THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.
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THEY now have a dictator in Gautemala. He will dictate until some other dictator arises who can dictate to him. It is an uneventful year when no dictator arises in Central America.

MONKEYS who make wine and jars in which to store it have been discovered in China. Possibly the missing link for which science pines and religion incredulously calls has come to light at last.

KATE FIELD'S Washington tells of an Illinois man at the fair who seriously called the midway plaisance "the madway appliance." There's one thing about the average American. Even if he can't pronounce a thing he is always ready to make a stagger at it.

We observe that the statement is going the rounds that "Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, the writer on birds, did not know one bird from another until she was past middle age." This is erroneous. Mrs. Miller learned to know chicken from turkey at a comparatively early age.

ENGLAND, having observed with jealous eye the affection between Russia and France, has steamed southward and shed a sisterly tear adown the neck of fair Italia. Such purely unselfish affection among nations is beautiful to see and will last till one gets a chance to take advantage of the other.

As THE year grows old she tries to conceal her age by putting on gay colors. She comes out in flaunting and gorgeous attire. She has the feminine instinct for making age almost as beautiful as youth. Everyone who can should go into the country for a day at least and see nature's fall fashions.

IT is remarkable that some of the recent important improvements in bicycle construction haven't been applied as yet for the improvement of ordinary carriages. This is a very conservative old world after all, and it takes a long time to get it out of a rut in which it has been traveling for a good many years.

BARTHOLDI wants the American people to turn the island where his statue of Liberty now stands into a sort of American pantheon, with statues of men who have made this country great from Washington down. M. Bartholdi doesn't say so, but he is probably willing to do the artistic work—at a fitting pecuniary price of course.

THE volatile French people let the corpses of Gounod and MacMahon—men who have covered their nation with honors—lie unburied, their deaths unwept, unsung, while they, the people, indecently fawned upon and caroused with the visiting seamen of Russia, in whose eyes and the eyes of the world they are making a "holy spectacle" of themselves.

WHILE France is trying to make a partnership with Russia whether or no the czar is prospecting around in the Pamirs and seems in a very fair way to pull on a conflict with England. Flirtatious France had best look "a bit out" how she buys a Russian pig in a poke; she may find out after she has irretrievably involved herself that she has been buying all sorts of trouble unawares.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who played so conspicuous a part in the Franco-Prussian war, is dead at the age of eighty-five. It is only a little more than two decades since that great struggle, and yet such have been the fatalities among its leaders that scarcely anyone of note now survives. Should the great contest be renewed to-morrow it would be by new soldiers and new commanders.

IT is a great thing to own a steam yacht, and when a man gets rich enough he generally buys one. But the yacht, like all pleasures, has its dangers. More than one owner has lost his life in them. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht was sunk. Mr. Gould's yacht cut down several boats, and entailed the drowning of several persons. Now, Mr. Astor's yacht is in trouble again, and so it goes. Perhaps, after all, it is better and safer to travel in the regular way.

THE wonder is that any bills of fare in this country are printed in French. The French on them is generally of the worst, and, what is more, not one in a hundred of those into whose hands they are put understands it. We don't look for French from a cook any more than we look to a hostler for Latin. The dishes that are put on the average American hotel table are American in character, with sound American names. Let them be called by them.

LONDON reports affirm that peace cannot be restored in Brazil except by restoration of monarchy. Brazilians must make ready accordingly for a long suspension of peace and coffee-drinkers must prepare to pay a little more for their favorite beverage. For monarchy cannot be restored on the American continent. Once out, it is out forever. A British protectorate over a pretended kingdom with a dummy heir of Dom Pedro for bauble-bearer is what restoration of the monarchy there would mean.

PUBLIC libraries, like the telegraph, telephone, electric street cars, etc., are of modern origin. The people of the present generation have come to look upon them as something ancient, as if they had always existed. The first free public library ever established was in Petersboro, N. H., and that was not until 1833. Up to that date libraries of the country designed for public use were owned either by literary associations or educational bodies. Petersboro has the honor of being the initial library supported by the taxpayers.

THE Philadelphia Times says: "It is a noticeable thing in Philadelphia society that so many women have low and melodious voices, that excellent thing in woman." That must be because they are trained from childhood not to disturb the holy hush.

IF the man who humps his shoulders over the bicycle handle-bars could only see himself once as others see him, he would sit up straight afterward, even if he had to run a steel ramrod inside his shirt collar and down along his spine.

STATE NEWS MENTION.

THREE TRAINMEN CREMATED IN A BURNING WRECK.

Lansing Bank Cashier in Serious Trouble. —Supreme Court Says Women Cannot Vote at Municipal Elections.

Female Suffrage Law Knocked Out.

The supreme court in the mandamus proceedings brought to test the constitutionality of the act passed by the last legislature granting school and municipal suffrage to women, handed down an opinion written by Judge McGrath and concurred in by the entire bench, declaring the law wholly unconstitutional and void. The court says that the general rule is that the source of all authority to vote at popular elections is the constitution, that the electorate is constituted by the fundamental law; that the qualifications of electors must be uniform throughout the state, and that wherever the constitution has prescribed the qualifications of electors they cannot be changed or added to by the legislature or otherwise except by an amendment to the constitution.

Section 1 of article 7 of the constitution, which provides who shall be electors and entitled to vote, is quoted, and the statement made that its terms are applicable to "all elections." The court says that to empower the legislature to confer the elective franchise upon classes of persons other than those named, some other provision must be pointed out which confers that authority in express terms or by necessary implication.

In support of the act it was argued that the constitution in section 13 and 14 of article 15 empowers the legislature to provide qualifications for voters in village and city elections; and the celebrated case of Belles vs. Burr, 76 Michigan, with others, were quoted to support the contention. The court says, however, that these cases involved only the validity of acts conferring upon females the right to vote for school district officers under constitutions which, like our own, name no school district officers and do not prescribe or suggest how such officers shall be chosen, but in express terms relegate to the legislature the duty of providing for and establishing a system of public schools.

The constitution has already provided for electors, and when it provides that an officer shall be elected, it certainly contemplates an election by an electorate which it has constituted. No other election is known to the constitution, and when it provides that the legislature may divert the maner in which an officer shall be elected, it simply empowers the legislature to provide the details for the holding of such election. The court, therefore, unanimously held the law invalid.

Lansing Bank Sensation.

The latest sensation in the bank troubles of Lansing is the arrest of Cashier Nelson Bradley, of the Central Michigan Savings bank. He is charged with making a false report of the condition of the bank, the maximum penalty for which offense is 20 years in state's prison. When the bank was closed in April last State Bank Commissioner Sherwood asked for a special report. This was soon prepared. It told a rather flattering story of the bank's affairs, and Mr. Sherwood felt it his duty to investigate. He found that the amount of rediscounted paper, which Bradley fixed at $43,857.39, should have been $160,000. Overdrafts were reported at $40,000.48, instead of $81,240.15, as they should have been.

Receiver Stone makes still more damaging charges. If what he says is true, Bradley has been guilty of even a worse offense. Mr. Stone charges that during the past nine years he has misapplied something like $52,000 to his own use and benefit. The alleged modus operandi was to credit the interest and exchange account of the bank to his own account and make investments in his own name. Since the bank has closed he has made good enough of this to reduce the shortage to $42,000.

Nelson Bradley has been a resident of Lansing for nearly 20 years. He became cashier 14 years ago. He entered that city almost without a cent, and is now rated at something like $200,000. He was most assiduous in attending to his duty, being at the bank early and late, and everybody had the utmost confidence in him.

Three Deaths in a Burning Wreck.

Three trainmen met a horrible death on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad at Hamburg Junction. A north bound freight train jumped the track and the engine sunk in a sink hole. A coal and oil car immediately back of the tender caught fire and two of the victims were burned to death in the flames from these. The dead are: J. H. Bealieu, engineer; George Roberts, fireman; Thomas Mulligan, brakeman. All were married and lived in Owosso.

The engine was completely capsized in a ditch, two oil tanks were piled on the engine and three cars of coal on top of the latter and the wreck took fire in a flash. The bodies of the fireman and engineer were burned to ashes. Three men who were in the caboose at the time of the accident were not hurt. The track was through a tamarack swamp and had recently been raised six or eight feet. The weight of the new dirt and the freight train sunk the track three feet or more. All trains have had orders for the past month not to exceed ten miles per hour in running over this spot. Engine 36 was running up grade at a slow rate when the accident occurred.

The fire was intense for a while. An attempt was made to reach the buried men before the fire caught them, but the heat was so intense that the rescuers were driven away.

Business Man Suicides.

John W. Button, member of the firm of Button & Company, leading dry goods merchants and a prominent young business man, committed suicide at his home at Saginaw. He had left the store saying that he intended to settle up some private bills and did not return again. But he went to his home in a coupe, accompanied by his wife. He lay down on the lounge immediately on entering and while his wife went into the hall to place his hat and coat on the rack he shot himself through the head. He fell with the wounded side of his head downward and expired immediately. Button was 37 years old and had lived in Saginaw 21 years.

No cause is known except that he had been despondent for some time over business matters. His domestic relations were pleasant, having a devoted wife and a charming home.

Shot Himself for Love.

Melvin Kelly, aged thirty years, a Grand Rapids brass burnisher, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a shot gun. The wound will probably prove fatal. It is a case of unrequited love.

Suicide—An Unhappy Home.

Kent Seaman, a farmer living near Sparta, ten miles north of Grand Rapids, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Domestic trouble was the cause of it.

The Keeley institute at Benton Harbor has a woman's auxiliary.

In a small smashup on the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern, south of Oxford, several cars were smashed, several ditched and the conductor and brakeman injured. It was caused by the train breaking apart and the second part running into the first.

Many Girls Injured.

Over 20 feet of floor space in the second story of the Central Publishing house of the Seventh Day Adventists, Battle Creek, fell with a crash into the folding room below where forty girls were at work. On the floor that gave way were piled stacks of unbound books which fell with the floor on to the heads of the girls. Four of them were injured, three slightly, and one, Miss Ray Ravits, seriously. She was badly cut and bruised about the head and upper portion of her body.

Woman Burglar Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Alice Church, the well known Tecumseh woman who was captured while burglarizing Editor Stacey's residence, pleaded guilty of the charge in the circuit court at Adrian. Her daughter and accomplice refused to plead, and was sent back to jail to await trial.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Charles Marine, aged 16 years, of Howard City, had the top of his head kicked off by a horse and will die.

Willie Washington, aged but 17 years, committed a bold robbery at Mrs. Johanna Laurenz's grocery at Saginaw. He was captured.

The Calumet & Hecla company has posted notice of a 10 per cent cut in miners' wages beginning November 1. No kick will be made.

The Grand Haven shipyard is infested with ghosts. Citizens are arming themselves, but the ghosts always escape from them and flee away in a phantom ship.

A West Bay City burglar was about to place a chloroform rag on the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Wright Godfrey, when Mrs. Godfrey became aroused, scaring the intruder away.

Two Stockbridge farmers sold $900 worth of apples this fall for first-class prices and say it is all due to the fact that they used a spray upon the trees to kill worms at the proper time.

George Roe, 30 years of age, of Union City, was arrested on a charge of brutally beating his mother. There was talk of giving him a coat of tar and feathers when the assault became known.

The Michigan fire insurance agents have decided to raise rates on Nov. 1 and to enforce the 80 per cent co-insurance clause. In many towns the increased rate will make a substantial difference.

While at work siding cars in the Michigan Central yards at Lapeer, Brakeman Will Williams, of that place, was caught between two cars and his abdomen crushed. He was taken up insensible and can scarcely recover.

George Russell, who lived near Muskegon, came home drunk at three o'clock in the morning, and his wife gave him a sound lecture. The lecture broke his heart and he committed suicide.

The St. Clair River Railroad company has filed articles of association. The road, which is to run from Port Huron to Marysville, St. Clair and Marine City will use electricity as motive power.

The Gallagher brothers, living near Chesaning, went into town carrying shot guns, with which they covered two cowering men. They had caught the fellows stealing their buggy and arrested them in true wild west style. The thieves are in jail.

C. R. Mickham, a Lamont, Ont., merchant, died at Grand Rapids at his son's residence, from the kick of a horse. Mr. Mickham was the complainant and chief witness against Rev. C. S. Cutler, who was to have been tried before the presiding elder for alleged financial irregularities.

The body of an old peddler named Edward Patterson was found floating in the river at Bay City. The old man lived in Essexville, where he made his home with a daughter. A year ago he lost his house and lot through a mortgage foreclosure. This preyed upon his mind so that he became disheartened and concluded to suicide. Patterson was 65 years of age, and left a widow and two married daughters.

Ex-Banker Oscar P. Bills, of Tecumseh, is not guilty of embezzling $2,000 worth of bonds from Supervisor Ed. Gibbs. So a jury decided after having the case under consideration three hours and a half. Gibbs' lack of memory concerning a Saginaw bond is the alleged cause of the verdict. He could not remember what disposition had been made of it until after he spent a day at home looking up the matter, and the cross-examination was so conducted as to make the most of the incident.

The entire family of Irving Abbott, of Pinckney, were poisoned in some way at breakfast and the affair was a mystery for a time, but has now been cleared up. An insane sister of Mrs. Abbott put London purple in the tea kettle the night before, and in making the coffee for an early breakfast Mrs. Abbott did not notice the changed color of the water. The same person put some of the poison in the tea of Mrs. George Love, her mother, but Mrs. Love recovered. All the Abbotts were very sick, but none of them are expected to die.

Our Largest Battleship Launched.

The new battleship Oregon was launched at San Francisco. The Oregon is what is technically known as a sea-going coast line battleship, and is the most powerful ship in the United States navy. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 348 feet; load water line, 320 feet; breadth, 69 feet 3 inches; draught, 24 feet. She will have a maximum speed of sixteen and two-tenths knots and will carry a crew of 460 men. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is $4,000,000. The armament consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles, two 16-pounders and six one-pounder rapid firing guns, two Gatlings and six torpedo tubes. The 13-inch and 8-inch guns are mounted in turrets.

The Oregon's armor is very heavy. There is a belt of steel 18 inches thick from three feet above the load water line to four and a half feet below it. Above this belt is another five inches thick extending to the main deck. From the ends of the 18-inch belt to the extremities of the ship is a protective deck three inches thick, and another armored deck two and three-quarter inches thick. There is also a complete system of coal protection, cellular subdivision and gun shields. Under the engines and boilers are four bottoms, and double bottoms elsewhere.

The old liberty bell is to be placed in a glass case in Independence hall, Philadelphia. It has been badly mutilated by relic hunters.

The stove foundry in the state penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., burned entailing a loss of $200,000 upon the prison contractors and $80,000 upon the state.

Starvation is staring hundreds on the Cherokee strip in the face. Hundreds of people are already destitute and will have to depend upon their neighbors for sustenance.

Mr. Hicks, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House to prevent the suspension of any pension unless it can be shown the pension was obtained by fraud or perjury.

Some villain sent three large small-pox scabs from Muncie, Ind., to the marshal of Celina, O. The letter having been handled by several people in transit has probably spread much contagion.

Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of ex-United States Attorney-General Garland, committed suicide at her home in Washington by shooting herself. She was 34 years old and thought to have been insane at the time.

MAYOR ASSASSINATED.

CITY OF CHICAGO LOSES HER CHIEF EXECUTIVE

At the Hands of a Crank Who Claimed Mayor Harrison Had Broken a Promise —The World's Fair in Mourning.

Another crazy crank has done his deadly work, and Carter H. Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago and one of the best known men of the west, is dead.

The terrible deed was committed in the mayor's own home. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening the doorbell rang, and when Mary Hansen, the domestic, opened the door she was confronted by a man about five feet five inches tall, smooth shaven, his rather clean cut features lit up by a pair of dark eyes.

"Is Mr. Harrison in?" asked the man in a quiet, pleasant voice.

"Yes, sir," responded the girl, as she threw the door wider open to permit his entrance.

"I would like to see him, please," said the man, as he walked toward the back end of the hall. Mr. Harrison was in the dining-room which opens into the rear end of the hall. Hearing the man ask for him he rose, and stepping into the hall walked toward the fellow who by the time he caught sight of Mr. Harrison had advanced about 10 feet from the doorway. Without saying a word he drew his revolver and commenced to fire. He pulled the trigger but three times, and every bullet hit the mark. One ball shattered Mr. Harrison's left hand, another passed into the right side of the abdomen, making a wound that would have been mortal in a few days, the third bullet entered the chest slightly above the heart. This wound was the immediate cause of death. As soon as the murderer began to fire Mr. Harrison turned and walked rapidly toward the dining-room. He walked through the door, across the dining-room and passed into a butler's pantry opening off the room where he fell to the floor.

The murderer replaced the revolver in his pocket and deliberately turned to walk out when Mr. Harrison's private coachman who had entered a rear door just as the shooting occurred rushed into the hall and fired two quick shots at him, but missed both times. William Preston Harrison came running down the stairs, neighbors and passersby hurried into the house to see what the trouble was and the villain escaped in the confusion which reigned for the next few minutes. Mr. Harrison was carried into another room and placed on a couch by neighbors and friends. "I'm shot in the heart and I'm a dead man," said the wounded man. Mr. Harrison sank rapidly and in 20 minutes after receiving the shots he was dead. Miss Anna Howard, of New Orleans, to whom Mayor Harrison was to be married in a few days was in the house at the time and her grief was most pitiable.

When young Harrison came running down stairs to learn the cause of the shooting he passed a burglar alarm. He reached out his hand and turned in an alarm, and a moment later a patrol wagon filled with officers from Lake Street station, about a third of a mile distant, was dashing toward the mayor's home. By the time the officers arrived all trace of the murderer had been lost, and, even before the mayor had breathed his last officers from every station in the city were on the outlook for the small, smooth-shaved man, 25 years of age.

About half an hour after the shooting Sergeant Frank McDonald was standing in the office of the Desplains Street station. Every available officer had already been hurried out to work on the case and Sergeant McDonald was preparing to follow. The door was pushed gently open and in walked a small, smooth-shaven man, poorly dressed, and carrying a revolver in his hand. He shook like a man with the palsy. His face was white and drawn, great drops of perspiration chased each other down his face, and his tottering limbs seemed scarcely able to hold him upright. He walked up to McDonald, who is a powerful fellow, six feet tall, and looking him straight in the eyes, said: "I did it!"

"Did what?" said the officer, as he laid one hand on the fellow's shoulder and with the other quietly took the revolver.

"I shot Mayor Harrison, and that's what I shot him with," was the reply, as he made a motion with his hand toward the revolver. From that instant he was a prisoner. After considerable questioning the fellow's story was obtained. It was simply that his name was Eugene Patrick Prendergast, a paper carrier, who declared that Mayor Harrison had promised to make him corporation counsel and had not kept his word. This, he said, was his only reason for committing the crime.

Close of the World's Fair.

The official life of the World's Fair has ended. The closing evening was to have been one of gayety and dazzling brilliancy, but the death of Mayor Harrison changed all that. The meeting at Festival Hall during the afternoon was brief. The audience was detained just long enough to hear an earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Burrows, a few explanatory remarks regarding the change of program by President Palmer, the reading of an appropriate speech by President Higinbotham, and the resolutions concerning Carter Harrison's untimely end. These resolutions were read by Mr. Higinbotham, who began in a clear, firm voice which grew husky and trembled with deep emotion before he had half concluded. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Higinbotham had long been associated.

The fair was declared closed by Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, president of the national commission.

Isolation of Consumptives.

Washington special: United States Consul Courtney Hixson at Foochow, China, observing the decrease of consumption through the Amick treatment is supplying the American colony as well as the Chinese with the free medicines obtained from the generous Cincinnati discoverer. No governmental action will be taken towards isolating consumptives until the regular session.

The sanitary authorities of Chicago aroused by recent editorials on the Amick cure and the infectiousness of the disease are debating how best to isolate consumptives. The Post says: "Consumption is placed by Michigan in the same category as small-pox and it will be similarly quarantined. Let Illinois fall in line at once."

The proposed state legislation in Colorado isolating both resident consumptives and those going there has led to the incorporation of institutions for their care. The Denver Sanitarium company opened their last week to the patients of all physicians and combines isolation with the Amick treatment which each consumptive is given opportunity of testing with medicines furnished these physicians by the Cincinnati doctor without cost. The Boston company for the colonization in Colorado of isolated consumptives has applied to the state land commissioner for two sections of land which will give out of door occupation.

Head Crushed Under Logs.

Charles Cates, aged forty years, employed in Eastman's camp in Gladwin county, was instantly killed while skidding logs by a number of them rolling upon his head, crushing it to pulp. He was a single man and had worked for the firm for some years.

Sir John Abbot Dead.

Montreal special: Sir John Abbot, ex-premier of Canada, died in this city. His end was peaceful.

Unemployed laboring men met in Grand Rapids and petitioned for a special session of the legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Sixty-eighth day.—Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on judiciary, reciting the fact that a difference of opinion exists as to the legal effect of the repeal of a part of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, by the passage of the act of July 14, 1890, some persons maintaining that the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 is still the law of the land. It, therefore, directs the committee on judiciary to investigate and report on the question at its earliest convenience. The following House joint resolution was agreed to: "Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the acknowledgements of the government and people of the United States be tendered to the various foreign governments of the world that have so generously and effectively co-operated in the quadro-centennial exposition held in Chicago in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to each foreign government that has participated in said exposition the acknowledgement of Congress for its contribution." When the repeal bill was taken up Messrs. Stewart, Pugh and Jones spoke in opposition to it. HOUSE.—But little of interest was done before the debate on the bankruptcy bill was resumed. Mr. Lane, of Illinois, took the floor in opposition to the measure. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who led the filibuster against the bill in the last Congress, made a strong speech against the measure. Pending further debate the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Sixty-ninth day.—Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the bill making appropriations for certain urgent deficiencies for the present fiscal year. The repeal bill debate occupied the remainder of the day with no interesting features. HOUSE.—The death of the House chaplain, Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, of Maryland, was spoken of feelingly and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, offered the resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That the House had heard with profound sorrow of the death of Chaplain Haddaway, and as a mark of respect that the speaker appoint seven members to attend the funeral service. The discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed and Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], opposed the bill. Mr. Warner of New York supported the bill. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania spoke in favor of the bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Seventieth day.—The beginning of the end of the debate upon the bill to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law. Mr. Cullom of Illinois offered a joint resolution to transfer the navy department exhibit at the World's Fair—the battleship Illinois—to the naval militia of Illinois. A bill was passed to aid the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota to support schools of mines allowing to each state 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands within the state, but not to exceed $12,000 a year. The consideration of the repeal bill was resumed, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones occupied the floor for several hours, and when the latter concluded Mr. Voorhees asked for a vote on the pending amendment, which the vice-president stated to be on the amendment of the senator from Kansas Mr. Peffer. The amendment was to revive, with some slight exceptions, the coinage act of 1837, and provided for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Peffer said he was not ready to vote on the amendment and proceeded to declare that despite published reports he and his colleagues were not ready to surrender the fight. The question was then put on the amendment and it was rejected—yeas [illegible]; nays [illegible]. Mr. Voorhees then moved that the substitute reported by the finance committee for the House bill be adopted and the yeas and nays were taken and by a vote of yeas [illegible], nays [illegible] the substitute was agreed to. Mr. Perkins, Rep., Cal., then offered an amendment which provides for the coinage of American silver at the existing ratio, with a seniorage charge of 20 per cent. There is to be appointed a commission of five monetary experts the members whereof shall not be otherwise connected with the government, whose duty it shall be to keep Congress and the executive advised on all necessary matters relating to the currency. Mr. Stewart spoke of the change in sentiment on the part of Voorhees, Gordon, Ransom, Hill, Mills, Turpie and Squire on the silver question, who last spring voted for free coinage and now voted against it. Mr. Teller, Rep., Col., spoke with great bitterness of the desertion of the cause of silver by Republican senators. He said the present controversy ought to have been settled by a concession to the advocates of silver. "To me this is the most terrible moment of my legislative life," said Mr. Teller with much feeling. "To me it brings more fear than any other since I entered public life. I fear that we are entering upon a financial system from which there is absolutely no escape, Mr. President. I am not a pessimist; I never have been. I am an optimist. I have never seen disaster and distress growing out of policies simply because they did not meet my approval. I have had faith in the American people." Here Mr. Teller's voice choked and tears came to his eyes. He spoke impressively and was accorded the undivided attention of every senator and the large audience in the galleries. "I cannot contemplate this condition of things without absolute terror. It strikes to my very soul and I want to enter this as a warning to the American people, that if they do not resist they will enter upon a system of industrial slavery that will be the worst known to the human race." At Mr. Teller's conclusion a recess was taken. HOUSE.—Mr. Weadock, of Michigan made a sensational statement affecting the title of William S. Linton, of Michigan to his seat in the House. It was in the form of a memorial from ex-Representative Youmans, who was a candidate against Mr. Linton. The petition asserted that Mr. Linton's election was neither legal or valid. It asks for a committee to investigate the whole question which involves the determination of the existence and animus of an un-American, illegal and traitorous organization, which in Michigan has gone to the length of procuring arms. The organization exists in several states. It is particularly offensive in Michigan. There its machinations have caused a reign of terror. "Name the organization," cried a dozen voices. "It is known as the American Protective Association," replied Mr. Weadock. The matter was allowed to go over. A resolution was reported back from the banking and currency committee calling for information as to the state bank tax law recently introduced. Some of the friends of the repeal of the state bank tax thought they saw in this resolution an attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of the measure. A quorum not being present the resolution went over.

SENATE.—Seventy-first day.—The urgent deficiency bill was passed as was the resolution of the previous day to transfer the model battleship Illinois at the World's Fair to the Illinois naval militia for an armory. The repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Wolcott, Rep., Col., addressed the Senate. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Gorman then had a lengthy discussion of the party phases of the bill and the present debate. Mr. Shoup, of Idaho, predicted disaster if the bill passed. Mr. Stewart offered a substitute to the Perkins amendment, but it was lost. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, offered the Bland-Allison law as a proviso to the repeal bill; rejected. Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment to coin the bullion in the treasury; rejected. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment for conference of all American states to fix a uniform silver coin, and when all the countries agreed upon such a coin and opened their mints to the free coinage of silver, the United States should do the same; rejected. Senator Squire offered an amendment providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause the coinage of $2,000,000 per month, the treasury to retain the seigniorage, the issue of $200,000,000 three-year 2 per cent bonds, authorizing national banks to issue full amount of circulation for bonds deposited; rejected. Senator Peffer offered an amendment for the issue of notes to the amount of $50,000,000 of the same character as treasury notes under the Sherman law; rejected. Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment for free silver; rejected. Mr. Peffer offered an amendment declaring that every dollar was equal to every other dollar; rejected. The amendments were disposed of and the bill was reported to the Senate and the amendment being the Voorhees bill to the Wilson House bill. It was agreed to. HOUSE—No session.

ARE WE TO HELP BRAZIL?

A Secret Treaty Alleged to Have Been Made by the U. S. to Help Down Rebels.

Cable from Rio De Janeiro: It is stated that a secret treaty between the United States and Brazil has been signed. This treaty is said to be in addition to the commercial treaty of 1891, and is said to involve United States support of Brazil if the latter country asks for such support. It is also understood that the United States is pledged to support the Brazilian government in the event of any attempt being made to restore the monarchy. The rebel movement at Bahia is believed to have been influenced by the monarchists with whom Admiral Mello might ultimately join issue. In this case, it is said, the intervention of the United States would be justified.

Washington special: The state department this afternoon denied that the United States had entered into a treaty with Brazil pledging our support to that country in event of an attempt being made to restore a monarchy there.

The New Home Sewing Machine company gets the World's Fair medal. The New Home Sewing Machine company received the highest award at the World's Fair, both on machine and work. All points claimed were practically granted.—Chicago Herald.

The question of a legation home for Mgr. Satolli is now definitely and absolutely settled, the formal transfer of the old home of Senator Stephen A. Douglas and the late Justice Bradley, at Washington, to the papal legate having been made. The price paid was $35,000.

A party in command of Capt. Kingston have sailed from Philadelphia to New Orleans in three small boats. At the latter place the party will board the larger boat and sail around Cape Horn, through the Pacific and into the Artic ocean 206 miles north of the point reached by the Jeannette.

REPEAL BILL PASSED.

THE PURCHASING CLAUSE OF THE SHERMAN LAW

Killed by the Passage of the Voorhees Bill of Repeal—An Interesting Account of Closing Scenes.

SENATE.—Seventy-second day.—The purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law is unconditionally repealed. The history of the closing scenes of the long fight in the Senate may prove of interest. The closing day of the great struggle was one of intense excitement. The galleries were packed to the doors, every seat in the Senate was occupied, and the walls were lined with Representatives from the lower branch of Congress. The aegis of senatorial courtesy was no protection in the last moments. Gray-haired men, inflamed by the very passions that always characterize the close of a bitter contest, did not spare each other. The Democrats were hot and angry at the desertion of some of their colleagues that made their defeat possible, the Populists admonished the Senate that the doom of the old parties, but there was something tragically pathetic in the despairing cry of the silver senators. It meant they said, ruin and destruction and desolation to the silver-producing states. Senator Jones, with an emphasis that will never be forgotten by those who heard him, warned those about him that the end of the fight marked out the beginning of the battle that would be waged before the people. Senator Stewart had the last word.

There were [illegible] senators present when the roll was called. The debate was taken up without delay. Mr. Dixon, of Virginia and Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania defined their positions. Mr. [illegible], of Oregon, then addressed the Senate. The situation seemed to him to be a very lamentable one, one of which he could speak only with pain, and which he could contemplate only with serious apprehensions for the future welfare of the country. Mr. Morgan said the passage of the bill would be an irrevocable surrender to the demands of the most corrupt, insolent and overbearing corporations. Mr. [illegible], Dem., Miss., followed. He expressed his sympathy with the people of the silver states, and said no czar or kaiser would desolate an insurrectionary province as Congress was about to desolate the silver states of the west. He argued that the seigniorage in the treasury should be coined and ridiculed the business method which would allow this vast sum of [illegible] to lie in the treasury and then sell bonds to secure gold. Mr. Cockrell reviewed the history of the repeal bill in the House and the Senate. Mr. Carey, Rep., Wyo., defended his position on the repeal bill and precipitated a rather acrimonious personal discussion between himself and Senator Wolcott, Washburn, Harris and Teller. At 5:10 p. m. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to the repeal bill reducing the gold in gold coins 20 per cent; rejected. Mr. Pasco offered his amendment for the free coinage of silver with a seigniorage charge, to be based upon the market price of silver; rejected. General debate was then resumed and Mr. Jones of Nevada took the floor to conclude his speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, made an unsuccessful attempt to force an adjournment. Mr. Peffer of Kansas followed Mr. Jones and concluded at [illegible], and Senator Harris spoke ten minutes, and was followed by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, who concluded at [illegible]. His last words were: "Let the vote be taken. We will abide by the result." The vice-President then put the question on the engrossment of the Voorhees amendment to the House bill and third reading of the bill which was agreed to without division. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended. The vote resulted, 43 yeas, 32 nays. At 7:30 p. m. the senate adjourned and in five minutes the Senate chamber was deserted. The end was reached at the conclusion of a continuous session of 18 days, after 61 days of debate, during which five volumes of the Congressional record had been filled with speeches amounting in the aggregate to about 20,000,000 words.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hunter, of Illinois, offered the following resolution which was passed: Resolved that the House has heard with astonishment and profound sorrow of the violent death of Carter H. Harrison, mayor of the city of Chicago, and a former member of this body; that this resolution be published in the Record, and that an engrossed copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased. A bill to consolidate bidding and contracting for supplies for the government departments in Washington was passed. This will save the government $[illegible] per annum. Mr. Weadock of Michigan then presented the resolution and memorial of which he spoke previously relating to the alleged frauds of the A. P. A. in the Sixth district of Michigan, involving the right of Mr. Linton to his seat. The resolution and memorial were referred to the committee on elections. Mr. Linton the member against whom the memorial was directed rising to a question of privilege challenged full fair and free investigation, and gave notice that he would in the near future ask to be heard in his own defense.

The World's Fair Finances.

The total paid attendance at the World's Fair from the opening day was 21,458,910, divided as follows: May, 1,050,037; June, 2,675,113; July, 2,760,263; August, 3,515,493; September, 4,658,902; October, 6,799,102. The total admissions on passes, of all kinds, has been 5,953,818.

When Chairman Peck of the finance committee figured up with Treasurer Seeberger he found the exposition had a balance on hand of nearly $2,750,000. Of this sum nearly $1,500,000 is in souvenir coins counted at their face value of 50 cents each.

Altogether the treasury has received over $14,000,000 since the first day of May from gate receipts, concessions and incidental sources of revenue. Up to and including the closing day the stockholders have a prospect of between 15 to 20 per cent on their subscriptions.

Married in the Ferris Wheel.

James D. Hutchinson and Miss Lottie Zickler from Waukegan, Ill., secured a marriage license at Chicago and took passage on the Ferris wheel at the World's Fair. When at the top the wheel was stopped and the couple married 250 feet high in the air. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. Hartman, of Waukegan.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$4 00	to	$4 50
Hogs	6 05		6 10
Sheep	2 00		3 50
Lambs	3 00		3 75
Wheat—Red spot No 2	64¾		65
White spot No 1	63		64
Corn—No 2 spot	40¼		40½
No 2 yellow	41		41½
Oats—No 2 white spot	31¼		31¾
Rye	48		48
Hay—No 1 timothy	11 00		12 00
Potatoes per bu	45		55
Butter—Dairy per lb	23		25
Creamery per lb	28		30
Eggs per doz	18½		19½
Live poultry—Fowls	6		7
Chickens per lb	8		9
Ducks	7		8
Turkeys	8		9

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$4 80	to	$5 40
Common	3 50		3 75
Sheep—Mixed	2 50		4 25
Lambs	3 00		4 60
Hogs—Mixed	6 00		6 25
Wheat—No 2 red	64		64
Corn No 2	37¾		38¼
Oats	28		28
Rye	47½		47¾
Mess Pork per bbl	17 50		17 75
Lard per cwt	10 10		10 15

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$3 95	to	$5 00
Hogs	6 50		7 00
Sheep—Good to choice	2 50		3 50
Lambs	2 75		4 00
Wheat—No 2 red	70		70
Corn No 2 white	46¼		47
Oats	33¼		33¾

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York, October 30.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade: Port is in sight after a long and stormy voyage, and the prospect of a speedy end of the struggle over repeal has brought bright hopes to business. It is still too soon to expect much effect in trade and manufactures, and, though monetary obstacles are to a large extent removed, there still remain other legislative questions which create uncertainty. Wheat rose 2c; corn declined ½c with better reports of yield; coffee declined 3-16c; pork products made only slight gains, and cotton fell ⅛c. As yet there is seen only a continuance of the faint and slow increase in distribution of products, which has been noticed for some weeks. Nor does even this gradual revival in demand extend to all branches. It is hoped that monetary ease and security may encourage railroad extensions and improvements and more architectural work, but the shrinkage in demand is not wholly due to the state of money markets. The number and magnitude of failures decreased less than has been expected. This week there have been 332 failures in the United States, against 187 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 20 last year.

Took His Secret With Him.

Charles Martin, a civil engineer of wide reputation, died at Bay City. Martin was an Englishman and was connected with many leading engineering feats in England and Canada. Since residing in Bay City he had been at work on a street car motor, the propelling power for which was generated from ammonia. He claimed that the success of his invention was assured and that he would revolutionize the street railway business.

The Ferris wheel will not be removed to New York at present, but will remain in the Midway Plaisance.

ROSE IN HARD LUCK.

The Big Dog Made the Mistake of Not Knowing It Was Loaded.

A sample rat-trap was in a drug-store in Lewiston, Maine, a few days ago, waiting for a customer. It was a new-fangled rat-trap which some one had left there for fun or sale, or to be called for.

The trap was set and was in the open shop, where it could be seen. About 10:30 o'clock a big dog came in with a little girl, or vice versa, although the dog was bigger than the girl. The little girl bought something and the proprietor was tying up the package, while the dog went prowling around after the manner of dogs and was in a moment forgot.

"Please, thir, has you got any car—"

Just then "Whoop la! Rip-p-p, s-a-t-boomah, Ki-yi-yi," out came the dog with about seven inches of tongue protruding, to which dangled a rat-trap, full size, hanging to the tongue with a fifty light dynamo grip. In an instant there was fun in the apothecary shop. You have seen a dog fight with eleven dogs in it? No? Well, maybe you have seen a rooster with his head cut off? No? Then you haven't any idea the way this dog did up the drug store. Why, he fairly owned it. Over the boxes, in behind the counter, out again, seven laps around the stove, three trips into the back shop, kicking up his heels until the dust flew, knocking over bottles, opening up cases of last year's almanacs, howling like a calliope, clanking like a threshing machine. For about two minutes they gave him full swing. The clerk tried to corner him, but it was no use.

"Bothe! Bothe!" cried the little girl, but Bose didn't know her. He regarded her as an utter stranger. He had a nearer and closer attachment than any mere family affair. He had too much business to bother with little girls. He was too much "in it" to waste his time in responding to mere friendly calls. Twice he dashed at the door, but it was shut, and the proprietor didn't want to lose his trap.

"He'll run a week," said a man who was climbing into a chair in order to give the dog more room.

"Chloroform him," said the newspaper man from behind the soda fountain.

"Give him a dose of fly powder," shouted the clerk.

"Snap!" The dog had stopped suddenly, had shaken his head and the trap had been flung three feet away, taking with it a dainty morsel of his tongue.

"Poor Bothe," said the little girl, as she opened the door, but Bose never even wagged his tail as with one despairing look at the interior of the store so that he could remember it next time, he fled like a wild, whooping, demoniac witch on a broom stick down Lisbon street. And he may be going yet.

WAS AFRAID OF SHARPERS.

The Old Man Had Been Warned and Was Extra Cautious.

The old fellow had come to Chicago to see the world's fair, but he was inclined to be suspicious and cautious. He had gone to the little hotel that he had been told to go to, but he eyed everyone about it with more or less suspicion. He had settled down to read a paper when a clerk approached him and asked:

"Are you Jacob Wilder?"

"Hey?" he said, instantly on the alert.

"Are you Jacob Wilder?"

"Want me to play kyards or somethin'?" he asked.

"No. I simply want to know——"

"I writ my name in that there book once," he interrupted, "an' I won't sign nothin' else."

"I don't want you to sign anything."

"I reckon you're goin' to tell em me'n your father was old friends."

"No, I'm not," replied the exasperated clerk, "but you're Jacob Wilder. I have a letter for you."

The old man shook his head doubtfully.

"John—that's my son, you know," he said, slowly, "didn't tell me nothin' about any scheme o' that sort. I reckon you'd better hang onto the letter, mister. I ain't takin' no chances of bunko or flim flam."

"Maybe it's from your son," persisted the clerk.

"That's so. Mebbe it is," he said, scratching his head. "Well, jest you lay it down on the table an' I'll take a look at it, but I ain't a touchin' of it till I see what it is."

He took a look at the address and then picked up the letter.

"It's John's writin'," he said, "an' I reckon it's all right, but don't you take none o' my letters out o' the post office again. Jest you tell the postmaster to lay 'em to one side an' I'll call for 'em myself every day reg'lar till I go back."

A Gentle Reproof.

Mr. N. Peck stood beaming on the wife of his bosom with most exasperating complacency. He kept it up so persistently that she stopped her lecture to ask him what he was grinning about.

"I was just thinking, my dear," the patient man replied, "what a valuable acquisition you would be to the Board of Lady Managers."

Small French Farms.

On French farms from thirteen to fifteen acres is the smallest territory on which a man can live without some other work. Those who have less eke out their income with job work. So soon as a laborer saves some money he buys land at about $200 an acre.

New Orleans a City of Rats.

There is one peculiarity about New Orleans—it is a city of rats. New Orleans is below the river bed, and it is at all times low and damp. The city is not clean, and large wharf rats, multiplying in the business portion of the city, swarm in droves.

Stereotyped Plates.

Curved stereotyped plates were invented in 1815, but were little used for half a century after that date. Since 1865 they have come into general employment in every newspaper office in the country whose edition is printed on a fast steam press.

If His Honor Would Wait.

"Ten dollars!" roared the judge.

"No money," replied the prisoner.

"Ten days!" cried his honor.

"I haven't 'em now," replied the prisoner. "But if your honor will wait a fortnight I shall have some in."—Harper's Bazar.

The Way They Act.

"I hear you are learning the typewriter. What kind have you?"

"I think it must be Russian, from the spelling I turn out on it."

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Onward! Improvement! Progress! Still advancing! Ever advancing! A larger and broader field for our agents! Universal success attends every worker! Never heretofore have agents made money so fast. We cover the broad field of the people's wants in such a comprehensive manner, and require of them such a small and moderate outlay of money, that the natural result is a grand rush of business for every agent, and therefore the largest profits ever known in the agency business.

Our Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush Photograph Album. Grand profits for every worker! Sells at sight wherever it is shown. It is of the extreme largest size—11 inches long, 9 inches wide and about 4 inches thick. Room for an immense number of cabinet, panel and card photographs. The inside of each album is most artistic and beautiful, ornamented with lovely Primroses; in short, the inside is an exquisite floral bower. Such albums have been selling for as much as $10 each, and when a person got one of this class for from $5 to $7 it was thought a bargain to be proud of. Our agents sell this Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush Album, to the public for only $2 each. The people are pleased and orders come in rapidly on all sides. It appeals to them as though they were purchasing a $5 or $10 gold piece for only $2. The people snap them up like hot cakes in a hungry crowd. Any one, without experience, can readily and rapidly take hundreds of orders and make hundreds of dollars.

Our Terms to Agents are the Most Liberal Ever [illegible]

Above is a picture of WILLIAM H. HARRISON [illegible], [illegible] from a photograph [illegible]. "I want [illegible] form [illegible] I have an agency for E. C. ALLEN & CO.'s Albums [illegible], and often make twenty dollars a day." [illegible] is making a fortune at work for [illegible]. Hundreds of others are doing the same. Hundreds of others are doing just as well. Now is the time. The business will reward every worker royally.

to make great sums of money. We want a new agents at once. Now is the time while the field is new. No room to explain all here, BUT TO THOSE WHO WRITE, WE WILL SEND FREE A FULL AND CLEAR EXPLANATION SHOWING HOW ALL MENTIONED ABOVE IS POSSIBLE. No one can fail who will but go to work. New beginners reap rich rewards from the very start. The album sells at sight wherever it is shown, and thus new beginners do just about as well as the most experienced agents.

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Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many—we will start you, reader, if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you, in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast.

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Working for our periodicals is well known to be a first-class business. Our periodical agents are a comfortable and contented class, because they not only make a comfortable living but lay up money. Our periodicals are well known as the best dollar a year publications in the world; for this reason, the people want them and readily subscribe. But this is not all. Each subscriber receives free 25 Magnificent Oleographs. Oleographs are the finest and most magnificent pictures in the world that can be afforded by the masses. The people gladly subscribe at sight wherever the magnificent oleographs and magnificent periodicals are shown.

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