THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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THE ram in naval warfare is believed now to be the thing. The scheme is to get the enemy to adopt it and then indulge in fancy maneuvers.

THE American people have no money to give to foreign dukes, but they can give them some valuable advice about manhood and personal independence.

THE decision of the court martial that Admiral Tryon was alone to blame for the Victoria disaster probably ends the case. The dead admiral is not likely to take an appeal.

THE Southern states are torn up over the selection of beautiful damsels to represent them at the Confederate reunion to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Several governors have rashly ventured to make the choice of a state beauty, and have dug their own political graves in doing so.

THIS is the time of the year when adulteration of milk is apt to be almost as disastrous on the life of babyhood as an adult dose of laudanum. The milkman who is found guilty of milk adulteration at this season of the year, when cholera infantum is almost epidemic, is guilty of something more than a misdemeanor.

AN Iowa police judge having declared that the two old cronies "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," shall no longer have standing in his court, it will be in order for dialogue writers to drop Messrs. "Weary Watkins" and "Hungry Higgins" from the funny column. The old land marks are rapidly crumbling to dust.

THOSE presidents of Central and South American republics who start for our world's fair and then get deposed by a revolution before they are fairly out of their countries, should not become discouraged and give up the trip. They should keep right on. They will have a much better time as private citizens than as presidents, and it won't cost them half as much.

A MAN who had himself shipped from New York to Midway plaisance in a box arrived all right, but was immediately, on the opening of the box, arrested by the Columbian guards on a charge of disorderly conduct. The mere accident of birth or the fact of existence is sufficient to constitute a case of disorderly conduct, according to the Columbian idea, apparently.

WITHIN the past few months about a dozen cashiers or ex-cashiers of broken banks have terminated their own existence by shooting or poisoning themselves. Financial ruin and the wreck of a business that has occupied the best years of a man's life are sad disappointments, but the man who kills himself for such distress casts a reflection upon his past life without possibility of future vindication.

THE fact that the Russian government has reduced railway freights on trans-Caspian cotton and Baku petroleum in order that both commodities may compete with the American products in European markets, does not tend to bear out the allegation that "Russia is the natural friend of the United States." Russia is also the most dangerous competitor in European wheat markets this country has.

"ELECTROCUTION" as practiced by the New York state authorities on Murderer Taylor will probably be substituted by the Chinese emperor for the "death of a thousand slices" as a punishment for parricides when he hears of its manifold beauties. The ingenious tortures of the Spanish inquisition weren't "in it" with the ones to which that hapless negro was submitted by the civilized and humane officials of the empire state.

THE statistics of last year's immigration are not encouraging. They show that illiterate, cheap and undesirable immigrants are pouring into the country in numbers that may well arrest public attention. Of the nearly three hundred and fifty thousand landed during the year nearly seventy thousand were Italians, more than fifty thousand adults were unable to read or write and two hundred and ten thousand had less than a hundred dollars apiece.

THE report that a Chicago drummer has been unmercifully beaten by a Virginia mob is very improbable, to say the least. If a Chicago drummer should meet a victorious army he would talk to them until they all retreated in terror. Last summer it is reported that a Chicago drummer met a shark while bathing at a seaside resort. They both looked at each other while a gleam of mutual recognition came over their features. Then the shark blushed and retired.

FOR a century internecine quarrels have been going on in Central America, when not in Costa Rica, in San Salvador or Guatemala or Honduras or Nicaragua. Just now the Nicaraguans are slitting one another's throats. The pirates of the Spanish main were suppressed or exterminated because they preyed on the various people of Christendom; these Central Americans are more or less piratical in nature in that they are forever preying on one another. They need a protectorate, and one, too, that will protect.

THE "abandoned farms" of Massachusetts will soon be nothing more than a tradition. Since the state board of agriculture has been investigating them and seeking purchasers their number has very rapidly decreased, until now there are left less than twenty. The buyers of these farms have come all the way from Florida and Illinois, though the greater part of the purchasers were residents of Massachusetts, and thoroughly familiar with what it would be necessary to do to make their investment profitable.

THE hay crop in England and Western Europe is almost a failure. We have no reason to doubt that all flesh is grass over there, as usual; but as a different variety of grass is needed, American hay is being shipped in unheard-of quantities.

THE news of the destruction of the cranberry crop of Wisconsin has been followed by the report that the New Jersey bogs are in flames. So far there has been no depressing news in regard to turkeys, but no one can tell when it may come.

FROM OUR OWN STATE.

NEWS WHICH WILL INTEREST WOLVERINES.

Gen. W. P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, Well-Known Throughout the State, is Dead. —Mysterious Murder Near Ovid.

Gen. William P. Innes died at his home in Grand Rapids after suffering several months from pneumonia and subsequent complications.

The life of Mr. Innes has been full of work and honor. He is one of the highest Masons in the state, and in the history of the war his name and that of the regiment he commanded will occupy a conspicuous place. He was born 67 years ago in New York, and at the age of 13 became the support of his widowed mother and family. He worked on the Erie railroad as a civil engineer, and in 1853 came to Michigan. He supervised the construction of the D., G. H. & M. railroad, riding on the first engine that arrived at Grand Rapids. He also made the survey for the G. R. & I. up to Mackinaw. When the war broke out Mr. Innes raised the famous regiment of Michigan engineers and mechanics, and was made colonel. The regiment was of great aid to the government in repairing bridges and opening roads.

After the war Col. Innes became, by brevet, Brig.-Gen. Innes. He engaged in the railroad business in the south, at one time being president and general manager of the Nashville & Tennessee. In 1868 he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the insurance and real estate business, and was railroad commissioner under Gov. Begole. As a Mason Col. Innes was widely known. He was for four years grand secretary of the grand lodge and grand chapter, and grand recorder of the grand commandery. In the consistory he had attained the 33d degree. Two years ago he was elected grand master of the grand lodge.

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY HIM.

For That Reason Chas. McCormick Shoots Miss Neil and Then Suicides.

Because his affections were not respected Charles McCormick shot Jeanette Neil at Jackson and then sent a bullet through his own brains. At the home of his cousin, Mrs. John D. Kelly. McCormick met Miss Neil only a short time ago, she being there to assist Mrs. Kelly in preparing for an extended visit at Chicago. McCormick became infatuated with Miss Neil and wanted to marry her. His advances were repelled, however, by the young woman, who told him she did not want to have anything to do with him.

McCormick threatened to shoot Miss Neil, but she supposed he was in jest. The fatal morning he was in his best mood apparently, but suddenly went through the house to the kitchen where Miss Neil was working. Without saying a word he placed a revolver to her face and fired; the bullet entered just below her left eye and lodged in her mouth. She will recover.

McCormick did not wait to see what effect the first shot had, but placed the weapon to his own head and fired again. The ball entered above and in the rear of the right ear, and four hours later he was dead. Both Miss Neil and McCormick were 19 years of age.

Two Escape From Jackson Prison.

Fred Hanley and Charles Justice escaped from the state prison at Jackson in a remarkable manner. Both men were undergoing punishment for infraction of the prison rules. They were handcuffed and "suspended"—that is, their hands were fastened to the grating above their heads, leaving their toes on the floor. They were still in this position and apparently secure when they were fed at noon. But between the hours of 1 and 5 they managed to slip the bracelets. Next they were obliged to pick the locks of two sets of steel doors. This let them into the prison yard, where they were confronted by a wall 25 feet in height. How they scaled this is as much of a mystery as the slipping of the handcuffs and the picking of the locks; but scale it they did, and departed without encountering any one to stay their outward march. One of them left his shoes at the foot of the wall.

Fred Hanley is a 17-year burglar from St. Joseph. Justice was serving a 9-year term for burglary, having been sentenced from Berrien county.

FOREST FIRES.

One Hundred Families Homeless in Alpena County—Still Burning.

For several days forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Ossineke, Alpena county. In spite of every effort the flames continued to creep up toward the clearings, and finally it swept over about twenty farms, burning houses, barns and crops. The fire left nothing but blackened soil in its tracks. The people were driven into Ossineke village, and almost one hundred persons have been rendered homeless. No lives were lost, but it is feared that much stock is destroyed. Ben Kern's saw mill, planing mill and camps were destroyed.

The farmers burned out lose everything—houses, furniture, barns, hay, grain, etc., and their growing crops will be greatly damaged. Fires are also blazing in the woods south of Alpena, and grave fears are entertained that the southwest portion of the city will be burned.

Who Fired the Shot?

Henry Lyvere, aged 63 years, was found dead near his house two miles from Ovid with a bullet hole in his back. The discovery was made by Lyvere's wife and her half-brother, John Lape, who is now under arrest charged with the murder. The affair is shrouded in mystery. Lyvere was a pioneer in that section and owned 80 acres of land. The wife and brother-in-law insist that it was a case of suicide, while neighbors are equally certain that he met his death at the hands of an assassin.

The statements of his wife and her brother, who first found the body in the farm lane 20 rods from the house, with a revolver in one hand and an ax in the other, are conflicting in several important details.

A Remarkable Faith Cure.

About a year ago Mrs. Porter went to the sanitarium at Battle Creek for treatment. She underwent three very dangerous operations several months after, and it was thought that it would be almost a year till she could leave her room. She was utterly unable to walk. A few weeks ago she says she resorted to the faith cure, and after a long prayer she suddenly got out of her bed. Now she can walk many miles a day without any trouble.

Cheboygan members of the M. N. G. are disgusted. They say they were dissatisfied with the way things were conducted at the encampment last year, and this year they will attend simply to keep their company from being disbanded.

The report of the assignee of C. W. Chapin & Company's bank in Stanton shows that the assets amount to $27,295.09; liabilities, $83,547.37. An investigation is threatened by the creditors, who, it is thought, will get 15 or 20 cents on the dollar.

George Beady was an inmate of the Berrien county jail. While the officer ate dinner George attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a suspender. After he had been hanging for a minute, the suspender broke. George was gone so far when the cell was unlocked that it took a couple of hours to bring him back to life.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

A parasite is destroying the grasshopper in the midst of his destruction in Lenawee county.

Mrs. Arthur Crawford, who was burned at Ann Arbor by gasoline while lighting a fire, is dead.

John Sykes disappeared from Paw Paw, and the following day his dead body was found in the river there.

Mrs. Saberloise, seventy years of age, of Grand Rapids, has suddenly been stricken deaf, dumb and blind.

An infant daughter of Charles Roe, of Mendon, fell off a porch, a distance of 20 feet. Her skull was fractured.

Walter, the 14-year-old son of Elder Crippen, of Otisville, fell from a beam in a barn and broke his neck. He died instantly.

Prof. I. W. McKeever, who was prominently connected with Adrian college in its infancy, died at Bunker Hill, Ill., aged 63.

A young Swede named Lars Larsen, employed on the farm of Gen. Peterson, in Newaygo county, committed suicide by hanging.

The barge Mary Pringle, owned by Thos. Currie, of Port Huron, was burned there. The vessel had no cargo. Loss, $11,000; fully insured.

D. C. Yntema, for 16 years superintendent of the St. John's schools, has resigned to accept a position as professor of mathematics and physics at Hope college.

Bert W. Kennedy, of Grand Ledge, was chosen by the congressional Republican caucus as a special messenger for the Republican side of the House of Representatives.

Charles Shank, a Flint colored man, and Mrs. Seth Davis, a white woman, are reported to have eloped. Mrs. Shank has sworn out a warrant for her husband's arrest.

The next meeting of mine superintendents and other officials of the mining industry will be held at Norway in September. It is expected that about 500 will attend.

Dr. Tillison, a half-breed Indian, was arrested at Jackson. He is the man whom Dr. Wm. Woolsey, of Kalamazoo, accused of running away in the night with $4,000.

Col. John H. Michell, of Ionia, will resign his commission as colonel on the staff of Gen. Bowen, and will become a line officer of the newly-organized company at Ionia.

Battle Creek's new city directory gives the city a population of 20,000. During the past year 400 new buildings were constructed and 25 new streets were laid out and graded.

The Kirby-Carpenter Co. has about 60,000,000 feet of lumber piled up at Menominee. The poor condition of the market has not given the concern any chance for good sales.

Miss Maria Bardwell, of Boston, Mass., sister of Benjamin Bates Bardwell, committed suicide in the United States Hotel at New York by shooting herself through the right temple.

The Lady Maccabees at Ashley are at war. During a recent meeting two women differed on a certain question. One of them tried to convince the other of the point by using a stove poker.

Forest fires encroached upon the grounds of the Hackley Park association at Muskegon and burned the arched entrance, which contained the offices. The loss will be about $1,600.

A severe drought is on in Van Buren county. Peaches and all field crops are suffering for want of rain. To make matters worse the wind recently blows cold and withering from the north.

The masons employed on the new Pythian temple at Grand Rapids struck because of the employment of a man under the ban of the union for not paying a fine. The places were all filled with new men.

Frank Moe, of Jackson, who was shot in the back 20 years ago by a prisoner whom he prevented from breaking jail is dead. He had been confined to his home for years and daily had from 10 to 60 fits.

Policeman Ed Gange was shot through the arm by Sidney Meyers at Benton Harbor, while trying to arrest the latter. The officer was not seriously hurt, but Meyers is in jail on a charge of attempted murder.

James Robinson, aged 78 years, a farmer near Grand Rapids, was prostrated by the intense heat and died within an hour. The day was one of the hottest of the season, the mercury marking 90 deg in the shade.

Mayor Thompson, of Ann Arbor, has ordered the chief of police to enforce the law which prevents students and minors from frequenting saloons. If he succeeds, over 2,000 U. of M. boys will have to go thirsty next year.

While Miss Anna Moffat was taking a walk at Roscommon, a revolver was discharged near her. The ball grazed her check, inflicting a flesh wound. No one could be found, and it is not known whether or not the shooting was intentional.

Dr. W. C. Peaslee, of Salt Lake City, who it was feared would die on his way to Cincinnati, O., to place himself under the Amick treatment for consumption at the Cincinnati hospital, reached there almost too weak to speak, but confident of being cured.

D. E. Davis and Henry, aged 19 and 17 respectively, two burglars, attempted to escape from the jail at Evart. They started a fire in their cell, expecting to be set at liberty as soon as the blaze would be discovered. The sheriff fooled them. He handcuffed them together, placed them in another cell and then extinguished the fire.

Mrs. Clara E. Gee, of the dentistry firm of Gee & Crandell, while temporarily insane, caused by worry over the building of a house and the stringency of the money market, jumped into a cistern with suicidal intent and was drowned. She was 35 years of age and leaves an adopted son. She was a successful dentist and had been in the millinery business at Allegan and Hillsdale.

Mary Milton, a 10-year-old colored girl, was criminalty assaulted near Eau Clair by Wm. Lappin, a white man, who had leased a huckleberry swamp four miles east of the town and hired the two Milton girls to pick berries for him. He had taken them home. Leaving the older sister at home he took Mary back on some pretense and the deed was committed about a mile from home. He made good his escape.

Allie Snow, a young girl living at Cadillac, was accidentally shot at Round Lake by Thomas Pickle. Both were members of a party camping at the lake, and went out in a boat. Pickle, who had a shotgun loaded with No. 4 shot, saw some ducks and drew up the gun, which was discharged accidentally, the charge lodging in the back of the girl's head, making a depression in the skull and tearing off the scalp. The girl cannot live.

The second annual convention of the National Railway Postal Clerks' association convened at St. Paul, and will continue for three days.

The London Standard's correspondent at Buda Pesth says the wheat crop in Hungary will be 1,000,000 hundred weight in excess of the estimate and that the quality is excellent.

Ex-Vice President Morton's barn at Ellerslee, near Rhinebeck, N. Y., with chicken houses and outbuildings, together with one hundred head of Guernsey cattle and all farm horses, was destroyed by fire.

ITS SILVER OR BLOOD.

GOV. WAITE, OF COLORADO, AT THE SILVER CONVENTION.

A Hot Set of Resolutions Adopted—Daniel Webster, Blaine, Sherman and Carlisle Quoted as Against a Gold Basis.

The second day of the convention was very warm and interesting. The preliminary speakers were ex-U. S. Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado; ex-U. S. Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Congressman F. G. Newlands, of Nevada; U. S. Senator Allen, of Nevada—who pledged the People's Party to silver; Hon C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; John B. Lemon, of New York—who read a telegram authorizing him to express the sentiments of trades unionists of the American Federation of Labor as in favor of free silver.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, then took the platform, and was greeted with great enthusiasm.

In closing the governor said: "If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands as in other lands, we will meet that issue if it is forced upon us. For it is better, infinitely better, rather than that our liberties should be destroyed by tyranny that is oppressing mankind all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood—yea, blood to the horses' bridles." (Tremendous applause.)

Ex-Congressman Rice Pierce, of Tennessee, wrought the excitement up to fever pitch by his arraignment of President Cleveland for having broken faith with his adherents in the south and west on the silver question.

The report of the resolutions committee was read by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. The preamble to the platform quoted speeches of several famous statesmen as against a gold standard of value. Daniel Webster said gold and silver were the legal standard of value and neither congress nor any state had the authority to fix any other. Hon. James G. Blaine said the destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole rate of value, must have ruinous effects upon all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over other species of property. * * * No power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize. Hon. J. G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, while a member of congress in 1878, said: "According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world (by demonetizing silver) is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consumation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." Senator John Sherman is quoted as saying in the senate in 1869: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. To every person except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer, or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes."

The platform proper was a very searching document. The main features are here given:

1. That their must be no compromise of the silver question. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the soundness of the nation. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinion or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects.

2. We assert that the only remedy for pure metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver at the old ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold. While it will be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion it is sufficient for us to know that a similar case would be immediately made in the price of every kind of property except gold and credits in the civilized world. It would be a shallow selfishness that would deny prosperity to the mining industries at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people.

3. That while the "Sherman act" of July 14, 1890, was a device to prevent the restoration of free coinage and is greatly objectionable because it continues the practical exclusion of silver from the mints and reduces it from a money metal to a commercial commodity; nevertheless its repeal, without the restoration of free coinage, would stop the expansion of our currency required by our growth in population and business, greatly increase the purchasing power of gold, still further breaking down the price of the products of the farmers, laborers, mechanics and the tradesmen, and plunge still further all commerce, business and industry into such depths of wretchedness as to endanger peace, the preservation of free institutions and the very maintenance of civilization. We, therefore, protest against the repeal of the said act of July 14, 1890, except by an act restoring free bi-metallic coinage as existed prior to 1873. We suggest that the maintenance of bi-metallism by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all the silver-using countries.

4. We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the so-called Sherman act of 1890; and in proof thereof we call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold standard world, and we insist upon the execution of the law without evasion so long as it is upon the statute books, and upon the purchase of the full amount of silver each month.

5. That we would call the attention of the people to the fact that in the midst of all the troubles of the time the value of the national bond and the national legal tender money, whether made of gold, silver or paper has not fallen a particle. The distrust is not of the government or its money, but of the banks, which have, as we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in an ill-advised effort to control the action of congress on the silver question and the issue of bonds.

THE BALCONY GAVE WAY

And Four Persons Were Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

A distressing accident occurred at the boat house of the Chelsea Yacht club on Broadway, near the bridge over the Mystic river, Boston, which changed a night of gaiety and enjoyment into one of mourning. Four persons are dead, while some fifteen or more are injured to a greater or less extent.

The club was having a concert and illumination at its quarters in honor of the ladies. All had proceeded pleasantly until shortly before 9 o'clock, when one of the balconies gave way suddenly and most of its occupants were thrown to the pier or float below in indescribable confusion. The rear of the club house has an overhang over the river, and two balconies, one over the other, forty feet in length. Directly beneath the balconies is a large float, and it was this that prevented the entire number of people from falling into the water. The balcony gave way near the center, the bottom sloping in the other direction and slightly outward, forming a sort of chute through which nearly forty of the occupants were precipitated to the float some thirty-five feet below.

The mimic warfare between the red and the blue fleets of the British navy is being carried on in the Irish Sea. Combats between sections of the fleets are of daily occurrence, but nothing specially noteworthy was occurred.

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres, Argentine, show that the revolutionists are gaining ground. They have won the province of San Luis, and the city of Rosario has fallen into their hands. The cities of Laplata and Santa Fe must soon fall. A big battle is expected in the province of Santa Fe, with everything favoring the revolutionists.

THE WHITE METAL.

Silver People Talk of Their Idol at a Big Convention in Chicago.

Republicans, Democrats, Populists and prominent men of all political beliefs attended the great bi-metallic convention at Chicago.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president of the bi-metallic league; Congressmen Bartine, of Colorado and Bryan, of Nebraska. Senators Mantle, of Montana; Shoup, of Idaho, and Stewart of Nevada; Gov. Waite, of Colorado "Gov." Kolb, of Alabama, H. G. Taubeneck, of the People's Party executive committee were among the most prominent figures. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, welcomed the convention. Hon. Thomas W. Patterson, of Colorado, responded. Chairman Warner delivered the opening address.

Allan W. Thurman, of Ohio, was made permanent chairman of the convention and he in his speech said that the repeal of the Sherman law would kill silver money. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said it looked as though there was a preconcerted agreement between England and the present administration in this country to demonetize silver. Congressman Bryan said that the present financial difficulties were not caused by silver legislation now in force.

THIRTY KILLED IN BATTLE.

Mataafa and King Malietoa Fight in Samoa, But the War is Ended.

Apia, Samoa, via San Francisco: War broke out between King Malietoa's and Mataafa's forces, but warships of the three powers interfered and stopped the fighting. Mataafa and his chiefs have surrendered. Mataafa's loss was thirty killed, twenty wounded. When the long-predicted war commenced it was quickly finished, the intervention of the three powers putting a decisive end to the trouble. The first outbreak of hostilities occurred when the royal forces started their march on Malie, Mataafa's camp. They captured an outpost and disarmed four men in it, who were afterward set at liberty. Next day war actually began and first blood was shed. Mataafa's loss is estimated at thirty killed and twenty wounded. Fifteen heads were brought in triumph to the king. Mataafa's forces were scattered. Malietoa had carefully planned his attack, and but for the accidental discharge of a gun which precipitated the conflict, Mataafa's forces would have been exterminated. Mataafa's forces were taken on board the British man-of-war after they surrendered.

Blount Through With Hawaii.

San Francisco special: Authentic advices received here state that Minister Blount has determined to turn over matters in Hawaii as far as the United States interests are concerned to Commodore Skerrett, of the Boston, and he will sail for the United States without waiting for the appointment of his successor. He has already completed the important part of the work confided to him. In this connection it may be stated that the scope of this work is limited collection and collation of the actual facts of the existing political situation in Hawaii. It was not contemplated that he should recommend annexation or a protectorate, or that he should endeavor to restore the monarchy. He was to learn all the facts; to ascertain as nearly as he could in the absence of a popular vote, which it was not within his power to secure, the exact strength of the annexation sentiment on the islands for the administration, and has taken the position that it would not accord with Republican ideas that a different form of government should not be forced upon a majority of the Hawaiian people against their desires. But he was not empowered to interfere in the affairs of the provisional government further than was necessary to protect American interests, nor was he charged to make any recommendations, and to the President and secretary of state was to be left the decision as to the future relation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Blount's report forming the basis for that decision.

Board of Health's Favorable Report.

The Board of Health reports to The Times of Chattanooga, Tenn., through City Physician Holland, that each of the eleven third stage consumptives placed under the treatment obtained from Dr. Amick, of Cincinnati, by the city authorities several weeks ago, have improved to a degree almost miraculous. The results as given to the press by Ward's Island Hospital, New York, while equally sensational, were not so comprehensive, and local medical men claim that this is the most complete demonstration that consumption is curable thus far made. The Times says the eleven patients to whom were administered Dr. Amick's medicines are so far improved that their appetites have returned. They sleep well at night, have no night sweats, the irritating cough has disappeared, and they feel much stronger in every way. Local physicians report similar results in private practice from medicines furnished them by the Cincinnati doctor, and all apparently agree that it is the most important discovery medical science has yet brought to light.

G. A. R. to Indianapolis.

E. B. Welton, of Detroit, chairman of the committee on transportation of the department of Michigan G. A. R., has concluded a contract to take the headquarters train to Indianapolis to attend the 27th national encampment via the Detroit, Lansing & Northern from Ionia to Detroit; Michigan Central to Toledo, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to Indianapolis. The train will leave Ionia Monday morning, Sept. 4, connecting at Delray with the Detroit section and arriving at Indianapolis early in the evening. The fare for the round trip will be $5.95, the same as by the nearest route. Fairbanks Post of Detroit will go as escort to Department Commander Kidd. This arrangement will give a daylight ride through Ohio, and excursionists by this route will be privileged to stop off on the return trip at Dayton to visit the soldiers' home at that place. Very low rates will be given those who desire to go from Indianapolis to Chicago.

W. K. Rogers, who was private secretary to President Hayes, has died, aged 64 years.

Three people were instantly killed by a train at Dellwood, one of the summer resorts at White Bear Lake, Minn.

A triple drowning occurred in Red Lake river one mile from Grand Forks, N. D. Jno. Bulgick, aged 13, Joseph Bulgick, aged 11 and Delond Cole being the victims.

M. Caro, ex-custom inspector at Portland, Ore., has been arrested at San Francisco on a charge of complicity in the steamer Haytien Republic smuggling cases in Portland.

Huron furnace, at Jackson, O., went out of blast and necessitated the closing of the Globe Iron Co. at that place, leaving over 300 men idle. This leaves only three of 22 iron furnaces in operation in this country.

Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to France for his health, which is said to be badly shattered. It is thought that it will be a long time before he appears in public in England again.

Four convicts escaped from southern Indiana penitentiary at Jeffersonville by stealing a hospital cot, which they used for a ladder, and slid down a rope tied to a guard house railing, while the guard was eating lunch inside—six feet away.

Train wreckers and robbers took a rail from the Wabash track near Atlanta, Mo., but it was discovered by a boy, who flagged a through express and thus thwarted the villains.

STATESMEN AT WORK.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS NOW AT WORK.

Democrats Control the Whole Machine for the First Time in Decades.—Summary of Proceedings.

(International Press Washington Specials.)

The first Democrat congress that has assembled under a Democrat administration since the anti-bellum days of slavery met in extra session at the national capitol. The occasion was an impressive one, recalling as it did the political situation that has not existed for over a third of a century and a deep solemnity was added to the scene by a general appreciation that the problem to be met and solved is a graver one than has agitated the public mind since the political forums rang with the discussion of the slavery question in the dark days of the '50s. An intensity of feeling unprecedented for decades has suddenly sprung up over the financial problem, but the bitterness of the situation is greatly relieved by the reflection that now seems to be in every one's mind that while the silver question may be to some extent a sectional one, it is not a political one, that parties are divided on it and not by it, that it has its adherents and its opponents in the Democrat and the Republican ranks alike.

Short Senate Session.

The Senate, on the first day of the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, was in session just half an hour. There were 76 Senators present. Vice-President Stevenson's call for the Senate to come to order was followed by prayer by Rev. Butler. The President's proclamation convening Congress in extra session was read; Senators Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Pasco, of Florida, re-elected, took the oath of office; the resignation of Senator Beckwith, of Wyoming, was received; oath of office was administered to the new secretary, Mr. Cox. A committee was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was in session and ready to receive any communication, but before the committee returned a resolution was agreed to to adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California.

In the House.

Clerk Ker, of Pennsylvania, rapped for order and called the roll after which he announced that the election of speaker was in order. Rep. Holman, of Indiana, named Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, for the Democrats; Rep. Henderson, of Illinois, named Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for the Republicans, and Rep. Kem, of Nebraska, named Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas, for the People's Party. The roll call showed 321 members, voting: Crisp, 214; Reed, 100; Simpson, 7. Messrs. Holman, Reed and Simpson escorted Mr. Crisp to the chair and the oath was administered by Rep. O'Neill, of Massachusetts. Prayer by the blind chaplain Rev. Milburn, now in the Senate, was followed by the administering of the oath of office to members of the House by Speaker Crisp. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, protested against administering the oath to Mr. Richardson whose name appeared upon the roll as representative of the Fifth district of Michigan. After all the other members present had been sworn in Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, offered a resolution to the effect that Mr. Richardson be sworn in as representative from the Fifth district of Michigan. Mr. Burrows offered as a substitute a resolution to seat Charles E. Belknap on the grounds that Mr. Richardson's right to the seat had been controverted by the Michigan supreme court and Mr. Belknap had been given a certificate of election by the state election board. The case went over. House officers, all Democrats, were elected as follows: Clerk, James Ker, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Herman Snow, of Illinois; doorkeeper, A. B. Hurt, of Tennessee; postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana; chaplain, S. W. Haddaway, of Maryland. A committee was appointed to inform the President that the house was ready to receive any communication he might have to offer. After the drawing of seats the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative Enochs, of Ohio.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$4 00	to	$4 50
Hogs	4 25	..	5 00
Sheep	4 00	..	5 00
Lambs	4 25	..	5 25
Wheat—Red spot No 2	59¾	..	60¼
White spot No 1	60	..	[illegible]
Corn—No 2 spot	41	..	41
No 2 yellow	43	..	43
Oats—No 2 white spot	32	..	32
Rye	44	..	44
Hay—No 1 Timothy	13 50	..	14 00
Potatoes—New per bbl	1 75	..	1 90
Butter—Dairy per lb	15	..	17
Creamery per lb	20	..	22
Eggs per dozen	12	..	14
Live poultry—Fowls	9	..	10
Spring chickens per lb	12½	..	13
Spring ducks	8	..	9

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$3 95	to	5 05
Hogs	5 25	..	6 00
Sheep—Good to choice	3 00	..	4 50
Lambs	5 00	..	6 50
Wheat—No 2 red	67¼	..	67¾
Corn—No 2 white	[illegible]	..	49
Oats	37½	..	38

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Demoralization in speculative markets has been followed by a more healthy tone. In money markets there has come a singular sense of relief, notwithstanding actual increase in present embarrassments almost amounting to paralysis of exchange between the chief commercial cities and of many industrial works, because even 2 per cent premium for currency fails to secure what is needed for payment of wages. Hopes are nevertheless fixed on the ships bringing over $11,000,000 gold across the sea, and on the extra session of congress. Several of the largest and boldest operators at Chicago have been crushed under pork barrels but the instant increase of foreign purchases convinces the markets that the disaster has brought a certain measure of relief. The monetary stringency which at last crushed speculations in wheat and hog products had been caused in part by their prevention of exports and their absorption of enormous capital in carrying unprecedented stocks of products which, if sold in time to foreign consumers, would have brought gold enough to prevent much of the evil. Wheat has recovered about 4c and pork $1 or more at Chicago. With the great surplus of wheat brought over from previous years the country will be able to meet all demand, even though the crop proves small enough to justify a considerable advance from present prices. With a great crop of corn almost assured, unusual accumulations of pork and hog products will be safer on the ocean than in Chicago warehouses and more helpful to the country. In an [illegible] effort to fortify themselves, banks throughout the country have locked up a large amount of currency, and the depositors who have drawn their accounts are also keeping out of use many millions; the mere withholding of accustomed deposits by a considerable proportion of them would put out of the market much of the small notes. The demand for these has been so great that shipments of silver have in many cases been gladly received, and the difficulty of getting currency for paying employes causes a premium for currency in many cases ranging as high as 2 per cent. Closing of shops and works for lack of orders is the overshadowing fact. Sales of wool are not a third of last year's. Prices are weak and yet so low that decline seems impossible. Carnegie and some other iron works have almost ceased production, and as yet the demand brings no further stimulus, though prices in this line also are so low that most makers prefer to stop than to take lower. In boot and shoe shops the situation is nearly the same, eastern shipments falling off about a quarter. Gold imports may help to revive the credits upon which a great share of business depends. The volume of domestic trade indicated by railway earnings is but 6 per cent smaller than last year. While the failures of the week number 436, against 160 last year, a great proportion of them are at the west and it is cheering to note that comparatively few of importance occur except in connection with speculative operations.

While soldiers were filling projectiles with ecrasite at Vienna, the new Austrian army explosive, in the military committee building in the heart of the city, an explosion occurred. Two of the soldiers were killed and several were injured.

The arrangement made by the regents of the university for a practice court in the law department has been announced. Students will have the choice of a course of practice under the common law and one under the code. Every point of court matter will be touched to give students some practical experience.

C., H. & D.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R.

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Day and Night Express Trains run solid between Detroit and Cincinnati.

Direct connections made at Cincinnati to all points southeast and southwest.

The only line leaving Detroit, morning and evening by which you can secure PARLOR and SLEEPING COACHES. No Extra Charge for Quick Time and Superior Service.

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EDWIN F. MACK, Cashier. F. F. TILLOTSON, Assistant Cashier.

Dairymen Attention!

THE BIRMINGHAM SEPARATOR BUTTER FACTORY begins business the sixteenth day of January, 1893, and respectfully solicits farmers to bring in their milk. We can handle all that comes. There is no limit and we will pay the very higest market price always.

PRICES FOR MILK:

March and April, $1 per hundred; May, June, July and August, 90c with milk left at factory or 10c less and take your milk. All milk to be bought on the test plan, 4 lbs per hundred the standard. More than that test more pay, less than that, less pay.

N. B. Anyone wanting milk cans may have all they want at net cost by calling on I. Mabee, Pres., at V. Nixon & Co's store.

All Bills Settled the 10th of Every Month by Cash.

JOHN KEYSER, Sect'y.

Jan13m3

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Drafts sold on New York or Detroit at lowest rates.

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A. WHITEHEAD, Cashier.

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When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Prunes. Sold by Whitehead & Mitchell. tf

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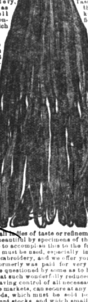

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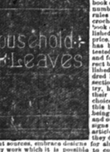

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