmaker, who died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeaths $3,000 to Hope college at Holland.

The new steel gear factory at Flint will be ready for business about Feb. 15. About 100 men will be employed.

Fletcher, Pack & Co. are banking 1,000,000 feet of logs per week with their log railway at Hubbard Lake.

Ansel M. Hurd, one of the oldest residents of Flint, is dead, aged 91 years. He had lived in Flint 49 years.

A reading club, with Rev. I. R. A. Wightman for president, is one of the recent additions to Springport.

The artesian well in the "Arcade" at Grand Rapids, which has flowed continuously since 1872, has gone dry.

Saugatuck shipped 37,311 bushels of peaches, 3,077 barrels of apples and 4,000 cases of berries the past season.

A fine collection of stuffed animals has been received for the agricultural college museum from a New York firm.

William Johnson, who assaulted a woman in Fork township, Mecosta county, has been sentenced to Jackson for life.

Ingham county supervisors decline to build a new jail, but will let the people decide the question at the spring election.

The recently organized sand brick company of St. Joseph, received for its first order one order for 3,000,000 facing brick.

William Goodman is in jail at Port Huron for trying to steal $250 watch, chain and locket from William Mountjoy.

Joseph Haines of Alpena was terribly burned about the hands and face by the explosion of a plumber's lamp the other day.

The state military board has denied the application of the Detroit cadets for admission to the state troops, the quota being full.

Isaac Douglass was killed by a log rolling over him in McDonald's camp, Presque Isle county. Douglass was from Northville.

Gen. Alger is greatly amused over the report that he is going to buy the Chicago Times, but emphatically says the report is false.

The Mercy hospital of Manistee, erected by John Canfield at a cost of $60,000, has been formerly transferred to the Sisters of Mercy.

Mayor Illing says that the Kalamazoo celery crop last year beat former records. He estimates the output at more than $400,000.

Mrs. Frances Johnson, wife of Hiram Johnson, the well known apiarist, died at her home in Venice, Shiawassee county, recently.

Merchants and lumbermen in the Saginaws predict serious troubles in business circles because of the unseasonable weather.

Gen. Alger denies the report that his railroad running from Alger to Alpena is to be consolidated with the Toledo & Saginaw road.

The Standard oil company is building a two story 100x30 foot building at Kalamazoo, and four iron tanks with a capacity of 250 barrels each.

Hon. E. H. Grosvenor has been elected president of the board of trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum, vice Congressman Belknap, resigned.

Adolph Gibrouni, who four months ago accidentally killed Wm. Jones at Escanaba by striking him on the nose, has been acquitted in the circuit court.

Burglars broke into Stickney & Co's drug store at Gowen the other night, and stole 10 gallons of rum, five gallons of communion wine and 500 cigars.

Jerry Loughlin, has been convicted of highway robbery at Escanaba. Jerry and Lamb, his pal, broke jail three months ago, but Lamb was never recaptured.

The state military board has authorized the appointment of delegates to attend the meeting of the National guard association to be held at Washington Feb. 5.

Mrs. Louisa B. Abel, a pioneer of Eaton county, died a few days ago at the old homestead near Potterville, which her husband purchased from the government.

Representative Cutcheon wants Miss E. M. Latimer, for many years clerk at the state capitol in Lansing, to have a clerkship in the census bureau in Washington.

Many students are kept away from the mining school at Houghton because they cannot afford to pay the rates charged for board. The school is in a flourishing condition.

The tramp killed in Three Rivers the other night by Marshal Malam, has been identified as Charles F. Willard of Kalamazoo. Mrs. Willard will prosecute Malam.

The Farmers' mutual fire insurance company of Hillsdale county, has 3,950 policies in force, a gain of 205 for the year. The expenses and losses for the year amounted to $10,000.

A dozen of Muskegon's millwrights and carpenters have gone to Gretna, La., to put up a big shingle mill for Rathbone & Co. of Chicago. The party will be gone three months.

Fred A. Crinn, wife and three children, of Flint, were almost dead from escaping coal gas, when a neighbor discovered them, but the physicians finally brought them out all right.

Rev. J. A. Van Fleet, who has sued the Total Abstinence life insurance association of America for $10,000 for breach of contract, was formerly a Methodist parson at Cheboygan.

Cris. Wahl, a German employed in the factory of the Linton manufacturing company in East Saginaw, was struck by an engine on the belt line the other afternoon and instantly killed.

Fire broke out in one of the rooms of the Gale plow works in Albion the other day, and before it was extinguished the building was badly damaged, and valuable machines and patterns were destroyed.

Clyde Williams, late manager of the Clover Hill cheese factory near Wayland, is wanted because he neglected to leave behind $1,000 of the factory's money when he went west a few days ago.

Judge William S. Tennant, one of the most prominent members of the Saginaw county bar, and for several years circuit judge, has become violently insane, and has been taken to the Pontiac asylum.

George Swift of Kalkaska lost his farm and with it a span of work horses, two colts, a yoke of oxen, some farm tools, a lot of grain and 15 tons of hay by fire the other night. The loss is $1,000 with not a cent of insurance.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Ottawa & Allegan Mutual Fire Insurance company at Zeeland: President, K. Lahuis; vice president, G. Wabeke; secretary and treasurer, L. Lanstile.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan millers' fire insurance company in Lansing the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Jenks, Sand Beach; secretary, A. T. Davis, Lansing; treasurer, F. Thoman, Lansing.

The Michigan poultry and pet stock association, which met in Bay City recently, elected the following officers: President, Dwight S. Smith; vice president, S. H. Slifer; secretary, A. W. Pancoast; treasurer, W. S. Cobb.

Friends of M. M. Sanford, defaulting treasurer of Maple River township, Emmet county, who is now serving a two years' sentence in Ionia, maintain his innocence. Gov. Luce has gone to make a personal investigation.

The Mutual fire insurance company of Mecosta county has been organized. The following well-known farmers are the incorporators: John Davis, V. W. Bruce, Luther Cobb, L. D. Ladner, Joseph Smith, E. F. Beakely and W. B. Lyons.

Senator Davis of Minnesota says that the improvements at the Soo will be more beneficial to his state than to Michigan. He also says the improvements should not be charged to Michigan as they are decidedly national in their character.

Henry F. Raymond, state commissioner of insurance, has filed a petition in the Wayne county circuit court, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the German-American fire insurance company of Oakland, Wayne and Livingston counties.

The December salt inspection report embraced 70,933 barrels in Saginaw county, 72,641 barrels in Bay, 38,657 barrels in Manistee, 31,510 barrels in Mason, 20,299 barrels in St. Clair, 4,785 barrels in Midland and 770 barrels in Iosco. A total of 239,585 barrels.

Supervisor Wiley of Grant township, Cheyboygan county, is a correspondent of the state board of health. Here is his report for last week: "The only prevailing diseases in this district are hard work and high taxes, superinduced by a high protective tariff."

The itemized expenses of the Irving Latimer murder trial last spring, as submitted to the Jackson county board of supervisors, with a few claims not presented, totals $3,554.25, of which the largest sum is Edwin F. Conely's attorney fee of $1,025.10.

F. W. Wheeler & Co. of Bay City have just taken a contract to build a steel car transfer to be used between Windsor and Detroit by the Canadian Pacific railroad. The new boat will be 295 over all, 41 feet beam, and a "side wheeler" with an engine for each wheel.

A tremendous freight business is being done by the two railroads which cross the upper peninsula from east to west. At one time a day or so ago over 400 loaded east-bound cars were waiting at the Soo to be transferred across the bridge to the Canadian Pacific.

The funeral of Edna Fonda, the sixth victim of the Detroit school fire, occurred Thursday. Bessie Bamford is in a very critical condition. Lucy Renshaw's recovery depends almost solely now on her vital power to restore the immense destruction of tissue.

A. A. Shaver, ex-treasurer of Clare county, was charged with embezzling $1,000 of the county's funds, but pleaded not guilty. He subsequently changed his plea to guilty and made a statement implicating A. E. Mack, a clerk in the office at that time. Mack has been arrested.

Mrs. Alice Hunn of Jackson, whose husband, a Michigan Central fireman, was killed by a head on collision in the Saginaw yards, is said to have been offered $5,000 by the company in settlement of her damage suit. On advice from her attorney she refuses to settle for less than $7,000.

Mrs. John Oliver of Bay City died Jan. 13. Her maiden name was Ann Goodwin. She was born in Kent county, England, in 1813, came to this country in 1830, and the next year married John Oliver, and moved to St. Joseph in 1843, where they lived until 1875, when they moved to Bay City.

The Chapman hotel at Bay Springs, Charlevoix county, which cost $20,000 and was intended for a famous summer resort, has just been sold to the county, along with a splendid 120 acre farm, for $4,800, and the property will be used as a poor house. It was owned by Detroit parties.

It now turns out that the tramp killed by Marshal Malam at Three Rivers was not Charles Willard of Kalamazoo. The remains of the murdered tramp were identified by Mrs. Willard as her husband, and taken to Kalamazoo, and while the funeral was in progress the genuine Charles E. Willard put in an appearance.

In the suit for infringement brought against E. Bement & Sons of Lansing, by the Michigan Stove company, there were two patents—the Shear and the Keep—involved. Judge Brown of Detroit rendered a decree for the complainant on the Shear patent, but dismissed the bill for the Keep patent, which applies to the internal construction of stoves.

The state funeral directors' association held its annual meeting in Jackson recently and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. J. Buck of Lansing, president; William Blake of Detroit, vice president; C. C. Mernett of Greenville, secretary; P. H. O'Brien, treasurer. The convention adjourned to meet the third week in August, 1890, at Traverse City.

A little 11 year old daughter of Martin Breiding of Augusta, Washtenaw county, met a horrible death a few days ago. She was leading her father's horses to water, with the halter strap of one of them around her waist when the animal became frightened and ran away dragging the child after him and trampling her life out before her father could come to her rescue.

The dwelling house of B. B. Willets of Cambria, about five miles southwest of Hillsdale, was burned the other night together with all its contents. Mr. Willets and family were absent from home, and on their return found their home in ruins. The loss is about $4,000. Insured in the Farmers' Mutual of Hillsdale county for $1,800. The house was of stone, and one of the finest in Cambria township.

The Michigan millers' association held its annual session in Lansing January 8, and elected the following officers: President, W. R. Knickerbocker of Albion; secretary and treasurer, M. A. Reynolds of Stanton; executive committee, W. A. Coombs of Coldwater, E. E. Chappell of Reading, Wm. N. Rowe of Grand Rapids, W. R. Knickerbocker and C. J. Deroo. Owing to limited attendance very little other work was accomplished.

Now that the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw railroad is finished between the Saginaws & West Bay City, there is promised a rate war between it and the F. & P. M. so far as passenger traffic between the Saginaws & Bay Cities is concerned. The new road proposes to cut round trip tickets from 50 to 30 cents, provided the West Bay City electric road is allowed to run into Bay City so as to give a fair show at Bay City business.

The Wily Chinese.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Jan. 14.—New facts in regard to the influx of Chinese to California from across the border were brought to the city yesterday by Charles Scott, a resident of Ensenada, Lower California. He says the heathen are coming to that port in considerable numbers from Mazatlan by steamer, and are thence brought to the American side by men who make a business of such transportation. Mr. Scott thinks the coolies come direct from China to the coast of Mexico on French steamers.

Field Favors Free Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—David Dudley Field, in an address before the reform club last night on "Some Reprehensible Practices of American Government," dwelt upon what he termed the evils of bribery at elections, of the spoils system and of the protective tariff. He especially condemned the latter as an unwise and harmful attempt by congress to regulate the industry of the country.

Mary Ann Wants Cash.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mary Ann Donnelly, the nurse who was stabbed by Eva Hamilton at Atlantic City, N. J., last summer, has brought suit against Eva Hamilton and Robert Ray Hamilton for $10,000 damages alleged to have been incurred by reason of the assault. Mrs. Donnelly claims to have permanently lost the strength of the left side of her body, disqualifying her as a nurse and necessitating constant use of medicines.

To Resist English Capital.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—The seven great milling companies have formed a trust. They feared extinction by the English syndicate which has gobbled the Minneapolis mills and seemed anxious to secure those in Milwaukee. The new trust involves $5,000,000 capital and will put out 1,500,000 barrels of flour a year.

A Valuable Horse Burned.

The stables belonging to Macy Brothers in Versailles, Ky., burned the other morning, destroying forty horses. Among those burned was the horse Bell Boy, sold there at auction by Jefferson & Seaman to J. Clarke for $51,000. It is said that Clarke has refused $100,000 for this horse.

Bell Boy's quarters were adjacent to the office of the stables, where a man was on guard. An effort was made to get the horse out, but the animal refused to move, and before sufficient assistance could be had to force him from the building, the intense heat drove the would be rescuers away and he was left to his fate. Through occasional rifts of smoke and flame the horse could be seen plunging and kicking until the flames swept over him, and with a mighty plunge he went down. Some of the other horses were in training and are believed to have been valuable animals. The entire loss is estimated at $250,000.

Bell Boy was once owned by S. A. Browne & Company of Kalamazoo, of which firm Senator Stockbridge is a member.

NATION AND FOREIGN.

DEATH IN THE STORM.

Fifteen Dead And Many More Injured—Property Laid Waste.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 13.—A tornado last night struck the east side of the city of Clinton, Ky., demolishing 55 houses, killing 11 persons and wounding 53.

The storm also visited Wickliff, Ky., doing considerable damage to property, but there was no loss of life.

The Cyclone in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 13.—A terrific cyclone struck the southwestern portion of this city at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and swept across the northern limits, making a path of desolation nearly a quarter of a mile wide. Dozens of dwelling houses were wrecked, and the following big buildings were damaged: The Anchor mills, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van Brock's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson's farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgen school, German Evangelical church, Second Presbyterian church.

Only four deaths are known to have occurred, although the injuries of many will probably result fatally.

The only announcement of the approach and progress of the storm was a dull, sullen roar, quickly followed by a torrent of rain, which in turn was succeeded by sleet, and before the victims could realize what had happened, the storm had swept by and on, leaving wreckage and mangled humanity in its pathway. Trees were torn up by the roots and broken off, telegraph poles swept down as though they were sticks, while the roofs of buildings were lifted from moorings like feathers and tossed into the streets.

Reports are coming in of severe loss in many of the suburban towns in the path of the cyclone. The losses in these places are confined mostly to buildings, no fatalities being reported.

Memphis, Tenn., reports a terrific gale at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but as nearly all the telegraph wires are down, but few particulars are obtainable.

At Sardis, Miss., the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and a livery stable were blown down and several buildings unroofed.

Omaha, Neb., reports a terrific snow storm and drifts three and four feet deep in the streets. The electric and cable cars were forced to stop running and all trains are greatly delayed.

Des Moines, Ia., reports deep snow and a high wind.

Specials to the Kansas City Journal indicate that the storm was general in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and the worst known in many years. Nearly every town reports deep snow and railroad travel is greatly delayed.

Anarchy Rampant in Belgium.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is being seriously asked if Belgium is not fast drifting toward anarchy, and whether the government will be able to restrain the desperate workmen who every day give vent to their recklessness by deeds of violence and acts of incendiarism. To proclaim her weakness by calling for the assistance of other powers would be a step almost as fatal for the government as yielding to the strikers, but it is plain something must be done. The morning after the destruction by fire of the bourse and theater the police were busy tearing down placards, some of which were printed with red ink and signed "R. 71," warning monarchs, money dealers and usurers that their existence and professions were offensive and insulting to an oppressed people in want of the commonest necessities of life, and that palaces, money, temples and places of amusement would be marked for destruction until the cry of masses for justice was heeded. A policeman, while removing one of these placards had his head crushed by a stone and a crowd prevented the capture of his assailant.

Extraordinary vigilance is displayed in Antwerp, where another conflagration among the petroleum docks and warehouses is greatly dreaded, and merchants are complaining loudly of the extra outlay to which they are subjected by the measures of precaution adopted by the authorities.

Canada's Trade With Uncle Sam.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1889 furnish evidence of the great extent to which the Dominion is dependent upon the United States for a market for the sale of her national products. The aggregate sale between Canada and the United States amounted to $[illegible] or [illegible] per cent. of the total trade. Exports to Great Britain amounted to $38,100,000 and to the United States $[illegible]. Imports from Great Britain amounted to $[illegible], and from the United States to $50,500,000.

Compared with 1888 trade with the United States has increased over $20,000,000. With Great Britain it remains about the same. Compared with 1888 exports to the United States increased about $1,000,000, while exports to Great Britain decreased nearly $2,000,000. Imports from the United States increased $[illegible], and from Great Britain $1,[illegible]. There was a decline in exports to France, Germany, Spain, Newfoundland, South America, China and Japan. Imports from Great Britain, United States, Germany, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, the West Indies and South America show an increase.

The balance of trade against Canada was $[illegible],000,000. The average rate of duty collected on British goods imported into Canada was 22 per cent, while the average duty levied upon imports from the United States was only 14 per cent.

Anything You Want.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The American casualty insurance and security company has been incorporated here, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. It will insure, among other things, buildings, credits, profits, cattle, steamships, boilers, engines, electric plants, plate glass and personal injury to employes. It covers damage from air, wind, lightning, storm, water, cold, frost, gases, electricity, rust, mildew, poison, decay, insects and animals, or by accident, negligence, trespass, theft, embezzlement or breach of contract. It guarantees the payment, performance and collection of promissory notes, contracts, bonds, rents and accounts. This is only a partial recital of what it will do.

Toole Won't Sign.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 14.—Yesterday Messrs. Sanders and Powers, elected United States senators by the republican house and senate, made formal application to Gov. Toole for certificates of election. Their request was denied, on the ground that their election was illegal, and also because of the fact that Governor Toole had already given certificates of election to Messrs. Clark and Maginnis, elected by the democrats.

The legislative deadlock continues in full force and the republicans have decided to break it so far as the senate is concerned, by unseating Mr. McNamara, a democrat, who is ineligible because of his being a federal official. This will give the republicans full control of the senate.

All Want New Trials.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Motions were made yesterday for new trials for all the convicted Cronin murderers. Thirty-nine cases of error are given. The discovery of important evidence for the defense is also set up. Among the alleged errors are: Improper remarks and asides made by the state's attorney to the jurors; the admission as evidence of Cronin's false teeth, clothing and instruments; the admission of the trunk; the failure to exclude the state's witnesses from the room; the overruling of challenges to veniremen; the allowance of Hynes, Mills and Ingham, who were employed by private persons to assist the state's attorney; and the denial of a separate trial to Coughlin.

Strength of the W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The annual report of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union for 1889, just published, shows a total membership for 1889 of [illegible], a gain of 3,321 over the total paid membership of 1888. This does not include members who for any reason have failed to pay their dues on time, nor the larger number of unreported unions, honorary members and Loyal Temperance Legions, which, together with the [illegible] paid members, make the total membership and the support of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at least 200,000 and doubtless nearer 250,000.

The Standard's Competitor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Sun says: A combination is being made between some of the principal oil producers of Pennsylvania and foreign capitalists, looking to the construction of a system of pipe lines rivaling that of the Standard oil trust. It is stated that the foreigners are purchasing $10,000,000 worth of wells outright and making friendly alliances with the owners of all the others.

Will Interest Prohibitionists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The commissioner of internal revenue has reversed the ruling in the C. O. D. matter. He holds that goods sold C. O. D. are sold in the city inhabited by the seller, and not in the city to which they are consigned.

This decision has considerable interest in prohibition states where liquors are purchased by individuals from outside dealers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Important Matters Discussed by the Nation's Law-Makers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Congressman Belknap of Grand Rapids, has a plan, which, if carried out, will, he thinks, be of great benefit to the veterans, and this is a State Pension Commissioner. Mr. Belknap has written to Commander Michael Brown of the department of Michigan G. A. R., in which he proposes the adoption by the legislature of Michigan of a law creating such an office. Mr. Belknap thinks this officer should be located in Washington and be given full charge of Michigan pension claims. Such an officer would greatly relieve the congressmen and compel the retirement of the robber barons of pension agents who extort unreasonable fees from poor pensioners, to whom they have been of no use at all in securing pensions. Congressman Belknap is convinced that a State Pension Commissioner would be appreciated by the soldiers, to whom he would be able to render very valuable services.

Congressmen Whiting and Allen have an eye on the main chance to stand in well with their constituents—and refuse to vote to reimburse the members of the house for the money lost by them through Cashier Silcott's defalcation. They argue that Silcott took the money as the accredited agent of the house, and that the house must suffer for the acts of its agents, the same as any banking or business house.

Congressman Butterworth of Ohio will soon introduce a bill to prohibit gambling in options. He sees in this the root of the evil, and claims that the dealer in options practically sets aside the tariff on wheat and sells more grain here than is produced outside the United States. This wheat has no real existence, of course, but the effect is the same, because it beats down the price of wheat in this country to the same figure that rules abroad. Mr. Butterworth is attacking a giant, but he feels that he has right and the cause of the people on his side, and will not abandon his efforts to secure the passage of the bill.

The special senate committee is hearing the claims of the various cities for the world's fair location. Arguments in favor of Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia have been presented, and the other day Chauncey M. Depew appeared before the committee to plead for New York. Mr. Depew was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted with applause. Among other things he said:

"There is no greater necessity laid on the American people than that of holding an exhibition which shall equal or excel the one held in France. That was the finest exhibition of the progress of civilization that was ever seen. The one spot where there was a failure to present at all respectably the products of the United States was the exhibit of the United States itself. The impression produced was that the United States might have an enormous homogeneous population, an immense area, and free institutions, but that in competition for the trade of the world they were absolutely deficient in skill. The only thing which attracted the attention of the assembled nations was petrified wood from Arizona!" Mr. Depew's arguments in favor of New York as the place to hold the fair were well presented, and seemed to produce a strong impression upon the committee.

The funeral services of the late Judge Kelley were held in the house of representatives, and a vast assemblage gathered to do honor to the memory of the man who had for so many years been a prominent member of that body. The services were very simple, but impressive.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the subject of immigration by legislators from every section of the country. The committee appointed by the last congress to make an investigation on the subject reports that the present laws are very loosely constructed and still more loosely enforced; that proper legislation is imperatively necessary for the good of the government and the people at large. At present a head tax of fifty cents is collected for each immigrant who comes to the United States. The money thus obtained is used for the purpose of caring for the improper persons who come here, but are not allowed to remain, and are sent back. The payment of this pittance seems to act as a license for steamship owners and immigration agents, whereby they may send every possible character to be found in Europe to this country. It is proposed to abolish this head tax, and to place the responsibility of classifying emigrants upon the steamship companies. These corporations will be required to exercise a stipulated scrutiny in accepting emigrants to this country, and when their greed for revenue grows in such a way as to warp their judgment and conscience they will from their own gains have to defray the expense of returning the emigrants to their homes, and making such other reparation as shall be deemed just. The "head" tax now levied is simply a license for every conceivable wrong in admitting an undesirable element into the United States.

Two bills, the object of which is to restrict immigration, have been already introduced in the senate. The one by Senator Blair of New Hampshire, compels the applicant for naturalization papers to appear before a judge and demonstrate his ability to read, write and speak the English language, armed and equipped with duly authenticated testimonials that for five years previous to his application he has borne a good moral character. Blair's bill also requires the would be American citizen to renounce allegiance to every foreign power, potentate and organization, civil or ecclesiastical.

Senator Mitchell's bill requires from the intending emigrant a passport from his native government identifying him, and giving his name, rank and occupation.

Representatives Fitch and Oates are looking after this matter in the house. The Fitch bill rigidly excludes anarchists, the insane and paupers, and places a tax on the head of every immigrant.

Representative Oates' bill excludes from naturalization all who have been convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, polygamists, anarchists, socialists or communists, and demands that the applicant for protection of our laws be able to read the constitution of the United States in English, and if the Oates bill becomes a law, every intending immigrant before he leaves his native land must obtain from the United States consul a certificate to the effect that he is not an idiot, pauper, incapable, convict, anarchist, and is free from all contagious disease.

"If the efforts of Senator Stockbridge and Congressman Bliss will avail, Michigan will have an Indian school, though what it needs of one is something hard to find out. Stockbridge introduced a bill in the last congress, which was passed by the senate, establishing an Indian school in this state. Representative Bliss has introduced the same bill in the house at this session. The bill authorizes the acceptance by the senate of lands for a site, and appropriates $50,000 for the erection of a building, etc.

To enable the president to retain in his annual message and Victoria to still keep in her "speech from the throne," the clause about "being at peace with all nations," congress will be asked to make some provisions for the digging of a channel in the Detroit river, entirely in Uncle Sam's domains, thereby avoiding any embarrassment in the event of any entanglements we may have with our Canadian neighbors. Senator McMillan has already taken the initiative in this matter by introducing a bill providing for a survey to determine the cost of making such a channel.

Judge Kelley, whose death occurred a few days ago, had rendered a continuous congressional service for twenty nine years, and was known as the "Father of the House." By his death this honor descends to Samuel J. Randall, who is himself very ill. His death will make Congressman Burrows, chairman of the important committee on manufactures, of which he is at present the second member.

Still Searching for The Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Jan. 14.—The report of the work by the Tribune fund for continuing the search for the dead after the state forces quit Oct. 25, shows that 28 bodies have been recovered, of which 11 of them were identified. The total amount subscribed by the citizens of Johnstown for this purpose was $12,33[illegible], of which $[illegible] has been expended, leaving a balance of about $3,000 on hand. The work will be continued, and, if necessary, the fund will be increased. There are many points along the Conemaugh where victims of the flood are supposed to be lying buried under the sand and gravel. Among the identified dead found yesterday was the body of Herman Voeghtly, the leading German citizen of the town. Mr. Voeghtly was the founder of and for a long time editor of the Johnstown Freie Presse, the leading German paper of this part of the state. He was a well known teacher of Latin and Greek, and was highly respected here.

Previous Pinkertons.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., Jan. 14.—The sheriff and 33 Pinkerton "scabs" threw a striking Italian miner and his family out of one of the company's cottages yesterday. An Italian mob gathered and fired 200 shots into the air. Master Workman Wilson arrived in time to quiet them. He thinks that his presence prevented a bloody riot. The Pinkertons also evicted two Hungarian families. One Pinkerton man has been arrested for assault.

HUNTING GORILLAS.

An Exciting Hunting Adventure with Natives in Central Africa.

A Day's Sport in the Jungle—The Mammoth Monkey Fought Until the Top of Its Head Was Blown Off—Killed in the Nick of Time.

In my trading expeditions into Central Africa I had at different times many native servants, and through them I had opportunities to see the natives hunt according to the time honored methods of the tribes.

One of my men was named Oshupu. He was a Fan, a fine specimen of humanity, and, like most of his race, remarkably intelligent. In fact, he was a cannibal gentleman; that is to say, although he, like the rest of his tribe, had a liking for human flesh, he never intruded that horrible craving upon my notice by word or deed, and from his appearance and actions I should never have imagined that it existed.

He was forever wishing that we had reached his country, and he would talk to me by the hour of elephant and gorilla hunts, until I longed to get away with him to join a hunting party of his people. Accordingly when we neared the Gaboon River it did not need much persuasion to induce me to outspan the team for two weeks, and go with Oshupu to his village.

We entered the village from the side, and were in the street before our coming was perceived. As if pulled by a single string, every native arose, and, quietly forming a ring round me, the population gravely inspected me.

When it was known that I had come to hunt the gorilla, their joy was unbounded, for, strange as it may seem, these warlike people, like those of many other tribes, are much afraid of this animal.

After resting for two days, our hunting party was formed, and we journeyed a long day's march to the home of the gorilla. What a journey it was, and how vividly I remember it! There were about thirty of us, the natives all armed with spears about seven feet in length, terminating in an iron head, with large barbs at either side.

I am an old stalker, yet my skill was sorely tried in that labyrinth, in which dead branches lay thickly about under foot. After a time the undergrowth became less dense, and Oshupu whispered to me that this circumstance indicated the presence of water, and that the animals coming in all directions kept the undergrowth more or less trodden down.

Suddenly my guide stopped short, and holding up his finger, crooked it over his head, pointing to the left. I turned my head in the direction indicated, and at a distance of about three hundred feet away saw an immense ape slowly moving through the trees on all fours, swinging to and fro in a manner not unlike the plantigrade movement of a grizzly.

Oshupu reached his hand behind as a signal for me to move up to him, and when I had done so, he said, "The gorilla has fed, and is lazy. If he sees us, he will run, and we shall never catch up with him in this tangle. We must rest here, and he will dream for his mate and sleep. Then we shall catch him."

After a time, at a given signal, the natives spread themselves out, and making a long detour, surrounded the spot where it was believed the gorilla had stopped to rest. They were not mistaken, for on the edge of a small glade the big brute sat fast asleep, with his back against a tree.

It was deputed to a young chief to open the encounter, and after a pause he emerged from cover as near as he could get to the gorilla. He poised his spear in his hand in readiness to throw it, and, step by step, approached until he was within thirty feet of the gorilla, when suddenly the animal rolled his head from one side to the other.

The ape was thoroughly aroused, and leaning forward raised itself into an awkward, partly erect attitude. If the young chief had lain still, all would have been well, but he was desirous of showing off before me, and accordingly rose to his feet, dashed his spear at the brute and made for the cover of the thicket. The spear went through the arm of the gorilla, which instantly tore the weapon out bodily, savagely bit the wood, and dashed on all fours after his assailant, with a terrible scream of rage.

All the Fans on the opposite of the clearing now boldly dashed in, throwing their spears, or, as they got close enough to him, thrusting them into the brute's body. Wounds inflicted with such weapons could not prove immediately fatal, and could only kill the creature by causing loss of blood, as the vital power of the gorilla is so great that even a rifle ball seldom arrests at once his headlong course.

If it had not been for the danger, this spectacle of the contest between the Fans and the ape would have been amusing, as the men threw spears, and crouched or dodged, and the ape backed slowly away from them, making horrible grimaces and gradually working himself up into a blind fury. This state of affairs did not last more than a minute, and then the ape was at the edge of the clearing, about forty feet from where I stood. Here another volley of spears met him, and after standing amazed for a second, he rushed headlong at the first assailant, seized him by the leg, and before a hand could be raised, he swung him around his head, bringing the poor fellow's skull in contact with a tree trunk and cracked it like a nut.

It was a terrible sight, but it was done before I had the power to prevent it. I raised my rifle, and quick as thought sent two bullets ploughing through the ape's head, tearing the top of the skull clean off. He reeled and fell, rose again, clenched at the mass of vines, and rolled over, still convulsively twitching and tearing at the undergrowth, while Oshupu got his foot clear, and coming to me placed my hand on his head in token that his life henceforth belonged to me.

There the brute lay, a strange sight, and one of which the stuffed gorilla skins of the natural history collections can give but a faint idea. The face was hideous; the breadth of chest was grand, the arms and hands were massive; but the huge trunk dwindled into a pair of legs, thin, bent and decrepit as those of an old woman.

I wished to preserve the skin, but before I could prevent their action, the natives had thronged around the body, making a perfect sieve of it with spear thrusts. The head was destroyed, so I simply took measurements of the beast. He was five feet four inches in height, and cut off the hands and feet for trophies. We buried the young chief, after carrying him back to the village, but no funeral rites were observed as he had been killed by a gorrilla, and so he was believed to be bewitched.

When I left the village, I brought away some fine specimens of native work. One of these specimens, an ax blade, was covered with the most delicate tracery work, although the tools used in construction were of the rudest possible pattern. To work out the figure on this ax occupied four months. It has been a constant matter of regret to me that I have never been able to return to the country of the Fans and spend a longer time with them.—Wilf. P. Pond in Youth's Companion.

Reed Bird and Mocking Bird.

The reed bird of the Delaware and the rivers and regions south of that stream is the rollicking bobolink of our New England fields. Here is his true home, even if his residence in it is not so long as it is in the south. Here he is adorned with a gray piebald coat, instead of the somber suit of black in which he appears when in more southern latitudes, and here he nests and sings and rears his brood. Here in the sunny green fields of New England, through all the charming May and for some way into June, he pours out the most peculiar, the most over bubbling, frolicsome, swaggering rollicking and tipsy of all bird music. He is not so abundant here as he was in the days before he was shot by the thousand by sportsmen as the reed bird of the lower Susquehanna and the lower Delaware, and before a set of worthless men and boys here in southern New England acquired, through somebody's ingenuity, a trap which catches him. He was here in rather greater force last May than usual of late years, the tendency being not to increase, but to diminish. Connecticut fields are not so filled as they were fifty years ago with his swaggering and most peculiar tinkling song. It may be said of him and the mocking bird that if both or either had been known to Europe for the last two thousand years, and particularly to Italy, Greece and England, there would have been a greater fame for either than the nightingale now has. But the pothunters for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York markets are destroying the bobolink as the reed bird, and the negro with his shot gun blazing away at the mocking bird (he can't shoot him except when the bird is at rest) is fast completing what the nest robbing young negroes who supply northern buyer had long ago begun—the destruction of the superb mocking bird, the finest songster as well as the most spirited and intelligent of our American birds.—Hartford Times.

BEST THINGS.

The best law—the golden rule.

The best philosophy—a contented mind.

The best statesmanship—self government.

The best theology—a pure and beneficent life.

The best war—to war against one's weakness.

The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.

The best music—the laughter of an innocent child.

The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy way.

The best art—painting a smile upon the brow of childhood.

The best biography—the life which writes charity in the largest letters.

The best telegraphing—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.

The best engineering—building a bridge of faith over the river of death.

The best diplomacy—effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience.

The best journalism—printing the true and the beautiful only, on memory's tablet.

The best navigation—steering clear of the lacerating rocks of perpetual contention.

The best mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

What Limited Means.

How often is the word "limited" seen after the name of many great stock companies, but how seldom does the average reader understand its import. Formerly a member of a stock company doing business was responsible for the entire indebtedness of that company should all other sources of security fail to satisfy the demands of creditors. In Scotland some years ago a bank failed for about a million dollars. There was but one really wealthy director of that organization and to him only could the creditors look for the satisfaction of their demands. He had practically to pay every cent of the loss. Such was the law. Cases of this kind were quite common, and men of wealth avoided connections with concerns which they could not absolutely control, but in which they could so easily sink their fortunes.

Then an amendment to the laws was made by limiting the liability of the directors and stockholders in a concern to the amount they actually had so invested. The law, in order to protect those who dealt with companies of this class, made it obligatory that the word "limited" should be connected with the names of such organizations and given equal publicity with the company's title on all occasions.

Looking Backward.

Those simple rhymes of other days
We never shall forget.
Each line of those old childish lays
Is fresh in memory yet.
They linger in the halls of thought
Like melodies in tune.
"Hey, diddle, diddle! The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon."

The better rhymes and newer songs
We've heard in later years,
Have from the heart forever gone;
Still memory adheres
To those old words whose import strong
Into our lives has grown,
"Old Mother Hubbard, she went to her cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone."

Why does the heart so fondly cling
To youthful thoughts and themes!
Up from the tender vales of spring
Come all our later dreams.
We still recall the youthful times
And for their pleasures sigh:
"Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie."

That Microbe.

It has long been the custom in seeking for the motive of a crime to ask, "Who is the woman?" A like practice is likely to come into vogue regarding disease and the time cannot be far off when we shall ask in that connection, "What is the microbe?" The microbe of late has come into great prominence and microbe hunters have increased proportionately. All the ills that flesh is heir to, appear to have a microbic origin. The latest conviction of this incorrigible microbe has been by a German scientist who has discovered that baldness is caused by that indefatigibly and mischievously industrious tuing of all work. It is humiliating to reflect that baldness is not due to over exertion of the brain, but it is caused by the ravages of so insignificant an object as a microbe. Had it not been for this Shakspeare would not have been bald. On the other hand, many heads obtain a dignity, and an impressiveness through baldness that they would not otherwise present, and so the hair-banishing microbe is not without its advantages after all.—Boston Gazette.

Pick 'em Up.

Although the finders of horseshoes are breaking their arms and legs every day in the year, and many of them are turning up in state prison on ten-year sentences, the man who would go out and argue that the horseshoe does not bring the greatest kind of good luck would be considered an enemy to society. A horseshoe always beats a five-leaf clover.

Enough to Fight Over.

"James and William Hull, two Wyoming men, traded watches and differed about seven cents in change. It wasn't quite enough to bankrupt either man, but plenty to fight over, and so they slashed and shot and put each other in good shape for a three months' sojourn in the hospital.