THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.
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THE prince of Wales' yacht has won another cup. If the prince continues to take cups at this rate he will soon be intoxicated with victory.

IN Southern California the bees continually make preparations for a winter which never comes. It is regarded as a great joke on the bees.

THE "tears ran down my aching brow" is an allegation on a tombstone in a San Francisco cemetery, an instance probably of one whom sorrow completely upset.

AN Oregon woman quarreled with her husband, and to spite him she took a dose of arsenic. Then with true feminine consistency she ran three miles to a doctor.

DOWN in Georgia a man told his neighbor's wife that he loved her, which was sufficient provocation for the husband to kill him. From this we infer that if the slayer himself had told his wife that he loved her, he would deem it the proper caper to commit suicide.

A NEW ZEALAND genius has invented an electrical machine for playing the piano forte. His genius appears to be misdirected. Now if he had originated a simple contrivance for painlessly electrocuting piano forte players he would be looked upon as a public benefactor.

THE decision of the sealing arbitrators may drive many a woman to plush or heavy cloth or result in the depletion of scores of pocketbooks. It will, however, prove a blessing in so many other respects that its present disadvantages to the fair sex will be overlooked even by those ambitious to wear sealskins and diamonds.

PERHAPS the most curious occupation conceived by a woman is that of dinner taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement, as yet unknown in this country. She spends a part of each day in visiting houses and tasting the dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements, and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes.

CENTRAL PARK is badly tunneled by moles and New York park commissioners have appropriated $250 to pay for the services of a mole trapper for three months. This man cleared the moles out of the park seven years ago. He buries long wire traps in their holes. He has driven the destructive animal out of Prospect park and Greenwood cemetery.

AN English woman in London chased a thief who had stolen her pocketbook, caught him and held him by the collar until help came and he was arrested. A young woman at Copenhagen showed similar pluck; as a reward she was presented with a diamond brooch by the chief of police and a newspaper man offered to marry her out of admiration for her exploit.

COUNTRY cousins who receive visits from city relations this summer are warned to put their blue and white homespun bedspreads under lock and key. Since these once-despised articles became the fashion for portieres—and very effective they are, too, and respected by artistic taste—country houses are being stripped of them as they were of the blue Canton ware and mahogany furniture.

THE khedive of Egypt is again becoming restive under the English leash and threatens to oust Riaz Pasha and the entire cabinet recently forced upon him by Lord Cromer. It's a pity the khedive is too weak to make an open stand against Britain. She has no more right in the land of the pharaohs than she has in France or America, yet her insolence to the properly constituted ruler is beyond all measure.

TAKE warning by a queer accident that happened down in Nashville lately. When Mrs. H. W. Phelps stuck a knife into a forty-pound South Carolina watermelon that her husband had just brought home an explosion followed, which spread watermelon pulp all over the vicinity. The melon had fermented, and when it "went off" there was nothing left but the rind. Mr. Phelps and the grocery man are engaged in a dispute just now.

IT was a gruesome ordeal that the colored murderer, William G. Taylor, suffered in the electric chair in Auburn, N. Y. He murdered a fellow prisoner. When he went to execution the dynamo gave out after the first contact, and he partially revived. The second contact was applied an hour later. All the doctors are agreed that he suffered no pain while thus waiting for his death, but those who saw that sight never wish to see another like it.

AMERICANS first introduced schools into Siam. Americans first introduced steam rice mills and steam saw mills. An American established the first hospital. The first medical class was established by an American and is now conducted by him. Americans have done more than any other nation to establish a friendly feeling and confidence with most of the foreign powers. Americans do not harass the Siamese or covet any of their territory. The king's own words: "They bring peace and good will."

THERE is a chance for some enterprising American heiress to become queen of Jerusalem. Lord Beaumont, the titular king of Jerusalem, is looking for an American bride with the usual encumbrance in the way of a million or two dollars.

IT is reported that the government has forbidden the landing of lemons from Italy as a precaution against cholera germs. Nobody ever supposed that microbes were possessed of such sour dispositions as to live in lemons.

THEODORE THOMAS' Columbian orchestra objects to giving up a $6,000 a week contract to aid the reforms of the management. It might even agree to play some American music, as a last resort, to prevent being ousted.

A WOMAN put a "want ad" in a New York paper and recovered a lost wig. She should have inserted another and recovered the hair she lost before getting the wig. Don't be afraid of getting too much of a good thing.

FROM OUR OWN STATE.

NEWS WHICH WILL INTEREST WOLVERINES.

U. S. Marshal Van Buren Dies Suddenly. —That Bank Half-Holiday Puzzle. —Michigan's World's Fair Days.

Hon. Wm. Van Buren, United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan, died very suddenly at his home at Lansing. He had retired early and was sleeping well until 2 o'clock, when he was awakened by severe pains about the heart. His son hastened for a physician, but before he returned Mr. Van Buren had fallen forward from the bed upon which he was sitting and expired. The cause was heart disease.

Mr. Van Buren was born in Canada in 1842; came to Michigan—Detroit—in the '60's; was foreman of the composing room of the old Detroit Tribune; in 1871 went to Lansing as foreman of the merchantile department of the state printing office under Wm. S. George; became managing partner until the plant was sold to Thorpe & Godfrey in 1885; since which time he was a member of the extensive firm of job printers—Thompson & Van Buren. He was appointed United States marshal in March, 1890, to succeed Galusha Pennell. Mr. Van Buren was prominent in politics and was one of the best known men in Michigan. He was mayor of Lansing in 1879 and 1880, and had previously been a member of city council. He was a prominent Mason and his funeral was conducted by his lodge. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

THE BANK HALF-HOLIDAY.

Attorney-General Ellis Gives an Opinion on Dates of Maturity, Etc.

In response to a request from the local bank clearing house, Attorney-General Ellis has given his interpretation of the new law making Saturday afternoon a legal half-holiday for banks. In case the half-holiday is observed, five questions arise, which he answers as follows:

1. Is paper maturing Saturday payable and protestable Saturday or Monday? Mr. Ellis answers Monday or the next secular day.

2. Paper maturing on Sunday is protestable Saturday at noon.

3. When a whole holiday fails on Saturday such paper is protestable on Monday.

4. When a whole holiday falls on Saturday, when is paper maturing on Sunday payable and protestable? Mr. Ellis answers, if negotiable, on Friday; if not negotiable, on Monday.

5. When a holiday falls on Sunday, and Monday is observed, when is paper payable and protestable? The answer is: If Saturday is not a whole holiday the note would be payable Saturday forenoon. If it is a whole holiday, on the next preceding secular or business day.

Sharpers "Do Up" a Muskegon Saloonist.

Several days ago three strange young men put up at one of the hotels at Muskegon and made frequent visits to the saloon of John Foalk on Western avenue, always entering at the side door and purchasing the best of liquors. One afternoon one of the men drove up and called Foalk outside, ordering some brandy, and kept talking to Foalk while his two confederates, who had quietly entered the side door, went through the money drawer. Foalk delivered the brandy, received his pay and the stranger drove off. About 10 o'clock that night Foalk discovered that the drawer in which he kept his valuables had been rifled. The thieves carried off a certificate of deposit on the Hackley bank for $2,000, payment on which he immediately stopped. They also got $215 in cash which Foalk intended to use to pay his taxes with.

Grand Rapids Ladies Can't Vote.

In an opinion City Attorney Taylor, of Grand Rapids, holds that the enactment of the last legislature conferring the right of suffrage upon women who can read English in municipal and school elections, conflicted with provisions in the city charter and could not be applied there in the coming election. The city charter requires that women shall be taxpayers or mothers of children of school age and that they shall register, but does not make an educational qualification. He also points out a weak spot in the law which will prevent its appliance to the municipal election.

"Chid" Duverney Dying.

Dying in the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee is "Chid" Duverney, one of the youngest enlisted soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Duverney was only 11 years of age when he enlisted as drummer in company B, First Michigan sharpshooters, at Grand Haven in 1861. He served through the entire war, and showed conspicuous bravery in the engagement in front of Petersburg. To a friend the dying man requested that his body be buried in Grand Haven, his old home. He has no money, but the citizens of Grand Haven will see that the request of their "drummer boy" is fulfilled.

$7,000 Explosion at Jackson.

The chemical building at the Jackson pulp mills, Jackson, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The fire caught from a pile of straw and chemicals, and before the fire department could reach the scene the entire structure was in flames. An explosion of chemicals took place, which scattered the fire in all directions, and the entire mills and a long line of box cars standing on the side track were saved only by a heavy rain. The loss amounts to about $7,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Mr. Barnes, of Lansing, Being Sued.

A suit involving $80,000 was begun at Lansing by the directors of the Ingham county savings bank against Orlando M. and O. F. Barnes. The amount represents paper held by the bank, which up to date Mr. Barnes has refused to care for, quite an amount having gone to protest. The bank officials say this has caused the delay in opening the doors, which were closed when the financial stringency first struck the city.

Saginaw Coal is O. K., Say Experts.

A party of Pennsylvania men have been in the vicinity of Saginaw for several days testing the coal of the Saginaw valley to decide what its merits were for coke purposes. They have tried the Sebewaing product, and speak very highly of it. If good coke can be made from the Saginaw coal it could be used in iron furnaces established there, and save $1 a ton on the transportation of iron ore.

A Strange Fatality.

Marion D. Boutell, of Bay City, was at work on the raft-towing tug Annie Molles. One leg slipped into the crank-pit, the pit revolved and Mr. Boutell was terribly mangled. He lived but a few minutes.

Drowned in Goguac Lake.

Alva Morricle, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was drowned in Goguac Lake, Battle Creek. While bathing with companions he was seized with cramps. Morricle was 22 years old, had been there but a few weeks and was a member of the sanitarium training class for nurses.

While temporarily insane Mrs. John Dalzell, living five miles west of Traverse City, fired a revolver at her heart and killed herself. She was the wife of a well-to-do farmer and was only 23 years of age. This was the third time she had attempted suicide.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Martin Holloway, aged 83, was found dead in bed at Adrian.

Free Methodists held a big camp meeting near Cedar Springs.

Fennville's M. E. church, worth $3,000, has just been dedicated.

Fire destroyed the barns of Charles Wells at Franklin. Loss, $2,000.

Benton Harbor has purchased 30 acres of land for a new cemetery.

H. G. Beach, a prominent hardware merchant of Alpena, has assigned.

The county road system was defeated by 200 votes in Grand Traverse county.

The Second Michigan Infantry will hold its reunion at Hillsdale on Sept. 28.

Durand expects to manufacture wheelbarrows at the rate of 10,000 a year.

The grasshoppers have affected oats considerably and are eating binding twine.

The Flint River Agricultural Society has changed the date of its annual fair to Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

Contrary to reports, Flint will hold a fair this year. Races will take place from Sept. 19 to 22.

Harry Call, aged 15, son of Postmaster Call, of Mason, was killed in a runaway about three miles north of there.

Clyde Ireland, a 15-year-old son of Charles Ireland, of Benton Harbor, accidentally shot off one finger while out hunting.

Michael Poelek and Robert G. Mullican, the two prisoners who escaped from the county jail at Menominee have been captured.

Lumber stocks in the east have been so materially reduced that Saginaw lumbermen look for a speedy revival of their business.

O. M. Chamberlain, of Aurora, Ill., has been appointed professor of mechanical engineering at the Michigan Agricultural college.

William H. Reed, a Michigan Central switchman, was killed at Owosso while trying to make a coupling. He leaves a wife and two children.

Henry Hart, who lived near St. Johns, cut his throat with a razor, leaving a widow and four orphans. He was temporarily insane.

Methodists protestants of western Michigan are booked for an interesting conference at Bradley, beginning Sept. 19 and continuing one week.

If the wells the Ann Arbor railway company is driving at Durand prove a success that town will probably get the round-house away from Owosso.

The attendance at the Michigan university this year will be nearly as large as it was last year, although the financial stringency will have its effect.

The Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer infantry held a reunion at Palmyra. Among the speakers was Gen. Doolittle, the first colonel of the regiment.

At Metz, Presque Isle county, two dead children, victims of diphtheria, were left unburied in a granary. The disease in that locality is spreading rapidly.

Gov. Rich has appointed George Perry Brown, of Marquette, circuit court commissioner of Marquette county to succeed James E. Dalliba, resigned.

A. A. Barnes, aged 79 years, fell from a hammock at the camp meeting at Vicksburg striking on his head. He is completely paralyzed from his head downward.

Peter Hill suffered fatal injuries from being caught in a pulley at the Algonac stave mill. His head was smashed and arm broken, and he received serious internal injuries.

J. B. Stephenson, the Brooklyn school superintendent whose trip to South Dakota with Miss Ada Culver made a great sensation, has been deprived of his teacher's certificate.

August Seiting and Fred Yuntuffsky went hunting near Northville. Yuntuffsky's gun caught in some underbrush and was discharged. Seiting was struck in the hip and is dead.

The Grand Trunk road asks Port Huron for a renewal of its lease on the river front for 10 years. It is claimed to be a scheme of the road to secure possession and shut out other roads.

Three lumber mills at Cadillac will soon shut down, throwing 300 or 400 men out of employment. The proprietors, however, expect to resume operations before the season is over.

The Big Rapids district camp meeting of the M. E. church, held at Reed City, was the largest and most successful in its history. Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, addressed over 5,000 people.

Ira Page, for many years a resident of Acme township, Grand Traverse county, died of old age—aged about 80. He went to sleep in the afternoon but could not be roused, dying in a few hours.

At the auction sale of the business, patents, etc., of the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier company, at Jackson, George T. Smith became the purchaser, his bid of $15,000 being the highest.

Beer nearly killed a lot of Fairgrove boys. They were riding on a hand-car at a furious rate, and ran into a beer keg somebody had placed on the track. Boys, beer and hand-car became one confused mass. The boys will recover.

Over 4,000 people attended the Maccabee picnic at Croswell. After a parade in the morning the people assembled in Recreation park, where Col. F. Smiley, great lecturer; Major N. S. Boynton, great record keeper; Miss Bina M. West, supreme lady record keeper, and others renowned, delivered addresses. Athletic games followed.

Alexander Meyers, employed at C. K. Eddy & Son's mill at Saginaw, stepped back into an opening provided for receiving the butts of laths. He staggered and his right arm came in contact with a circular saw. A piece of the arm eight inches above the elbow, three below the shoulder and six inches wide was cut off. The tendons were torn and a portion of the elbow joint cut off. He will not live.

The steamers Metropolis and R. G. Stewart, the property of Capt. Ira F. Holt, Bay City, have been seized, by a United States deputy marshal and will probably have to be sold, which means a big loss to Capt. Holt. They are large steamers and worth considerable money, although vesselmen are of the opinion that they would not bring anything like their value at a sale during the present season.

Myriads of dead grasshoppers have been washed ashore all along the beach in the vicinity of Grand Haven. They are not of the Michigan variety, and it is thought that they were a swarm which was coming eastward from the fields of Dakota and Nebraska, and when over Lake Michigan were struck by one of the terrific gales which prevailed recently, swept into the water and drowned.

Dr. O. O. Osborn, of Fenwick, has been arrested, charged with failing to give the board of health the required notice of scarlet fever cases.

The sheriff of Livingston county went to a Sunday school rally. While he was gone Robert Runyon, alias "Nashville Bob," and a boy named Frank Van Veist walked out of jail and made good their escape.

The World's Fair buildings are to be sold at auction, and it is not believed they will bring more than $1,000,000, some of them being of such a nature that they will have to be given to the persons who will clear them away.

FORTY PEOPLE KILLED

AND $10,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED

By a Terrific Cyclone Which Struck the City of Savannah, Ga.—Reports are Very Meagre.

A Southern Cyclone.

A roundabout telegraph report states that a disastrous cyclone has struck Savannah, Ga. Forty persons are reported killed and property damaged to the extent of $10,000,000. It is impossible to get details.

A large number of buildings were unroofed. Many trees were uprooted. Seventeen lives were lost on the river, Hutchinson Island and Tybe, so far as heard from. Eleven vessels went ashore in Savannah Harbor, eight being barks, one schooner, one steamboat and one oyster boat. Six vessels were wrecked outside the harbor. The wind blew 70 miles an hour. All wires are down.

Savannah, the port of entry of Georgia and the largest and most important commercial city of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, eighteen miles from its mouth. The population in 1890 was 43,189. It is regularly laid out with wide streets; the principal ones are intersected with small parks, twenty-six in number. The city is built mostly of brick, and many of the private dwellings are handsome specimens of architecture. The harbor of Savannah is one of the best on the Southern coast. As a cotton port the city ranks second in the United States. It was founded by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1733.

BIG FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Hundreds of Homes Destroyed Together with a Large Amount of Lumber and Coal.

A fire which in the extent of the territory it covered, almost rivals Chicago's historic conflagration, begun in that part of the city known as South Chicago. Four hundred houses were burned and seven thousand people left homeless. Loss $1,000,000. Two persons are reported killed and several severely injured. From a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, the flames which rapidly grew in volume under a gale of wind from the west, ate their way over block after block of small frame residences until they reached the lake.

From the brick building in which the fire had its origin and before the few fire engines of the district could make the slightest impression upon the flames they bounded eastward in the direction of the lake. House after house rapidly fell before the sweep of fire which hurled blazing brands far in advance. The central fire alarm office sent to the fire every engine that could be spared in the south side of the city. The Yosemite, the giant fire boat, lying at the foot of Lasalle street, was hurried from its dock and with the call for extra help was soon plowing its way through the waters of the lake in the 13-mile race to the far southern section where the fire was raging. Before it had reached the harbor at South Chicago the terrific force of the fire had eaten away the five blocks between Superior avenue and the lake and the Yosemite turned its attention to the immense lumber yards on the river front.

By this time, and with most of these buildings ablaze, so great had become the volume of heat and flame-laden air that was sweeping toward the lake that it was seen the fire must spread to the docks, from which it was anxiously desired to keep it. The fears of the department and citizens were well founded, and before the scores of engines had made the least appreciable effect upon the progress of the flames the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal Co. were in ruins. Over a hundred thousand tons of coal are stored in the immense bins, which extend for 500 feet along the river front.

When all danger of a further spread of the fire was over the panic stricken people who had fled wildly for their lives began to return to where their homes had formerly been. In very few instances were they able to find any vestige of their homes. Most of the buildings destroyed were light frame affairs and were occupied almost exclusively by the workmen of the Illinois Steel Co. The damage in none of these instances was large in amount, but the conservative estimates put the aggregate loss in the residence district at $400,000. The Sunday Creek Coal Co. has lost fully $250,000, and that of the Beck Lumber Co. is $200,000. The latter concern recently made an assignment and had just resumed business after making an arrangement with its creditors. Its large stock of lumber is completely destroyed and its business is once more at a standstill.

SCORES DROWNED IN A STORM.

A Hurricane Blows Along the Atlantic Coast Doing Great Damage.

New York special: A terrific cyclone swept along the Atlantic coast inflicting enormous damage to life and property on both sea and land. Several vessels are reported lost and damaged. The fishing schooners Empire State, Ella M. Johnson and Chocorua were off Manasquan on the Jersey coast when the storm came upon them. The first two, with ten and eight men respectively, were lost and the Chocorua lost her captain and first mate, who were swept overboard.

Two vessels, a coal barge and a towing vessel, were wrecked off the Long Island coast at Southampton. Six men from the wrecked vessels were washed ashore out of a total crew of 21 men on both vessels. The barge was seen in a disabled condition. A short time afterward she drifted on the bar and commenced at once to go to pieces. No sign of life was visible about the vessel and it is supposed the crew of five men were washed overboard and drowned. The name of the barge is Lykens Valley, of Philadelphia. Six men from the towing steamer reached shore, three alive and three beyond resuscitation. The 15 other men of the crews are believed to have been drowned, thus making the total loss of life of 18 persons.

The loss to Delaware fruit growers by the gale was enormous. Thousands of baskets of peaches and bushels of pears and apples were blown from the trees and acres of corn were blown down. The money loss to the farmers will be heavy.

The damage in New York City will reach many thousands, as huge trees in the streets and parks were blown down, many large plate glass windows broken besides other damage.

The fishing schooner Mary F. Kelly, of New York, was wrecked at Asbury Park, N. J. Four of the crew were drowned. The others were rescued by life-saving folks and a volunteer crew of hotel guests. The drowned men were the captain, the mate, the cook and a fisherman.

Mrs. Mary Landrum died in Wellington, Mo., of sporadic cholera.

The daily attendance at the World's Fair ranges from 120,000 to 150,000.

The Washington authorities deny that Viceroy Chang, of China, has sent an ultimatum on the Geary law.

The 40-inch telescope which Charles T. Yerkes has presented to the Chicago university, has been placed on exhibition in the Manufactures building.

Bridget Prendergast, who had been asleep for two years in an Indianapolis hospital, has awakened, but is dying. During her long sleep she was fed milk through a tube.

Whitecaps near Waymansville, Ind., whipped a respectable woman, Mrs. Andy Schrader, in a horrible manner with hickory switches because she did not live happily with her husband.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Seventeenth day.—"I am a bimetallist" said Senator David B. Hill in opening his speech which was listened to by a large and interested audience on the floor and in the galleries. He arraigned the monometallists of the country and Wall street in particular for precipitating the country into the present crisis by attacking its credit and constantly proclaiming disaster until the panic wave they had started, threatened to engulf its creators. He said he was for the repeal of the Sherman law long before the present administration came into power and that he would vote for the bill for repeal "unawed by power and uncorrupted by federal patronage." Applause greeted Mr. Hill's conclusion and it was some time before the Vice-President could restore decorum. The House joint resolution for the opening of the Cherokee outlet was passed. Mr. Vest read a communication from the director of the U. S. mint giving figures which showed that Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle had mislead the public in his communication regarding the cost of making a change in the metallic ratios. Mr. Vest's letter showed that instead of the government being forced to buy a large amount of extra silver the surplus bullion in the treasury would supply the deficiency between the ratios of 16 to 1 and 20 to 1 and leave a balance of 33,000,000 ounces, or $15,267,953. HOUSE.—Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, took the floor after a number of other members had aired their views. He said that, although the Sherman act had disappointed its friends in its workings, it was not responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs throughout the country, but it was the attitude of administration toward the industrial system of the country and the feeling of uncertainty had only been augmented by the assurance of the President that tariff reform was only held in abeyance. Mr. Burrows announced that he would vote for the repeal. Several other Representatives delivered themselves of their surplus knowledge on the financial question. Mr. Springer said he was in favor of unconditional repeal.

SENATE.—Eighteenth day.—No session. HOUSE—The closing day of the financial debate was an interesting one, and the floor and galleries were filled with members and spectators. Mr. Clark, (Dem., Va.) was the first speaker, and he merely rehashed previous arguments favoring the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed (Rep., Me.) was next allotted the floor. Mr. Reed received the most thorough attention of the House. In opening he said that in crises like the present there are a series of upward starts and falls of almost proportionate length which can be characterized as "confidence" and "distrust." The latter is the prevailing feeling of the country and while the Sherman law of 1890 may be acknowledged as in part responsible the attitude of the Democratic party toward the tariff system of the country is responsible for the stoppage of the thousands of mills. Nevertheless the Sherman law and the accumulation of silver in the treasury were the earliest indications of the approaching disaster. After bearing down hard on the Democratic congress for their evidenced lack of a feeling of the responsibility of their action both on tariff and finance, Mr. Reed passed to the question of repeal. He would favor repeal, although he did not believe it would bring an immediate return of prosperity. But he would vote for repeal because of the feeling that the Sherman law was responsible for the hoarding of currency by the people throughout the country, and by repeal only could we hope to control the world's capital—which was the only way to secure an upward turn in the country's business. In closing Mr. Reed said that the Republican party had ever been the party of sound finance and now when the country was in danger they would come to the relief of the Democrats, not in response to the appeal of the executive but because of their patriotism, and when the day came as it soon would come, that the Republican party would lead the land back to the paths of prosperity and fame, it would take back with it its glory, undimmed by adversity, its honor unsullied by defeat. As Mr. Reed concluded loud and long continued applause burst out from the Republican side of the chamber and from the galleries, and even the Democrats—an unwonted spectacle—contributed their share of applause. Mr. De Armond, Dem., Mo., followed Mr. Reed in a half hour speech against the repeal and in favor of free coinage. He scored Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle for his stand. Mr. Bourke Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) denied that the Democratic platform declared for free silver, the members from Colorado and Nevada to the contrary notwithstanding. He contended that gold and silver had never circulated side by side at any ratio. It was impossible in view of the constant fluctuations of the two metals for them to do so. Mr. Cockran said the debasement of the coin proposed would have the result of reducing debts to the amount of 45 per cent. The gentleman from Nebraska Mr. Bryan assumed that the loss would fall on the banks. But the fact was that in the very nature of things the banks and corporations are the debtors of the country and the workingmen are the creditors. Mr. Cockran denied that gold had depreciated in value. The trouble in this country was not in the lack of money but in the lack of redundancy of money. These periods of depression were due to an extension either of the currency or of credit beyond the capacity of business to support. Mr. Bland's proposition to give 371¼ grains of silver for 100¢ would be called robbery if it related to wheat or corn. Gentlemen have appealed to the sentiment of the country members as though their interests were hostile to the interests of the cities. The interests of the city can never be hostile to the interest of the country; the existence of great municipal wealth is based upon the productive powers of the laborers of the land who toil in the fields and who dig in the ditches. There has never yet come a time in this country's history when any attempt to make a sectional feeling has resulted in the profit of anybody. I prize the citizenship of this country not because it embraces New York alone but because it embraces Nebraska and Missouri and every section and each of the territories which is comprised within this country. Mr. Bland (Mo.) criticised Mr. Cockran's arguments as the dogmatic utterances made in face of history. What with a corner in the gold of the world, could the farmer and laborer do but be forced to pay the price of gold men for their gold. He would be willing to repeal the Sherman law if he could put in its place a provision for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. He saw no reason whatever for changing the existing ratio of 16 to 1. The production of gold and silver for the last hundred years had been at the ratio of about 15½ to 1, and that was the ratio of the silver coinage of the different nations of the world. Although the Sherman act was not entirely to his liking, it had placed in circulation about $40,000,000 in greenbacks. He said that extraordinary pressure was being brought to bear upon southern and western Representatives by New York bankers and banks in those sections were being purposely weakened to influence the Representatives. To maintain a gold standard meant to demonetize silver and to lower the prices of labor. He had not advocated the Sherman law. He had voted against it, but it was now the last bulwark of silver. It was now proposed to demonetize silver. To strike down silver would mean a political revolution that would strike down both great political parties. For one, he was willing to join the people, even though Democracy would have to go to the wall. Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.) said he would stand to maintain the currency of the country on an equality. He could conceive of no greater disaster than that which would drive from circulation the $600,000,000 of silver. Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) the author of the bill to repeal the Sherman act, closed the debate. The act had been a failure, he said. It was expected to raise the price of silver but had failed; it was expected to expand the currency, but had contracted it. The bill of repeal instead of destroying silver would save it. As for making a gold standard, the country had been upon a gold standard since 1834, by economic laws, and since 1873 by express statute of Congress. The bill to repeal would place silver on a parity with gold and the issuance of bonds for the purchase of gold would be made unnecessary. The repeal would re-establish confidence and the country's wonted prosperity would be restored.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade: The improvement observed last week has become much more distinct and general. Many disasters have been avoided by a more general pooling of resources and a greater spirit of mutual helpfulness and forbearance. One large stock failure for several millions was thus prevented in Wall street. Money on call is more abundant, but there is little relief as respects mercantile accommodations. The difficulty of collections and the interruption of exchanges are nearly as serious as ever. The number of industrial establishments resuming begins to compare favorably with the number stopping work. Many resumptions only show that the stoppage was really temporary, or that wage controversies have been settled. Of twenty resumptions reported in the iron industry, most are of this character, while three failures and thirteen other stoppages are reported, besides seven cases of reductions in force or in time. The feature in this branch has been the reduction of wages for many thousand hands. A little better demand appears for some products. The markets have not been active. It may assist exports in the future that wheat has reached a somewhat lower point, 66¾c being quoted for August delivery, and cotton has also declined with more favorable crop reports to 7¾c. The enormous stocks will depress prices of both products. Though currency is at a premium of 1 to 2 per cent, the demand is less. The absorption of money, it is evident, has not yet ceased, and credit substitutes in use as yet poorly supply its place. But it is well to remember that a mere change in public sentiment would unlock many millions of money and add enormously to the volume of credits. Though such a change has not yet come there is general hope that it may not be long deferred. The failures for the past week number 410 in the United States and 30 in Canada.

Massachusetts' "boy governor"—William E. Russell—declines to accept the nomination for a fourth term. He will resume his law practice.

Cincinnati is congratulating herself upon the good fortune of her banks and business houses in weathering the financial storm thus far.

William A. Hyde, a resident of Grand Rapids since 1848 and first chief of the city fire department, was killed by the breaking of a pattern upon which he was working in a machine shop. He was one of the earliest movers in the organization of the Knights of Labor in that city.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE KILLED IN ONE RAILROAD WRECK.

Three Killed in Another Collison and Six Lads Drown in Lake Champlain While Yachting.

A Long Island Collision.

Two crowded excursion trains on the Long Island railroad were wrecked near Berlin, L. I. A Manhattan Beach train was standing in the depot when a Rockaway Beach train, running at top speed, ran into the rear of it. The Rockaway train plowed completely through the two rear coaches of the first train and partly wrecked the third coach. The engine was dismantled. The huge boiler resembled a pincushion from the timbers of the wrecked cars sticking into it. Upon these timbers were human beings impaled, some dead and others gasping their last. In all 15 passengers were killed outright and about 20 were seriously wounded, six of whom will probably die.

The scene was indescribably horrible. The dead and wounded were massed among the wreckage, besides upon and beyond the tracks. Everything was spattered with blood of the dead and wounded and the cries of the latter rose above the hissing of steam and the calls of the frantic trainmen. It was a foggy night and the engineer saw the red lights on the rear of the Manhattan train only in time to reverse his lever, and jump from the train with his fireman.

A Head-On Collision.

A terrible accident occurred on the Harlem railroad, near Dykemans Station, just north of Brewster, N. Y., which cost four lives and possibly more. It was the result of a head-on collision between a northbound express train, and the Pawling accommodation train. For some reason the accommodation did not await the coming of the express on a side track near Dykemans Station, the Harlem road having but one track above White Plains. The express dashed on at a speed of 50 miles an hour. When the accommodation train was sighted "down brakes," was whistled, but too late. The two locomotives came together with terrific force, wrecking them both and also wrecked the first passenger car on the southbound train. Both engineers and the fireman of the express were killed as was Nellie Ried, a passenger aged 18 years. There was a curve which prevented the engineers seeing each other's engine until too late.

Six Boys Drowned.

George P. Witherbee, of Port Henry, N. Y., and six companions, who were sailing on Witherbee's yacht, the Alpha, were capsized in Lake Champlain. Witherbee and five of the boys were drowned. Joseph Labarge, 11 years old, saved himself by swimming to the Vermont shore. Witherbee was 22 years old, and an all round athlete. He was graduated from Cornell College in June, and was elected captain of the "Varsity" crew for that year. He was a competent yachtsman, but the boat was ballasted heavily with iron ore, and when a stiff squall struck her she went over without warning. Witherbee died in a heroic effort to save young Brush's life.

LATE CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.—Nineteenth day.—The Montana and Washington senators, Messrs. Mantle and Allen, who were appointed by the governors of their respective states, were declared not entitled to their seats on the ground that a governor of a state cannot appoint a senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term. The vote was 32 to 29. Mr. Cockrell's amendment to the national bank circulation bill for the redemption of such 2 per cent bonds as may be made and the payment therefor in a new issue of treasury notes—was rejected by a vote of 33 to 29. Mr. Cockrell then offered an amendment authorizing the holder of United States bonds to deposit and to receive in exchange legal tender notes equal to the face value of the bond. The bonds to be held in the treasury subject to redemption in the same amount of legal tender notes which are then to be destroyed. No interest is to be paid on the bonds while they are held in the treasury, but when they are again withdrawn the interest is to be paid, less 1½ per cent per annum. While the discussion was proceeding the clerk of the House was announced with a message that the House had passed the bill to repeal part of the Sherman act. The bill was immediately on motion of Mr. Voorhees referred to the committee on finance, who stated that there would be very prompt action in connection with the House bill and with the measure already reported from the finance committee. The discussion of Mr. Cockrell's amendment was resumed, but without action on it the Senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned. HOUSE.—The galleries were crowded with an excited lot of spectators and nearly every member was in his chair when order was called. Mr. Weaver of New York, was sworn in. The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the clerk, providing for a vote first upon free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United States; but Mr. Bland objected to even having it read, saying that such a proposition was not free coinage at all. The Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland offered his first amendment—that of free coinage at the present ratio—16 to 1—and it was defeated by a vote of yeas 124, nays 226, amid applause from the anti-silver men, who received more of a majority than they expected. Mr. Bland asked a yea and nay vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1 and secured it. Not nearly as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men and in place of the attention which which was paid to the first was substituted a listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of yeas 100, nays 240. The Populist members did not vote. The 18 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of yeas 102, nays 239. The House then voted immediately on the 19 to 1 amendment and it was defeated—yeas 104, nays 238. Then came the 20 to 1 amendment and this in turn was defeated, though it showed more strength, the vote standing yeas 121, nays 222. The proposition to re-enact the Bland-Allison act as a proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing yeas 136, nays 213. The vote was then taken up on the final passage of the Wilson bill to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman law of 1890, and it was passed—yeas 240, nays 110.

The People's Bank, of St. Paul, which closed on the 4th, has reopened.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$ 3 95	to	$ 4 30
Hogs	5 15		5 50
Sheep	3 00		3 75
Lambs	4 25		4 50
Wheat—Red spot No 2	58¾		59¾
White spot No 1	58⅝		59¾
Corn—No 2 spot	41¾		41¾
No 2 yellow	42⅞		42⅞
Oats—No 2 white spot	28¼		28¼
Rye	43¾		44
Hay—No 1 Timothy	10 00		12 00
Potatoes—New per bu	45		50
Butter—Dairy per lb	17		20
Creamery per lb	24		25
Eggs per dozen	13		14
Live poultry—Fowls	9		10
Spring chickens per lb	12½		13
Spring ducks	9		10

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$ 4 75	to	$ 4 95
Common	2 75		3 75
Sheep—Mixed	2 75		4 25
Lambs	3 25		5 40
Hogs—Mixed	5 00		5 40
Wheat No 2 red	60¾		60¾
Corn No 2	36⅝		37
Oats	27		27¼
Rye	44¼		45
Mess pork per bbl	13 40		13 65
Lard per cwt	8 10		8 20

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$ 3 15	to	4 20
Hogs	5 50		6 60
Sheep—Good to choice	2 50		4 00
Lambs	4 25		6 15
Wheat—No 2 red	66¾		67
Corn—No 2 white	45		45¼
Oats	32¼		33

Suicided in the Street.

Victor White, a young commission merchant of Chicago, who was visiting his brother-in-law, S. Tyroler, a dry goods merchant of St. Louis, shot himself near the residence of Parker Merrill, on Franklin street, St. Louis, killing himself instantly. Mr. White was 35 years old. No cause can be given for the deed, but it is thought poor health and financial matters were the cause. Mrs. Parker Merrill witnessed the shooting and saw him fall to the sidewalk after he fired the shot. He had just purchased the revolver at a hardware store, which shows he premeditated suicide.

WOODS OF THE WORLD

AS SEEN IN THE FORESTRY BUILDING DISPLAYS.

Trees and Their Products Shown to Advantage—The Creator of the World Glorified in This Department of the World's Fair.

[World's Fair Correspondence.]

THERE IS NOT much of unadorned nature at the Fair. Man and man's achievements are glorified, but excepting the blue sky, a bit of foliage here and there and the sparkling waters of the lake, the lines of the great author are not legibly written. It is a relief, therefore, to turn from manifold products of a tor industry in the great buildings, to look through the forestry building, and all the handiwork of an agency greater than humanity. In keeping with the display within is the exterior of the building. A colonnade surrounds the entire structure. The overhanging roof is supported on the trunks of trees in the natural state, representing the forest growth of the United States and foreign countries. The

IN THE PALM GROVE OF THE MOORISH PALACE.

sides of the building are made of slabs with the bark removed, while the roof is thatched with various barks. The interior of the building is finished without a trace of the elaborate decorations common in the other structures at the Fair. Wood fresh from the mill is the building material employed. Art has had something to do with the exhibits, of course, but only in support of the natural products of the ground, nowhere being apparent the studied effects of decoration that has brought into being in the agricultural building for instance, a competitive display of grain palaces. There are no wood palaces, although some of the

from the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. It is 11 feet in diameter. Near the north end of the building are shown cross sections of trees from Oregon. There is a yellow fir log 6 feet in diameter. The yellow fir grows all over the northwest coast range mountains. It is of superior excellence for ship building and spars. It ranges from 2 to 10 feet in diameter. A cross section of a trunk of tide land spruce is shown. It is 9 feet 9 inches in diameter. The butt was 16 feet in diameter, the tree being 305 feet high and 300 years old. Great slabs of noble fir, spruce, lovely fir, and yellow fir are shown.

Japan, almost ever present at the Fair, shows the distinctive woods of the country in a pavillion formed of bamboos near the northern entrance of the building. The extreme neatness of the people is nowhere better exemplified. Everything is of exquisite freshness and cleanliness. On the exterior of the booth are pictures illustrative of forestry and its pursuits. Within are shown, among a multitude of other things, baskets and other fine straw work and matting. At either side of the entrance are fine slabs of wood and descriptions of the method of distilling gum camphor from the wood of the tree it comes from, and the collection and rectification of lacquer so lavishly used in the arts of Japan.

India's exhibit is chiefly of carving in the distinctive woods of the country. A doorway is shown, carved in teak wood. Of this an official description says:

"The general outline and design of the doorway is the same as those used in the thrones and in different parts of the Mandalay palace, but the detail is more elaborate than anything which the palace contains. The triangular space above the door contains designs intended to represent the city of Mandalay with the king and his courtiers. The lowest tier shows the city wall with one of the seven-roofed gateways. On and around this are the guardian nats of the city and other mythological figures. The second tier is supposed to represent the king's ministers, and the highest represents the king and his queens in the palace. The whole was executed by a Mandalay carver, Maung Shwe Daing." A carved mantel shelf is also shown, made of five different woods, some of great antiquity. Another exhibit of interest is that of a great Douglas fir saw log from the state of Washington. It is 7x7 feet, twenty-four feet long.

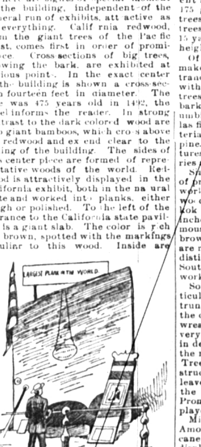
The woods of South America are known in all the markets of the world. They embrace all the varieties of tropical woods used in the arts and industries, as well as others with medicinal properties.

"As illustrative of the several countries of the eastern shores of the continent the exhibit of the Argentine Re-

SECTION OF PROF. DYCHE'S EXHIBIT, KANSAS BUILDING.

state and foreign pavilions are of rare beauty.

There are sights of special moment in the building, independent of the general run of exhibits, attractive as is everything. California redwood, from the giant trees of the Pacific coast, comes first in order of prominence. Cross-sections of big trees, showing the bark, are exhibited at various points. In the exact center of the building is shown a cross-section fourteen feet in diameter. The tree was 475 years old in 1492, the label informs the reader. In strong contrast to the dark colored wood are two giant bamboos, which cross above the redwood and extend clear to the ceiling of the building. The sides of this center piece are formed of representative woods of the world. Redwood is attractively displayed in the California exhibit, both in the natural state and worked into planks, either rough or polished. To the left of the entrance to the California state pavilion is a giant slab. The color is rich red brown, spotted with the markings peculiar to this wood. Inside are



A CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

other planks and cross sections, some of which show bark of a thickness of two feet. Redwood is shown in several of the buildings of the Fair. In the government and horticultural buildings are arranged clever imitations of the trunk of the tree as it appears in the forests, while in the Midway plaisance is a similar exhibit.

At the extreme southern end of the forestry building is shown the largest plank in the world. It is of redwood, from Humboldt county, California. Of it the following description is given:

"The great tree from which the plank was hewn was 35 feet in diameter, when standing, and was supposed to have reached the patriarchal age of 1,800 years. A part of one side of the tree had rotted, and, after it had been felled, in turning up the surrounding brush, still more of the tree was destroyed by fire, so that the width of the plank represents less than half of the original diameter of the tree. The entire height of the tree was 300 feet; the plank being cut from a section of the trunk 28 feet from the ground. The plank is the largest in the world, its dimensions being as follows: 16 feet 5 inches wide, 12 feet 9 inches long and 5 inches thick. It is highly improbable if a tree will ever be found that will yield a larger plank; so that the mammoth piece of timber here described may certainly be termed the sight of a lifetime."

Among other of the specially interesting exhibits is a block of mahogany from Cuba, which is 3 feet square and 15 feet long. In the exhibit of the Argentine Republic is shown an octagonal block of wood which yields 25 per cent of tannin. In Paraguay's exhibits are precious woods of colors approximating to those of jewels. These are polished to a degree that is surprising, and make a beautiful showing. Kentucky—at the eastern side of the building—shows a section, hollowed out and placed so that visitors can pass through it, of a sycamore

public will be taken as typical.

In this country there are 490 different kinds of woods of 60 families and 175 generas. There are 38 kinds of trees 25 to 40 yards high; 58 kinds of trees 20 yards high; 61 kinds of trees 15 yards high. The others are of lesser height.

Of other foreign countries Brazil makes an attractive display, the entrance to the pavilion being draped with robes made from the bark of trees. Mexico shows precious woods, barks and basket ware. British Columbia displays specimens of the Douglas fir. Quebec shows wood pulp material and manufactures, and white pine. Among the many attractive features of France's display are nuts, berries and barks.

Siam's pavilion contains specimens of precious woods, bamboos and straw work. There is a table made of teak wood from a log, which laid in Bangkok 100 years. The table top is 5 feet 2 inches wide. There is also an enormous teak plant of a beautiful red-brown color. In the Russian exhibit are reproductions in miniature of pitch distilling plants, rafts, etc. New South Wales displays tree trunks and worked woods.

Some of the state exhibits are particularly fine. Minnesota shows the trunk of a great Norwegian pine. In the center of the pavilion is a booth wreathed in vines, the effect being very good. Ohio's pavilion is similar in design to the state building, and the mining and agricultural pavilions. Tree trunks support the roof of the structure. There are panels showing leaves, and sections with and against the grain of the trees of the state. Prominent among the woods is displayed a specimen of the buckeye.

Michigan's display is elaborate. Among the objects of interest is a cane curiously carved. West Virginia displays white ash maple, and spruce among other varieties of wood. North Carolina displays photographs of her trees, as well as specimens of her woods. There is a curious settee of rhododendron, while palmettos and hanging moss are shown. Indiana makes an attractive display of the woods of the state, both in their natural condition and polished.

An exhibit of especial interest is that of the Jessup collection of woods of the United States from the American Museum of Natural History at New York. The state of this name adopted a novel method for displaying the woods. A thin section of the wood of each tree is mounted in a frame with a photograph and leaves of the tree itself. These specimens are arranged so they can be looked through toward the lighted side of the exhibit.

The effect is very fine, each fibre showing. The colored woods are truly beautiful shown in this way. Missouri shows representative trees by sections of their trunks, as well as panels of the wood polished and varnished. In the pavilion of the Southern Lumber company, on the east aisle of the building, is a desk made from flooring taken from Libby prison.

Wisconsin's pavilion is in the form of a Greek temple. Trunks of trees are shown, the white pine being prominent. Nebraska's pavilion is entered through a gallery of national woods. These are big tree trunks, and leaves are displayed in frames.

In Louisiana's exhibit are specimens of the tree moss of the south, in the natural state and cured for market, a substitute for curled hair. Pennsylvania's exhibit is simple. Photographs of trees are shown with specimens of their woods. Connecticut displays sections of trunks and polished woods. Colorado spruce is shown in the exhibit of that state. Idaho displays white pine and Arizona shows specimens of worked woods.

Mrs. Wickwire—Of course I have my faults and failings, but you should be the last man to find them out.

Mr. Wickwire—Well, I suppose I am; but it is too late for the knowledge to be of any use to me.—Boston Globe.