THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich. as second class matter.

GREAT wealth in a woman tends to keep at a distance both the proud and the humble, leaving the unhappy five bait to be snapped at by the hardy and the greedy.

IF we can inspire children with a desire of pleasing, if we can infuse the love and sympathy which makes it a delight to see another's gladness, they will of themselves seek to promote it in many ways of which others never think.

YOU may build your own churches, you may set them on prominent corners and flush them with beauty and thrill them with music and eloquence, but the essence and power of the Christian life lies in the touch of soul upon soul. Everything else is machinery. Get rid of the power and the machinery tumbles to pieces.

HE who can find in his own thoughts, in his own work, in his own convictions and in his own conscience the true joys which they are capable of yielding will never make shipwreck of his life. He will feel as acutely as any the pleasures and pains which come through the influence of others, but they will not be his all—he will have another region from which to draw a deeper happiness, a region where none can enter to hurt or to make afraid.

INDIVIDUALITY is by no means a synonym for strength, and the natures which attract least attention are the most happy in their lot. But a human being with strongly distinctive traits is more likely to meet disaster by warping his or her nature for their suppression than by giving them full scope for development. And notwithstanding the cheap notoriety which is now a drug upon the market there is, and always will be, a grand satisfaction in stamping the sign of nobility upon one's day and generation.

THE most likely man to admit his own ignorance and express a willingness to extend his knowlege is he who has traveled far and wide, who has mixed with all sorts and conditions of men, who has seen the ups and downs of life, who has tasted the sweets and who has rubbed against the rough corners of the world. He knows that a man has always something to learn, and that, as Cowper says, "Wisdom is humble that he knows no more." If the world chooses to deem him wise, he lets it, but the worth of the estimation he gauges pretty accurately.

HOWEVER a man is gifted, whether for active enterprise or thought or charity, there lies around him a world of opportunity. So far behind are we socially, morally, intellectually, that one might be forgiven if he suppose the world were made but yesterday, and nothing had yet been done. Does no ambition fire us to help the despairing, starving, sinking people around us? If a few more years be added to our life, would we not strive to put something right, to sweep out some little corner, to awaken some soul to see and rejoice in growing light?

DESPITE the way which modern civilization has of rubbing off distinguishing corners and reducing all to one monotony of comparative roughness or polish, it is an acknowledged fact that no two beings are exactly alike in physique or mind. This is a great consolation for the humdrum commonplace, and those who usually excite but little interest in their fellows. Nor, on the other hand, need it debar from ambition those whose singularity marks them out as objects of attention. For do what a man may, and be his nature what it will, genius or insanity, like murder, "will out."

IT is coming to be more and more believed that a very close connection exists between genius and madness. The latest view of the matter, and one which has attracted universally wide attention, regards genius as unsound because it is abnormal and subject to the rules of weakness which govern all physical "freaks" of nature. The idea is that the further removed an individual may be mentally or physically, from the average of his species the less healthy is his constitution. The exception may be above or below the standard, but according to the degree in which it differs therefrom it departs from the perfection of health.

WE are all more or less apt to assume to be something that we are not and wish to make an impression in our favor, or gain something we desire. It is really pitiful in a man deserting himself to such an extent as to assume a mask; and contemptibly betray a trust by tinseling it with unnatural, uncongenial and varying fopperies; who adapts his manners to a fashion, and as it were, changes it to suit his purposes and effect his ends. Addison attributes the main part of the absurdity and ridicule we meet with in the world to the impertinent affectation of excelling in characters men are not fit for. After all, affectation is not so much a vice as a weakness of pride or vanity.

IF the story runs true, it was the demoniac Italian violinist Paganini who, even at the very height of resistlessly swaying with his mighty bow the emotions of his audience, first essayed the perilous feat of cutting, with a sharp recoil heard all through the hall, one string of his instrument while still keeping on with his tumultuous music; only later on to snap a second and then a third string, till, out of the sole one left him, he drew a variety and richness of melody that surpassed the power of other virtuosos with all four at their command. Highly interesting for once or twice must it have been to witness this feat, but only the pitch of folly would it have argued to set up the principle that henceforth all violins should be thus mutilated, to show off the magical skill of players on them.

CLEVELAND IS THE MAN.

MICHIGAN INSTRUCTS HER DELEGATES FOR HIM.

Dickinson, Fisher, Ryan and Uhl Go to Chicago as Delegates-at-Large. —The Muskegon Convention.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic state convention held at Muskegon was called to order by Hon. D. J. Campau, state central committee chairman, at noon. He addressed the convention, congratulating Michigan for the Democratic victory which gave a Democratic administration.

Hon. H. B. Hudson, temporary chairman next spoke. He was gratified at the opportunity to speak in Michigan at a time when it was not under Republican power. Our victory two years ago was on the line of tariff reform and we shall not lay it down until the burden is lifted from the shoulders of the rank and file of the American people. N. W. Hoch, mayor of Adrian, was named as temporary chairman and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

After dinner everybody was feeling in an amiable mood. The report of the committee on credentials was received. Manitou county was not represented and Otsego and Gladwin only in part; the other counties had full delegations. The permanent officers were elected as follows: Peter White, of Marquette, chairman; William E. Thompson, secretary, with an assistant from each district.

Mr. White's speech of thanks to the convention for his honor was was full of feeling and his reference to Grover Cleveland was received with hearty applause.

The work of selecting delegates at large to the national convention was then taken up. Gen. W. W. Duffield in a neat address, placed the name of Hon. Don. M. Dickinson as chairman of the delegation. On motion of Senator Doran, of Kent, the nomination was made unanimous amid tumultuous cheers. Mr. Dickinson, in a very neat speech, gratefully thanked the convention for the honor. His speech was full of true Democratic patriotism and was well received.

Hon. J. C. Weadock nominated Spencer O. Fisher, of Bay county, as the second delegate-at-large. Judge Moore, of Saginaw county, made a speech placing in nomination Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw. There was some hesitancy and hard skirmishing for each man. A vote was taken by counties which resulted in a victory for Mr. Fisher.

Hon. Edward Ryan, of Houghton, was elected as third delegate, and Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids, as the fourth.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform which contained the cardinal principles of Democracy, indorsed tariff reform as the issue of the campaign; denounced the high tariff policy of the present administration; condemned the McKinley bill; as a proof of Democratic sincerity in their promises of retrenchment and reform refer to the economical state administration; commend the efforts of the present House of Representatives to kill the McKinley bill; arraign the Republican party for the billion dollar congress; affirmed their faith in the great captain who lead the party victory under the banner of tariff reform and therefore instruct delegates to vote in convention as one man for Grover Cleveland; demand a free waterway to the ocean; recognizing the valuable services of the chairman of the state central committee it was resolved that the—Daniel J. Campau—be presented to the national convention as a member of the Democratic national committee for Michigan.

It was moved that the name of Daniel J. Campau be taken out and that of Don. M. Dickinson inserted, but Mr. Dickinson would not accept and the motion was lost. O'Brien Atkinson, of St. Clair, questioned the propriety of nominating Grover Cleveland, declaring that he had been repudiated by his own county and could not carry it. He was interrupted by hisses and stopped. As alternates at large, Hon. Thomas Crocker, of Macomb, and S. L. Bignall, of Livingston, and the eastern, and R. R. Blacker, of Manistee, and Henry Chamberlain, of Berrien, from the western district were named by acclamation.

A Victor for the Banks.

The application of George S. Robinson, the Central Savings bank, the Standard Life & Accident Insurance company and C. K. Lothrop, all of Detroit, for mandamus to compel the board of assessors of the city of Detroit to deduct the amount of the mortgages held by the above persons and firms from the amount of their capital stock in making their assessment, has been granted by the supreme court. The board of assessors had refused to make this deduction because the mortgages in question contain a clause requiring the mortgagors to pay the tax. The relators claimed an injustice by reason of this manner of assessment, as they would be required to pay taxes twice on the same property. The court did not file a written opinion, but will do so later. The judges held, however, that it is the duty of the board of assessors to assess all mortgages as it finds them, without regard to any agreement which may exist.

A Very Strange Accident.

A shocking fatality occurred at Ionia which resulted in the death of Geo. Eitlebuss, a farmer in moderate circumstances residing in Ronald township. He had brought a load of logs to this city and was unloading them between the railroad tracks when his horses became frightened and started to run around the end of the D., L. & N. railroad train, which was on a part of the crossing. When going over the rails Eitlebuss was thrown from his wagon, striking on his his head, rupturing a blood vesel and causing death in a few minutes.

A Brotherly Bout.

Three men engaged in a desperate fight on the road leading from Bay City to Essexville. Paul Moultry and Nelson and Isaac Merron, brothers, were in a saloon and all drank freely. Proceeding toward Essexville the trio soon became engaged in a row, and as near as can be learned everybody struck the man nearest him, and when the men were separated it was found that Moultry had been severely if not fatally stabbed. Both of the Merrons were severely pounded and beaten. One of the latter is a brother-in-law of Moultry.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

A locomotive on the Soo Line exploded at Whitedale, a few miles east from Manistique and Engineer Hubbard and Fireman Stead were seriously injured. Both were badly scalded and the fireman was thrown 65 feet by the explosion, dying soon afterward. Stead was married, his family living at Gladstone. An engine and caboose took Drs. Butler and Hafford, of Manistique, to the scene of the accident.

A Horrible Crime.

George Green, of Milford, who created such a sensation a few weeks ago by marrying his own daughter, has pleaded guilty to incest in the circuit court of Oakland county. He will probably receive 15 years in state prison, the limit, although Judge Moore may show leniency on account of his large and dependent family.

Warren Fesler, of Otisville, resented a joke played on him by Rose Hayward, a fellow employe at the Otisville hotel, and in the row which followed, is alleged to have spanked her. Justice Osborne fined Fesler $67.

EXCESSIVE RAINS.

The Reports From Numerous Sections of the State.

Excessive rains were the rule in the southern tier of counties during the past week, occasioning some damage to oats, but being beneficial to wheat, grass and pastures. Fruit prospects are reported excellent. Seeding and planting for corn have been delayed. In St. Joseph county some plowed ground was washed out by rain.

Central counties—Throughout the central portion of this tier the weather seems to have been favorable in all respects, and consequently all crops have made a sound and rapid growth, but in the east and west counties the rains delayed all outdoor work and did some damage to oats. Wheat and grass are doing splendidly, and fruit prospects are fine except in Oceana county, where cut worms are doing some damage to peach trees.

Northern counties—In this section the temperature still remains below the normal. This has had the effect of retarding the growth of vegetation and crops, and warm weather is sadly needed. The rainfall has not been too heavy for outside work, and plowing has progressed rapidly.

For the state: While heavy rain has fallen generally in all sections of the state, its effect has been to improve the condition of grasses, wheat and oats on sandy soil. Plowing for corn and other small grains had to be suspended and all outdoor farmwork remained at a standstill except in Emmet county, where the farmers were preparing the ground all the week. In some localities in the central and southern counties the low lands were under water. Warm sunshine is needed to dry out the ground.

Diphtheria at the College.

A new case of diphtheria has developed at the Agricultural college, this time in Wells hall, a building in which there has been no diphtheria this year. The name of the latest victim is H. N. Peck, of Jackson. Dr. Hyatt, of the firm of Shank & Hyatt, pronounces it a mild case at present, although it had not yet fully developed. Peck was promptly removed to the hospital, and his roommate isolated in his room. The room in Wells hall, where the case originated, is upon the first floor, directly over the dining-room, in the basement. A committee has been organized to examine into the sanitary conditions at the college, the committee consists of a skilled sanitary engineer, a skilled physician, well informed in matters of sanitation, and one other, either a physician or a sanitary expert. President Clute has the matter in charge and will give it immediate attention.

State Central Committee Appointments.

Senator McMillan, as chairman of the Republican state central committee, has appointed W. R. Bates secretary of the committee and Charles Wright treasurer. L. M. Miller, late secretary of the state senate, has been engaged for the campaign by the committee and his temporary quarters are at 58 Griswold street, Detroit, where he will attend to all correspondence relative to documents and other routine matters until the headquarters of the central committee are permanently opened, as they will be soon after the Minneapolis convention.

A Poser for Local Optionists.

The temperance and local option people of Gratiot county are in a quandary and the latest question in the liquor business which has presented itself is causing considerable talk. D. T. Covert, of the Retan House, of Ithaca, filed his liquor bond as usual and the common council have approved of them on an order from the village attorney, who says that the council must approve of all bonds that are correct in form, and on which the sureties are sufficient.

Ross Held for Trial.

In the Z. Ross examination at Chase for setting fire to his drug store there several days ago, from which resulted the fire which nearly destroyed the entire town of Chase, the respondent was held for trial at the June term of the circuit court. There was no case against him, but the justice seemed to think that it was his duty to hold him for trial. The bail was fixed at $1,000, which will be given.

Burned After Three Attempts.

The old rookery that has done so long for the D. G. H. & M. R. R. as a depot at Royal Oak has been burned. Everything in the building was saved, so the loss is nothing. The building was set on fire three times during the evening. The Oddfellows were in session, and their efforts saved the town from a serious fire.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Muskegon has uniformed street railway employes.

Albion is going to have a drunk cure establishment.

Vesselmen declare they will steer clear of Sebewaing until the river is dredged.

Counterfeit coins are numerous at Marcellus. It is believed there is a mint near there.

Despite the gloomy outlook for pig iron, the Excelsior furnace at Ishpeming has been put in blast.

The students of Alma college have organized a Republican club, of which Jas. Mitchell is president.

Benton Harbor philanthropists have organized a $50,000 company and will build a regulation mile track.

The Michigan salt company, of Saginaw, has reduced the price of that necessity 10 cents per barrel.

Senator Stockbridge has introduced a bill asking congress to increase by $25,000 the appropriation for Lansing's public building.

L. A. Johnson, of Madison, secured 270 pounds of milk per day from his six cows for over two weeks. The large supply is wonderful.

Katherine Linehan found her home in flames in Kalamazoo, but nothing daunted, rushed to her aged father's bedroom and carried him to a place of safety.

The Otsego Union has passed into the hands of E. B. Fairchild. His father is at present United States consul to Lyons, France, and was for many years president of Hillsdale college.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young-Denning, famous Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, ran bills aggregating $1,000 at Manistee before Lumberman Denning ordered storekeepers not to trust her.

St. Ignace business men complain that insurance rates are prohibitory, or nearly so, in some cases from 5 to 7 per cent, and that on property protected by a water system carrying a 70-pound pressure.

An erring divine died at the state prison at Jackson from an attack of neuralgia of the heart. Rev. Allen Raymond, convict No. 5252, was received at the prison February 27, 1892. He was sent here on a three-years' sentence from Isabella county for the crime of adultery. The case at the time made a great stir around the state.

In connection with the pardon of Goodwin Bates, by Governor Winans, it is remembered in Lapeer that when Bates' father died he left $2,500 to the one who would secure his son's release. Bates' brutal murder of his brother is still remembered, and people there are not pleased with the brother's release even after 30 years.

'Twill be a Great Race.

The famous trotter Allerton will trot on the St. Joseph, Mo., track September 15 for a purse of $10,000, his owner, C. W. Williams, having made its entry. Nelson, Axtell and Delmarch will also compete for the purse.

LOSS, NEARLY $200.000.

LUMBER PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE NEAR LUDINGTON.

Butters & Peters Salt and Lumber Mills Visited by a Heavy Blaze. —300 Men out of Work.

Nearly the entire plant of Butters & Peters big salt and lumber company near Ludington has been wiped out by fire with a loss of nearly $200,000. The fire was discovered at noon in the large sawmill of the company. This plant was outside the protection of the city waterworks, but had a system of its own that cost $18,000. The fire soon crippled the pumps so they were useless and it was quickly seen that the mill was doomed. The salt works were saved after catching fire several times. The wind blew the flames on to the company's general store and offices and they were totally destroyed, together with the merchandise and several dwellings. Horace Butters, president of the company, was seen last evening but could give no list of insurance. He said the loss would reach $175,000 with insurance of $60,000 or $70,000. The fire will throw 300 men out of employment. Mr. Butters says the mill will be rebuilt at once but on a smaller scale, as they have only three years' cut of standing pine.

NEGROES WILL USE BOMBS.

Hon. Fred. Douglass Says Serious Trouble May Occur Down South.

Frederick Douglas, the colored ex-minister to Hayti, was at the Palmer house, Chicago, and in an interview he said: "Outrages upon the negroes of the south must cease, or as sure as night follows day there will be an insurrection. Anarchists have not a monopoly of bomb-making, and the negro will learn to handle the terrible engine of destruction unless his wrongs are stopped. It is a damnable and outrageous evidence of outlawry and disregard of justice and human rights that we should hear every day that some black man has been lynched in the south. It is not true," he continued, "that colored men are ravishers of women and children, and certainly if a negro is guilty what possibility is there of his escape from justice if he is given a lawful trial?. The prosecution considers him guilty before the trial and he must defend himself in the face of all the prejudice and passion manifested against him. A negro on trial for his life in the south is believed to be guilty from the start, and judges and prosecutors proceed at all times upon this theory."

The Pope Objects.

New York dispatch: Archbishop Corrigan has received a cable dispatch from Rome saying: "Faribault system condemned. Special case reserved." This means that the cause which Archbishop Ireland championed and whose advancement was one of the objects of his journey to Rome is put under the ban by the pope. The so called Faribault system is one which removes all insignia of religion from parochial schools and renders the course of instruction entirely secular until the end of the regular exercises, when the Catholic children remain for religious instruction, while the Protestants go away. This system originated in the Catholic parochial school of Faribault, Minn., which was put under the direction of the village school board, its expenses being defrayed by the village on the above conditions. Archbishop Ireland liked the plan and proposed to extend it to other places in his arch diocese. The decision prohibits this general introduction of the system, while permitting the plan to be practised in special instances where it may be deemed expedient.

A Drunkard's Horrible Suicide.

Chas. Tanelin, a young stevedore, filled himself with whisky at San Francisco and then tried to commit suicide. First he threw himself in front of a fire engine, but he was rescued. Then he went aboard the fireboat Governor Irwin and asked to be allowed to warm himself near the furnace. The fireman went away for a few minutes. When he returned he was horrified to find Tanelin's clothes by the furnace door, while the wretched man lay writhing in agony on the red hot coals upon which he had cast himself. By aid of tongs used in stirring the fire Tanelin was drawn out. His entire body was roasted. He was breathing but died a few minutes later.

A Sad Double Drowning.

At Woodsdale Island, 30 miles north of Cincinnati there was a largely attended picnic of express messengers. John Bolen, an inexperienced oarsman, took Misses Lizzie Linderfield, Alice La Rue and Katie Clark in a row boat on the Big Miami which was high and swift. There is a dam below this point and above it is a distinctly marked danger line. Bolen did did not heed that danger but passed it and could not return. The boat went over the dam. Misses La Rue and Clark were drowned and Bolen and Miss Linderfield were rescued with difficulty.

Episcopal Minister Turns Catholic.

Religious circles at Mason City, are agitated over the actions of Rev. Charles Lutz, rector of St. John's Guild of that city. He notified his people of his resignation and announced that he hoped henceforth his allegiance would be with the Roman Catholic church. He has gone to Montreal to enter the order of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood. He is highly educated and says that his mind had been leading him to take this step for some time.

They Will Not Visit the Czar.

A foreign correspondent says he has authority for stating that the much talked of visit of the Czar to Berlin has been postponed for some months if it has not been indefinitely given up. The king of Italy's visit is also likely to be delayed until a more convenient season.

ITEMS CONDENSED.

Keeley institutes are being established in England and France.

Tax Collector P. J. Becker, of Covington, Ky., has been found to be $51,000 short.

Six tramps have been horsewhipped at Nevada, Mo., for practicing a nameless crime upon a young boy.

Nearly 3,000 teachers will participate in a big educational meeting to be held at Clear Lake, Iowa, May 28.

Iowa's oat and corn acreage will be greatly reduced this year, owing to the cool weather and excessive rains.

The Northern car shops at Robbindale, Minn., four miles north of Minneapolis, were destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to at least $125,000.

Edward S. Pearl, of Peoria, Ill., jumped from the big bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, to the water below, a distance of 86 feet. He was uninjured.

After a family quarrel David Rhodes, son of a farmer living near McLeansboro, Ill., shot his brother inflicting a severe wound, and then blew out his own brains.

A letter to a Chicago paper intimates that Iceman O'Sullivan is not dead, but that his friends have used a plaster cast of him by means of which to secure his liberty.

Lord Salisbury has advised British unmarried female missionaries in China to avoid traveling with unmarried male missionaries as it is against the Chinese ideas of decorum.

The holy rose which the pope bestows every year upon some Roman Catholic princess "for virtue" fell this year to the queen of Portugal. The estimated value of the jewel is 50,000 francs.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan called up the President's message on an international silver coinage conference, on the 3d. Mr. Kyle made a free silver speech in which he said that if one of the two great parties did not soon give the desired relief there would soon be a movement which would relegate both to the background. The message was laid on the table. The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Sherman objected to the report and said it would be a violation of existing treaties. Mr. Dawes, Mr. Frye and Mr. Palmer also opposed the report. Mr. Dolph and Mr. Vest favored it. When the vote was taken the result was announced, yeas 30, nays 15. The House bill placing binding twine on the free list was received and referred. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Chipman several days ago, providing that no part of the emergency fund shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claim against the United States, was passed. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to strike out the appropriation of $65,000 for completion of the preliminary survey of the intercontinental railway, on which $130,000 has already been expended. The motion carried after considerable debate. The committee arose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed. Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill was non-concurred in and a conference was ordered. Adjourned.

SENATE.—But little business was transacted on the 4th. The only matter of importance was the bill, which was passed, to convey to the state of Kansas a portion of the Fort Hayes millitary reservation (about 4,200 acres) for homes for old soldiers and their families. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was agreed to by a vote of 185 to 28. A resolution was adopted calling on the attorney-general for information as to whether the sugar trust or the American Sugar Refining company had violated the provisions of the anti-trust law, and if so whether any prosecutions have been directed against any trust or corporation for such violation. The river and harbor bill was taken up and Mr. Blanchard explained it to the House and pending discussion adjournment was taken.

SENATE.—In presenting a remonstrance against closing the World's Fair on Sunday Mr. Morrill said that if it were closed it would deprive the working classes of any reasonable opportunity to visit the exhibition. Bills passed: House bill to establish a military post at Helena, Mont., appropriating $100,000; House bill to establish sub-ports of entry and delivery at Superior, Wis., and Ashland, Wis.; House bill appropriating $150,000 to defray the expenses of the Behring Sea arbitration at Paris; Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Washington, Pa. A resolution to pay to Choctaws and Chickasaws $3,000,000, for their interest in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, was taken up, but without action, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.—After referring to the proper committees a number of Senate bills, the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected strenuously to the appropriation for a deep channel waterway. Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, also objected to it as did Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who appealed to the House to be honest with the people and tell them frankly that the bill provided for the expenditure of $47,000,000. Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Catchings defended the bill and accused Mr. Holman of opposing every measure which was for the best public good. Without action the committees arose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The removal of the powder storage boats from New York harbor and the Choctaw Indian appropriation were the only subjects discussed in the Senate on the 6th, the remainder of the session being devoted to memorial eulogies over the late Senator Wilson, of Maryland. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the river and moved harbor appropriation bill. Mr. Reed an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $13,000 for completing the embankment on the south side of the Great Miami river in Indiana. This was done to test the sincerity of Mr. Holman's assertion that he objected to the 21-foot channel in the history of retrenchment and reform. The Great Miami river improvement is in Mr. Holman's own district and he strenuously objected to it being stricken out. A remarkable strength for the channel was developed and the bill has a clear majority. Mr. Whiting, of Michgan, moved to strike out the appropriation for a ship channel 21 feet in depth, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the secretary of war to appoint a board of engineers to whom shall be referred the report of Col. O. M. Poe upon the subject of a 20-foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo through the great lakes. The board shall also report as to the practicability of raising the water level of the lakes and connecting harbors by damming the Niagara river. Pending action, the committee rose and the House took a recess. The evening session was taken up by the consideration of private pension bills.

A Great University Scheme.

"The American University and Christian Education," were the prevailing themes at the mass meeting of Methodists at Exposition hall, at Omaha, Neb. Notwithstanding the forbidding weather there was an audience of over 25,000 people present and they sat out the entire program that lasted two and three quarter hours. All the addresses were with reference to the proposed great university at Washington, which will be open only to college graduates and the doors of which are not to be thrown open until an endowment fund of $5,000,000 has been secured. The nature of the scheme was set forth by Bishop Hurst, who presided. Rev. Dr. Moulton, the English delegate, was called for by the audience and responded expressing approval of the magnificent scheme and faith in its consummation. It was announced that several subscriptions had already been promised, Mrs. McCabe taking the large share of $1,000. Another sum across the water is only waiting for some one to go after it. A resolution was adopted asking the bishops to designate Oct. 16 as Columbian Day, when subscriptions will be taken for the American University. The questions will come before the general conference for definite action some time during the present month.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

King Humbert has accepted the resignation of Count Taverna, the Italian ambassador to Berlin.

At Middleton, Ky., two negroes in cold blood murdered Jim Ford, a farmer, against whom they had a grudge.

A report from western Kentucky is that Buffalo gnats are causing great loss. It is estimated that 100,000 horses have been killed by them.

Scott's oyster bar in Coventry street, London, has been burned. Four corpses have been taken from the ruins and it is feared there are more under the debris.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will make his European tour directly after the Minneapolis convention. He says he will return in time to participate in the presidential campaign.

The effort of the Chicago pipe line to lay its pipes in Waukesha, Wis., to draw water from the springs to Chicago for World's Fair purposes was a failure, citizens resisting the attempt with arms.

Murmurings of discontent among the miners of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania since the consummation of the Reading deal are increasing and an organized effort is being made by them to resist it.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

VARIOUS STATES SELECT DELEGATES TO NAME CANDIDATES.

The Private Compartment System of English Railway Carriages the Cause of a Lady's Death.

The Minneapolis Republican convention was held at St. Paul and was very enthusiastic. The mention of Blaine's name was met with hearty applause constantly. The platform declares for reciprocity and protection; an honest dollar; a currency based on gold and silver, and legislation for an international agreement; a fair ballot; a deep waterways canal; an anti-option law, and indorses the administration of President Harrison. Delegates were uninstructed.

Wheeling, West Virginia, was the scene of the Republican convention for nominating delegates to Minneapolis. The Democratic legislature was scored for seating a governor who was not elected, it is alleged. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Republican platform of 1888; indorse the McKinley law and reciprocity; condemn the free wool bill; declares for gold, silver and paper money of a value of 100 cents on the dollar; indorses Harrison's administration and predicts his re-election.

It was a great fight in the Illinois Republican convention held at Springfield. Blaine's name was cheered to the echo, yet when a vote was taken to instruct national convention delegates for him it was lost by over two to one. The reason for this is his letter of declination, the convention taking him at his word. President Harrison's administration was indorsed and the 48 delegates were instructed to vote for his renomination. The platform is a straight-forward Republican document and declares that the country's great prosperity is directly due to the McKinley law; pledges support to the same law; indorses the Republican administration of both state and nation, as well as Senator Cullom and the Republicans in Congress; pledges the delegates vote for Harrison's renomination; congratulates Secretary Blaine and the other department heads on their efficient service. The entire state slate, headed by Joseph W. Fifer for governor, was nominated for re-election.

Republicans of Wisconsin convened in Milwaukee. Blaine and Harrison were cheered to the echo each time their names were mentioned, and the latter was heartily indorsed for president. The platform indorses the 51st Congress; condemns the 52d, and declares for both gold and silver on equality of value. Delegates were elected by acclamation.

The face of Senator Plumb was missed at the Kansas Republican convention held at Hutchinson. The committee on resolutions eulogized his memory and expressed the grief of the state at his death. The platform made demands of Congress for legislation of local interest, urged the passage of laws for the increase of the coinage of silver, indorses Harrison's administration, the McKinley bill and Secretary Blaine's services. Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls was elected to head the Minneapolis delegation which was uninstructed.

Delegates to the Minneapolis convention were selected at the Republican convention at Providence, R. I. Harrison and Blaine were loudly cheered. Delegates were not instructed.

Seven delegates-at-large were elected at the Virginia Republican convention held at Roanoke and instructions were given for Harrison.

The Idaho Republican state convention to nominate six delegates to the national convention was held at Pocatello. The two central points were the instructions to delegates to vote for Blaine and for free and unlimited coinage of silver. The platform congratulates the people of Idaho upon the progress made under two years of statehood; renews allegiance to the doctrines of the Republican party; condemns the Democrats in Congress for attempting to put wool and Mexican lead-silver ore on the free list, and for refusing to make adequate appropriations for the survey of public lands. President Harrison is not referred to in the platform, but a strong Blaine plank was adopted.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

CATTLE—Good to choice	3 85	@	$4 00
HOGS	4 55	@	4 65
SHEEP	5 50	@	6 00
LAMBS	5 60	@	6 50
WHEAT—Red Spot, No. 2	89½	@	89½
White Spot, No. 1	89½	@	89¾
CORN—No. 2 spot	42½	@	42½
No. 2 yellow	43½	@	43½
OATS—No. 2 white, spot	32½	@	32½
BARLEY—per cwt	1 12½	@	1 15
RYE	76	@	76
HAY—No. 2 per ton	12 50	@	13 00
POTATOES—Per bu. new	1 75	@	2 00
APPLES—Per bbl	3 50	@	4 50
BUTTER—Per lb	18	@	18
Creamery	22	@	24
EGGS—Per doz	14	@	14½
LIVE POULTRY—Fowls	11	@	12
Spring Chickens—Per pair	75		1 00
Turkeys	13	@	14
Ducks	12	@	13

Chicago.

CATTLE—Steers	$4 40	@	$4 65
Common	3 50	@	3 75
SHEEP—Native	4 35	@	5 25
LAMBS	6 50	@	6 90
HOGS—Common	4 00	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85	@	86
No. 2 spring	81⅞	@	82
CORN—No. 2	43	@	44
OATS—No. 2	29¼	@	29½
RYE	75½	@	76
BARLEY	62	@	62
MESS PORK—Per bbl	9 60	@	9 62½
LARD—Per cwt	6 12½	@	6 15

New York.

CATTLE—Natives	$3 90	@	$5 00
HOGS	4 90	@	5 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	6 25	@	6 70
LAMBS	7 75	@	7 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91	@	92
CORN—No. 2	53¼	@	53½
OATS	36¼	@	37½

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Steers	$3 35	@	$4 25
HOGS—All grades	4 05	@	4 45
SHEEP	3 95	@	5 00
LAMBS	3 93	@	5 35

Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business has been much retarded throughout the most of the western states by unusual and continued rains. The movement of products is thus delayed, though it is believed temporarily; collections are retarded; seeding in many quarters is interrupted, though on the whole fairly advanced for the season, and distribution of goods is checked. A somewhat better tone appears at the south, and business at the east is fairly active for the season, although in some lines dull and depressed. Money is everywhere abundant, in part because the demand is smaller than usual, but this is in a measure due to the unusual conservatism of the trade, buyers making many small purchases instead of larger purchases, and waiting more carefully for actual distribution. Wheat met the expected reaction, selling off 4⅛c and recovering 2c. Receipts and exports are both larger, but stocks in the country far exceed any probable demand. Corn has risen 2⅜c with some small sales, and oats ⅛c. Cotton is 1-16c higher, though receipts and exports exceed last year's, because of sensational accounts of decrease in acreage. Pork products are a shade lower, and coffee weak at ⅜c decline. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 209. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 242.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic church in New York city was badly damaged by fire. The total loss was $50,000. There were 1,400 children in the parochial school adjoining, but they were all marched out in safety.

Two young men in Indiana are dead from shots fired by their fathers. In a family quarrel at Carlisle Jack Griffin, a well-to-do business man, sent four bullets through his 18-year-old son's body, leaving him in a dying condition. No cause is assigned. At Corville, during a quarrel, Jack Garvin, a saloonkeeper, shot and killed his son, aged 21.

The Saratogo Miracle.

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Confirmed—Interviews with Leading Physicians Who Treated Quant—The Most Marvellous Case in the History of Medical Science.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the Nineteenth century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga County Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., as first told in "The Journal," has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers, and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York—the Roosevelt hospital in New York city and St. Peter's hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable, and because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and excepting when traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds, and was very strong. For twelve years I was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by several doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid $124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the $1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only $4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills, which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statements:—

> SERIES B. 2/57
> ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
> OUT-PATIENT.
> No. 14037. Admitted Sept 16. 89
> Chas. Quant.
> Age 34 Birthplace N.Y.
> Civil Condition Sw
> Occupation Canvasser
> Residence 17 Park av Hoboken
> Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
> (over.)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31, 1892), called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth street, New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:—

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

Yours, STARR.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years, Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889; not improved; external strobismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye."

"Ord. R. F. Bi pep. and So la."

These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case, as Mr. Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised," he said, "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery."

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia: "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After the successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of the hospital, and when told the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quint very distinctly. Said she: "It was a very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostrations; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

While attending college at Oberlin, Steve Dorsey used to do odd jobs, such as painting houses, to keep body and soul together.

Lord Wolseley, hitherto an advocate of compulsory service as the only safe military system, has come out in favor of a voluntary system for the British army.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, of Boston, was a man of many eccentricities of dress and manner, and it was he whom Phillips Brooks called "that dear old motheaten angel."

The artist, Healy, now visiting in this country, says that he was present at the Hermitage when Andrew Jackson died. He was there at the time engaged in painting a portrait of General Jackson's daughter-in-law.

Gen. Isaac T. Wistar, of Philadelphia, has given $190,000 to the University of Pennsylvania, wherewith to build a biological and anatomical museum. It was designed to keep the identity of the giver a secret, but one of the trustees carelessly betrayed it.

Isaac S. Dement, president of the Chicago Stenographer's association, has a record of 350 words a minute, and is reported by his admirers as the fastest shorthand writer of the day. He uses a system of his own, made up of Benn Pitman's and Graham's.

Henry Miller, probably the largest land owner in the San Joaquin valley, was forty years or so ago a butcher boy, with scarcely a dollar of his own. He individually controls over a million acres now, and is believed to be worth between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Oscar Wilde has a wonderfully good memory when other people's jokes are concerned. One day when Whistler made one of his excruciatingly funny remarks Oscar murmured: "Ah! how good! I wish I had said that." And Whistler replied: "You will, Oscar! You will!"