THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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IT should be the duty of teachers to look well to their example in all these matters. Whatever the qualifications may be in other respects, no teacher has a right to an appointment in our public schools who is not willing to observe the graces as well as the virtues of civilized life.

BE very circumspect in the choice of thy company. In the society of thine equals thou shalt enjoy more pleasure; in the society of thy superiors thou shalt find more profit. To be the best in the company is the way to grow worst; the best means to grow better is to be the worst there.

THERE is good society wherever honest, well meaning wholesome people meet, whether it be East or West, North or South. Where others meet, no matter in what place, nor in what name, nor by whose consent, there is shoddy; the fabric will not wear. And who is deceived thereby is not wise.

IF we take people as we find them, welcoming all their good points and passing over the others and being kind and generous to all, we shall come much nearer to the truth about them than if we labor to make a critical analysis of minds and hearts of which we can see only a few fragments.

POLITENESS is the most amiable and the least costly of the little virtues. It need not be, indeed it ought not be, a sham form in the Turveydrop fashion, nor a grave code after Chesterfield. A few words of simple truth kindly uttered, a cheerful willingness to recognize in small things as in great the rights of others will be all-sufficient. The lesson, however, is one of difficulty for professional hustlers.

THE beautiful and stimulating effect of manly and womanly grace upon pupils is too often ignored. Teachers are selected who are acquainted with the roots of Greek verbs, the forms of Latin nouns, and the principles of higher mathematics. Desirable as these qualifications are, gentleness of manner, unruffled tones and sympathetic bearing are of no less importance. The hold which a teacher has upon pupils is determined far more by these so-called non-essentials than either teacher or pupil is aware.

THE daily destruction of human life by transportation companies grows more and more appalling. Their lobbies at legislative capitals have succeeded in reducing their responsibility to a minimum where death occurs, and their jury packers manage to baffle justice in trial courts where actions for damages are determined oftener by corrupt than by honest arguments. No way has yet been found to make officers of transportation companies criminally responsible for the slaughter for which their parsimony or incompetency, or both, are morally responsible. Grand juries do not indict. Coroner's juries often bring in verdicts for the express purpose of preventing action by grand juries.

CONGRESS has devoted considerable attention to the transportation of cattle. Exhaustive investigations have been made from time to time of abuses in loading them into cars. Science has been called in to determine how much space each beast needs for standing and lying, and for his share of air; how frequently they should be unloaded to get exercise, food and water, and in what manner they should be protected from extreme heat and extreme cold in transit. Congress has passed various laws binding on both railroads and shipping for the benefit of cattle. States have followed this wise example, and wherever the statutes are enforced cattle are more comfortable in transit than human beings who live in large cities.

THE Boston girl on the Smoky Mountains would find no difficulty in conversing with the mountaineers, while she might be somewhat at a loss to know what the young Missourian, even, meant should he say to her, "I reckon I see you safe." As a matter of fact, he meant the same as her own best young man when he asked, "May I have the pleasure of seeing you home?" But an occasional phrase of that kind is not a patois, and one might understand them all without being entitled to the honorable distinction of having a point in common with Tennyson, of whom Arnold says, "He is master of the dialects and patois of his mother tongue." It might be an important, and it certainly would be an interesting thing to make a complete collection of our idioms and patois. Studied in the light of such provincialisms the intellectual development of America might come out in unexpected boldness of relief.

THERE is not and there can never be a fixed standard of orthoepy. A language must undergo continual change, much of it so gradual and so slight as to be unobserved. But the change is actual. It is not progress; it is not movement subject to direction. It is spontaneous, largely involuntary, and must be influenced from time to time by causes whose origin are as obscure as their vitality is powerful. Unconscious as a people are of this alteration in their tongue, the alteration is material. It is difficult for the average intelligence of to-day to read Chaucer in Chaucer's spelling. Chaucer was not even self-consistent; the same word will be found differently spelled in a single poem. Variation in spelling made variation in pronunciation inevitable; and although greater uniformity now prevails in orthography than that peculiar to generations that were not ruled by printers as we are, variation in pronunciation is as general as at any earlier period.

KNOW YOUR NEIGHBORS.

The Doings and Happening in Our Two Peninsulas Which are of Much Importance.

Strange Predicament of a St. Joseph Woman Deserted 20 Years Ago and Married Again.

A Combination of Whisky and Indian Results Seriously to the Latter.—Logging Accidents.

Stole a March on the Captain.

When Capt. Simons, of St. Joseph, deserted his wife 20 years ago, she waited for him eight years, and then married Noble Martin. Of course it was not known for a certainty that she was a widow and entitled to become a sharer of Noble's sorrows, but the captain was never before known to keep out of sight eight years, and it was fair to presume that he had no option in the matter. Very recently word was received that he was alive and well, and was coming home to make a visit. There were objections to this, of course, but Mr. Martin and Mrs. Simons-Martin set about having them removed. The machinery of the divorce courts was set in motion well oiled at every point of friction and before the captain dropped his anchor in St. Joseph, Mrs. Simons-Martin had become Mrs. Simons by divorce, and Mrs. Martin by marriage. Capt. Simons has not yet arrived.

Slipped Through the Bars.

Sheriff William Beard, of St. Joseph county, offers a reward of $150 for the arrest, and delivery in any jail in the United States of James Donovan, alias McCoy, who escaped from the county jail at Centerville. The front door to the jail is left unlocked, and the keys hang in the office just inside. The supposition is that some one from the outside entered, unlocked the cell room, liberated Donovan, relocked the doors and returned the keys to their proper place. Published descriptions of him say that Donovan is 5 feet, 11 inches high, weighs about 170, is 35 years old, has a heavy, sandy mustache and blue eyes, and "a large mouth when he laughs." It is thought that he is doing a good deal of laughing just now. The sheriff isn't.

Good Indians Now.

Two Indians, Mitchell Blackman and Long John, of Traverse City, by name, do not seem to have made good resolutions on New Year's day. They got drunk at Acme, near that city, and took a walk along the track of the new C. & W. M. branch. A locomotive struck them, cut the head of one of them completely off, taking off the top of the head of the other one. When found one of them had four bottles of whisky and the other three.

Prof. Davenport will Return.

It is understood in college circles that Prof. Eugene Davenport, who last fall went to Brazil to become president of a government agricultural college at a remunerative salary, will return to this country at the end of a year. His determination is based upon the fact that the prevailing ideas of the country upon agriculture are so very crude, and the prospect for rapid development not flattering, he has not the patience to watch the progress.

Logging Railroad Collision.

A special from Meredith says a collision occurred on Hackley & Hume's logging railroad on the Muskegon river, near that place. One man was instantly killed, his body being fearfully mangled. Another lost a leg. The accident was caused by several cars running wild down a steep grade and colliding with a locomotive.

Accidentally Beheaded.

A frightful accident occurred at Pack's railroad camp, near Alpena, whereby Jerry Burcer was instantly killed. While loading a car the chain broke and he fell under the wheels by which his head was nearly severed from his body. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

Horse Medicine.

Samuel F. Wood, a well-to-do farmer, of Rose township, Kent county, died from the effect of poison, having taken horse medicine by mistake. He leaves a wife and four children.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

The value of school property in Berrien county is $321,370.

The postoffice at Flint River Junction will be discontinued.

The Armstrong creamery of Burton will be removed to Flint.

Huron county farmers held a rousing institute at Sand Beach.

A brewery will be established at Mona Lake, near Muskegon.

Patrons of industry will open an association store at Lake City.

The drug store of G. B. Howe, of North Star, was destroyed by fire.

The official count of prisoners at Jackson placed the number at 778.

Osceola county farmers held a largely attended institute at Reed City.

Alpena's supervisors have accepted plans for a new $7,000 court house.

E. M. Brown, of Newaygo, was caught in an elevator and had his head crushed.

Powderly will be present at the state assembly of the K. of L., at Grand Rapids, February 9.

Albert Markham, farmer near Mulliken, lost his barn by fire. Loss, $1,800; partially insured.

Rev. W. H. Burch, a Methodist preacher in Jackson, will go to Singapore as a missionary.

Two buildings, a residence and a hardware store, were destroyed by fire at Clifford; loss, $2,000.

There are 12,394 unmarried school teachers in the state, with an average salary of $32.42 per month.

The Peninsular electric light & power company, of Hancock, has increased its capital to $100,000.

The D., L. & N. line has ordered five carloads of coal a day from now on from the Sebewaing mines.

Some one fired a rifle ball at a C. & W. M. train just as it was going into Muskegon. No one was hurt.

As a matter of economy, Benton Harbor will not have music taught in the public schools this year.

W. F. Parsons, Kalamazoo's business university owner, is going to have a fine new building for his school.

Patrick Murphy, Bay City lumberman, has been absent from home since January 2 and his relatives are alarmed.

A large number of western Michigan farmers have applied for maple sugar bounties, as provided for by law.

Peter Couture, aged 70, of Bay City, is dying by inches. His legs are gradually turning black and all vitality leaves them.

Ewen will have a new saw mill in a very short time, with a total capacity of 360,000 shingles and 50,000 feet of lumber a day.

Mrs. Minnie McCloskey, whose husband was killed while breaking at Barron Lake, Cass county, sues the Michigan Central for $20,000.

The explosion of a lantern caused the destruction of Chapin Clute's barn, near Casnovia. A span of horses perished in the flames; insurance small.

While sinking a well on the farm of Frank Pike, in Fairgrove township, Tuscola county, a vein of coal eight feet thick was found at a depth of 190 feet.

A school house burned at Tawas City while five teachers and several hundred scholars were in the building. All escaped without injury. Loss about $4,000.

The Grand Trunk will harvest 20,000 tons of ice at Vicksburg this winter at the rate of 25 carloads per day, to fill their ice houses in various portions of the state.

The defaulting cashier, Eugene J. Kirby, of the defunct Marshall national bank has been captured at Delaware, O. and returned to Marshall where he must stand trial.

Policeman Fred. Stowell, of Cadillac, was assisting two prisoners to carry a supply of wood into the jail, when they managed to lock him inside and left for parts unknown.

Jackson has no money for public lighting and the city will remain in darkness for the nights of the coming six weeks, until sufficient money is accumulated in the lighting fund.

The new $100,000 hospital at the Michigan University has been formally dedicated. Following the exercises the medical faculty entertained a large number of invited guests at a reception given at Newberry hall.

E. E. Beardsley, of Bronson, has just sold nine horses from his celebrated stock farm to Bridgeport, Conn., and Flemington, N. J., citizens. They brought him $10,000. The animals are all well bred and were raised upon the Bronson farm.

Dr. E. Withey, of Ludington, was knocked senseless and robbed of some money and a gold watch while crossing the river bridge. His condition is considered critical, as the highwaymen severely pounded his head with some blunt weapon.

Amid great excitement last week F. W. Green was elected president of the athletic association in the normal school at Ypsilanti. The whole town was divided into two camps, one wearing green ribbons, and the other yellow and white, in honor of the opposing candidate, Tom Payton.

The young Mayor of Benton Harbor has made a vigorous crusade against saloons and gambling. Saturday evening he had a choir practice at his house, and a hymn was interrupted by a bullet crashing through a window pane close to his head. It is believed that it was an attempt to assassinate the mayor.

The famous Gregory-Colter libel suit at Menominee ended in a victory for Gregory. It will be remembered that Colter accused Gregory of outraging a 14-years-old-girl; Gregory in return horsewhipped Colter on the street and in return for that was shot by Colter. Gregory began the libel suit after his recovery.

Emanuel Glimpse and Ezra Glimpse, brothers, who were almost inseparable, and who showed great affection for each other, aged 76 and 71 years, respectively, lived upon adjoining farms in Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county. Emanuel died two weeks ago and his brother Ezra died on the same day of the following week, both deaths occurring at the same hour in the day.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATE:—The following bills were passed on the 19th: Appropriating $10,000 for a postoffice building at Mammoth hot springs in the Yellowstone national park; appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb.; appropriating $20,000 to increase the accommodations of the Marine hospital at Detroit, Mich.; appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Mansfield, O.; appropriating $250,000 for public building at Norfolk, Neb.; appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Jacksonville, Ill.; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Zanesville, O. HOUSE:—The consideration of the bill providing for the public printing, binding and distribution of public documents was resumed and the bill defeated. Adjourned.

SENATE.—On the 20th a bill was introduced for the admission of New Mexico as a state. The following bills for public buildings were passed: Grand Haven, Mich., $50,000; Deadwood, S. D., $200,000; Stillwater, Minn., $100,000; Salem, On., $100,000; Dallas, On., $100,000; a bill defining options and futures and imposing a tax thereon was referred. Adjourned. HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of all goods imported into the United States from the Dominican Republic and from Porto Rico, dutiable or free. Also a statement of all goods exported to these countries for 10 years prior to the passage of the McKinley act. Bills introduced: For a public building at Ann Arbor, Mich.; directing the secretary of the treasury to call in at once and cover into the treasury all moneys now deposited with national banks and drawing no interest; for a public building at Huntington, W. Va. Mr. Springer, of Illinois introduced his free wool bill and it was referred. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Routine business occupied the larger portion of the session on the 21st. Mr. Stanford addressed the senate on his bill to issue United States notes to the amount of $100,000,000, and as much more as is required, to loan to owners of agricultural lands, to the extent of half their assessed value, at 2 per cent. Mr. Peffer spoke favoring the bill which was finally tabled. A bill for the relief of the university of Missouri at Columbia was passed. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. Bland introduced a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver and for the issue of coin notes. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the drawbacks paid to importers of tin-plate under the provisions of the McKinley bill. Also a statement of duties refunded to importers of salt for curing fish and meat. The committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 to complete the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma. A bill to purchase the Sturgeon bay & Lake Michigan ship canal was referred. The committee on rules reported the new code of rules. They are practically those of the 50th congress, only three changes being made. First, to permit legislation on appropriation bills in the interest of retrenchment in expenditure; second, limiting the time for introduction of bills by call of states on "suspension Mondays" to one hour; the third, gives to a report from the committee on rules, fixing the time for consideration and voting on any measure, the parliamentary status now accorded to a motion to suspend the rules, viz.: That only the motion to adjourn can be made before the question is put in the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Adjourned.

SENATE.—At the session of the 25th but little business was transacted, owing to the expected message from President Harrison regarding the Chilian affair. A few bills were introduced and referred, committees reported and other routine matters were attended with the usual calmness. Ordinarily a presidential communication attracts practically no attention and its reading is the signal for senatorial disappearance to attend to other duties. Things were different today. Twenty-five democrats and 46 republican senators were in their seats when the reading commenced and but one of them moved; that one was Senator Sawyer, and he that he might hear more distinctly. The reading occupied over 30 minutes and when finished by motion of Mr. Sherman was ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations. A resolution from the committee on elections declaring Senator Call duly elected was placed on the calender. In respect to the memory of Justice Bradley, the senate adjourned. HOUSE.—Speaker Crisp presided having recovered his health. The reading of President Harrison's message was listened to with rapt attention and warmly applauded, when finished, by both sides of the house. It was then ordered printed and referred. After a small amount of routine matters the house adjourned.

Fifty Killed by a Falling Roof.

During services in a church at Slobodskoi, in the Government of Vratka, Russia, the roof gave way and fell upon the worshipers beneath. A scene of the wildest excitement followed. The villagers rushed to the scene and worked heroically to rescue persons imprisoned by the fallen timbers, boards, etc. The wreckage was soon cleared away when it was found that 50 persons had been either killed or fatally injured.

The third district republican convention at Donaldsville, La., has instructed its delegates to vote for Harrison.

TO UPHOLD OUR HONOR.

President Harrison Sends in His Message and the Correspondence on on the Chilian Controversy.

The American Flag Must be Protected and Will Protect All Who Serve Under Its Broad Folds.

An Apology Must be Made With Due Reparation; the Matta Note Must Withdrawn, all Without Delay.

The Message.

After speaking of that portion of his annual message bearing on the Chilian matter, President Harrison refers to the course of Minister Egan in his official duties, and upholds his every act. The attack on the sailors of the Baltimore was because of the animosity toward the uniform they wore rather than any individual action; even the abstract of the conclusions of the fiscal general of Chili does not make the matter in a different light. As to the legal phase of the Baltimore trouble the president says, I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace animated by hostility to the government whose uniform these sailors wear, and in resentment of acts done by the government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the same as one involving the infraction of its rights and dignity, not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its ministers or consul or the flag itself had been the object of the same character of assault. The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili and with the approval of the commanding officers; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local government to justify his longer residence. Then follows a resume of the incidents of the attack with occasional reference to the testimony of the sailors. The president clearly shows that the attack was premeditated and was known at least to a portion of the police. The charge that our sailors provoked the assault by drunken rowdyism will not hold. The attempt to evade the matter by the assertion that the origin of the assault could not be discovered is insufficient. No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed in this connection that the American sailors arrested, after an examination, were, during four days following the arrest, every one discharged, no charge of any breach of the peace or other criminal conduct having been sustained against a single one of them.

The animosity of the Chilians in general towards North Americans was repeatedly illustrated. The sailors would hurl derisive and abusive epithets at the American sailor on every possible occasion. The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilian people, that threats had been made against our men, and that in one case somewhat early in the afternoon the keeper of one house into which some of our men had gone closed his establishment in anticipation of an attack, which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on. Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Baltimore, and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation. These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform—the nationality, and not upon the men.

"The testimony of Capt. Jenkins of the American merchant ship Keweenaw which had gone to Valparaiso for repairs, and who was a witness to some part of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the testimony of our own sailors, when he says he saw Chilean sentries drive back a seaman, seeking shelter, upon a mob that was pursuing him. The officers and men of Capt. Jenkins' ship furnish the most conclusive testimony as to the indignities which were practiced toward Americans in Valparaiso. When American sailors, even of merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations." Then follows a touching recital of the cruel treatment received by the injured sailors at the hands of the police.

After summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point the president speaks of the attempts to settle the affair. The communications from the Chilian government have not even the form of regret. Had an apology been promptly made the entire affair could have been settled satisfactorily and with all dignity and honor to both countries. In view of the fact that the government of Chili was provisional the delays in making a report of the findings of the courts were overlooked. On January 21st the president forwarded to Chili the conclusions of our government and at the same time referred to the offensive note of Mr. Matta, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, and informed that government that unless the note was at once withdrawn, diplomatic relations would be severed. The request for the recall of Mr. Egan could not be granted.

In giving his conclusions the president gives it as his opinion that the demands made of Chili should be enforced, that our flag and the right to wear our colors without being subject to insult, brutality and death must be upheld. We do not want other than friendly relations. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the officials of their government.

The message was accompanied by correspondence of great volume sufficient to fill 100 columns of an ordinary newspaper.

A Society to Commit Murder.

The suspicion that there was an organized conspiracy to kill Judge Botkin, Attorney Pitzer, Sheriff Dunn, and two or three other persons in southwest Kansas, has been fully substantiated at Topeka. There are three men, residing in adjoining counties, who have furnished information, and whose forecasts have always been correct. While they are not ready at this time to reveal the full enormity of this criminal organization, they have detailed enough of its operations to show that three separate oaths bind the members to obey the order of the inner council, even though these orders involve the taking of life. The members swear to obey these orders without question, even though they may be commanded to take the life of their dearest relative.

Evicted in the Snow.

A distressing scene was witnessed at Shenandoah, Pa., the result of an old law suit over the title to property. J. J. Franey, the successful litigant, with the assistance of Sheriff Comrey and two deputies, after a hard battle, gained an entrance to the disputed property, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Valarious and another tenant, who, with their families, were forced out, and all their household effects thrown out after them into the snow amid the threats and cries of the unfortunates. They had the sympathy of a large gathering of spectators, whose anger was only controlled by the warning of the sheriff and his deputies not to interfere.

An Unusual Accident.

A shifting engine at Carrie furnace, at Rankin, Pa., ran into an abutment of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad trestle and dislodged it. A freight train passed over the trestle a moment later and the span gave way, precipitating eight cars to the bottom. Brakeman A. G. Carruthers was killed instantly and Brakeman Charles Hose fatally injured. The cars were demolished.

By Cardinal Manning's will his available assets, £2,250 go to pay a debt contracted for a charitable purpose.

CHILI COMES TO TIME.

President Harrison Makes a Decided Demand and Chili Promises Amends.

The question at issue between Chili and the United States has assumed a most acute phase. This information is to the effect that the Chilian government has received from the government of the United States an ultimatum which in the strongest possible terms states that diplomatic relations between the two countries will cease unless the offensive circular note sent out by Senor Matta, recently the Chilian foreign minister, in regard to the Baltimore affair, is withdrawn. Furthermore, the ultimatum demands that Chili immediately make reparation for the attack by the mob upon the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso, and that she make an apology for those attacks. The ultimatum concludes with the statement that the United States will tolerate no further delay on the part of Chili in answering the demands of the American government. Naturally the principal conversation everywhere is on this topic, and while it cannot be said that the excitement has reached the state that is commonly known as the "war fever," yet the natural martial instincts of the Chilian people are without doubt greatly aroused. It has been definitely ascertained that Senor Perreira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, has sent to United States Minister Egan a final notification that the Chilian government will reply at once to the note vent a was between Chili and the United to offer his service as a mediator to preceived instructions from his government that the British minister to Chili has resailors in Valparaiso. It is also learned be made for the attack upon American be immediately withdrawn and reparation Senor Matta regarding the Baltimore affair cease unless the offensive note sent out by matic relations of the two countries must States government to the effect that diplocontaining the ultimatum of the United States.

The New York Herald has the following from its Valpariso correspondent: I had an interview with Eduardo Matta and Judge Alfonso, both of whom are members of the council of state. When I informed them of the nature of the ultimatum sent by Secretary Blaine, they expressed considerable surprise at its terms, and without formally committing themselves, both agreed that it would be a supine act to now withdraw Matta's letter.

Chili's reply to the ultimatum is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilian ministers abroad and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilian government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral union. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government, the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Crippled People Cremated.

The most terrible fire ever known in Indianapolis was that of the awful death trap, the National surgical institute, occupied by 250 patients, mostly women and children and nearly all of them helplessly crippled, beside 30 nurses. The buildings were large frame structures and the oldest in the city and had been for years regarded as dangerous buildings to be occupied by so many crippled people. The entire fire department of the city was called out and bravely did they labor. The buildings were not looked after but all put forth their best efforts to rescue the helpless ones. The fire leaped up through the floor of the building in which it started, reached the stairway, thus securing a draught, and sped through the second floor from room to room and hallway to hallway. Then the third and fourth floors were quickly reached, and across the alley the fiery tongues dashed, firing the adjoining building. On the third and fourth floors, where the horrible work was done, the buildings were a network of narrow halls, entrances and stairways. The fire could not have chosen a better place for its destructiveness. In the small rooms throughout the building were from one to four beds, all occupied by patients, many of whom were perfectly helpless. When they became aware of their peril their fright was awful. They became frantic in their efforts to reach places of safety. Every effort was made by the fire, police and ambulance forces to rescue the caged unfortunates, and acts of heroism and daring were performed by the men that should perpetuate their memories. At last the firemen thought they had rescued all the inmates and turned their attentions to the burning buildings and after a two hours fight had every spark out. Then came the search of the ruins. The first thing that greeted the searchers on entering the structure was a heap of seven bodies, burned almost into one mass. As the men proceeded through the halls more bodies were found, showing the cripples were not even able to reach the windows. The bodies that were brought out were in a terrible condition, being roasted and burned in many cases beyond recognition. The search continued until 19 bodies were found and many more may be discovered when the debris is cleared away from the lower floor and the cellar.

Presidential Preferences.

The members of the house and senate who were in their seats on Wednesday, were polled as to their presidential preferences. A number declined to commit themselves, but two-thirds of all the members on the republican side were for Blaine, and two-thirds of the democrats favored Hill. Only six republicans were outspoken and only four democrats were outspoken and uncompromising Cleveland men.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Maryland legislature re-elected Senator Gorman on the first ballot.

A passenger train was wrecked near Black River Falls, Wis., and eight passengers seriously hurt.

Swindlers have been gold plating the new 25 cent silver pieces and passing them off on shopkeepers in Chicago for $10 gold pieces.

At Peoria, Ill., Harry Johnson fatally shot his wife and then shot and killed himself. They had been married only four months.

Edward Brophy and wife, of Modena, Pa., an aged couple, were robbed of all their savings by masked men. They will now have to go to the poor house.

Another fight has taken place in Persia over the tobacco monopoly question. It is reported that 80 soldiers and 200 rebels were killed and 100 wounded at Kallasdash.

The Louisiana republicans, in their convention at New Orleans, adopted an anti-lottery platform and nominated a full state ticket headed by A. H. Leonard for governor.

The number of persons who lost their lives by the breaking of the bridge at Tiflis, Russia, it is believed will reach 100. Already 73 bodies have been taken from the river.

During the ceremony of blessing the River Kera at Tiflis, Russia, a temporary bridge gave way, allowing a large number of people to fall into the stream. Those nearest the bridge tried to retreat, but the great crowds pressed against them and many lives were lost in the struggle, in addition to those who were drowned.

The discovery was made a few days ago that unknown persons had blown away with dynamite about four feet of the pipe line of the Standard oil company, near Woolrich, Pa. The company's telegraph wires were also cut. Over 1,000 barrels of oil were lost before the break could be repaired.

Sir George Baden Powell was among the passengers who arrived at New York on the Etruria. He comes as a commissioner for the British government to endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement with the United States on the Behring sea fishery question. He went to Canada, and after conferring with that government, will proceed to Washington.

REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

Adherents of Da Fonseca, the Deposed Dictator, Overpower the Guards of the Fort Confining Them.

They Then Capture Two Other Forts and Demand the Restoration of the Dictator's Power.

The Army and Navy Have to Take Captured Forts by Storm.—The Capital Much Excited.

Tried to Restore Da Fonseca.

A Rio Janeiro special says: After a season of comparative tranquility, this city has again become violently disturbed and the citizens have been thrown in a state of excitement approaching the feeling which prevailed during the uprising which resulted in the dethronement and banishment of the late Dom Pedro and the overthrow and subsequent retirement to private life of the dictator, Gen. Da Fonseca. The trouble began when the prisoners confined for various offenses in Fort Santa Cruze, situated on the east side of the entrance to the harbor of Rio Janeiro and two miles south of the city, mutinied and succeeded in overpowering and disarming the guards and soldiers stationed at the place. Then armed with the weapons taken from their former guards they advanced upon Forts Pico and Lage, overcome the soldiers on duty and took possession of the two forts and all the munitions of war which they contained, and boldly demanded the restoration of power to Da Fonseca. The government officials, when they became aware of the gravity of the situation, hurried all their available forces to the scene of the uprising. The troops were so placed as to surround the forts held by the rebels on the land side, while the Brazilian war ships which were in the vicinity were stationed so as to guard the side of the forts which faced on the harbor. The efforts of the soldiers were directed against Fort Pico. They made a grand assault and afterwards carried the fort and the government was again placed in possession. In the meantime the gunboats were bombarding Fort Santa Cruz, and so effective was their work that the rebels were forced to thrown down their arms and surrender. The leader of the rebels killed himself when he saw the last chance gone.

The firing during the attack on the forts was plainly heard throughout the city and cause the greatest consternation among the residents. The number of killed and wounded is not known, but must reach a considerable number as the rebels fought like demons.

"Freddy" Gebhard Tries Gold Cure.

"Freddy" Gebhard, he who became famous through his relations with Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey lily," has experienced the first "jab" of the magic fluid known as bichloride of gold and that at the Keeley institute at White Plains, N. Y. After consultation in his apartments at the Bronson house, he avowed that he would "tackle the gold cure and depend upon its results to adhere to the treatment." Therefore in company with his attendant, he marched to the institute for his first "jab." He was one of the last to fall in line and bare his arm for hypodermic injection. When Freddy passed out of the institute door he took a four-ounce bottle of Keeley whisky with him.

Electric Street Cars Destroyed.

A fire which occurred at Toledo destroyed the car house of the Toledo electric street railway company. There were between 25 and 30 electric motor cars in the house at the time and all were destroyed. The building was a one-story brick, about 80x100 feet in size, and nothing is left standing but the walls. The exact figures are not available, but the loss on the building and cars will reach $100,000, with an insurance of about $80,000.

The Pope is not Ill.

Rome special: The report that the pope was suffering from an attack of influenza is pronounced at the vatican to be unfounded. The officials at the vatican say that instead of being ill his holiness is enjoying good health, and that he receives the daily reports made by them.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

CATTLE—Good to choice	$4 25	@	$4 75
HOGS	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	3 50	@	5 25
LAMBS	4 75	@	5 60
WHEAT—Red Spot, No. 2	92½	@	93½
Red Spot, No. 3	89½	@	90¼
White Spot, No. 1	93½	@	93½
CORN—No. 2 spot	41½	@	41½
No. 2 yellow	42	@	42
OATS—No. 2 white, spot	34	@	34
BARLEY	1 30	@	1 30
RYE	85	@	85
HAY—No. 2 per ton	13 00	@	13 50
POTATOES—Per bu	25	@	30
SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
APPLES—Per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
BUTTER—Per lb	18	@	20
Creamery	25	@	26
EGGS—Per doz	20	@	21
LIVE POULTRY—Chickens	8	@	9
Turkeys	10	@	11
Ducks	9	@	10

Chicago.

CATTLE—Steers	$4 25	@	$4 75
Common	3 30	@	4 15
SHEEP—Native	4 50	@	4 85
LAMBS	5 [illegible]5	@	6 40
HOGS—Common	4 00	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89	@	90
No. 2 spring	87¼	@	87¾
CORN—No. 2	37⅝	@	37⅝
OATS—No. 2	28¼	@	29
RYE	78	@	78
BARLEY	60	@	60
MESS PORK—Per bbl	8 20	@	8 35
LARD—Per cwt	6 35	@	6 37½

New York.

CATTLE—Natives	$3 75	@	$5 10
HOGS	4 10	@	4 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 80
LAMBS	6 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01¾	@	1 02¼
CORN—No. 2	49¼	@	49¾
OATS	38½	@	38½

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Steers	$3 00	@	$5 00
HOGS—All grades	3 55	@	4 25
SHEEP	3 85	@	4 95
LAMBS	3 80	@	5 25

Buffalo.

CATTLE	$4 50	@	$1 55
HOGS	4 75	@	4 55
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@	5 40
LAMBS	6 00	@	6 30

Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, January 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Reports from every part of the country express even greater confidence than before in the prospects for trade, while in some lines definite though gradual improvement is already seen. Rumors of coming war have during the past week had not substance enough to affect money markets or trade in the least.

The markets for staple products have been undisturbed by speculation, which is held in check by the enormous supplies. Wheat advanced 1¼c and receipts at the west have been lighter owing to severe weather, but exports continue large. Corn is coming forward very freely and has declined 1⅛c and exports for the week will probably be very heavy. Oats are ⅛c lower but pork products a shade stronger. Oil has declined ⅛c and coffee advanced a quarter. In other markets no important change in prices is noticed. In woolens there is a considerable return demand for spring goods and the opening of many styles of men's wear for the following season is met thus far by good orders. An excellent business is done thus far by jobbers in cotton goods and in the medium and cheaper grades unprecedented, and knit goods are fairly strong. Reports from all monetary centers show ample supplies, an easier market and except at the south a comparatively light demand with fair or good collections. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbers 318 as compared with totals of 330 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411.

The death of Mr. Benjamin Scott, chamberlain of the city of London and fellow of the Royal astronomical society, is announced.

In a meeting of the creditors of the American wheel company at Indianapolis, it was decided to grant the company an extension. The company may resume the control of its own affairs.

Robert Hepler has been arrested in Kenoma, Mo., for the murder of Mrs. Goodly and her two children. The triple murder, which was a particularly cruel one, was for the purposes of murder and revenge. H. narrowly escaped lynching.

TO SEE THE WIND.

Anybody Can Do It If They Stand in the Right Place.

"Pigs can see wind," is a country proverb of some age, and is, perhaps, a tribute to the understanding of an animal that, while nominally the stupidest of brutes is really one of the smartest. But anybody can see the wind if he will stand in the right place, asserts the New York Recorder. They say that if you will hold a broad-bladed knife or any other piece of polished metal at a slight slant toward the breeze and look along its windward surface you can see the air flow up and fall off on the leeward side. Perhaps so, but you can see it for a certainty on the Western plains on an average summer day. When the sun is well up, say from noon until 2 o'clock, and the earth is getting pretty warm, the heated air rises from the whole country.

The dryness of the atmosphere seems to make it especially elastic, and as you look off toward the horizon it seems alive with vibrations. These little waves cause a stratum of aberration that amounts to obscuration, so that you do not see things through them but only sky reflections, as on water, and as the bright blue color shows at the foot of the hills and woods it resembles a lake spread there, with the hills and woods jutting into it as capes and dotted over it as islands. This is the famous mirage of the plains and the desert that deceives raw travelers with a promise of water.

If, however, the stratum of rising air has no hills behind it you can see the wind blow through it, because it sets it rippling and flowing and causes apparent distortion in the more distant ground surface. When the day is warm, the heat reflection considerable and the wind moderate you can see the air waves move as easily as you can see wheat bend before the breeze.

The true mirage, which results from magnifying these conditions of rising air and a colder stratum, and that brings objects into view that are below the horizon—a phenomenon identical in process with the distortion that makes the submerged part of a stick seem to bend when it is thrust into water—this mirage is less often seen here than on the seaboard. And there has been some tall lying about it there. Next to the moon hoax there never was a bigger fraud than the one perpetrated on innocent believers by a man who has just been up in Alaska and who swore that back of Muir Glacier was a permanent mirage reflecting the spires and roofs of a city in the sky. Some men said that there must be a city hidden in an unexplored valley to the eastward, and all kinds of fairy stories about lost tribes and civilized Indians and treasure towns were invented to fit the case.

But one day a man who was born in Bristol, England, saw the photograph of the city in the air that the liar was exhibiting, and he recognized it as his native place. The liar had taken a plain, everyday photograph of Bristol and had smeared and softened the edges as they do in vignette portraits. Since his downfall permanent mirages are not slated among the attractions free to buyers of excursion tickets to Alaska.

SHOPPING IN EUROPE.

Don't Be Too Eager, or the Price Will Be Raised at Once.

An American woman of my acquaintance went into a Carlsbad shop a few days ago to buy a hand mirror with silver settings, which she had seen displayed in the window. With cheeks aflame and eyes gleaming to gain the coveted mirror, she asked the price, and was told that the aforesaid article was held at 250 francs. She was rather abashed and began to bargain for it in German, with a silver toned Connecticut accent. The kind-hearted woman who stood behind the counter had marked the customer for her own and stood firmly at 225.

Of course the sale was off for that day, and the disappointed American placed 200 francs in the hands of a German friend and secretly pointed out the mirror from a neighboring doorway. The Berliner walked casually into the shop, and, after regarding several articles, asked the price of the mirror.

"Two hundred francs," promptly responded the woman.

"You are joking, aren't you? You certainly do not ask 200 francs for a thing like that?"

"That is our regular price, but I will let you have it for 160."

"I will give you 125."

"Impossible."

"Guten tag."

"Take it along."

The American woman with the Connecticut accent was enabled to acquire for 125 francs what she would readily have paid 200 francs for. Her manner on going into the shop betrayed her desire to purchase at any price. So, gentle reader, when you enter a European jewelry shop to buy a coveted article, do not as she did.—Jeweler's Review.

A Hint for Brides.

A novel wedding fancy was recently inaugurated by a fashionable bride in New York. She carried an unusually large bouquet, and just before leaving for the honeymoon she untied her flowers, which proved to be eight separate posies, fastened with different colored ribbons. Each of these was presented to a bridesmaid, and one of these concealed a wedding-ring which would indicate the next bride. The idea resembles the custom of putting a ring, thimble and money in the Christmas pudding, marking the finder's lot, respectively, as matrimony, spinsterhood, or wealth.

Tit for Tat.

One day a distinguished notary, while breakfasting with a friend at a cafe in Paris, indulged in some stinging comments on the public acts of Marshal Marmont. Suddenly, another gentleman, dining at a neighboring table, rose and approached them, his mustache bristling with anger. "Sir," cried he, tragically, "you shall give me satisfaction!" "Are you Marshal Marmont?" quietly asked the notary. "I have not that honor," was the reply; "but I am his chief aide-de-camp." "Give me your card, then, sir," said the notary; "I will send you my head-clerk."—Argonaut.

White Poplars and Lightning.

M. Oovaroff, a Moscow scientist, has discovered that when lightning strikes a forest the white poplar (populus alba) is the first to attract it. He came to the conclusion that the tree can be used as a natural lightning-rod and he submitted a memoral to the minister of the interior advocating that the planting of a white poplar before every house in a village be made obligatory upon the peasants to prevent fire by lightning.

Dense Forests.

It is said that the timber on the Kalama river is so dense that when the trees are sawed off they stand on the stumps, not having room to fall.

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, 8 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, 2 miles from Pontiac, 3½ from Rochester, on good road, farm well watered, excellent soil, good buildings, two orchards, two barns, 130 acres, 20 in timber. Price very low and terms easy.

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. 18.

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 L. James, whose property consisted of one entire block. Now six of these lots are for sale, four fronting on Martin street at $200 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. 21.

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 an all fruits and a sidewalk that will last for years. Price very reasonable. Call upon E. S. Wooster.

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. 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 ¼ 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. E. Taber, 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 subdivision of the village of Birmingham, adjoining Mrs. English's property on Saginaw street. Call on Caleb Jackson or Whitehead & Mitchell.

Bargain No. 41.

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. 44.

A fine residence, comparatively new, with eight goods rooms, bath room, china closets, etc., and a large, convenient barn. The house rents readily for $25 a month, being located on 14th avenue, Detroit, and is in one of the best residence portions of the city. Will sell for $4,000 or exchange for a good farm in this county.

Bargain No. 45.

A fine farm of 55 acres, under a splendid state of cultivation, 2¼ miles east of the pleasant and healthful village of Birmingham, a thrifty and growing suburban village, 18 miles from Detroit, on the line of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad.

Farm has a fine southern exposure, excellent drainage, no waste land, good two-story brick house with new, hot air furnace and all the conveniences usually found in city houses. Good barn and all the necessary outbuildings in fine repair.

Will sell for cash or will exchange for house and lot in a favorable location in Detroit. For further particulars call at the farm, address the owner, John Wild, or

THE EXCHANGE BANK, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

Bargain No. 42.

This is the chance of a life time for platting into village lots. Two and one-half acres on the west side of Pierce street, owned by Alexander Hutchinson, within ten minutes walk of the depot and five minutes walk of the business portion of the village. Excellent land, lying level and under a fine state of cultivation. Inquire at this office.

Bargain No. 46.

Brick house for sale in Birmingham. Very convenient to the depot. Just the place for a Detroit or a business man to live. A handsome home on Maple avenue. One minute's walk from depot. Right side of the street, handsomely shaded with evergreens. Whose place is it? J. F. Rundel's, now occupied by J. C. Merrell. Mr. Rundel has decided to sell and offers this property for sale. The house is brick, newly painted throughout, in fine order and complete, has double parlors on ground floor, two bedrooms, sitting and dining room, large wood shed, good well, cistern, and also connected with water works. Good horse barn with sheds, plenty of small fruits. Lot 80x200 feet. Beautiful graded lawn. This property can be had for what it is worth. Call on the owner or THE ECCENTRIC office for particulars.

Bargain No. 47.

A big chance for investors in Royal Oak farm property! 245 acres of choice farming ground can be had very cheap. Forty acres heavy timbered, 200 acres cultivated and pastured. Good large frame house, 3 large barns with stables, two good deep wells, one flowing well (a dandy), fine cellar under the house and a good cistern. Six acres of excellent orchard, plenty of cherries, pears, peaches, etc. All heavy, growing soil. Two miles north of Royal Oak. Terms easy to suit purchaser. For full particulars inquire of Whitehead & Mitchell or the owner, Sherman Williams, Royal Oak, Mich.

Bargain No. 48.

Of course everyone is wanting some Birmingham real estate just now, and we can offer them a bargain in this line this week. The house and lot formerly occupied by Cyrus Jarvis, will be sold at a ridiculously low figure. It is the third house west of the residence of J. O. Beattie's on Brown street, and will go very soon at the figure which we offer it. The premises are in good shape and the house is convenient and comfortable. Do not buy in this village until you have looked this property up. You cannot lose money on it at the price we ask you. For particulars call on Whitehead & Mitchell.

Bargain No. 49.

Rev. Jas. McCracken, of Southfield, offers his farm for sale and a right good piece of property it is, too. This farm has a good house, with fine well and cistern, good barns, plenty of fruits, etc., and described as follows: East half of the southeast quarter of section 34, town 2 N., range 10 E., less 10 acres; containing nearly 80 acres. The farm is ¼ of a mile north of Erity's Mill, 2½ miles southwest of Birmingham, with ample buildings in good order, with never failing spring stream near the buildings; a good young orchard. Will be sold at its value. Call on Whitehead & Mitchell or the owner, on the premises, Jas. McCracken.

Bargain No. 50.

Mrs. F. Drake's house and four lots on Maple avenue, Bates and Martin streets, in Birmingham. One of the finest locations on Maple avenue. House in good repair; 7 rooms, woodshed, cellar, crock well, cistern, sink in kitchen. Apples and small fruit. Will sell cheap, terms easy. Inquire at this office.