THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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NOTHING is more certain than that human conduct produces its effect upon human character and determines its future weal or woe. Virtue and uprightness give the pure heart and clear conscience, whose working is its ample reward for effort and sacrifice.

LAWSUITS generally originate with the obstinate and the ignorant, but they do not end with them; and the lawyer was right who left all his money to the support of an asylum for fools and lunatics, saying that from such he got it, and to such he would bequeath it.

VANITY can exist only on a narrow basis; broaden the foundation and it will fall to the ground. The greatest a man is the smaller he feels himself to be; for he has in his mind a standard of excellence far above that which he actually reaches, ever progressing and reminding him of his own shortcomings.

THERE seems to be no end to the demand for the man who is up in his line of work, who is intelligent, vigorous and prompt. Young men on farms and everywhere will find a sharp demand for their labor if they earnestly seek to become thoroughly intelligent in whatever they undertake. It is the intelligent man to-day that we need on our farms in our factories, offices, stores and other places.

THERE is no short cut to excellence. In every department of human achievement superiority is based upon toil, and success is reached only by effort. Drudgery in some form underlies every performance that is of any worth, and he who plumes himself upon his ingenuity in escaping from it is like the man who congratulates himself on his straw-houses in building a house without the trouble of laying a foundation.

RECENT arrests of boys for various crimes has had a tendency to injure the theory that youthful diabolism is principally due to the deadly dime novel, inasmuch as a large number of the offenders could not read it at all. To be raised in an atmosphere of ignorance and depravity is quite as bad for the minds of children as misdirected education of the primary kind. After all a good deal of ignorance is a more dangerous thing than a little learning.

SOBRIETY and tranquillity tend to self-command, self-government, and that genuine self-respect which has in it nothing of self-worship, for it is the reverence that each man ought to feel for his nature, and for the laws of that nature. It is one thing to plough and sow with the expectation of the harvest in due season when the years shall have come round; it is another to ransack the ground in the gold-field, with the heated hope and craving for vast returns to-morrow or to-day.

Is their very zealous pursuit of knowledge some of the philologists are losing good manners. Following Prof. Garnier's studies of the language of the ape, a Frenchman has been listening at the keyhole of a henhouse when the family was at home, and placing a phonograph there to gather in the cackle and catch all the gossip or plain home talk going on within. If he got anything there that was said about himself it probably was not complimentary.

The sediment brought down by the river must be disposed of. It was disposed of in nature's way before the stream was hemmed in by artificial banks, when this detritus built up through countless years the vast plains of the delta. It is disposed of now, when the flood crevasses come, and cultivated lands are buried inches deep by arrival silence. But when there are no breaks this vast amount of earthy solution is not carried through to the gulf; it fills in the river's bed and raises the level of the bottom. There is no more doubt of this than there is of any other fact in natural history. It is scientifically true, and it has been proved by fact in the case of the great rivers of China, if not in that of the Mississippi itself.

In our great, overcrowded hives of industry, song instead of being regarded as a helpmate to work, is looked upon as a hindrance—perhaps not altogether wrongfully, if we consider the pace at which the workaday world moves now. When weavers and cobblers sang at their work, the science of valuing time by its measurement was unheard of. Work is probably not a whit better done nowadays than then, but it is done more rapidly, and when time means money the employer of labor very properly considers that indulgence in song would mean putting a drag on the wheel of Time? So we may with reason believe that in spite of what social dissectors and historians say to the contrary, life in the old days was a brighter labor than at present.

DURING the discussions on the native birds of this country at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, an amusing instance was stated of the wild blunders which law-makers may make when they undertake to frame laws on subjects with which they are not acquainted, especially when requiring scientific knowledge, and as great mistakes by those who attempt to carry out these laws. Under what was called the "Scalp Act," $150,000 was drawn from the public treasury as bounties for the destruction of wild cats, foxes, minks, weasels and other animals, an investigation proving that at least $80,000 was paid for destroying beneficial animals. Barefaced frauds were shown, and bounties were paid for the heads of common domestic fowls, partridges and cuckoos, and the officers were made to believe that the heads of English sparrows were the heads of bloodthirsty decoying hawks and owls.

LABOR'S BIG HOLIDAY

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED AMONG THE WOLVERINES.

Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Bay City and Other Points.—Other Important Michigan News.

Detroit's Labor Day.

The day was an ideal one; cool and comfortable with a bright sun shining. There were about 7,000 men in the parade, which was one of the best ever given in Detroit, everybody seemed to take a personal pride in the appearance of the ranks. The line of march was two miles—two miles lined with spectators who cheered enthusiastically. The procession upon reaching Belle Isle park disbanded and the remainder of the day was spent in racing, ball games, dancing and family picnics.

At Grand Rapids.

Labor Day was celebrated with a big parade in which all the labor organizations in town participated. The address of the day were by Rev. W. A. Frye, of Grand Rapids, and W. Garland, of Homestead. Then everybody went to lake for picnic and general sport. All the factories and many of the business houses suspended and several large excursions came in from outside.

Big Time at Jackson.

The trades unions of Jackson held their third annual labor celebration on Labor Day. The day was a grand success and brought to Jackson the largest number of strangers ever gathered there. In fact there was hardly room enough for the crowd. All the shops and manufacturing interests were shut down and the men were given the day. The parade was over three miles in length and many new and novel features were introduced, the most attractive of which was the company of young girls who marched in the procession carrying muskets. In the band concert the First Infantry band of Adrian took first prize and the Napoleon band second.

At the State Capital.

Never before in the history of Lansing—always excepting the day of laying the corner-stone of the state capitol was laid, of course—has the city entertained such a crowd as were within its gates on Labor Day. Besides the other features there were double balloon ascensions and parachute drops by Elliott and Leslie, and Jackson both morning and evening. In order to save himself from being dashed against the city hall building Leslie dropped into a network of telephone wires which luckily sustained him and he was rescued unhurt. The day was a red letter one in every particular.

Politicians's Galore.

Notwithstanding the fact that more time was taken up in the parade and speeches by prominent politicians of the state Labor day at Bay City was an enjoyable day. Long procession and speeches of all kinds at the fair grounds were the principal features.

Kalamazoo's chief events were the parade and a baseball game. Over Three Rivers union won in 29 min. 30 sec.

Flint had a large crowd, a big athletic tournament, band concert and fireworks.

The towns at Battle Creek, Marquette and other places also made a big day of the event.

Gov. Winans is Anxious About Cholera.

In an interview with Gov. Winans Secretary Baker, of the state board of health was assured that whenever in the opinion of the board it becomes necessary to establish a system of inspection at Port Huron, Detroit or Sault Ste. Marie, the fund created several years ago for use in such emergencies, and which can be drawn upon only with the consent of the governor, will be at their disposal. This appropriation was originally $10,000. And nearly $9,000 still remains. It is the intention of the board to make all preparation for such inspection so that it can be entered upon at a moment's notice should circumstances warrant it.

Another Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of the state will choose two candidates for associate justice of the supreme court in state convention at Grand Rapids on Tuesday, Sept. 27. The call was issued by Gov. Winans upon the recommendation of the advisory board of pardons. Welsh, with the remission of his sentence of killing Maurice Crawford on the streets of Detroit in 1889. The pardon board, in recommending the exercise of executive clemency, that the prisoner is a sufferer with consumption and that the evidence was conclusive that the homicide intention of killing the man whom he assailed and that the blow would not have injured the man except under extraordinary circumstances.

An Unusual Cancer.

A most unusual case of disease was disclosed by the postmortem at Downsville on the body of Elias Inglin. Death was caused by a well-defined cancer of the esophagus, between stomach and throat, four inches above the stomach causing a hemorrhage. Medical works describe cancer at other spots than this, but never mentioned it was as large as one's fist, and involved the edges of the lungs, thorax, aorta and descending vena cava. Mr. Inglin was an old resident and a war veteran. He worked in the Round Oak Stove works at Dowagiac for 21 years without missing a day.

Accidental Shooting.

Willie Newman, aged about 9 years, shot Augusta Shultz, aged 14, with a breech-loading shotgun Wednesday morning, on the McLane farm, near Coldwater. The hired man had used the shotgun to shoot hawks and left it standing behind the door. Willie loaded the gun with shells, saying he would shoot Miss Shultz. She dodged as the gun was pointed toward her but it was discharged, she receiving, however, only a part of the charge in her left shoulder, the greater part missing the door. The doctors were unable to extract 48 shot, and the girl is still living.

Mine Trammers Strike.

The trammers in the Atlantic mine at Houghton are out on a strike. They have not stated their grievance as yet, but higher wages is what is wanted. The mine is the nearest to the Lake Superior district, the only vein carrying but ¾ per cent. copper. No raise will be made. Over 300 men are out of work.

Van Buren Remains Dry.

The local option election held in Van Buren county resulted in a victory again for the "dry" element. Only a small vote was polled and little interest manifested, especially among the farmers.

Odd Fellows were at Hudson from all over southern Michigan to elect three majors needed in their business. The following were chosen: George S. Smith, Lansing, Ionia district; Jas. H. Adair, Battle Creek, second battalion; A. A. Chase, Pittsford, third battalion.

CONVICTS TRY TO ESCAPE.

Not Two of Them Receive Mortal Wounds—An Exciting Time.

Edwin Huntley, John Davis and Elijah Bullard, three convicts at the state prison, at Jackson, made a desperate attempt to escape and Huntley and Davis were shot down, mortally wounded. One of the men, Bullard, has since died from his wounds. The men are desperate criminals and have been planning for a long time to escape. Recently a note from Bullard to relatives in Jackson requesting that a revolver be put in a box of cigarettes smuggled into the prison was intercepted by a prison official. The men have been watched ever since, however, taken by surprise by the bold and deliberate way they attempted to gain their freedom. In the morning of the bold break for liberty the men marched to their work armed themselves with knives and proceeded to another department, intimidated the keepers and carried a ladder to the wall near the guard house. The men started up the ladder ordered back by Guard Clark who pulled the trigger of his gun but it failed to explode the cartridge. Clark turned and ran for the guard house, the desperate men following brandishing their knives. Davis fired his revolver at Clark in the door with a heavy shield he had provided, but other guards came to the rescue. The convicts passed down the guards' staircase on the outside and were making away when several guards shot, bringing down Huntley and Davis. Bullard then surrendered.

The men were all desperate characters and had they procured the gun from Guard Clark would probably have committed murder before giving up. Huntley had tried to escape twice before. He was 23 years for entering a dwelling in Detroit armed for murder. Davis was sent from Kalamazoo for five years for burglary. Bullard, also "Sonny" Davis, a colored, in Detroit and was doing a five years' sentence.

A Bay City-Saginaw Boulevard.

A few enterprising citizens of Bay City have succeeded in working up favorable sentiment in behalf of a proposed Saginaw-street boulevard between that city and Saginaw. It is proposed to build the thoroughfare along the east bank of the Saginaw river, but how it can be done without involving an immense amount of embankment and bridging is a matter of mystery. The main object is to bring into the market thousands of acres of marsh land, lying between the two cities.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Hancock has spent $50,000 this year on street and sewer improvements.

David Mather has been commissioned postmaster at East Leroy, Calhoun county.

The Armada agricultural society announces its fair for the three last days of September.

Young lady Republicans, of Lapeer, raised a Harrison and Reid pole and unfurled a flag.

The Plymouth fair dates will be from Sept. 27 to 30. A first-class fair in every respect is promised.

Caterpillars are lunching on the foliage of Grand Rapids trees to such an extent that the trees' destruction is feared.

The sixth annual A. M. E. conference, for Michigan and northern Indiana held a four days' session at Jackson.

C. W. Luce has superseded Milo Eastman as superintendent of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railway. The headsman's axe is already at work.

A spasm of sobriety has struck Alpena and the liquor law will be enforced until the fad gets stale. The officer put the second man an example of was a woman.

Sheriff Welker, of Ionia, has been declared same, the court refusing to appoint a guardian for him and Deputy Mick turning over the office to his superior.

Peter Wilds, of Grand Haven, supposed a son of his was working at a Chinese town in Ohio, but has just received a letter from him. The boy is in China.

There are springs at Spring Harbor turning out daily 10,000 gallons of the microbless water and the city fathers of Jackson are talking about piping it into town.

Albert Pack, of Alpena, has 200,000,000 feet of standing pine on the Spanish river in the Georgian bay country, and this winter will commence cutting it.

Miss Ida Sherman, of Charlotte, was consecrated to the Baptist ministry with appropriate services. After a few years of study she will probably enter the missionary field.

The white board of health has requested President Harrison to suspend all immigration until after the cholera scare subsides. This action is taken in common with other state boards of health.

Dr. S. A. Johnson, of Kalkaska, is having hard luck in the matter of wives. In May he lost his first one and about five weeks ago was married again. His second wife has just died of quick consumption.

A Hoppertown mother left her baby in the buggy while she picked black berries. When she returned, called by the child's cries, a rattlesnake crawled from under its dress. The child had been bitten six times and died on the way home.

Adjt.-Gen. Farrar has issued commissions to Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Rose, of Grand Rapids, and Capt. Fred H. Vaal of Three Rivers, who were elected colonel and major respectively, of the regiment of Michigan at the recent encampment at Island Lake.

Walter Longfellow, aged 10 years, while walking across the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad bridge at Grand Haven, fell into the river and was drowned. A boy in swimming tried to rescue him but failed. The body was recovered.

Joseph Grice, conductor on one of Alger, Smith & Co.'s log trains, was run over and instantly killed by his train at Mud Lake station, near Alpena. The coupling pin gave way, causing Grice to fall under the moving cars. He was married a few days ago.

The sixth annual conference of the African M. E. church was held at Jackson with an address by the venerable Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., presiding. John M. Henderson, of Detroit; John L. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, and E. S. Gregory are secretaries.

Just fifty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, of Portage township, Kalamazoo county, were married in Pennsylvania. In memory of the event they entertained a large number of friends and relatives. They are a well-preserved couple and are the parents of eight children, all but one of whom are living.

William Navea, a farmer living in the township of West Bloomfield, Oakland county, was instantly killed by being thrown from his buggy near the Orchard Lake hotel. He had just taken his son and daughter to the train, when his team became frightened at a bicycle and, ran away, throwing him out and down a steep embankment. When aid arrived he was dead.

Machinist William Wilson was walking on the Michigan Central track when he was run down by an engine and instantly killed. His home is in Tecumseh, where he leaves a widow and four children.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Famous Writer and Lecturer has Passed to His Last Sleep.

George William Curtis died at his home in Livingston, Staten Island, Sunday morning at the end of a long and painful illness. He was conscious at the end and suffered no pain. Dr. Frank G. Curtis, his son, was in attendance, and Mrs. and Miss Curtis were present. The late George William Curtis was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824. In 1842 his family removed to New York city. His studies were directed by a private tutor. In 1842 he joined the Brook Farm association, near Boston, Mass., being the youngest member. After that community disbanded he passed two years at Concord in intimate relations with Thoreau and others of their school. For several years Mr. Curtis traveled in Europe, Egypt and Syria, and on returning in 1850 began his literary works and lectures which have made him famous. He became connected with the publishing house of Harper Bros., New York city, in 1853. Mr. Curtis was a delegate to the Republican conventions which nominated Lincoln for president. He declined several honorable political offices offered by President Lincoln and the Republicans of New York state. He was ever a sturdy, earnest advocate of civil service reform and was appointed by President Grant as one of the commission to draw up a code of rules of the civil service. As an orator he was surpassed, and he was for years one of the most delightful lecturers in the land. Since his serious illness from overwork several years ago he had almost entirely withdrawn from the lyceum.

His family consists of Mrs. Curtis, a son who is married, a physician now living at Newton Center, Mass., and a daughter, who lives at home. Another daughter died about 17 years ago.

BABCOCK WILL MARRY.

And Thus He will Fall into a Fat Fortune left by a Eccentric Uncle.

The following dispatch from Waukesha, Wis., may be of interest to those who remember the stir occasioned among the eligible fair ones when the eccentric gentleman spoke of passing away at Ann Arbor some time since:

Toward the latter part of September, James L. Babcock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be several hundred thousand dollars richer than he is now. And it will all be brought about by a bachelor bill which he will be one of the principal figures, the other contracting party being Miss Ella Stanley Butler, of this place.

In 1893 James Lane, a wealthy and eccentric bachelor uncle of Mr. Babcock, died in Ann Arbor. By Lane's will, after comfortably providing for his relatives, including Mr. Babcock, he made provision that the residue of his estate, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, should be held intact for 25 years, when it should go to the 25 years his nephew, Jas. L. Babcock, had married he was to receive the entire estate, otherwise it was to be divided among all of the heirs, including Mr. Babcock.

Nearly every newspaper in the country noticed the strange will, and, as a result, Mr. Babcock was the recipient of hundreds of letters from maidens willing to share the fortune with him. The bride was born in New Haven, Ct., and for a time lived at St. Johns, Mich. Of late years she has lived in Waukesha with her stepmother. The marriage will take place the latter part of September.

Molitor Cases go Over.

The Molitor murder cases were called in the circuit court at Alpena. A strong array of legal talent was present on both sides, and it was confidently expected that the case would go to trial. The prosecution asked to be allowed to add the names of several important witnesses to the information which was granted. One of these is Dr. Herman Keifer, of Detroit, who attended Molitor after the shooting and made the postmortem examination. The doctor is in Alaska, where he went several months ago. The defense took advantage of this and alleged that they had had witnesses who were not present and moved for a continuance until the November term, which was granted. A new feature of the case is the arrest of Andrew E. Banks, of Presque Isle county, charged with the murder of Edward Sullivan, Molitor's secretary, who was shot at the time of the attack on Molitor. It is thought by the prosecution that he was at the head of the conspiracy which resulted in the murder of Molitor and Sullivan. He had been arrested twice previously, but each time was discharged. His bail was placed at $200, which he easily secured. Rejoice, the man who made the confession over a year ago, is still in jail at Alpena, having been unable to furnish bail. All the others have been released on bail.

Totten's Strange Talk.

C. S. Totten, U. S. A., formerly instructor of military tactics at Yale university, has lived in the town clerk's office at Ansonia, Conn., since he made a gift transferring to his wife his property of every nature and description. Lieutenant Totten, when asked to explain his singular fad for recording his document, said: "The time will come when you will hear of some person, who is the head of a large family, who has gone and no trace can be found. Then some other person in some other family may be missing. Strange occurrances will become common. You will see crowds of people flocking about the streets of Ansonia with inches and rules to see what is happening, but they will be unable to explain. I see it all, but people will not believe the prediction. It is merely the fulfillment of the prophecies that are laid down in the Bible."

Favor Free Canals.

Among the resolutions adopted by the international reciprocity convention at Grand Forks, N. D., was one favoring the extension and improvement of existing waterways and the construction of additional means of water communication from the great lakes to the sea and the commerce passing through said channels, whether natural or artificial, should be free of all tolls. This was the only resolution over which there was any warm discussion. The delegates from Canada wanted the St. Lawrence course indorsed, while most of the American delegates favor a ship canal across New York state. The convention finally decided to hold its next annual meeting at St. Paul.

Canadian Quarantine Ineffecient.

The steamer Cremon from Hamburg arrived at Grosse Ile, Quebec, and was placed in quarantine. The Cremon left Hamburg the day after the sailing out of the cholera at that place. There was no disease on the vessel, but her passengers were given bath and their effects and luggage disinfected. There are 338 bales of rags from Hamburg on board the Cremon. These rags were burned, an order in council having been passed forbidding the transportation of such refuse into Canada from infected ports. The greatest alarm prevails in Quebec. It is well understood that the quarantine arrangements are entirely inadequate. Should a vessel arrive with the disease on board the worst must be feared.

The public debt decreased $2,254,572 during August.

Minister Egan has sailed from Chili for home.

The sealing schooner Annie Moore lost six men in the Behring sea.

Lizzie Borden, the alleged murderess of her father and stepmother at Fall River, Mass., has been remanded for trial at the November term of court.

Eastern capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the street railway systems of Bay City. In the event of the change the people are promised a complete electrical system.

DROWNED IN BIG GALE.

THE WESTERN RESERVE AND CITY OF TOLEDO GO DOWN.

Twenty-six Drowned from the Former and Nine from the Latter—Only One Survivor to Tell the Story.

The steamer Western Reserve, with 27 persons on board, broke in two in a gale and sank five miles off Sable Point, Lake Superior. Harry Stewart, the wheelsman, is the only survivor. Among those lost, in addition to 21 members of the crew, were Captain Wheeler, the wealthy vessel-owner of Cleveland, proprietor of the Western Reserve, his wife, and daughter, his sister-in-law and her daughter. The vessel was built of steel and while laboring in the heavy sea snapped in two. Life boats were hastily launched and in 10 minutes the mammoth vessel sank beneath the wave. One lifeboat capsized and only two of those in it were picked up by the other. This was overcrowded and in short time also went down. The Stewart clung for shore which he reached after a desperate struggle. He proceeded into station 9 and brought the life crew to the terrible disaster. He was in a terribly exhausted condition. Following is a list of the dead:

PETER G. MINCH, owner of vessel, Cleveland.

MRS. MINCH.

CHARLIE MINCH, aged 10.

FLORENCE MINCH, aged 6.

MRS. BERTHA BROWN, sister of Mrs. Minch, Vermilliville, Ohio.

ALBERT MYERS, captain, Vermilliville, Ohio.

CARL MYERS, son of the captain.

WILLIAM H. SEAMAN, chief engineer, Cleveland.

FRED BOGLESTON, first mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES LABEAU, second mate, Sand Beach.

CHARLES WILLS, second engineer.

SCHUYLER STEWARD, watchman.

BRIT SMITH, steward.

GEORGE DAVIS, assistant steward.

DANIEL FORBES, lookout, Algonac.

ROBERT SIMPSON, oiler.

JOHN SATCHEL, fireman.

S. T. HOLDEN, fireman.

HORACK BOGLESTON, fireman.

MARTIN WOMAN, deckhand, Huron, O.

DAN STICKNEY, deckhand.

R. LOSOTIELO, deckhand.

J. ALBERT DEVEREAU, deckhand.

DAN O'CONNELL, deckhand.

M. COFFEE, deckhand.

JOHN WILSON, deckhand.

Harry Stewart, the sole survivor of the terrible disaster, was wheelman. He gives a clear statement. He says the boat left the wreck in good shape. Distress, which was sounded about 9 o'clock at night, and pumped across the boiler, was heard by the crew of the wooden yawl that contained its persons. He says at the time of reaching the yawl a big metallic life raft was found, to be in a sinking condition, having been stove in, while being launched. But two persons could be recovered from the sinking raft, the rest perished. The yawl, on being cut adrift from the wreck, was pun before the other, owing to her overloaded condition, was constantly filling with water, the seas endangering her at every minute. The yawl on reaching bars forming outside of Grand Marais, she was finally engulfed, the small boat being completely gone to pieces.

Stewart, after a struggle of two hours in the water, finally succeeded in reaching land in an exhausted condition between Grand Marais and life saving station No. 14.

He was picked up at life-saving station No. 14 and taken to Grand Marie. According to the steward's report 27 people were on board the ill-fated craft, 21 of which were the crew and six passengers.

Nine Were Drowned.

The schooner City of Toledo, lumber laden from Manistee to Chicago, went ashore 14 miles north Manistee turned over and all on board were lost. The following are the dead:

JOHN MCMILLAN, captain, Manistee.

Eric McMillan, his son, Manistee.

Billy McCarthy, seaman, Chicago.

Mate Geo. McKinzy, of Grand Haven, aged 2.

John Larsen, aged 22 of Chicago.

Hugh McVey, seaman, Chicago.

Peter Peterson, seaman, Manistee.

Two seamen, names unknown.

The lumber was towed out of port carrying about 300,000 feet of green lumber, almost two-thirds of which was on deck. The usual cautionary signal was flying over the signal station and the wind was recorded from the south-west, blowing at the rate of sixteen miles hour. The tug captain advised the captain of the schooner not as a storm was then blowing and a heavy sea running out side he considered it prudent for the schooner to remain inside until a calmer day dawned. The tug towed the child Isabella Sands and Lucia A. Simpson went out an hour or two before this schooner and towed over Toledo and they could stand it he guessed he could.

When the tug towed her outside the sea was running so high that the sailors had to hang on to the rigging until they could get down to the deck and three hours she was been from the life saving station making fair progress. The wind remained steady at a blow of about 12 to 16 miles an hour.

The wind soon increased to 21 miles. The vessel was seen to lend in toward shore and the life saving crew left the station at Grand Marais, Frankfort. He lost sight of her before dark when it is supposed she capsized about two miles from shore and drifted to about half a mile from shore where she now lies bottom side up.

Revolutionary Spirit in Buenos Ayres.

The New York Herald corresponden at Buenos Ayres says that city is in a state of wild excitement. Meetings were held in honor of President Saenz Pena. There were some 3,000 Radicals present. They interrupted the meeting by shouting for Alem and Irigoyen, interspersed with cries of "Down with Pena." A tumult arose and there were several collisions. The police attempted to disperse the Radicals, and there was a great demonstration which almost reached the dignity of a battle in the Calle Florida. The police succeeded in the place San Martin, where they made another stand and there was more hard fight. The Radicals then formed and marched to the cemetery