THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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THE foreman of one of the largest barber shops in New York is authority for the statement that more men part their hair in the middle now than ever before. The decrease of illiteracy is not necessarily a proof that the brains of the period are growing stronger. Not by any means.

THE attempt of Dr. Justin to make a cannon that will successfully carry dynamite shells may as well be abandoned. Two guns have exploded in his experiments, and though such precautions were taken as to prevent any accidents, it is certain that twenty successes would not now justify any one in firing such explosive material as must be fired in time of battle.

IN the heat of a theological discussion; in the heat of a business agitation; in the heat of a social controversy and even in the heat of a political campaign, we constantly hear appeal to "public opinion." That there is such a thing as public opinion, no one can deny, and that it has a value, no one will be inclined to dispute. But how many know what public opinion is, or stop to think how the phrase is abused.

RECORDS show that violence or capture was a necessary feature of a marriage in nearly every land at one time or another, and even at the present day among many races the custom is preserved in a modified form. Perhaps the Bedouin Arabs of Mount Sinai conduct their matrimonial arrangements in the strangest fashion, for when a man desires to marry he goes to the maiden's father and makes a bid, which may or may not be accepted.

THE probabilities of a future scarcity of gutta percha has been a subject of concern to the French government, which accordingly sent a scientist (M. Serullas) to the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands to investigate and report on the matter. M. Serullas states that until some substitute is discovered gutta percha is absolutely indispensable to submarine telegraphy, for other gums cannot be used for the purpose with any practical results, as they do not possess the proper qualities.

JUDGE GRESHAM views with alarm the increasing corruption among American voters. He says: "The number of voters in the market for the highest bidder has increased at a rate which has excited grave apprehensions in the minds of the people. The prizes in our political contests are tempting, and the bidding for votes has increased at more than a steady pace. Can this be stopped? Will it continue? If it does popular government and all the blessings that it secures will perish."

OF the woods that are chiefly used in fancy cabinet work, ebony comes mostly from Ceylon and Madagascar, and is sold by importers at 8 cents per pound. Satinwood is grown on the island of San Domingo and in Porto Rico. It is one of the beautiful woods, and is described as a "canary yellow." In the log it sells at 75 cents per foot. Tulip wood is but little used. It is imported more for turning and inlaying than anything else. It is found in Central America, and when brought to New York sells for 8 cents per pound.

IN the north success is a rare thing in transplanting the hard wood trees like the oak or the hickory without a year or two previous pruning, but in the south all or nearly all the oaks and hard woods are readily transplanted, as witness the giant live and water oaks and hickories in the cities of Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Jacksonville, and Tampa, Florida. The rule then should be, spring planting for the north and fall and winter planting for the south, and for the hard wood trees north, root pruning two years previously.

IT is estimated that fifteen million dollars is invested in the canning of fruits and vegetables in this country, besides the further amount invested in canning fish and meats. This business is in its infancy, and deserves every encouragement that legislation can give it. The establishment of canning factories in any locality is the best thing that can be possible for farmers near them. These furnish a market for many things he could not otherwise grow to a profit, and by thus diversifying farm industry they insure it against the losses always resulting from restricting production to one or two staples.

THE enactment of a law by which a liberal increase of endowment is made to the agricultural colleges is an evidence that congress appreciates fully the importance of technical education for farmers. Farmers are to be considered in the light of public servants in a great measure. Their industry provides food and clothing for the people. It is the most important of all arts and it is based upon scientific knowledge which is not afforded by the ordinary means of education. It is an accepted principle of our free and liberal government that the education of the young is a public, charge and duty. This was a fundamental principle of the ancient republics, and is unquestionably the basis of any free and popular government in which every citizen is at once sovereign and a public servant.

INVENTION appears to have begun at the wrong end. Our mowers and reapers and other devices for gathering crops have been perfected, while machinery for getting the ground in order for the crops has been comparatively neglected. Ingenuity, especially that of our countrymen, seems to have almost expended its resources in the invention of harvesters, but there is little more to be harvested per acre now, than there was before. Our production has not kept pace with the capacity to garner it, and regarding agricultural machinery as a whole, we enjoy but half the advantage it is capable of bestowing. When as much shall have been done for tillage, as has been done for reaping, the equilibrium will be restored, and then, and not till then, will agriculture gain the full reward for the labor her inventors have expended upon the machinery already at her command.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE 51st CONGRESS.

The McKinley Bill and the Federal Election Bill Favored.

Statistics and Reviews of Commerce for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 1.—The second annual session of the LI congress was begun at noon. Immediately after the call to order, a committee was appointed to notify the president that congress was ready for business. The president's message was sent in response, and laid before both houses. After the introduction of new congressmen into office, the message, of which the following is a summary, was read.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The president opens his message by congratulating the departments on the honesty and efficiency with which they have conducted the public business, disbursing $400,000,000. He refers to the South American and international marine conferences, to the republic of Brazil, and says he has called Mr. Mizner, minister to San Salvador, from his post for his misconduct in the Bartundia affair. The Nicaragua canal is progressing satisfactorily. The treaty of Samoa is beginning to produce salutary effects. It is hoped that a reciprocity arrangement may be made with Spain in regard to Cuban commerce. Other foreign topics of less interest are discussed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from all sources for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, $463,963,080.55; total expenditures, $358,618,584.52; surplus, $108,344,496.03. For current fiscal year partly estimated receipts, $406,000,000; expenditures, $354,000,000; surplus, $52,000,000; loss from customs last four months, $25,000,000. For year ending June, 1892, receipts, $373,000,000; expenditures $357,852,209.42; surplus, $15,147,790.58.

SILVER LAW.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in the price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of recent monetary disturbances.

The new ships are making satisfactory progress. During the winter there will have been in all 13 new efficient vessels added to the navy. They have improved the spirit of the officers and men. "Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery."

The examination and adjudication of pension claims have been more rapid than ever before. "The liberal enlargement of the law should suggest a more careful scrutiny and of bills for special relief."

"The only safe thing is to so deal with the territory of Utah that those who believe polygamy to be rightful should not make it lawful."

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Each legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom-houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly eight per cent greater than in the same period in 1889, and 20 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed and that we shall recover a proportion participation in the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves special attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The beet sugar industry has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good was done during the year with very limited appropriations.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

The general trade and industrial condition throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000. The bank of clearings, which furnishes business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890, show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of 8.4 per cent., while the increase outside of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11¼ per cent. The figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there were 300 less failures reported in October, 1890, than in the same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about $5,000,000.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884.

SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

He concurs in the secretary of war's recommendation for coast defenses, and the encouragement of the state militia.

The acts of violence committed against obnoxious postmasters have been prosecuted, or the postoffices abolished.

One hundred fraudulent naturalization papers have been cancelled by the attorney general. He commends legislation for a more full and judicial inquiry before granting them.

The management and efficiency of the postoffice has been greatly improved; the mails have been largely freed from lottery matter.

FOREIGN TRADE.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

RECIPROCITY.

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the new tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties on coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitles us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error.

There are but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to congress. To place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should they refuse to give us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the senate and the necessary legislation enacted by congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the house and senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made; and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

CONGRESS MUST WORK.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. To some of these measures which seem to me most important I now briefly call your attention.

SUBSIDIES.

I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited and its benefits retarded and diminished if provision is not contemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial exchanges. A subsidy for the Australian line is especially recommended.

The bill for an international bank, for the relief of the supreme court and for the raising of the salaries of district court judges; for the adjustment of the Spanish and Mexican land grants, for a national bankrupt law, for a uniform safety brake and coupler on all railroads to save the lives of 2,000 and the limbs of 20,000 young men killed or wounded annually, for the water supply of arid regions, for the use of the telegraph in connection with the postoffice department should all be passed this coming session.

FREE AND HONEST ELECTIONS.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful to all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the state officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry list, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes until the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar lot of revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly 20 years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representatives and the party of electors must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fail here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be that every law, whether relating to elections or any other subject, whether enacted by the state or the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

THE SOUTH.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense, is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that its electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed with shame and not given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results but rob electors of other states and sections of their most priceless political rights.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the LI. congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

Hog cholera has struck the swine around Gatchell's lake. One farmer lost 50.

Tecumseh citizens are trying to have a thrashing machine factory located in their village.

Oxford's refuse dryer, attached to the fruit evaporator, was burned Sunday. Loss, $700.

Rev. D. F. Beebe preached his farewell sermon in the Sand Beach Baptist church Sunday night.

Harry Aday of Keeler went hunting on Sunday with another boy, and was accidentally shot and killed.

Farmers around Stanton have sold 35,000 bushels of potatoes for about $20,000 and they have a good many on hand yet.

The Manistique lime dealers claim that the year just closing has been the best in the history of the business and are correspondingly elated.

G. A. Miles, a Colon teacher, flogged a child unmercifully because the little one ate onions. The authorities took a hand, fined that fellow $12 and promised him the all-firedest licking he ever got if he was found in town in two hours. He did not stop to see if they would keep the promise.

Minnie Sturdevant of Eaton county asked the supreme court to give her a mandamus to compel the board of school examiners to give her a certificate. The court would not do it, and now the young lady is going to sue the board for damaging her character by refusing the documents.

The row in Trinity church, Grand Rapids, is likely to split the western Michigan diocese of the Episcopal churches. Bishop Gillespie has been dragged into the scandal. Rev. Mr. Woodford, a former pastor of the church, denounced Rev. Mr. Johnson two weeks ago when he was about to be confirmed as rector. The bishop refused to consider the protest on the ground that it should have been made earlier, but Woodford claims that he had made the protest personally to Bishop Gillespie.

Dr. Austin Scott, son of the well known Ann Arbor pomologist, J. Austin Scott, has just been elected president of Rutger's college, New Brunswick, N. J. He graduated in Yale in '69, took his M. A. degree in the Michigan university in 1870, taught modern languages two years at the U. of M., spent six years with George Bancroft assisting him in his historical work, and for seven years has been professor of history and constitutional law in Rutger's.

Jacob T. Timpe of Oneida has produced three new varieties of potatoes, one of which, he claims, beats anything ever produced at the agricultural college. This variety, it is claimed, will produce at the rate of over 400 bushels to the acre. J. R. Potter of White Oak is in a fair way to beat Dr. Kedzie of the college in raising sugar beets. From seeds grown in Germany he had raised beets at the rate of 22 tons per acre. Dr. Miles of Lansing, formerly professor of agriculture at the agricultural college, is not sanguine that sugar beet raising can be made successful in Michigan.

OUR OWN STATE.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN ARE DOING AND SAYING.

OIL EXPLOSION AT OWOSSO.—BURGLARS AT WORK.

Items of Interest from All Parts of Michigan.

Oil Explosion at Owosso.

OWOSSO, Nov. 29.—About 6:30 yesterday afternoon the oil tank of the Owosso Gas company exploded with such a tremendous force that it could be distinctly heard for 20 miles.

The company manufactures gas by the use of oil and naptha, and had just received a carload. This was stored, as is usual, in the tank by the engineer, Jonas Chapman. Shortly before the explosion he started with a lantern in his hand from the gas works to the oil tanks, and he has not been seen since. It is supposed that he perished in the explosion. He came here from Corunna about two months ago and was a comparatively green hand. He leaves a widow and one child. The widow is nearly crazed with grief.

The loss is estimated at $5,000, although it is at present impossible to give anything like an exact estimate, as it is not known how much the machinery is damaged by the explosion and the constant playing of water by the fire department.

Ruined Another Safe.

CLARKSVILLE, Nov. 29.—This morning between 2 and 3 o'clock burglars broke into the Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit railroad depot building in this village, drilled a hole into the door of the iron safe, put in a charge of powder and blew it open. No money had been left in the safe by Mr. Clark, agent of the railroad company, and the contents, consisting of books and papers, were not disturbed. This is the third safe that has been blown open and ruined by cracksmen at this depot within the past two years. Mr. Clark, having been warned by previous operations of the kind, has a more secure place of deposit for money than in the safes furnished by the railroad company.

A Son's Sin Visits the Father.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 29.—One year ago Alexander McKenzie murdered his wife in this city and he is now serving a life sentence at Jackson. His father lived in Chicago and, having considerable money, employed a lawyer to carry the case to the supreme court.

This tribunal affirmed the sentence and when the father received the letter with the news he seized a revolver and shot himself in the head, killing himself instantly. McKenzie will probably remain in prison the rest of his life.

Michigan Railroad Earnings.

LANSING, Nov. 29.—The earnings of the Michigan railroads, for September were $3,056,878.50; for the same period in 1889, $7,990,923.04; increase, $1,065,955.22; earnings from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1890, $68,479,188.74; same period for 1889, $61,232,725.10; increase, $7,246,463.64, or 11.83 per cent.

The Insurance Commissioner.

BAY CITY, Nov. 29.—County Treasurer William E. Magill of this city and county has been tendered the office of state commissioner of insurance by Governor-elect Winans and has signified his acceptance of the same. Mr. Magill has been treasurer of Bay county for four years.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Alpena mills will close in less than a fortnight.

Coldwater's first savings bank will go into operation this week.

The new Methodist church at Howell will be dedicated December 21.

Judge John T. Holmes of Grand Rapids is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Bay City building improvements the last year amount to nearly $1,500,000.

It is said that Capt. James Brooks is to be the next postmaster at Benton Harbor.

L. J. Partridge, an old citizen of Alpena, has been sentenced to six years in Ionia for felonious assault.

Complete returns for Michigan show a population of 2,089,792, or an increase of 452,855 over 1880.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Michigan Sunday-schools will be held at Lansing this week.

J. J. Deadman has been appointed postmaster at Mud Lake, Alcona county, vice D. Lyman, resigned.

Mann G. Parmenter of Benton Harbor was accidentally shot while hunting last week. He may recover.

The Grand Rapids street car truck company have an order from Galveston, Tex., for twenty of their patent trucks.

The Evart farmers have shipped 30,000 bushels of potatoes this year and have but about 15,000 bushels left in the town.

Ionia is just humping itself to secure the Capital wagon works and appearances indicate that success may crown its efforts.

Secretary Milo Campbell and Gov. Luce have moved their household effects to Coldwater and are getting ready to settle down.

William Smith was found guilty of horse stealing in the Alpena circuit court Wednesday and sent to Ionia for an indefinite time.

Treasurer-elect Braasted of Ishpeming dropped into Lansing unannounced Wednesday and looked over the institution over which he is to preside.

The barn of William Hunter, one-half mile north of Parma, was burned last Wednesday night with 30 tons of hay and straw. No insurance.

The total valuation of Alpena county is but $4,662,706, yet $144,379.29 must be raised this year by taxation to pay fixed charges and incidentals.

J. C. Bonticon of Petoskey has been appointed assistant inspector general for Michigan on the staff of Gen. Veazey, commander of the G. A. R.

Company C, M. S. T., of Grand Rapids, wants a new armory and has appointed a committee to devise means to get it. Gen. Innis heads that committee.

E. F. Cooley of Lansing paid $90,000 for the Lansing iron works last week, and will consolidate his new purchase with the Central Michigan milling company.

Judge Kelly of the Alpena circuit is confined to his house with his sprained ankle and his judicial work has been attended to by Judge Cobb of Bay City.

The coroner's jury to inquire into the death of the two Kalamazoo boys killed by the cars Saturday, decided that it was an accident and that nobody was to blame.

The move to bond Lansing for $100,000 to induce manufacturers to settle there is meeting with general approval and will probably become a fact at the next meeting.

Elizabeth Grostic of Howell has begun suit against the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad for $25,000 damages for the killing of her husband, August Grostic, a year ago.

The United States fish hatchery at Alpena has 295 jars of whitefish eggs, and will make it an even 300 before spring. The work of stocking goes on and has been uniformly successful.

Nicholas Power thought it would be great fun to beat and kick an inoffensive old negro because the latter had no friends. He carried out his idea and was arrested, and is now serving 90 days in jail under sentence of the Alpena court.

Rev. H. M. Curtis closed his nine years pastorate at the Flint Presbyterian church Sunday, and preached his farewell sermon incidental to his departure to accept a pastorate in Cincinnati.

Rev. L. F. Pillsbury, an aged citizen of Hastings, fell and broke his arm while caring for his horse Wednesday night. On account of his advanced years it is feared that the accident will result fatally.

Mrs. J. Howard of Portland spent one night at the National hotel in Owosso. She wanted to be sure she turned the gas out, and turned the valve so far that she turned it on again. She will recover, but had a close call.

A gang of men is touring the state painting barns. They offer to paint a farmer's barn for $5. And that is all they charge for doing the painting, but they put an item of $60 for paint in the bill and get even with the bucolic dweller in that way.

The Ann Arbor & Ypsilanti railroad has secured the right of way along the whole route except in front of the farm of Bohnet, who wants $4,000 for what the railroad company think $400 would be sufficient. The company will fight Bohnet's injunction.

Prof. Kedzie of the agricultural college has just returned from a visit to the Nebraska beet sugar manufactories and says that Michigan is as well fitted to make beet sugar as Nebraska, and he can see no reason why the industry should not flourish in this state.

The senior law class of the university have voted to raise $135 by assessing each member of the class 50 cents, the fund to be used in pushing the case against the city for the imprisonment of the five students arrested in connection with the postoffice disturbance.

Simon H. Reynolds' residence, known as the "Tood Farm" house, on the Detroit gravel road, near Pontiac, burned Monday morning with all its contents. Mr. Reynolds was away at the time and Mrs. Reynolds, who was confined to her bed, was rescued with difficulty.

The proprietors of the Glen house, Onekama, have built a drive around the hilltop near the house, and now claim they can furnish the finest view in Michigan. In accord with the general demand house lots will be laid out in connection with the hotel and a boom given to the summer resort business of the place.

Battle Creek had an exciting runaway the other morning. George White was driving in a double carriage with Misses Lizzie Irwin and Mary Brogan when the horses ran away. The team ran into a shop window, shattering the glass, throwing out the occupants and injuring them severely. One of the horses had to be killed.

It now transpires that about 6,267,000 feet of lumber was burned in the Cheboygan fire, only one-half the amount first reported. The losers will bring suit against the propeller Minnie M., as they claim a spark from the smoke stack set the fire, and the boat had no spark-arrester, as required by law. These suits for damage will aggregate $100,000.

The Owashtanong club of Grand Rapids have made it a habit for years to supply Thanksgiving dinners to the poor and last Thursday eclipsed all previous efforts by their dinner to the newsboys and bootblacks. The club raised $1,200 for the dinner and presents and the æsthetic young club members delivered the presents themselves. Just 460 urchins sat down to the tables and ate their fill of Thanksgiving cheer with Mayor Uhl, Congressman Ford, William Alden Smith, Senator Doran and club President Chauncey as waiters. When these dignitaries finished waiting on the tables they laid aside their white aprons and made speeches to the boys.

Female Weakness Positive Cure.

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady who will send their Express and P. O. address.

Yours Respectfully,

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, 183 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Many sections of Germany are flooded.

Great damage has been done in Austria by tornadoes.

There are no longer any fears of a strike on the Erie road.

It is reported that the new window glass trust will raise the price 5 per cent.

Many cigar factories in Germany are closed, and 3,000 employes are idle.

Gen. Booth's fund for the relief of London's poor now amounts to £60,000.

Britton's cooperage works at Green Bay, Wis., burned last week. Loss, $75,000.

Albert H. Smith, the New York forger, has been found guilty in the first degree.

Severe frosts and heavy snow are reported from nearly every country in Europe.

A large number of Armenian officials have been arrested at Ismid for conspiracy.

Lady Conemara has obtained a divorce from Lord Conemara, ex-governor of Madras.

Jesse Houchins, a notorious counterfeiter, has been captured at Oakland county, Indiana.

President Harrison and wife received the officers of the Brazilian squadron Friday night.

Dillon and O'Brien spoke at Cleveland Monday night, and raised $3,000 for the Irish fund.

Al Camden resisted arrest at Rowland, Ky., Sunday night, and Marshal Tom Martin shot him dead.

Two brothers named Weller were drowned while skating on a pond near Troy, N. Y., Monday.

The police census of Brooklyn shows a population of 855,945, against 808,000 that the Porter census gave.

Dr. F. Nodine of Cleveland, O., died of consumption on the steamer Ca Bourgogne on the trip from Havre.

Mrs. Chas. Wykoff of Mt. Ætna, Ind., has a baby two weeks old that weighs but one and one-half pounds.

Dr. A. M. Turner of Falkville, Ala., while insane Sunday night choked his wife and little daughter to death.

Alexander McGregor, a young Scotchman, blew out his brains at Chicago Friday because he was jilted by a girl.

A large steamer is reported to have capsized and foundered off Dungeness Sunday night. No trace of the steamer has been found.

Willie Millard and Fred Falty, boys under nine years of age, were killed at Atlantic, Ia., Friday, by the caving in of a sand bank.

John G. Morse, a highly respected young man of St. Louis, is in jail for defrauding the Jesse French piano company of that city out of $16,000. He has confessed.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has spoken strongly in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, with a settlement of all international differences.

The session of tobacco men at Clarksville, Tenn has decided to ask congress to repeal all laws so far as they impose a tax on leaf tobacco or a license upon the purchase or sale of it.

Rumored that Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, has come to an understanding with the sugar trust. He has advanced prices on all grades of his sugar to correspond with those of the trust.

It is said that a mountain of mica has been discovered up the North Thompson river in British Columbia. The indications are that the mica is "of a very fine quality and almost unlimited in quantity.

While David W. Gerry and Nelson B. Call were wrestling in Boston recently Gerry had a lead pencil, which he carried in his vest pocket, driven four inches into his neck, producing an injury which resulted in his death.

INDIAN WARRIORS.

GEN. MILES' SCHEME FOR SUPPRESSING BELLIGERENT REDS.

THEIR HORSES AND ARMS TO BE TAKEN AWAY.

The News of the Past Week Summarized for Busy Readers.

The Indian Situation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The departure of Gen. Miles, commander of the department of the Missouri, for Washington yesterday is more than significant. In short, the general has been summoned to the national capital by Gen. Schofield and the Secretary of War for the purpose of discussing the details of his plan for at once dismounting and disarming the hostile Indians in the northwest. Gen. Miles was seen by a reporter just before his departure and he confirmed all that is stated above. "I go to Washington," he said, "to confer with the general of the army concerning the Indian situation. Yes, the situation is grave," he continued, "and the necessity for a vigorous winter campaign is becoming more and more apparent. We are probably face to face with a winter campaign. The hostile Indians ought to be compelled to surrender, and they ought to be dismounted and disarmed, and they will be. This is all I can say except that they will probably find themselves in a position in the future so that they cannot so easily mount and arm as in the past. You may look for a winter campaign in the northwest. We have only 2,000 mounted men in the Indian country over a stretch of country 600 miles long. The infantry is doing guard duty only. With this force we have to keep the peace until we get ready to crush the uprising."

The war department is in receipt of a number of dispatches from the seat of the Indian trouble, all indicating an improvement in the situation. Gen. Brooke says that every hour lessens the strength of the disaffected, that Little Wound has come in to Pine Ridge agency and that his brother braves are following him. Short Bull, of the Rosebud agency, one of the most troublesome of the Sioux, and his followers to the number of about 300 lodges, returned to Pine Ridge Tuesday.

Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy, the former agent at the Pine Ridge agency, telegraphs as follows:

"The newspaper reports of the Pine Ridge situation are misleading. Matters are now under control with a peaceable ending in view. I remain here for the present."

Lard Legislation.

(From Prime's Crop Bulletin.)

"In September, I sent 1109 inquiries to the farmers, regarding their sentiment as to the passage of the Conger Lard Bill, receiving 1079 replies, 992 favored the passage of a general pure food bill. This bill belongs to a class which attempts to regulate things, but the final results of which prove to be directly opposite to what is intended. We should have had a national Pure Food Bill long ago, but for this agitation for a Lard Bill. The Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n., of N. Y., sent a memorial to Washington, strongly opposing the passage of the Conger Bill. They claim that the bill is so onerous, that it would practically prevent the use of compound lard.

No attempt has been made to show that it is injurious to health. On the contrary it is a wholesome and excellent product, and should stand on its merits, carrying as it does on the face of every parcel, a brand which cannot be misunderstood; hence no consumer is deceived when purchasing. They claim that if this kind of legislation is to go on, it may apply to all food products. I am confident that the voice of the whole country is in favor of the necessity and importance of passing a pure food bill."

"The Gem of Tennessee Valley."

It is in the Valley of Tennessee, a name synonomous with the "rich planters before the war," that the greatest developments in the New South are apparent. Dayton, a city of 6,000, surrounded by an inexhaustible supply of coal, iron and timber, is the "Gem City of the Valley," and offers unparalleled opportunities to northern men, money and brains. Two furnaces are now in full blast and "behind in orders." Among the other industries now in operation are two flour mills, pump works, planing mill and brick works, with a cast-iron pipe works, a stove foundry and a huge rolling mill under way. A strong northern syndicate has been formed to promote the interests of Dayton, and under their auspices a grand public auction sale of lots will occur at Dayton, Dec. 3, 4 and 5. To accommodate those desiring to attend the sale, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip from all points on the line on Dec. 2 and 3. For rates and further information call on or address any C. H. & D. Agent, or E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, send for a handsome album of Dayton views. Ample accommodations at the hotels for all.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Apples, per bbl	$2 50	@ 3 75
Apples, evaporated	12	@ 14
Butter, per lb	16	@ 17
Creamery	23	@ 25
Beans, unpicked, per bu	1 25	@ 1 65
city hand-picked	2 05	@ 2 10
Cabbage, per 100 heads	2 00	@ 2 30
Eggs, per doz	22	@ 23
Hides, green, per lb	4	@ 4
country	4	@ 4½
cured	5	@ 5½
Hay, No. 2 per ton	9 00	@ 10 00
Mess pork, per bbl	11 50	@ 11 75
Poultry, chickens	7	@ 7
ducks	8	@ 8
geese	7	@ 7
turkeys	10	@ 12
pigeons, per pair	20	@ 25
Potatoes, per bu	75	@ 80
Straw, per ton	6 00	@ 7 00
Wool, fine, per lb	28	@ 29
coarse	29	@ 30
Tallow, per lb	4	@ 4
Vegetables, celery, per doz	20	@ 25
cauliflower	60	@ 65
onions, per bu	2 00	@ 2 50
Wheat, red spot, No. 2	97½	@ 96¾
red spot, No. 3	89	@ 89
white spot, No. 1	94½	@ 95
Corn, No. 2 spot	53	@ 54
No. 3 yellow	56	@ 56½
Oats, No. 2 white, spot	48	@ 48
Clover seed	4 05	@ 4 10
Barley	1 50	@ 1 50
Rye	72	@ 72

Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market steady to strong: steers, $3.40@4.75; cows, $2.05@2.60; stockers and feeders, $2@3.19. Hogs—Market 10 to 15c. lower; bulk, $3.50@3.60; all grades, $3@3.75. Sheep—Market steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Market shade firmer: native steers, $3.85@5.20; bulls and cows, $1 10@2.75. Calves—Market steady; veals, $5@7.50; grassers, $2.37½@2.50; westerns, $2.50@3.10. Sheep—Firm: lambs, ¼c higher; sheep, $4@5.50; lambs, $5.75@7. Hogs—Market dull: $3.40@4.20 per cwt.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Market about steady; prime export and Christmas steers, $5@5.25; others, $3.10@3.90; Texans, $3.55@3.65. Hogs—Market weak and lower; packers, $3.55@3.60; common light mixed, $3.25@3.45; assorted light, $3.45@3.50; pigs, $2.75@2.80. Sheep—Market fairly active: steady to strong: natives, $3.50@4.40; westerns, $4.10@4.87½.

BUFFALO.

Cattle—Active on export; good butchers and stockers, common, dull; closed firm on good grades; export steers, good to choice, $4.80@4.90; choice heavy butchers, $3.90@4.35; mediums, $3.50@4.35. Sheep and lambs—Excited, closed stronger; sheep, choice to extra, $5.35@5.50; good to choice, $5@5.20; lambs, choice to extra, $6.25@6.60; good to choice, $6@6.20. Hogs—Opened fair demand for top grades, dull on common; closed weak, downward tendency; mediums, heavy and mixed, $3.75@3.80.

Canadian Imports and Exports.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 29.—The total value of goods imported into Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, last, was $121,858,241. The exports for the same period amounted to $96,749,149. Of the imports $40,522,810 were from the United States, while that country received $52,291,973 worth of goods from Canada.

David Gowenlock, the cashier who wrecked the bank of Cowling, Gowenlock & Co., at Mt. Carmel, Ill., has not yet been located. He took between $20,000 and $30,000.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY -OF- Whitehead & Mitchell

Birmingham, Mich.

Below we offer some fine bargains in real estate in this village and the surrounding country. Anyone having an idea of purchasing a home in this village or a farm in Oakland county, should keep this column in view, as we shall from time to time offer bargains in this department that will make their hearts glad.

ANYONE having a house and lot for sale can advertise with us FREE OF CHARGE, if no sale is made. We make contracts to this effect and will always do our utmost to make a sale and benefit our patrons.

Bargain No. 12.

Farm in Bloomfield, consisting of 100 acres, 4 miles south of Pontiac and 3½ miles northwest of Birmingham. Twelve acres good timbered land, two orchards, small fruits, etc. Dwelling in good repair. Farm well watered. The land is excellent for raising all kinds of crops. Call at this office and we will go with you to see this farm. Price $4,500; one half down balance on long time if desired.

BARGAIN NO. 8.

The Short Farm in the township of Avon, 7 miles from Pontiac, 3½ from Rochester, on good road, farm well watered, excellent soil, good buildings, two orchards, two barns, 130 acres, 25 in timber. Price very low and terms easy.

Bargain No. 20.

Right here is a chance for a city man to secure a good and convenient suburban home. The residence of Henry W. Randall on Martin street in this village, is offered for sale at a bargain. It is a cottage of 8 rooms with barn, well, cistern, cellar and every convenience within 5 minutes walk of depot, postoffice, bank or churches. Lot 60x103. Call at the premises or address this office.

Bargain No. 17.

Owing to circumstances Mrs. Edwin Baldwin now offers for sale at a very low price and on reasonable terms her very desirable home on the north side of Maple avenue, containing nearly one acre of land, good large house, barn with shed and plenty small fruit; live running water in the house, good cistern and all in convenient shape for comfort.

Bargain No. 13.

Here's a chance to get nice building lots, such as we never expected to see in market. We have had placed in our hands by Edmund James six valuable lots formerly owned by the late Mason I. James, whose property consisted of one entire block. Now six of these lots are for sale, four fronting on Martin street at $250 each, and two fronting on Merrill street at $400. Anyone wishing to build, here's a chance. Get a lot before they are gone.

Bargain No. 19.

Here is a royal good chance to get a cheap piece of land in the village of Birmingham. We have had placed in our hands Chas. A. Brush's home in this village, consisting of, a cottage one and a half stories high, seven rooms, barn, and good outbuildings; plenty of small fruits; will also sell separately if desired, a building lot at the top of the hill, adjoining Geo. Shain; all the land east of the creek, giving about 200 feet front on Saginaw street. At the foot of the hill is another lot of ground available for building purposes, with from 100 to 200 feet front on Saginaw street. Will trade the whole for a farm and give a good bargain. Call at this office.

Bargain No. 22.

We wish to call your attention to a most desirable bargain in real estate, which we are now able to offer on easy terms at a price so low that anyone can see the possibility to

MAKE MONEY.

The property is known as the "Wilde Farm," is just on the outskirts of the village, has a frontage of half a mile on each side of Saginaw avenue and about 40 rods on Cemetery avenue, all of which can be platted to great advantage and make desirable lots. With the water works and the prospects of electric lights and an electric railway in the village in the near future, and in view of other improvements already made, we think it worthy of the consideration of speculators. Any further information will be gladly furnished. Address EXCHANGE BANK, Birmingham, Mich.

Bargain No. 24.

Are you looking for the best and cheapest home in Birmingham? If so, read this and act wisely. We can offer you for only $1,500 a large, commodious and comfortable house on Harmon street, comparatively new, 31x36, containing 12 nicely finished rooms; a fine barn, good well and cistern, six apple bearing trees and a good lot of land, which, to our idea, makes it the best bargain yet offered in real estate.

Bargain No. 26

For sale or exchange, a good house and half acre of ground, situated at Southfield Burg. Said house contains 9 rooms, good stone cellar and cistern. There is a good well, barn and plenty of fruit, and everything convenient for a comfortable home. Price low and terms easy. Call on or address the Eccentric office or Mrs. C. H. Chapman, Southfield, Mich.

Bargain No. 27.

I have a sixty acre farm for sale, one half mile east of Southfield Centre. A large and nearly new frame house with good cellar, good barns and out buildings; good cistern and never failing supply of spring water; 100 apple trees just commencing to bear; also peach, plum and cherry trees and small fruits. A good bargain for some one as I shall sell cheap. Call at this office or address C. H. Chapman, Southfield, M.

Bargain No. 28.

Here's a grand farm for sale, pleasantly situated in the town of Southfield close by the cheese factory, consisting of 165 acres of nice farming lands, 120 acres under cultivation and 45 acres of timber. Good house and barn, 2 good wells, good orchard and plenty of small fruits. Farm nicely watered by River Rouge running through it, making it a farm especially adapted to stock. It is a great grain and grass farm. Terms easy. For particulars call on us or address John H. Johnston, Birmingham, Mich. 24Oct89

Bargain No. 31.

Here is a rare chance to secure a home on Maple avenue, close to the business portion of Birmingham, consisting of a house and three lots, owned by E. Spencer Wooster. The house has 11 good living rooms, good new barn and a good well and cistern, plenty small fruits and a sidewalk that will last for years. Price very reasonable. Call on us or E. S. Wooster.

Bargain No. 34.

A good farm for sale. I offer for sale my farm in Troy, Oakland Co., Mich., consisting of 80 acres of choice farming land, 40 acres well underdrained, 15 acres of good timber and the balance fine pasture. Good house, banked up between the studding, a number one cellar and good out-buildings. Good barn and two good flowing wells of as good water as ever was drank. A good orchard bearing every year and plenty of small fruits. Within ½ mile of postoffice, stores, churches and schools. Price very reasonable. Terms easy. For particulars call on or address, James S. Bigham, Big Beaver, Mich.

BARGAIN NO. 35.

Such farms as this one are very seldom offered for sale, but the owner will part with it and asks only what it is worth. See here, 80 acres of choice land all under cultivation but about ten acres which is beautifully timbered, inside of two miles from Birmingham. Good house, horse and grain barns, with granary detached, corn hog pen, a well and cistern that never fail, having running water for stock through the farm the whole year round. Any one meaning business and wanting above described property will be put in the way of getting full particulars by calling at the ECCENTRIC Real estate office at once.

BARGAIN NO. 37.

Having made arrangements for business in another part of the state, I offer for sale or to rent my very desirable new brick dwelling, house, carriage house and lands situated in Birmingham, Mich. The house is built on the most improved and modern plan, well heated with hot water, splendid bath room, hot and cold water in abundance through the house, fine garden and vineyard. Eight varieties of grapes, plums, cherries and pears, raspberries and strawberries, 5 acres of land, have always kept 2 cows and one horse. Splendid lawn in fact everything complete. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will rent to right party on long term or will sell at a very low price, on long time with low rate of interest. This place is only 3 minutes walk from depot. Village water works to be complete this coming summer. Call or address M. K. Tober, or Whitehead & Mitchell, Birmingham, Mich.

Bargain 38.

Having decided to sell my village lots in Birmingham, I offer for sale at the low price of $200 each, lots 7 and 8 of Blakeslee's sub-division of the village of Birmingham, adjoining Mrs. English's property on Saginaw street. Call on Caleb Jackson or Whitehead & Mitchell.

Bargain No. 39.

Do you want a nice, little, 14-acre farm less than ¼ of a mile from the village of Birmingham? If so read this. Fourteen acres of nice tillable land, good wells, etc, fine large house newly painted, good barn, plenty of small fruit, etc. This is really a bargain and anyone wanting a farm home near the village should address Mrs. O. L. Robinson, Ithaca, or Whitehead & Mitchell, Birmingham, Mich.

Bargain No. 47.

We can now offer for sale Geo. H. Toms' comfortable and convenient home situated corner of Chester and Merrill streets in this village. This snug house consists of six nice living rooms, large cistern in cellar, good cellar. Four lots go with this place all high, dry and near the school house and plentifully supplied with small fruits of all kinds. This is the first time that this property has been offered for sale and at the price named by the owner ought to go quick. For full particulars call at Whitehead & Mitchell's Real Estate Agency.

Bargain No. 42.

It is very seldom that a farm so desirable as this one is offered to the public. We have for sale the Wm. Gillespie farm at a very reasonable price. This farm consists of 105 acres, has two good dwelling houses, with an unusual amount of barns, sheds and other necessary outbuildings, three good wells, cisterns, cellars under both houses; 150 bearing apple trees of choice fruit, plenty of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, etc., etc. About 90 acres of extra good land under plow and 15 acres of heavy timber. $2,500 down, and the balance on long time to suit purchaser. Only two miles from the village of Birmingham. The best live water running through it the year round and positively the biggest farm bargain in Oakland county. Call on us for particulars.