THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

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

EACH generation has its own problems, its own achievements, its own sorrows and joys. If it is wise it learns something from the past, but having its own life to live it is never profoundly and continuously impressed by antecedents.

IT is recognized by all that the world has entered upon an epoch in which the victories of peace shall overcome those of war. The greatest statesman of the age wears as his laurel the glory of having changed his country's policy and made the work of arbitration take the place of war.

NO INCONSIDERABLE part of satisfactory discussion of dinner is prompt and unobtrusive service. This can be purchased of course. The waiter generally knows his customer and governs his movements by what he considers a just expectation of reward, but the customer of a restaurant is fairly entitled to prompt service equally with clean napery and wholesome food.

BLESSED the boy who has a father or mother who insists on his mastering a rich, varied or vital command of language, who sends his letters back to him corrected, and with sarcastic queries whether the term "bully" or "tiptop" covers the whole realm of charm in such varied characters and incidents as a pretty little girl playmate, an ascent of Pike's Peak or a sail on Lake Champlain.

IN this free country no social odium should attach to honest work of any kind, and the mistress who views her housemaid as other than a worker for wages, whose obligations end with the rendering of so much toil for so much money, is as great a snob as the shopgirl who cuts the acquaintance of an associate for choosing the kitchen to the factory. There is a duty laid upon parents and the public schools in this regard.

"CHARITY," as Richard Whiteing aptly says, is "but an ointment for a cancer." If charity opens cheap lodgings and restaurants for working girls, these benefactions enable them to live for less; and in the end they will get just that much less for their work. The operation of the iron law of wages, pressing the toiler down to the point of bare subsistence, is not to be permanently interfered with by the emollients of the humane, however well meant.

THE age is eminently a practical and gain-seeking one. Our education follows the tendency of the age. Literature no longer directs public movements but follows them, and poetry, which has no more intrinsic pecuniary value than music or beauty, suffers. A poem cannot be used as an asset or serve for profitable speculation, like a work of art—it can not even be utilized for revenue like a play or a song. And accordingly poetry is neglected.

NO SORT of factory or other absolutely indoor labor compares in ease, healthfulness or pay with household labor. The great prizes go to the cooks. The great cooks of the world receive salaries equal to the greatest artists. They are the Pattis of the kitchen. The head cooks of the leading hotels and restaurants receive salaries equaled by no other employees. A good cook in a well-living family can command pay absolutely princely compared with that earned by women in most of the occupations they enter upon. This is going on the reasonable supposition that a woman can make as good a cook as a man.

THE trouble with our present immigration laws is that they place too much stress on the external circumstances of the immigrant and too little on the real quality. The defect could be remedied by the undoubtedly timely suggestion that an educational restriction be placed on immigration. Education need not be the sole criterion of an immigrant's fitness. Respectable and law-abiding character should accompany it. If these qualities were insisted upon in the case of every immigrant, there is no doubt there would be a vast improvement in the quality of our accessions to population, at the same time that there was a decrease in the quantity.

THE "servant girl" matter must be settled by the abolition of the word "servant." Said a Turkish statesman: "The first step towards the settlement of the Albanian question is the extermination of the Albanians," and the first step towards the settlement of the "servant" question in this country is the abolition of the words "servant," "service" and "servant girl." Try some other name if a designation is necessary. In New England, in simpler days when all the members of the family worked, the young woman who came in to work with the family was called the "help," and she fully deserved the title. "Help" might fit the present emergency, but certainly not "servant."

ONE old saw is giving place to new. Less and less are we hearing of those who don't know enough to go in when it rains, and more of such as haven't any better sense than to lose their umbrellas somewhere. Verily, in this case is it like that the evil of the ancestor is being visited on the children. For there's little doubt, could it be traced out, that the folks who to-day don't know enough not to lose their umbrellas are the lineal descendants of those tyrants of the past who, in the spirit of Procrustes, cutting off and stretching out his victims till they fit his bed, measured the sense and brains of their contemporaries accordingly as they merely were, or were not, caught umbrellaless in a sudden rain.

WOLVERINE WHISPERS.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS OF MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE.

The Graduating Class of the University the Largest Ever Turned Out of an American College.

Six hundred and 89 students were graduated at Ann Arbor at the '92 commencement at a vast expense of flowers. This is the largest class ever graduated from any college in this country. It took three tedious hours to complete the work, half of which was occupied in distributing the diplomas. Each graduating class assembled in its own department and then marched out on to the walks in front of the University, down past the law building to State street and then in a grand procession up the walk to the University. They were headed by President Angell, ex-Gov. Luce, ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, Dr. Winsor and the faculty. Justin Winsor, LL. D., librarian of Harvard College, who is a distinguished historian, delivered the commencement oration; read it, rather, from a published pamphlet. It was learned, eloquent and historical, but as very few people could hear what he said it was wasted breath upon the big audience that gathered in University Hall to see the supreme event of the week, the distribution of the sheepskin diplomas.

At the close of the exercises of the morning President Angell stepped to the edge of the platform and conferred the honorary degrees of Ph. D. upon John Williams Langley, for 14 years professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Michigan, now professor of electrical engineering in the Case school of applied science at Cleveland, and Robert Simpson Woodward, astronomer of the coast and geodetic survey at Washington, D. C.

Fierce Fire at St. Ignace.

Huge volumes of smoke were seen coming from the windows and doors of the large plant formerly used by the Veneer Manufacturing company, at St. Ignace but since its failure by Stager, Smith & Company, manufacturers of lock barrel staves under the Penfield patent. The employes hastily gave the alarm and every appliance for the extinguishing of fire in this section hastened to the scene of destruction, but in vain, as the immense plant was soon leveled to the ground by the intensity of the flames. The department was powerless to combat a fire of this magnitude as the fiery element covered an area of two acres and made a grand but awe-inspiring spectacle. The character of the buildings and the materials for manufacture used aided rather than otherwise to make the fire one of the greatest that has ever visited this section. The wind was high and favorable or else the whole city might have shared in a general conflagration. Fiery brands as large as a man's leg were carried skyward in the draft formed, but luckily in falling did no damage. The entire plant was not occupied by the barrel company but was used as a storage place for the disused veneer machinery. But it all shared a common fate. The amount of loss will fully reach $55,000 and there is no insurance. All the manufactured product of the barrel factory was destroyed save one car load of goods shipped. The pay roll of the factory was $1,500 per month. The saw mill of Jamison & Company, purchasers of the Mackinaw Lumber company, was saved with much difficulty.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

A recent ruling of the supreme court settles a much disputed point in legal and commercial transactions.

A woman named Moyer, who resides at Grand Ledge, owned a certain piece of property. She failed to pay the taxes, and the lands were sold to John W. Fitzgerald. The limit of redemption expired on April 30, which occurred on Saturday. On that day Mrs. Moyer, by telephone, asked the auditor-general if the money should be sent in on that day if it would be in time to redeem the land, and was told that it would. The check for the amount of the delinquent taxes was mailed, but it failed to reach the auditor-general until Monday, the 2d day of May.

Fitzgerald applied for a deed on the grounds that the time for redemption had expired on April 30, and that he, being the lawful forecloser, should be entitled to the property. The auditor-general refused to issue the deed, and Fitzgerald applied to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel him to do so. The court held that the assurance of the auditor-general warranted Mrs. Moyer in mailing the check and that a mandamus should not issue.

A Youthful Suicide.

Ray Donaldson, 17 years of age, of St. Joseph, has discovered that the course of true love is often over a road paved with boulders. He has a sweetheart still younger in years than the sighing swain, and they couldn't agree as to whether it were better to elope or to wait an interminable period of years for the old folks to give their consent. They quarreled, and as Ray started for home with a great big sob stuck fast in his throat, the world looked very dark, gloomy and dismal to him, and he resolved to give it a cold shake. When near the Hotel Whitcomb he drew a young arsenal from his right hip pocket, placed its muzzle above his right lung, exclaimed "grace or disgrace," and pulled the trigger. It was not a well-mannered gun, and it exploded. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Drowning at Port Huron.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Port Huron by which Fred Clements, of Fort Gratiot, lost his life. Fred Clements, with a companion who is generally known as "Joie Jones," hired a boat at Rance Holland's fish house and went over to Sarnia bay fishing. On returning home Clements offered to help with the oars, as Jones was doing the rowing himself. He accordingly took the front oar, but not making much of a success of it, Jones, when opposite the Grand Trunk freight sheds, asked him to exchange places with him, and in so doing Clements fell over backward and sank like a stone, not again making his appearance, although his companion waited around for some time. Clements was a young Englishman, a brick layer by trade, about 27 years of age.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Howard Rapson, employed as foreman on the farm of Norman J. Ellis, of Springfield, was severely bitten by a mad dog just below the eye. He was standing near a mowing machine when a strange dog nabbed him. He was taken to Clarkston for medical aid, and the wounds were burned. He will go to Chicago at once for the Pasteur tratment. The dog has not yet been killed, and the residents of that locality live in great fear. Great effort is being made to capture the animal.

A regimental reunion of the Fourth Michigan cavalry will be held at St. Johns, July 3. This is the regiment to whom belongs the credit of capturing Jeff Davis.

The Day He Celebrated.

Henry A. Smith, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, received $3,000 pension money and soon was picked up on the street howling drunk. In his pockets were found six gold watches, three chains, a diamond pin and other jewelry, $298 in cash and an indorsed check on the sub-treasury for $2,000. He was locked up for safe keeping. His home is in Saginaw and he was sent there.

Rev. H. G. Foster, of the Decatur Presbyterian church, has accepted a charge at Holland.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

The Huron county circuit court has adjourned till July 18.

The Bridgeport Free church will build a new house of worship.

Dave Macadawquoit, the last Indian resident of Fremont, is dead.

Amos Stilsen, an Ionia horse-trainer, was kicked by a vicious horse and may die.

The West Michigan Kennel club is arranging to hold a fall bench show at Muskegon.

Fred Lutton, a former resident of Grand Rapids, was accidentally killed at Perry, Iowa.

The M. & E. has already had several serious washouts on its new branch to Traverse City.

Andrew Olson was accidentally killed by falling rock at the Champion Iron company, near Ishpeming.

Henry Hutchinson, of Plainwell, by mistake swallowed a dose of paris green, but will recover.

Rev. E. Chesney, of Bay City, has been made a doctor of philosophy by the Illinois Wesleyan university.

Rev. E. M. Stephenson, of the South Haven Baptist church, has accepted a call from a charge at Ovid.

Albert Bason was thrown out of his buggy at Ypsilanti by a runaway team and is in a critical condition.

The Saginaw Bay Coal company, at Sebewaing, has abandoned machine work and is now mining by hand.

Thomas Brugh heroically put out a fire in the Charlotte Gas works, but was severely injured about the hands and face.

Several toughs took Policeman Abramson's club away from him at Negaunee, and with it almost beat the life out of the officer.

A colony of Hollanders are settling on the Standish road near Bently, occupying all the vacant land in that immediate vicinity for farms.

A 2-year old son of E. P. Barnes was drowned at Milton, Antrim county. The boy fell into a spring, the water of which was confined by a sunken barrel.

Wheeler & Co., the West Bay City shipbuilders, will double the capacity of their engine house, so as to accommodate the largest engines used on the lakes.

Mrs. William Moffit, of Bridgeport, was suddenly taken sick. Her husband by mistake grabbed a bottle of poison and administered some of it. A physician saved the woman's life.

The huckleberry crop of upper Michigan will be enormous. The berries are already very large and are too far advanced to be injured by frosts. The blackberry crop will also be a heavy one.

Henry & Balch, of Minneapolis, have been awarded the contract for building the new South Shore line from Iron River Junction to West Superior. The line is to be completed by Oct. 1.

About three years ago, Jerry Cox, of Eaton, in the county of the same name, suddenly disappeared. Now he has just as suddenly returned, having spent the three years working in Wisconsin.

The Scandinavians around Cadillac do not propose to let their native language die out. During the summer vacation a Swedish school will be started by Prof. John Olson with a view to perpetuating the north Europe tongue.

The engineers and fireman on the ore switch trains of the D., S. S. & A. road have been granted an advance of 15 cents in wages per day and a reduction of one hour in time. Hereafter a day will consist of 11 hours' work, having previously been 12 hours.

The church scandal at Wacousta is still agitating every one. The 10 excommunicated persons and 15 others in good standing have called for an investigation of the pastor on July 5. They want the charges made against the pastor sifted.

In April, John Moll, of Lincoln, bought from a peddler a tripod rustic stand made of native woods of about one inch in diameter. The ornament is painted and varnished and has been kept on a parlor carpet away from moisture or immediate sunlight but the woods are budding, there being over 20 healthy buds protruding through the paint and varnish.

A SAD CASE.

A Seventy Year Old Minister Driven From a Town for Immoral Conduct.

Rev. James Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Visalia, Cal., was given 24 hours to leave town. Wilson owns a 20-acre vineyard 100 miles north of Visalia occupied by a tenant named Miller who had two daughters aged seven and nine. Wilson was in the habit of taking the girls riding in a buggy and on several occasions took undue liberties with them. The father of the children came to the town to kill Wilson but was persuaded not to do so by the deacons of the church. Wilson acknowledged his guilt. He is over 70 years of age and was heretofore greatly esteemed. He left town at once leaving his family behind.

Could Not Land His Wife.

Owing to the Chinese exclusion law Horn Bot, a wealthy Chinese merchant, is unable to land his wife whom he but recently married in China says a San Francisco dispatch. Bot says that he met the girl in Marysville, Cal., five years ago and they became betrothed. Her parents took her to China for proper education. A few months ago they were wedded. He came back with his wife and her young sister. His own papers were all right, but the custom house records had no mention of the departure of his bride five years ago and Judge Morrow decided that she could not enter the country. When she learned she had to return to China she burst into tears. Her husband swears he will spend a fortune appealing the case to the supreme court.

Fatal Balloon Accident.

At the Crystal Palace, London a captive balloon, which carries passengers up as far as the rope attached to it will allow, ascended with four occupants, and after reaching a height of 100 feet it burst. Captain Dale struck the ground with terrible force and was instantly killed. The three other passengers were terribly injured and it is not believed that they will live.

They Had a Dog Feast.

Six thousand Sioux Indians were at Cheyenne River Agency, S. D., to take part in the congress of Catholic Sioux Indians to celebrate the completion and dedication of the fine new Catholic church erected by Miss Frances Drexel. The meeting was followed by a magnificent dog feast. The pow wow will conclude Tuesday.

British Columbia Sealers Protest.

Premier Abbott, of Ottawa, Ont., received a telegram from the British Columbia Sealers' association declaring that the recent seizures of Canadian sealers by a United States cruiser were illegal and asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the imperial authorities.

Trouble With Honduras.

An international complication is is liable to grow out of the seizure of the steamer Joseph Oteri, by the Honduran revolutionists. Joseph Oteri, of New Orleans, the owner, states that he will make a demand through the United States government of Honduras for $70,000 damages for detention of the vessel.

Sarah Packard, aged 63 years, was struck by an engine and instantly killed. She was walking on the track and paid no attention to the train. A coroner's jury exonerated the trainmen.

WEAVER AND FIELDS.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and James G. Field, of Virginia, Secure the Nominations.

The national convention of the People's party held at Omaha was well attended by delegates and was interesting from beginning to end.

Rev. William McCready, of Buffalo Gap, in the Black Hills, offered prayer, after which Temporary Chairman Ellington at once proceeded to business. The credentials committee reported no contests and the committee on permanent organization made the following report which was adopted: For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; for permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey; for assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, Michigan; G. W. Renmark, South Carolina.

The committee on rules made its report which was adopted with a few amendments.

After a short recess the roll of states was called for. Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offered a resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the officials of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to determine why delegates to the convention had not been given half fare rates as had been done with the Republican and Democratic delegates. This stirred up Marion Cannon, of California, who protested against the resolution. The vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times and led to the liveliest scene of the day. Mr. Cannon said: "I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight the Pacific Coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention so far as California is concerned and so far as I am concerned to go back to that railroad company, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous applause.] The Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but we, not connected with railroads, but producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal." [Cheers.]

Dean, of New York, grasped the matter to make politics out of it. There was an Interstate Commission and he moved that the resolution be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. "Let's use this for the purpose of a political campaign," he said. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

After this exciting episode the next business was the report of the committee on platform and resolutions, which was read by Thomas V. Cator, of California.

The platform, which follows a lenghty preamble denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties, is in substance as follows:

We declare: That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind; wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent, is robbery—"If any will not work neither shall he eat."

We believe: In the government owning and managing the railroads, telephone and telegraph; that the constitution should be amended to bring all government employes under civil service examination.

We demand: A national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private and that without the issue of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements; free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio; that the amount of circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita; a graduated income tax; that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, or alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform was adopted by an unanimous rising of delegates and tumultuous applause.

At the evening session additional resolutions were received from the resolutions committee. They were substantially as follows: We demand a free ballot and a fair count and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter through the Australian or secret ballot system. Revenue derived from an income tax should be levied to relieve the present burden of taxation. Pledge ourselves to support liberal pensions for ex-union soldiers and sailors. Condemn the present method of protecting American labor. Denounce the present laws against contract labor and undesirable emigration. Sympathize with organized labor in the effort to secure shorter hours and enforcing the eight hour law on government work. Regard the maintenance of the Pinkerton system of detectives as a menace to our liberties and we demand its abolition. Commend the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum. Favor limiting office of President and Vice-President to one term. Favor the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Oppose subsidy or national aid to any private corporation.

A telegram was received from Judge Gresham positively declining to accept the nomination if it was tendered him. This left the field open and the call of states was at once begun. The first state called was Alabama and J. S. Manning at once placed in nomination Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for president. J. S. Norton, of Illinois, was given the floor by Colorado and he named James H. Kyle, of South Dakota. The call then proceeded rapidly and resulted: Weaver, 995; Kyle, 265; scattering, 3.

The nomination was made unanimous and the naming of a vice-presidential candidate proceeded. Ben Terrell, of Texas, and Gen. Jas. G. Field, of Virginia, were placed in the field and the balloting resulted: Field, 733, Terrell, 554. Gens. Weaver and Field then thanked the convention for the honor and the convention adjourned.

The common council of Homer has opened bids for lighting the streets with electricity. The contract calls for 15 2,000 candle power lamps.

Americans Will use It.

Rome special: Signor Balmazello, the inventor of the submarine vessel Pollo Nautica, has arranged with an American syndicate to employ the vessel in pearl fishing and other enterprises although the was intended for naval warfare.

Natural Gas Explosion.

A gas explosion in the Frantz hotel at Braddock, Pa., wrecked the greater portion of the interior of the building and caused a panic among the guests. Several persons were injured, Albert Kelly fatally.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATE.—The Senate showed its ability to work when it came to a pinch—on the 29th. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to. The legislative appropriation bill also went through, as did the pension appropriation bill, in short order. The appointment of Gen. J. A. Foster, of Indiana, as secretary of state was received from the President and confirmed without being referred to a committee. The post-office appropriation bill was passed and then the bill for free coinage of silver was taken up and unanimous consent was given that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments on July 1. The Senate bill for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in North and South Dakota was passed. It requests the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company to release to the United States all its claims upon the railroad public lands occupied and improved by settlers, and it permits the company to select in lieu thereof, the public lands in those states. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and the bill again sent to conference. The agricultural appropriation bill with Senate amendments was reported back with a request that the Senate amendments (increasing) be non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Agreed to. Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, then called upon the conference report on the army appropriation bill and moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments striking out the proviso prohibiting the use of any money appropriated for the payment of the transportation of troops and army supplies over any non-bonded lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific systems. Agreed to—yeas 167, nays 26—and a further conference was ordered. Mr. Rockwell, of New York, submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill as agreed upon appropriates $7,927,337, being $281,608 less than it appropriated when it passed the Senate and $490,568 more than it originally passed the House. The report was disagreed to without division, and the bill was again sent into conference. An attempt to bring up the tin plate bill was met by filibustering by the Republicans, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The plan of taking a vote on the free coinage bill on July 2 was killed at the session of the 30th. Conference reports on the naval, the district, and the agricultural appropriation bills were agreed to—the last bill being the only one of the three, however, in which all the points in dispute were arranged. In view of the fact, which is without precedent, that not a single general appropriation bill has yet been sent to the President, although the fiscal year expired on this day, a joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the expenses of the government for 15 days on the new fiscal year was passed and sent to the President. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The joint resolution extending for 15 days the appropriations for the support of the government passed the House today after some discussion. The Republicans of the House then proceeded to filibuster against the tin-plate bill, and their effort was successful in preventing its consideration. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was called up and then sent back for another conference. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, but pending action the House adjourned.

TO SUCCEED BLAINE.

Gen. John W. Foster, of Indiana, Now Secretary of State.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of John W. Foster, of Indiana to be secretary of state and the Senate in executive session almost immediately confirmed the nomination. Upon receipt of the information that the Senate had confirmed the nomination; the President at once signed Gen. Foster's commission to the office.

The nomination of Gen. Foster meets with general favor and is everywhere accepted as a proper compliment to a deserving official. Mr. Foster is particularly well equipped for the office through his diplomatic knowledge and ability and his thorough familiarity with the business of the department for the past two years. He was tendered the office a few days ago and hestitated to accept it because of the financial sacrifice that was entailed.

John W. Foster was born in Pike county, Ind., March 2, 1836. He was graduated at the Indiana State university in 1855, and after one year at Harvard Law school was admitted to the bar and began practising in Evansville. He entered the national service in 1861 as major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. Later he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana regiment. He was sent as United States minister to Mexico by President Grant in 1873, and was reappointed by President Hayes in 1880. In March of that year he was transferred to Russia and held that mission until November, 1881, when he resigned. President Arthur appointed him minister to Spain and he served from February, 1883, to March, 1885, when he resigned and returned to the United States, having negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Spanish Government.

SENSIBLE NEGROES

Do Not Indorse All the Race Dynamite Talk Now Current

Cincinnati special: A national convention of colored men of the United States to consider the interests of the race convened at the Zion Baptist church. Daniel A. Rudd, of Cincinnati, who has been the leader in the matter, announced that it was changed from a delegate convention to a mass meeting, and that no credentials were required. Mr. Rudd made a glowing speech in which he eulogized the patriotism and fidelity of his race. He counselled moderation and especially culture of hand, head and heart, to the end that the race might command respect and deserve fair treatment. "We need no dynamite," he declared, "we are willing to trust to an enlightened common sense and to the judgment of men who must admit the justice of our demands." This sentiment was warmly applauded. He named one of the ills that now affected the colored race in America and said all they asked was to be treated as well as the Indian or other races in this country.

Married for Sixty-Four Years.

Isaac Voorhees and Sarah Terry, in accordance with a custom of several years, celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage in the farm grove on Timbered Lake, near Pontiac. Their continuous residence on the same farm is doubtless without a parallel in Michigan. Their age is now near to the nineties and this may possibly be the last anniversary for one or both of the aged couple.

The Cholera Will not Spread.

Dr. Ashe, of Vienna, says that experience showed that the cholera at Baku and in Tyria is less virulent than the true Asiatic cholera. He thought that the gravity of the outbreak had been exaggerated, that the disease would soon be checked by sanitary measures, and that there was no need of alarm or apprehension of its spreading to Europe.

Will Run the Negroes Out.

The indications are that the governor of Oklahoma Territory, will be compelled to order out the military to protect the colored citizens who have located in Cleveland county. It is asserted that notices are being served on every Negro settler in that county to pack his things and leave. The Norman Democrat, published at the county seat, came out with a long article and advised the citizens to drive the Negroes out of the country and further advocated the boycotting of any man or merchant who expressed any sympathy with the colored settlers.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN A BRIEF RESUME.

The Prohibition National Convention Held at Cincinnati, O., Nominate Presidential Candidates.

On the first ballot at the Cincinnati convention Gen. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated to head the national Prohibition ticket. The totals before any change or corrections were made stood 582 for Bidwell, 184 for Stewart, 142 for Demorest and 3 for Bascom.

Michigan's 43 votes were divided as follows: Bidwell, 17; Demorest, 6; Stewart, 20.

Crandill, of Texas, was nominated for vice-president on the first ballot.

The stars shone that night on a united and to all appearances harmonious national Prohibition party, but the sun had gone down on that party in discord and the agonies of internal dissension, with a not remote prospect that the convention might end in a bolt on the part of a large and influential element of the party. All the latter part of the afternoon it looked as though the party might split in twain.

The platform was the cleaver which had descended on the party, and the conservative element found it hard to remain in a convention that indorsed the most radical economic ideas of free trade, large issues of currency and government control of corporations, and when a declaration that prohibition was the sole test of party fealty was defeated they felt that nothing remained for them but a reluctant and sorrowful departure from the party. But some of the leaders recognized the danger ahead and brought peace by the reconsideration of the action on the Prohibition fealty resolution and its adoption as a part of the platform.

The platform which caused this trouble is a broad, radical document. The absence of a free and unlimited coinage plank is not unnoteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept this platform of the majority of the resolutions committee and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any other declaration on the silver question.

Rejected the Nuns as School Teachers.

At a meeting of the board of education at Stillwater, Minn., a resolution was adopted that the applications of five sisters of charity to be employed under the recent arrangement with St. Michael's Parish as teachers in the public schools be rejected. Another resolution was adopted that hereafter no church or other sectarian property shall be leased for school purposes. President Mulvey of the defenders presented a communication signed by over 1,200 members of the society, asking that this board take such action as would place the city schools on their previous basis before any agreement was made with the Roman Catholic church. This is a decided victory for the defenders, and affects Bishop Ireland's parochial public school at Stillwater.

Cholera Epidemic in Russia.

The real mortality from cholera in Russia largely exceeds the mortality given in the official reports. A regular panic prevails at Baku. The troops in Turkestan have been ordered to encamp outside the towns. Dispatches received here in reference to the progress of the cholera epidemic say that 51 fresh cases of the disease and 31 deaths of stricken persons have occurred in the trans-Caspian in five days. The dispatches also say that 45 new cases and 35 deaths were reported in Baku. The town is described as being in a deplorably filthy condition and without the least pretense of sanitary arrangements. Other advices received here are to the effect that cholera has appeared in the vicinity of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey.

Three Men Blown to Atoms.

Three men were blown to atoms and one boy was seriously injured in the detonator building of the Browsburg, Ont., cartridge factory. The detonator building was blown to atoms. Richard Burke was blown through the door and was the only one who got out of the building alive. The killed are: James Kearns, of Montreal; Wm. Gunn, of North Maisonneuve; John Curren, foreman. The explosion was distinctly heard at this place, which is four miles away.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.			
CATTLE—Good to choice	$3 75	@	$4 25
HOGS	5 25	@	5 50
SHEEP	4 00	@	4 25
LAMBS	5 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—Red Spot, No. 2	85½	@	85½
White Spot, No. 1	85¼	@	87
CORN—No. 2 Spot	51	@	51
No. 2 yellow	54	@	54
OATS—No. 2 white, spot	35½	@	36½
RYE	75	@	75
HAY—No. 2 per ton	14 50	@	15 00
POTATOES—Per bu. new	75	@	75
APPLES—Per bu. new	1 50	@	2 25
BUTTER—Per lb	11	@	13
Creamery	18	@	20
EGGS—Per doz	13	@	13½
LIVE POULTRY—Fowls	9	@	10
Spring Chickens	16	@	17
Turkeys	10	@	11
Chicago.			
CATTLE—Steers	$4 70	@	5 25
Common	4 00	@	4 50
SHEEP—Native	4 00	@	4 50
LAMBS	4 75	@	6 00
HOGS—Common	5 00	@	5 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	80
No. 2 spring	78	@	78¼
CORN—No. 2	51	@	51
OATS—No. 2	33	@	33½
RYE	75	@	75
BARLEY	60	@	65
MESS PORK—Per bbl	11 25	@	11 27½
LARD—Per cwt	6 87½	@	6 90
New York.			
CATTLE—Natives	$4 15	@	5 00
HOGS	5 50	@	5 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@	5 00
LAMBS	5 00	@	8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89	@	89
CORN—No. 2	59	@	59½
OATS	40	@	40½

Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges or in foreign trade has just closed. The imports for the year have been about $835,000,000, the increase at New York in June over last year being about 15 per cent. Exports from New York in June gained 15.4 per cent. and the aggregate for the year has been about $1,037,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent and for the whole year the largest ever known outside New York. Failures for the half year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and liabilities $66,000,000, against $92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices additional works are going into operation even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops of this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half year begins with excellent prospects. Speculation in stocks has been languid. Money is abundant at all financial circles, with but moderate demand, and collections generally good. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 197 failures. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 234.

Four Lads Drowned.

Edward and George Schmidt, aged respectively 11 and 15 years, William Harrison, aged 17 years and Peter Leo Tulley, aged 20 years, were drowned at Baltimore by the swamping of a ferryboat in the Spring Gardens, off the foot of Hanover street.

Petitions are being circulated in every town in Van Buren county asking the board of supervisors to call another election on the local option law. Many persons have sighed who labor under the impression that the question has to be voted on every two years.

Bargain No. 59.

Martin D. Masters will have nothing but what will sell and so offers his farm of 60 acres two miles west and one mile north of this village. On this farm is a good house, a good barn, corn-crib, hog-pen and all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and a nice valuable piece of property and Mr. Masters being determined to sell will sell very cheap and divide the farm up if needs be and will sell 20, 30, or 40 acres just as the buyer desires. What more can you ask and he only wants enough down to secure himself and will give all the time anyone wants. Call at Exchange Bank for particulars.

Bargain No. 62.

We can now offer for sale the elegant farm in Bloomfield 3 miles north of Birmingham and 4 miles south of Pontiac on the gravel road, consisting of 125 acres with house in fair condition, and barns and outbuildings in general good shape. Fine apple orchard and plenty of plums and small fruits. Good wells and cistern; 14 acres of good timber and the balance under good cultivation. Price the low sum of $55 per acre. Call at this office or address Thomas H. Power, Pontiac, Mich.

Comparative Statements

—SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE—

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

68 and 70 Griswold Street.

From Dec. 31st, '90 to Dec. 31st, '91

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 31, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1891.
Bills discounted,	$822,374.62	$827,570 29
Bonds, Mortgages,	245,211.69	438,924 82
Bills in transit,	9,514 93	7,448.98
Overdrafts,	1,220.37	688.94
Furniture, fixtures,	1,154.30	2,630.08
Real Estate,	1,775.00	750.00
Current expenses and taxes paid,	5,556.50	6,241.33
Cash in Vault, $78,215.14	Currency,	$112,592.00
	Gold,	41,332.50
Cash in Reserve	Silver,	6,732.11
banks 108,842.77—187,057.91	Checks,	12,195.16
	Cash in Reserve banks,	235,250.52
	$1,273,865.87	
	Total cash on hand,	418,002.32
		$1,703,221.76

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 31, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1891.
Capital Stock,	$200,000.00	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits,	99,088.83	104,094.80
Deposits,	974,342.04	1,393,126.96
Dividends unpaid,	435.00	6,000.00
	$1,273,865.87	$1,703,221.76

OFFICERS:

C. B. HUBBARD, President.
R. H. FYFE, Vice President.
EDWIN F. MACK, Cashier.
FRANK F. TILLOTSON, Ass't Cashier.

4 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually, allowed on savings deposits.

We specially solicit the commercial accounts of merchants, manufacturers and professional men.

Foreign drafts sold upon all parts of the world.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
68 and 70 Griswold Street,
Newberry Building,
DETROIT, MICH.

WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys every where; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

L. B. PEABODY & SON.

D. O. WILEY & CO.

Will continue the business built up by their efficient manager Ira Slade and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public of this vicinity. By a continuance of the fair method that characterized Mr. Slade's dealings with the public, we hope to keep all his old friends and patrons and win many new ones. We have for sale at all times

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Lime and Coal

and will pay the highest market price for all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE.

All of Mr. Slade's old hands are to remain and the whole business will be run or managed as nearly as can be without a change. Messrs. Smith, Hunt and Burnett will be on hand ready to please. See us before buying or selling.

Respectfully,

D. O. WILEY & CO., Birmingham, Mich.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

Adolph Enggass,
78 WOODWARD AVE. ESTABLISHED 1865.

The foreman of my Repairing Department, Mr. Marshall Barnard, is an experienced, artistic workman and I make a specialty in repairing and cleaning watches, and do work at prices as low as anyone can. Satisfaction guaranteed on everything. ADOLPH ENGGASS, 78 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Watches for repairing and cleaning can be left at the store of Whitehead & Mitchell, where they will be promptly cared for.

MOTHERS Will you part with your darling babies in sickness, or call on your druggist for Dr. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment and Asthmatic Balsam, medicines that save lives, when doctors fail in MEMBRANOUS CROUP. Inflammation of the Lungs, Lung Fever and Typhoid Pneumonia; also quickly relieves and cures Croup, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds and similar afflictions; 25 and 50 cents, or by mail. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich. For sale by Detroit wholesale druggists. Sold by F. Hagerman and Whitehead & Mitchell, Birmingham, Mich. (Oct1893)

Bargain No. 61.

Thomas A. Ward's cosy and comfortable home on Fremont street, having eight nice, large, comfortable rooms newly painted, handsomely decorated inside, water works connection, two nice large lots, with plenty of choice fruits of all kinds. Good cistern and everything in the neatest shape imaginable. Two lots go with it. Some one can get a bargain by calling at this office and looking into this chance. Call early.

The Queen & Crescent and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railways are established as the greatest Southern Trunk Lines. The northern part of these great systems starts from Cincinnati, from which point they run Solid Vestibuled Trains to ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., going through Lexington, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla. Making Through Vestibuled Trains to all cities named and intermediate points.

The Queen & Crescent Specials are Solid Vestibuled Trains running via Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Birmingham and Meridian to New Orleans.

At MERIDIAN the line diverges for Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. to Shreveport and Northern Texas.

At New Orleans, connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.

The Q. & C. is 94 miles shorter and quicker than any other line and takes

ONLY 27 HOURS CINCINNATI TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Q. & C. and E. T. V. & G. are 110 miles shortest line between Cincinnati and Jacksonville.

The Q. & C. and E. T. V. & G. run sleeping cars through Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn., connecting for Asheville, N. C. The shortest and most direct route.

Before deciding on your route write for rates, maps, and any other information you want about the South.

Address D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHERE DOLLARS ARE MADE

The line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE through KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA OFFERS GREATER OPPORTUNITIES TO

SETTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

than any other part of the U. S., vast bodies of

COAL, IRON, TIMBER & FARM LANDS

also *THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE*, for sale cheap.

This road runs through the thriving towns of Lexington, Danville, and Somerset, Ky.; Rockwood, Harriman, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ft. Payne, Attalla, Birmingham, and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Meridian, Hattiesburg, Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss.; New Orleans, Delhi, Monroe, and Shreveport, La. Some of the new towns will donate money and land to locate Manufacturing enterprises.

The R. R. Co. will make low rates for Passengers and Freight, and afford investors every opportunity to examine the different localities. If necessary, will send a representative with the party.

Full particulars, and any required information, will be sent by mail on application to

D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. & T. Agt., Q. & C. Route, CINCINNATI, O.

(Dec3'92)

SOUTHFIELD POULTRY YARDS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

—FROM—

Barred Plymouth Rocks $1 and $1.50 for 15, White Plymouth Rocks $1.50 for 15, Single Comb (white and brown) Leghorns $1.50 for 15. Golden Wyandottes $1.50 for 15. Indian Games $2 for 13.

Mammoth B. Turkey's Eggs 15 Cents Each, Pekin Ducks' $1 per Dozen.

INDIAN GAMES

Are going to be the general purpose fowl of America. They are large size, good layers, good mothers, and feather up as well as Plymouth Rocks or Wandottes.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Are the handsomest breed on earth. My stock is the cream of O. E. Bartlett's stock, formerly of Pontiac. Visitors always welcome. Sundays excepted.

Yours for Eggs and Chickens,

J. R. BROOKS.