THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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A cow in Georgia died recently from the effects of eating a barb wire fence. This is strange, of course, but after all it would have been stranger if she hadn't.

If the American swimmer Boynton has really been caught dallying with the Brazilian revolution he will need something more than a rubber suit to preserve his hide intact.

Wood for toothpicks is getting scarce, so that the manufacturers have to send men into the woods now to hunt material up—but that is no reason why any man should chew a toothpick for half an hour after lunch.

The memorial association of the District of Columbia proposes to undertake the work of marking historic houses in Washington with suitable tablets. It is a good and patriotic undertaking. Whatever congress can do to help it on should certainly be done.

The czar shows an inclination to pass the throne over the head of his eldest son. Such an act might or might not be a sign of displeasure. The czar knows that reigning in Russia is nothing in the nature of a picnic; and the boy can get another job.

A casual glance at the fashion plates in which are represented the latest in milady's fall capes leaves the mind in doubt as to whether the eyes saw a bug or a butterfly. The latest designs in capes are strikingly suggestive of a reversion to the hymenopteral period.

A man bound for California was killed in a railroad wreck. In his pocket was $1,100 and other evidence of affluence. No relatives have yet appeared, but if the body be sent to its original destination a relative will bob up from every county and attend properly to the mourning and the property.

Jesse Pomeroy has made another attempt to get out of prison. Jesse makes a mistake; if he would only wait a few years without attempting to break out, some sentimental philanthropist would circulate a petition for his pardon. The greater the criminal the more zealous is usually the pardon circulating crank.

Particulars of a murder in which the victim was burned are being unearthed. The statement is made that the perpetrators must have been Indians, as the deed was too fiendish to be ascribed to Caucasians. In the light of recent history it must be conceded that the noble white man has received an undeserved compliment.

Oscar Wilde says the exposure of meat in a butcher's shop is not esthetic and that butchers should only exhibit their wares by means of photographs. But the majority of men, who have not been educated in esthetics as Oscar has, think that meat that is not fit to be looked at is not fit to be eaten. Oscar should change his butcher.

Somebody has given something to Pennsylvania and has succeeded in arousing curiosity. At least he has filed in the state treasury a notice that a certain unspecified sum has been deposited by him with the Girard trust company of Philadelphia to the credit of the state, with the stipulation that the latter shall not be opened until the year 2000.

Three tramps in London, one of them an American, had gone to sleep one warm night on the Thames embankment. A constable insisted on their moving on, when they caught him up and threw him into the Thames. The American afterward gave himself up, being unable to bear the remorse. His confession was unnecessary since the constable swam ashore.

A Washington cashier stole $20,000, repented to the extent of expressing sorrow and retaining the booty, and got a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Had he stolen more the sentence would doubtless have been less, and had he stolen the entire bank his safety would have been assured, and the respect of his fellow-citizens heaped upon him in smothering bounteousness.

The duke of Veragua doesn't seem to be suffering for the necessities of life. While his bankruptcy at Madrid amounts to nearly £5,000,000, and his Parisian creditors are loud and bitter in their complaints against him, letters from San Sebastian describe him as giving handsome entertainments in the beautiful villa, or rather, chateau, which he possesses at that ultra fashionable and exceedingly expensive Spanish Newport.

Electric railways along country roads will do the work which the horse has done. Freight as well as passenger cars will constitute a feature of electric railroads and the only thing then left for poor Dobbin to do to earn his hay and oats will be farm work proper. With electric roads tapping nearly every rural neighborhood, the expensive smooth roadways proposed and fought for by bicyclists will hardly be realized. Electricity is a formidable obstacle in the way of better roadways.

The grand jury of New York recommends that the office of coroner be abolished. In its place it is proposed to substitute a new system in which the several functions now vested in a coroner shall be exercised by separate officials. For example, in case of a sudden death the cause of the death shall be determined by an experienced physician acting as an official medical examiner, while the business of determining whether or not a crime has been committed shall be in the keeping of the proper criminal authorities.

The mania for disease germs is reaching an acute stage. According to the microscope, there is nothing fit to eat or drink. The people who have the temerity to inhabit the earth, if they desire to manifest a faith in science, must die en masse.

France has been working itself into frenzied admiration for Russia, and Russia has been coy to the point of chill. Had Juliet thrown a bucket of water over Romeo, instead of listening to his wooing, Romeo would have felt much like France is feeling.

BAD WRECK AT JACKSON

TWELVE PEOPLE KILLED, OVER A SCORE BADLY INJURED.

Severe Conflagration at Detroit With One Fatality.—Prominent Tecumseh Ladies Arrested for Burglary.—Items.

The Delaware & Lackawanna railroad was running a huge excursion from New York state to the World's Fair and the trains ran over the Michigan Central through Canada and Michigan. There were seven sections of the excursion consisting of twelve coaches each. The first section had stopped at Jackson for breakfast. Most of the passengers had eaten and were either on board the train or exercising by strolling about the depot. In two minutes the train would pull out when suddenly the second section was seen coming at full speed through the yards and crashed with awful force into the rear coach of the first section.

The cars broken and demolished were thrown in every direction in frightful confusion and the passengers were ground under the merciless wheels or crushed between the timbers. Nine cars were wrecked, two telescoped and the second engine battered and almost dismantled by the debris into which it plowed.

The depot men, uninjured passengers and many citizens went to work immediately to take the dead and injured persons from the wreck. Physicians and improvised ambulances were soon at the scene from all over the city and in a comparatively short time the dead had been taken to undertaking establishments and the injured sent to hospitals, hotels and residences where the best of care was given them. Within 20 minutes six dead and three times as many injured were removed and within two hours the number had been swelled to 12 dead and 25 injured and 10 seriously.

The complete list of the killed is as follows: Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss Harriet Breeze, Pierce City, N. Y.; Miss Maggie McMaster, Penn Yan, N. Y.; George Hoffman Lowman, N. Y.; Mrs. I. N. Beardslee, East Canton, Pa.; Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury, Wheeler, N. Y.; Mrs. D. C. Gibbs, Wheeler, N. Y.; James Woodbury, her father-in-law, of Bath, N. Y.; infant child of Mrs. Anson Herrington, Elmira, N. Y.; W. R. Gilmore, Morris Run, Pa.; Mrs. W. R. Gilmore, his wife.

The engineer and fireman of the second section were among the severely injured, but the first thing the former said was that the semaphore was up and he knew the first train was there but the air brake of his train would not work; he reversed the throttle but it was too late to avoid the crash. The engine pulling the second train was a "10-wheeler" and the heaviest on the road.

George Starr, Darwin Z. Gibbs and Lloyd Woodbury left their wives in seats and got down beside the cars to smoke and get a breath of fresh air. Their wives remained in the seats. The three women were instantly killed. Lloyd Woodbury was standing on the ground and saw the incoming train. He did not know it was on the same track that the silent section stood. There are many tracks looking in that direction. When not four rods away Mr. Woodbury saw that the engine was on the same track as the cars in which his loved ones were. Frantically he sprang on the platform in this attempt to save his wife and father. Then the death-dealing engine of the second train crashed into the car. Mr. Woodbury was thrown some feet to the ground, but had he been quicker to get on the train he would have been killed with the others.

Many of the incidents beggar word painting. A man and wife who were on their wedding trip died in each other's arms. Another old gentleman sought in vain among the crowd for his wife. At last he found her among the dead, with her head almost severed from her body. He fell at her side and also died with her name, "Mary" on his lips. A mother was found dead with her blood spattered over her living 6-months-old infant. Another babe was killed in its mother's arms and the mother badly injured.

Society Women as Burglars.

Mrs. Alice Church and daughter Bessie were taken to Adrian from Tecumseh and place in the jail charged with burglarizing Editor Stacey's residence at Tecumseh. They rigged themselves out in masculine garments, went to the house, got in through the window and collected spoils which ranged in variety from feather beds to canned fruit. When they left they took a key with them, intending to return again. The robbery was discovered and watchers were stationed inside the house that night to capture the burglars if they showed up, but they were not to be caught without a desperate struggle. Mrs. Church was armed with an insect power sprayer filled with cayenne pepper and she nearly blinded one of the officers. The women were bound over to the circuit court for trial. Mrs. Church and her daughter have borne a good reputation in the community heretofore, have been good church members and have moved in the best of society. Sneak thieves have been doing numerous jobs about the village during the past two months, but the officers believe they now have the guilty party. Bessie was a typo in the Herald office.

Jackson Disaster Caused by a Tramp.

An important piece of evidence which removes most of the blame from Engineer Whalen of the second section is given by Alfred T. Slayter, an old railroad man who says he was walking along the track when he heard the whistle for brakes and at once realized that something was wrong. As the train passed him he saw that the engine was reversed and Whalen was working at the sand lever. He stayed with the engine until the last moment, and Slayter saw him jump from the window of his cab. Then the crash came. Slayter had noticed a poorly dressed man, who looked as though he might have been a tramp, standing on the platform of the car next to the engine, but did not see him leave the train before the collision. The cock behind the tank of the engine that connects the air brake was found turned immediately after the wreck, which prevented the air brake from working. It is believed the tramp wanted to get off the train before it pulled into the station and turned the cock, thinking it would make the train slack up.

Mrs. Racheal King and her son, the Adrian colored people charged with killing the former's infant child have been acquitted.

A discharged miner at the Chappelle mine at Sebewaing shot Manager W. T. Chappelle through the fleshy part of the arm.

Thompson Smith's Sons, of Cheboygan, have started a big camp on Black river and will lumber about 3,000,000 feet of pine.

The state Universalists at Bay City elected: President, Rev. W. F. Dickerman, Lansing; vice-president, Rev. Lee S. McCollester, of Detroit; treasurer, E. A. Treadway, Grand Rapids; secretary, W. L. Gibbs, Concord.

Two new convicts were missed from the polishing shop at Jackson prison. After two hours' search they were found hidden under the floor of their shop. They were punished by ball and chain. The men are Joseph Hudley, sent from St. Clair, four years for larceny, and George Beede, four years, from Barry county. They are both under 20.

Big Fire at Detroit.

Detroit suffered from a $300,000 fire which destroyed the extensive paint and oil warehouse of Boydell Bros.; the well-known Harmonie hall, which is the favorite resort of the best class of German citizens; and a portion of the Globe tobacco works. One life was lost and a number of persons injured.

It was about midnight when the policeman on the beat noticed a bright blaze in the rear of Boydell Bros., and he at once sent in an alarm, bringing out the entire department. The oils and paints being very combustible the flames spread thoughout the building and though the firemen did everything possible the building and contents were destroyed. The falling walls crashed through the roofs and walls of Harmonie hall and the Globe tobacco works' plug department. The interior of the former was soon in flames throughout and members of the Harmonie gathered around helpless to save their splendid home from the devouring flames. Several of them boldly plunged into the flames and smoke to save a portion of the movable goods and did save considerable, but at a terrible cost for as they entered for a last load, against the remonstrance of their friends a wall fell and George Boehnlein, a prominent member of Harmonie society, was caught in the falling timbers and burned to death. Morse Rohnert, who was with Boehnlein, had a narrow escape with his life and was badly bruished and would have been killed while trying to rescue Boehnlein had not the firemen dragged him out of the building.

The loss of the Globe tobacco company was comparatively small and was confined to one floor in the rear. The total loss was about $300,000. Several people were bruised and cut by falling bricks, glass, etc., and a great many spectators were burned by falling electric wires, none seriously.

A Veteran's Strange Death.

The dead body of Joseph Horton, a bachelor and a veteran, about 60 years old, was found in the Chippewa river at Midland. The body was only partially immersed, a portion of the clothing being perfectly dry, one arm thrown over a log and the face in about two feet of water. He was a wood dealer and lived alone. It is thought to be a case of suicide. Deceased had been very despondent of late, having lost about $500 in a land deal. He was also much worried about his pension. Horton has no relatives and leaves considerable property and cash.

Killed in a Runaway.

A team belonging to Charles Marquette, of Bridgeport, ran away, throwing Mr. Marquette out, fracturing his collar bone and injuring his spine, causing paralysis, from the effects of which he died. He was 54 years old and left a widow and five children.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Benton Harbor has enticed a galvanized iron cornice factory from Chicago.

The pupils of Marshall city schools will publish a paper, devoted to the interests of the public schools.

Saginaw business men have raised $500 to make a test of Saginaw county coal. The work will begin at once near Foster's station.

Avon tent K. O. T. M., of Tekonsha, will dedicate a new hall October 25. D. P. Markey, past great commander, will make the address.

Joseph A. Turner, a poineer farmer near Bellevue, was found dead in his barn having fallen from a hay loft. He was 76 years of age.

Alonzon Livings, a Jackson drayman was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was carrying a stove when a blood-vessel burst, and the stove fell upon him.

Judge Long, of the supreme court, is regarded by his physician, Dr. G. E. Ranney, as a very sick man. The doctor says it may be necessary to probe Judge Long's old wound.

The Farmers' Alliance of Calhoun county has made arrangements to have a lecture in every school house in that county this fall and winter. They propose to have a vigorous campaign of education.

While John McConnell and a lady companion were driving at Jackson their horse became unmanageable and dashed into a tree. Both occupants were thrown from the buggy, and seriously injured.

An anchor caught in Chas. King's coat at the Soo and carried him 30 feet to the bottom of the lake. After what seemed to be an age, he tore himself loose and rose to the surface. It would have been better had he remained with the anchor, for his companion pulled it up before he got anywhere near the surface.

Floyd Haines, who was accused of murderously assaulting James Ahern at Harvard last spring, was acquitted at Grand Rapids. Ahern is alleged to have ruined Haines' sister, and afterwards of publicly twitting him of her shame. At a ball game Ahern spoke insultingly of the girl when Haines knocked him senseless with a ball bat. Harvard people were pleased at the blow, and are delighted at the verdict.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.

The Cincinnati Discoverer Famed From Pole to Pole.

The fame of Cincinnati as a center of medical research has gone to the ends of the earth. Dr. C. Howard Strong of Cape Town, South Africa, has been there a week investigating the Amick cure for consumption, and takes back with him sufficient medicines for sixty patients. He sailed from New York Oct. 11. Dr. Joaquin Duenas, secretary of Cuba's delegation to the Pan-American Medical congress, was also sufficiently impressed to order the Amick medicines, and yet another delegate obtained a supply for Venezuela. In far off Alaska an American physician, Dr. Arthur Jordan, is stopping the ravages of consumption amongst the natives on his island of St. George with Amick's help, and the Cincinnati discoverer's offer to physicians everywhere of free test medicines for any number of patients is as eagerly accepted in the frozen north as in the southern tropics.

Parnellites Desert Gladstone.

John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, made a speech at Dublin, in which he said that the Parnellites will no longer support Mr. Gladstone. He said the home rule question had only been taken up by the British when they found their interests imperilled. That was no longer the case, and no more would be heard of home rule for a year, when a measure making a still further compromise would be offered. Parnell's prediction that the Irish would be deceived was being fulfilled. The speech has made a profound sensation in British political circles.

Six thousand employes in the woolen mills at Olneyville, a suburb of Providence, R. I., struck because of a reduction in wages, and a general strike is imminent over all that section.

The first section of No. 8 on the Pennsylvania road met with an accident at Whiting, Ind., 19 miles east of Chicago. The engine, tender, mail car and two passenger cars left the track. Six sleepers following did not go off. The locomotive was badly wrecked. The accident occurred at an interlocking switch. It seems that the engineer, a very capable man, saw that something was wrong before the final crash came as he had put on the brakes. The cars were heavily loaded with World's Fair people. Henry Warner, Fort Wayne, Ind., fireman, and J. S. Christie, Englewood, Ill., engineer, were killed outright.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Mr. Allen continued to occupy the floor being interrupted with an occasional question or some member raising the point of no quorum, when the electric bell would sound and the sleepy-eyed Senators would pour in from the cloak rooms, lobbies and committee rooms by every entrance. After answering the roll call most of them would disappear only to be called out in the same manner half an hour later. Thus the matter stood until after 8 a. m. when Mr. Allen yielded the floor to Mr. Martin, of Kansas, having held the floor continuously for 14½ hours, the longest time ever known, and which won Mr. Allen much admiration. Mr. Voorhees declined to allow Mr. Martin to proceed and brought a business aspect by moving to lay the Peffer free coinage amendment to the repeal bill upon the table. Mr. Peffer desired to explain the amendmets, but was denied the privilege. The vote on the motion to table showed two votes short of a quorum. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, declined to vote and a point or order was raised that a member present must vote unless excused; a motion to excuse him was defeated, but still Mr. Dubois refused to vote. It was 9 o'clock when a quorum was discovered and the Peffer amendment was tabled. Mr. Voorhees said that the House repeal bill, as offered by the committee on finance, was in order, and Mr. Martin, of Kansas, was recognized to speak upon it. He started in at once on free coinage of silver. During the speech Mr. Martin declared that if the President had, during the recent campaign, written such a letter as he recently wrote Gov. Northen, of Georgia, or had Democrat Senators in that campaign made such speeches to the people as they had made in the Senate on the financial question, the Democrat party, in the parlance of the day, would would not have been in it. The call of no quorum was made almost every half hour during the morning and when noon came Mr. Martin still had the floor and held it until 4:05 p. m. when he said he would close for the time being, but hoped to resume at some future time as he had not touched on many important points. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, gave notice of an amendment to the repeal bill. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, resumed his unfinished speech of several days before, but soon yielded to Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. Roll calls for a quorum now came faster than ever. At 10 p. m. Mr. Harris of Tennessee, presented an amendment which provided: First—For the coinage of all the silver bullion in the Treasury representing the government's seigniorage into full legal tender dollars at the rate of $3,000,000 per month. Second—When this seigniorage shall have been coined the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase each month bullion sufficient to coin blank dollars and to coin the bullion into legal tender dollars. Third—That all paper notes or certificates of less denomination than $10 shall be redeemed and not reissued and that national bank notes of less denomination than $10 shall be redeemed and the national banks required to substitute notes of that denomination. Fourth—That the $2.50 and $3 gold pieces shall no longer be coined but when received at the Treasury shall be recoined as eagles and double eagles. Fifth—That the holders of standard silver dollars shall be able to exchange such dollars on presentation for notes of the same legal tender qualities as such silver dollars which shall be held for their redemption. This amendment created much interest, it being naturally assumed that it furnished, perhaps, the first concrete and specific compromise proposition growing out of the continuous session. It seems that Mr. Harris, for the Democratic free silver Senators, and Mr. Teller, for the Republican silver men, had been circulating this amendment as a basis for compromise, and it had been sanctioned by the administration through Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Wolcott asked for a roll-call. Thirty-nine Senators replied, and, upon the request of Mr. Voorhees, the names of the absentees were read. Another call at 11:50 p. m. brought only four Senators to the chamber. An hour passed and still the Senate was without a quorum. At 1:25 Mr. Wolcott made the point of no quorum. At 1:30 a. m. the Senate lacked five of a quorum. At 1:40 a. m. the sergeant-at-arms reported that two Senators were absent from the city, twelve had been excused by the Senate, four answered summons by the statement that they were too ill to attend, nine in the Capitol made no answer and sixteen were reported as absent from their residences and could not be found. Mr. Voorhees immediately arose and said: "Mr. President, I feel that I have done my duty in this matter and without comment I now move that the Senate adjourn." The motion was unanimously agreed to and at 1:50 a. m. the Senate chamber was deserted after a continuous session of 38 hours and 40 minutes. The result was greeted by the silver men as a victory as it was conceded that an unconditional repeal bill could not now be passed and they could dictate almost every term of a compromise.

House.—The House began the consideration of the McCreary bill to extend the provisions of the Geary Chinese exclusion act for six months under a special order providing that it shall be considered until disposed of. Mr. Geary made a splendid speech in opposition to the new measure and made a vigorous attack upon the officers of the administration, especially Attorney-General Olney, for failure to enforce the Geary law. Mr. Brickner of Wisconsin secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the state of Wisconsin to erect in statuary hall a statue to Pere Marquette, the missionary. Other business not of general importance was disposed of.

Senate.—Fifty-eighth day.—Mr. Voorhees made another attempt to hold a continuous session, but the repeal men were too much disheartened by their previous defeat and a quorum could not be obtained—the silver men refusing to respond to the roll calls. It now seems that a compromise is the only way out of the difficulty.

Senate.—Fifty-ninth day.—Various important amendments to the rules were offered and went over. They propose to forbid reading by Senators of speeches, either written or printed; to permit the counting of Senators present and not voting; to disqualify Senators interested in national banks or national bank stocks from voting on any bill affecting coinage or currency; to provide for closing debate on any bill or resolution by the same arrangement as is now in operation in the House of Representatives. The silver purchase repeal bill was taken up. The tangled question of whether Mr. Dubois could be forced to vote when present came up but remained unsettled. Mr. Teller had a number of documents read as a part of his speech and then yielded the floor to Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who opposed the repeal bill. There were 72 Senators present—the largest number for many days—and Mr. Jones secured the closest attention for several hours. During a short stop Mr. Voorhees took occasion to say that in order to ease many minds in certain directions he would say that he "had only begun to fight." House.—No session.

Senate.—Sixtieth day.—The House joint resolution fixing the qualifications to vote and hold office in that portion of Oklahoma Territory known as the Cherokee outlet was taken up. An attempt was made to strike out the word "male" so as to allow women to vote; rejected. As finally agreed to it provides that all male citizens of the United States above the age of 21 years who are actual residents on the 31st day of October 1893, and have been such residents for 30 days prior thereto of that portion of Oklahoma Territory known as the Cherokee outlet shall be entitled to vote and to hold office at the first municipal elections. Mr. Lodge, Rep., Mass., spoke in advocacy of his proposed amendment to the rules, providing that no Senator shall read a printed or written speech and Senators present and not voting shall be counted as present for the purpose of making a quorum. A long and interesting argument followed but the amendments were not disposed of. Mr. Jones then spoke for two hours on the repeal bill. A rather hot time was had over the assertion by Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, that the opponents of repeal were making speeches to consume time, and he was quickly called to time by several Senators. Then Mr. Teller resumed his speech of the previous day but yielded to Mr. Pugh who made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Voorhees opposed the motion and the Senate refused to adjourn, 9 to 15. There were several calls for a quorum as the Senate remained in session and Mr. Dolph presented a point of order that Senators Allen and Kyle, who were present and not voting, should be recorded for the purpose of making a quorum, but the point of order was overruled. A short time later there was again no quorum and the wheels were clogged for over two hours by the anti-repeal men. Finally Mr. Peffer resumed his speech and at 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned. House.—The House passed the McCreary bill with the amendments offered by Geary and Caminetti. The bill as passed extends the provisions of the Geary law six months, defines Chinese laborers and Chinese merchants, makes mandatory photographic identification, requires marshals to carry out orders for deportation, jailing Chinamen without bail pending the execution of deportation writs and excludes Chinamen convicted of felony from permission to register. Mr. Geary declares that the bill as passed is perfectly satisfactory to the coast and if enforced at the expiration of the time limit will settle the Chinese problem. Those who depart will not be able to transfer their registration certificates and in the course of time all will disappear from these shores. The next measure taken up was the Cox bill, to prevent officers and directors of national banks from borrowing from their banks without written permission of a majority of the directors; this occupied the time of the House until adjournment.

More than 7,000,000 pieces of original dead mail matter were sent to the dead letter office in Washington during the fiscal year just ended. This was a gain of 5 per cent over the previous year.

Judge John A. Edget has forwarded his resignation as judge of the Saginaw circuit court to Gov. Rich, to take immediate effect. His term would have expired January 1 next. His reason for taking this step is continued ill health.

A train on the Sand Beach division of the F. & P. M. ran into a cow near Helena and was thrown from the track. Fireman Albert Daw was badly scalded on the legs and arms and cut on the head. Engineer George Wilson was slightly cut about the face, while everybody was badly shaken up. The baggage car and engine were thrown into the ditch.

As a west bound freight was switching at Fowlerville, another freight came along at a speed of 25 miles an hour and crashed into its rear telescoping the way car and demolishing three other cars. Nobody injured.

FURIOUS GALES BLOW.

31 LIVES LOST IN LAKE ERIE.—6 DROWNED AT ONEKAMA.

Large Loss to Vessel Property on all the Lakes—Tug Acme Sank in Lake Huron—Several Other Disasters.

Wreck of the Dean Richmond.

One of the saddest features of the storm was the loss of the steamer Dean Richmond, off Dunkirk, N. Y. The first that was heard of this disaster was when the captain of the Helena reported having sighted the Dean Richmond off Long Point, where she seemed to be laboring under difficulties. Later Captain Jack Tierney of the steamer W. H. Stevens reported at Buffalo he sighted the Richmond in the middle of the lake. One of her stacks was missing and while he was looking the other stack and spar went by the board. She was laboring heavily in the trough as though her steering gear had become disabled. Her cargo was 80 tons of merchandise from Toledo to Buffalo. She belonged to the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City line.

Three unknown bodies, apparently of sailors, were washed ashore a few miles from Dunkirk. The sign board of the boat, bearing her name, was later found, and some barrels of flour, which formed part of her cargo, have also drifted to land. The bodies on the beach had life preservers on and the men had evidently been killed on the rocks after having succeeded in reaching shore after a hard fight with the sea. Only one man survived and 15 were drowned.

Disaster at Starke—Six Lives Lost.

The big schooner Minnehaha was beached at Starke, 10 miles north of Onekama, to save her from foundering in deep water. The sea soon overwhelmed the wreck and drove the crew into the rigging; the schooner went to pieces and but one, Captain William Packer, was saved. The dead are: John Rafferty, mate; John Rafferty, Jr., sailor; William Ahlstrom; Mary Keefe, cook; two sailors, names unknown.

The wreck was first sighted by a man on the bluff at Starke, who jumped on a horse and rode at a furious rate through the storm to Onekama; telegraphed for the life saving crews at Manistee and they came on a special train. The trip through the woods woods was hindered by the storm and fallen trees and it was midnight before the crew reached a bluff overlooking the lake. The crew from Frankfort also arrived and three efforts were made to get to the wreck in life boats, but they were driven back. Then a line was thrown across the vessel, but there was no one to take it in and nothing could be done but patrol the beach to aid possible survivors. At daylight eager eyes peered out on the lake. There was nothing to indicate where the schooner had stranded, a mass of wreckage being thrown up by the surf on the beach was all there was left of the wreck.

The lost schooner Minnehaha was owned at Cleveland; valued at $25,000; insured for $18,000. She was built in 1880.

Numerous Vessels Ashore or Missing.

The storm blew more than 60 miles an hour on upper Lake Huron. Six vessels went ashore near Cheboygan. First the steamer C. F. Curtis and her tow, the Isabel Reid, T. S. Fassett and Nelson Holland, between Point Sable and Cheboygan, striking a rocky bottom; then the barges Knight Templar and Sweepstakes, went ashore between Cheboygan and Duncan. The schooner Volunteer went ashore on Lake Huron about seven miles from Port Austin. It is believed that the schooner Aunt Ruth, which left Alpena five days before the storm has been lost, nothing having been heard of her since she left port. She carried a crew of five men and was owned at Port Huron. Even the staunchest and most powerful steamers went in shelter and only one steamer passed the Straits of Mackinaw after the storm began. She was the Soo liner Washburn.

The tugs Acme and Reliance were towing 4,500,000 feet of logs which they were obliged to drop; water filled the hold of the Acme and it was only by the most heroic efforts on the part of the Reliance that the crew of the Acme was saved before she went down. The raft is a total loss.

Captain Daydall of the steamer Neosho reported at Buffalo a three-masted schooner sunk in Lake Erie. The steamer Amboy wrecked off Buffalo harbor and the cargo is a total loss. The John T. Mott sank in the harbor. About 8,000 feet of the south end of the new Buffalo breakwater was carried away.

On Lake Superior the gale was felt severely. Three boats are missing and one ashore. Several had their cabins stove in by the heavy seas, which made a clean sweep over the decks. The Canadian steamer D. D. Calvin, with consorts Ceylon and Augusta, left Fort William before the storm, bound for Kingston. The steamer Alberta left 24 hours after them and arrived at the Soo. Her captain says that he saw nothing of the missing boats and the worst is feared. The schooner Yukon, went ashore at Waiski Bay. She is a new boat, having come out this year, was owned at Port Huron and valued at $75,000. The schooner Ironton went ashore at Bay Mills and the steamer Castalia at Sailors' encampment, both probably total loss. A large amount of wreckage came ashore at Whitefish Point which seems to indicate that some vessel had foundered, probably with all on board. The Jay Gould came into Bay Mills with five feet of water in her hold. The first mate, Ben Lewis, was caught by a wave and washed off the deck. As the crew were throwing him lines and life preservers, another wave from the opposite direction caught him and landed him on the deck again with a crash.

Nearly Starved to Death.

The schooner James D. Sawyer broke loose from the steambarge B. W. Arnold near Skillagalee light and after carrying away all her canvas in a vain attempt to make the Manitou or Grand Traverse Bay she went ashore five miles south of Charlevoix. She carried a crew of seven and one passenger and all were without food for over two days. The could not have stood it much longer. The schooner is a total loss. Owned in Port Huron and had a cargo of 40,000 bushels of corn from Chicago.

Sault Ste. Marie: The captain of the Avery reports seeing the topmast heads of a schooner sticking above the water four miles above Parisian Island. It is thought to be the schooner Georger. The tug Dowling went to pick her up.

Port Colborne, Ont.: The spars of a three-masted vessel are reported sticking out of the water eight miles out atreast of here. The masts are painted black and the boat has a square sail. It is supposed to be the F. C. Leighton, of Port Huron, Capt. B. Calhoun. All hands are undoubtedly lost.

Detour: The John B. Merrill is a total loss on Drummond's Island, 12 miles out. The crew were rescued by fishermen.

Buffalo: A $40,000 cargo of dry goods and merchandise on the Conestoga was ruined.

St. Ignace: Steamer A. McVittie, of the Vermont Central line went ashore on Beaver Island with a $100,000 cargo of merchandise. Schooner Chas. Crawford went ashore at Bois Blanc Island.

Huron: Bodies of two sailors lost from the steambarge Norma have been found.

Port Crescent: The schooner Volunteer is a total wreck in two feet of water; owned at Sand Beach.

Escanaba: The D. & C. steamer City of Cleveland, with the Quayle in tow, was driven on the north end of the Beavers. The steamer is in bad shape and is leaking badly and may become a total loss.

LATER STORM NEWS.

A Captain Dies From Exhaustion and a Sailor Killed—Other Mishaps.

The steamer White & Friant, with the schooners Fanny Neil and Annie Sherwood in tow, bound from Washburn to Chicago with lumber, was out in the great gale on Lake Superior two days. The survivors of the Sherwood which went to pieces were picked up by the steamer Sitka. The dead are: Louis Guthrie, captain, Chicago; James Cousins, sailor. The injured are: Thomas Randall, mate, Chicago; Thos. Roundtree, stewart, Chicago. The latter two are in a dangerous condition at Sault Ste. Marie.

The schooner was completely wrecked in a short time after encountering the storm. Capt. Guthrie died from exhaustion, while Cousins was dashed against the lumber and killed. His body was so penned up that it could not be extricated. Finally the crew abandoned the wreck and were picked up seven miles southwest of Caribou island. The sailors were too weak to help themselves from their yawl to the Sitka. A boat had to be lowered from the steamer, and the men passed up one by one.

13 More Lives Lost in Lake Erie.

The steamer Wocoken foundered in ten fathoms of water outside the cut above Long Point, Ont., in the storm and lost 13 of her crew. The Wocoken was bound for Ashtabula to Duluth with a cargo of coal. She left there and went to Erie, where she picked up her consort, the barge Joseph Paige, and started up the lake. She was struck by the storm in the middle of Lake Erie and started to run to Long Point. The sea was too much for her and she dropped her consort and headed for the west end of Long Point for shelter. She was unable to make it and foundered. The Paige ran before the gale and found shelter under the point, with all her canvas gone. The hatches of the Wocoken became pounded loose by the seas sweeping over her decks, and she filled.

Of the crew of 16 only 3 survived; the dead are: Albert Meswald, captain, Marine City; Sarah Meswald, his only sister; Captain John Mitchell, Cleveland; Captain David Jones, first mate, Cleveland; Michael Hinkelman, chief engineer, Cleveland; Mathew Hastler, second engineer, Marine City; George Smith, fireman, Marine City; John Hinkelman, fireman, Marine City; Charles Minard, steward, Marine City; Edmund Eldridge, watchman, Marine City; Henry Cranch, watchman, Marine City; William Eachl, wheelman, Marine City; Michael Kenney, deck hand, Marine City.

Scores of other vessels were damaged in many different ways and had not the storm came on so gradually scores more would have been caught outside of shelter and the death list might have been longer.

600 HORSES CREMATED.

Fire in Chicago Street Car Barns With Terrible Results.

The Wallace street barns of the Chicago City Railway company was consumed by fire and nearly 600 horses were burned to death. The barns were entirely destroyed and the total loss entailed on the company is estimated at $120,000. The fire was first discovered in the northeast corner of the upper floor and it was not thought to be a serious blaze, but it gained rapidly on the firemen and before much of anything could be done to save the horses the entire building was in flames. All the horses were on the first floor and in 10 minutes after the fire was discovered they were helpless. They were blinded by the flames and smoke that rolled through the place in great volumes and soon a stampede was in progress. The animals surged back and forth in groups of fifties and hundreds in their mad rush to escape. Yet little or nothing could at first be done to save any of the animals. In the burned building were 576 horses and in the upper story were 30 cars. There were also 200 tons of hay and 500 bushels of mixed grain. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

IMPORTANT ITEMS CONDENSED

Lord Randolph Churchill in a public speech said Gladstone was a common quack.

The eighth national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was held in Cincinnati.

The last penny of indebtedness entailed by the World's Fair has been liquidated.

The gold reserve is lower than ever before, $80,899,008.

The sailing vessel Linyo Maru was wrecked off the coast of Japan and 22 of the 28 passengers were drowned.

Russian train robbers carried off a rich treasure from the Transcaucasian railroad, but not until four of the robbers and three gendarmes were killed.

The various basins of the Boston water works are getting pretty dry and unless heavy rains come soon there is a probability of a water famine.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$ 3 60	to	$ 3 85
Hogs	6 15		6 55
Sheep	2 35		3 40
Lambs	3 00		3 70
Wheat—Red spot No 2	62¾		63¾
White spot No 1	62¾		63¾
Corn—No 2 spot	41¼		41¾
No 2 yellow	42¼		42¾
Oats—No 2 white spot	31¼		31¾
Rye	48		48
Hay—No 1 timothy	10 50		11 50
Potatoes per bu	45		55
Butter—Dairy per lb	20		23
Creamery per lb	28		30
Eggs per doz	18¾		19¾
Live Poultry—Fowls	6		7
Spring Chickens per lb	7		8
Spring Ducks	6		7

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$ 5 00	to	$ 5 50
Common	4 50		4 75
Sheep—Mixed	3 70		4 25
Lambs	2 50		4 65
Hogs—Mixed	6 30		6 55
Wheat—No 2 red	62¾		62¾
Corn No 2	38¾		38¾
Oats	29		29¼
Rye	42		42
Mess Pork per bbl	17 50		18 00
Lard per cwt	9 70		9 75

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$ 3 80	to	$ 5 20
Hogs	6 75		7 40
Sheep—Good to choice	3 00		4 25
Lambs	4 50		5 90
Wheat—No 2 red	71¼		72
Corn No 2 white	47¾		47¾
Oats	35		35

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, October 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: The country has been waiting while uncertainty has prevailed, men have not known what to do with safety and so have done as little as they could. Industries cannot always wait, and in them an arrest of improvement generally means some reaction. Merchants who have obligations to meet cannot always wait, and for some there has come misfortune. The speculators and traders wait because they have no substantial basis for a judgment. The volume of business transacted increases some because the longer people go without clothing or food or other necessaries, the more certain their demand is to revive. Government crop reports have not helped speculation because they are not in harmony with prevailing judgments. Wheat has weakened, corn has advanced, pork products being unchanged, but either would be very much stronger if men put full confidence in official estimates. Oil has risen and coffee is unchanged. Cotton stands just where it did a week ago. The failures for the past week number 323 in the United States, against 189 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 26 last year.

Another Rebel Victory.

Cable from Rio De Janeiro: One of the forts in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, —Fort Villegaignon—hard pressed for supplies, has surrendered to be rebel fleet. It is situated on an island inside the entrance to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. Fort Villegiagnon had remained neutral; it is garrisoned by a number of naval officers and sailors. The guns mounted upon the Villegaignon fortifications are of the old type and not capable of doing much damage.

Jewish immigration from Poland to the United States is increasing.

DAUGHTERS IN GRAY.

SOUTHERN BEAUTIES IN THE BIRMINGHAM REUNION.

The Greatest Annual Event in the South to Be Eclipsed This Year—Beauties Who Will Represent the States in a War Scene.

[Special Correspondence.]

With the brave the beautiful will meet in large numbers at the reunion of Confederate veterans in Birmingham, Ala., which opens in the middle of October. Ever since Robert Chisolm, now head of the oldest family in the south, and related to wealthy northerners as well as titled foreigners, suggested that a feature of this reunion be a series of tableaux, in which each of the southern states should have as representative the most beautiful young unmarried lady within its borders, the preparations have been making on a really imposing scale. To cap the climax of effect Mrs. Grant, widow of the general, has been formally invited to the reunion.

The beauties already selected and the states they will represent are:

Virginia, Miss Elizabeth Clarke of Newport News; North Carolina, Miss Kate Cantwell of Wilmington; Kentucky, Miss Sara Simrall of Lexington; Mississippi, Miss Nellie Fewell of Meridian; Florida, Miss Elizabeth Pasco of Monticello; Tennessee, Miss Meta Orr Jackson of Nashville; Arkansas, Miss Lily McGee of Van Buren; Alabama, Miss Carrie Toney Cochran of Eufaula; Georgia, Miss Caroline Gordon, daughter of the distinguished senator, and South Carolina, Miss Leila Laurens Chisolm of Charleston.

These young ladies personate the south in this series of scenes:

First—The states are on the stage of the "Winnie Davis Wigwam," specially constructed for the occasion. Each young lady holds a banner, on which is worked a coat of arms of her state. The time is the fall of 1860 and the states are excited over election news,

KATE THEODSIA CANTWELL,
(North Carolina.)

when a messenger comes in with the announcement that Lincoln has been chosen President. Thereupon South Carolina steps to the front of the stage, declaring that she will resist. The other states show alarm and are in doubt what to do, when Mississippi steps to South Carolina's side, followed by Florida and after that Alabama. Then the remaining states advance in the order of their secession. When all are come to the front the states group themselves around Virginia and the curtain falls to the music of "Dixie."

Second (time, after Gettysburg)—The eleven states are seen dressed in black, knitting and working for the soldiers.

Third (time, after the war)—Now Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky appear among the southern states. The fourteen young ladies appear in Greek costumes. The tableaux is "The Solid South." It concludes with a representation of the blue and the gray clasping arms about, with a "Columbia" statuesque above with the legend, "United We Stand." This scene is designed to leave no imputation of disloyalty in what has gone before.

Confederate veterans have certainly never prepared to revive memories of the lost cause on a more dignified and impressive scale. The stars and stripes and the stars and bars are everywhere. The Winnie Davis wigwam looms at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-third street a sea of color with its floating banners and bunting. Business houses are preparing for a general holiday, the hotels have arranged to accommodate throngs from all directions—Texas alone sends 10,000 veterans—while the most eminent sons of the south, including Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, a lieutenant-general of the confederacy, and Gen. James Longstreet, from historic Gainesville, are to come with escorts of old soldiers. Birmingham also awaits Gen. W. L. Cabell, who emerges from the retirement of his Texan home in Dallas to lead his old command. George H. Stewart, too, will be there, as well as Jubal A. Early, who heads a party from Lynchburg, Va. The demonstration extends over two days, after which the veterans, with their families, will leave for a trip to the World's Fair, visiting on the way some of the more noted war prisons. It is likely that the World's Fair directory will formally invite the

MISS LEILA L. CHISOLM.
(South Carolina.)

beauties of the solid south to the Exposition. Four days will be spent in Chicago. The railroads have reduced rates for this occasion to such an extent that very poor must the veteran be who cannot afford to make the excursion.

The conventional features of demonstrations such as these, the parades, the speech making, the singing and drilling will be relieved by the formal convention of the United States Confederate Veterans, which meets during the daytime—amusements and spectacular outburst of patriotism being reserved for the evening hours—and will decide upon some correct version of events that happened when the Union was at stake. This done the story will be elaborated into a history of the civil war and is to form a text book for the schools of the south. It has long been a grievance on the further side of the Mason and Dixon's line that Confederate soldiers have not been justly dealt with in "school histories." At Birmingham a special committee will take charge of the matter and the veterans will give its work the prestige of their sanction. "The adoption of an impartial history of the United States" is the object aimed at in this, according to the program.

Another work to be accomplished is the creation of a fund for the maintenance of disabled soldiers and sailors. The south is full of gray haired veterans who must look to former comrades for the wherewithal that keeps them alive. The confederate soldiers have stood loyally beside their distressed comrades, and at Birmingham measures for systematic and concerted action in place of sporadic benevolence will be devised. Monuments to mark the graves of distinguished confederate dead are to be subscribed for, and it is proposed to inaugurate a prize competition among sculptors to secure the most appropriately artistic design in mortuary bronze and marble.

"There is to be no suggestion of disloyalty," says Senator Gordon. "Nothing can show more effectively the patriotism of the southern people than their enthusiasm over the coming reunion. The blue and the gray were never more harmoniously blended than they will be at Birmingham."

Camp W. J. Hardee, No. 39, of the United Confederate Veterans, acts as host to the visiting thousands. "The Winnie Davis Wigwam," as the monster auditorium built for the gathering is christened, has been constructed under its auspices, and every arrangement in the way of hotel and other accommodations is now perfected. Birmingham had under the old corporate limits at the time of the last census about 27,000 inhabitants. The city's boundaries were extended last

MISS CAROLINE GORDON.
(Georgia.)

January, and some 50,000 people now live within the corporate limits.

A monster procession is also being planned. Addresses will be made by the visiting commanders, and memories of the war will be revived from the southern standpoint. The public school children are to join in a grand chorus. State officials and southern dignitaries generally will be present in numbers, for the power of the United Confederate Veterans is so great that to speak at their reunions is almost a certificate of eminence in the south. It was organized only three years ago at New Orleans. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent. According to its constitution, the object of its existence is to unite in a general federation all associations of confederate veterans—soldiers and sailors—now or hereafter to be formed, to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the states, to preserve relics and mementoes and "to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, sufferings and privations." State organizations are authorized and are styled divisions. The general commanding is now Senator Gordon. The present headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga. No organization in the south has grown or prospered more than this. Texas will probably capture the reunion for next year. Her veterans come to Birmingham in thousands, not merely, it is declared, for the reunion, but with an eye to the future, and with the intention of having the gathering of 1894 within her borders. But they can hardly eclipse in importance the coming Birmingham reunion in which the

MISS NELLIE FEWELL.
(Mississippi.)

confederacy's surviving five lieutenant generals and more than one hundred brigadier generals either participate or send representatives.

CONFESSION OF A THIEF.

It May Result in a Restoration of a Treasure of Art.

[Special Correspondence.]

The sensation which was created in London seventeen years ago by the theft of the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire has been revived by a report that the thief has confessed. The painting was purchased for a trifling sum in 1839 by a picture restorer named Bently. Bently sold it to a famous collector named Wynn Ellis. As a part of the Ellis collection the picture was put up at auction at Christie's on May 6, 1876, and a great struggle for its purchase ensued. The then Earl of Dudley ran the price up to £10,000, but it could not shake off the persistent agent of Messrs. Agnew, who secured the picture for £10,600, the highest price ever paid for a picture at Christie's. The dealers at once placed it in their galleries at 29 Bond street, and London went wild over the picture. It monopolized the conversation of the day, and at public receptions women dressed after the fashion of the beautiful painted duchess. On the night of May 24, only eighteen days after it came into Messrs. Agnew's possession, it was left, as usual, at 11 p. m., on the walls of the gallery. In the morning it had been cut from the frame and stolen. The Scotland Yard detectives took the matter in hand, and the owners offered £1,000 for its recovery. In the course of time the thief opened negotiations for the return of the picture, but as he made it a condition that he should not be prosecuted and the English laws against compounding a felony are very severe, nothing came of it. Now Adam Worth, a criminal of international reputation among the police, who is an inmate of a Belgian prison, says that he stole the picture in hope of getting ransom for it without risk. He failed, and for years he had the stolen duchess, like a white elephant, on his hands. He was of American birth, about 30 years old at the time, and a robber by profession. A boldly planned felony put him in possession of £60,000, with which he lived like a king among the very people he had previously robbed. The picture was a constant menace to his safety, but he could not make up his mind to part with it. One scheme suggested itself to him, of painting another picture over the Gainsborough, having it put up at a sale, buying it in, and then, in the process of cleaning it, discovering the real picture. But for this he needed accomplices, and he was afraid to risk it. At last he landed in the Belgian prison, and, there being nothing to lose now, has made a partial confession, which he promises to supplement with the story of what finally became of the picture.

In a Paris Ball Room.

At a recent ball in Paris the supper room, decorated with roses, leaves and vines, was a bower of beauty. The roses grew in clusters on the walls, and from luxuriant vines, sustained by gilt trellises, great bunches of grapes hung.