THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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THROUGH the clouds of gloom, despondency, and depression comes one bright, reassuring ray of light in the announcement that the oyster crop this year will be immense.

THE average pay of college professors now is $1,460 a year. And yet most of them probably will keep right on professing instead of looking for an opportunity to play baseball.

ONCE in a while a newspaper writer's pen will drip a truth so manifest, so striking, so apropos, so admirably put that the reader involuntarily pauses a moment to gaze at it in rapt admiration. For instance, an Eastern paper says this week: "Now is the very time to advertise."

THE great European war so long predicted does not materialize. The indications are now that the next great war will be at the north pole. If all the expeditions that have started or are about to start for the pole should reach there, there will be danger of some hot fighting for its possession.

A BRIDE in Georgia has just escaped from a life sentence to matrimony by being returned to a prison whence she had previously escaped a life sentence for arson. If the view she takes of these circumstances could be learned it would throw much light on the question whether or not marriage is a failure.

WE are reminded that this is still a young country by the death of Aunt Nancy Hyde of Peekskill, N. Y., who was born two days before Gen. Washington was inagurated first president of the United States. The world has probably advanced as much during Aunt Nancy's lifetime as during any thousand years in its previous history.

IT is believed that a man who committed suicide at Eureka, Nev., immediately afterwards indulged in cremation, thirty cords of good wood being sacrificed to his ambition to thoroughly absent himself from scenes of earthly care. The coroner's verdict will naturally embrace censure of this waste of twenty-nine cords.

THE large number of unaccountable and mysterious disappearances of late are not flattering to human vanity. They show that almost any one can easily disappear from the gaze of mankind and not be recognized after he gets outside his immediate circle of acquaintances. The world is large, and the average man is easily lost in the crowd.

DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON, the Philadelphia archeologist, can converse with fluency in Choctaw, Muskogee, Natchez, Maya, Quiche, Arawack and other soft sounding Indian dialects; but he has never scalped anybody yet, and so in spite of his accomplishments the American small boy will continue to look upon him with indifference, not to say disdain.

W. H. PEECE, the government superintendent of telegraph and telephone in Great Britain, insists that signaling through space by means of electro-magnetic vibration is among the early probabilities. He says that this signaling has been successfully carried on across the English channel and that such signaling is possible across a space of 3,000 miles.

EDWARD M. GREEN of San Francisco has designed a novelty for the midwinter fair to be held in that city, which he hopes will rival the Eiffel tower and the Ferris wheel. It is a colossal statue of Justice, 150 feet high, supporting an immense pair of scales, the extremities of which are cars holding fifty people each. The beam is a truss 300 feet long, oscillating like a walking-beam, thus lifting the cars to a height of 350 feet.

AN enterprising and despicable thief attempted early one morning recently to steal, that he might pawn, five copper cannon balls that form a pyramid on the tower of a Boston armory fifty feet from the ground. An equally enterprising and more commendable policeman discovered him, and, with the aid of a convenient ladder, went up and arrested him. Thus the cop protected the copper.

THERE is a rumor that a grateful man whom Depew once aided by a loan of $500 has willed him $1,000,000. Depew says that he does not remember the loan and has no record of it, a circumstance that tends to throw doubt upon the sanity of the testator. However, Mr. Depew indicates a cheerful willingness to school himself into the belief that he did unwittingly drop $500 into an outstretched palm without being impressed by the goodness of the act.

THE New York Medical Record urges the disuse altogether of unsterilized cow's milk as a food for young children, insisting that more harm than good comes from such food. The Record is of the opinion that cow's milk is a fruitful source of the tuberculosis that now curses humanity, that in the very young the tubercles do not attack the lungs as at a mature age, but the mesenteric and other lymph glands. The point is made that in Japan, where there are no cows, tuberculosis is unknown.

SOME one blundered in failing to make preparations for the proper reception of the new liberty bell at the world's fair. No place was provided for it. No escort was assigned to it. It was trundled into the grounds on a freight car like a bale of hay. The manner of its reception was an insult to the people who contributed the material of which it was composed and who paid for the casting. The bell is a gift from citizens of all the states, and the churlish and indifferent manner in which it was received reflects no credit upon Chicago.

THE children that came out of school last June looking weak and puny return, now, looking strong and vigorous. Our school system will never be perfect until school children look as healthy at the end of a school year as at the beginning.

THE people of Nicaragua are tired of revolutions and would welcome an American protectorate. But why should the United States be asked to go to the expense of keeping the peace in a revolutionary country that cannot keep its own peace?

BRIEF MICHIGAN NEWS.

ANN ARBOR HAS A BIG SENSATION.--AN EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Water Company in the Hands of a Receiver Because of a Tricky Manager.—Killed While Hunting.

The city of Ann Arbor was greatly excited over a sensation which resulted in the appointment of Dr. A. Kent Hall as receiver of the Ann Arbor Water company on the petition of Herman Hutzel, one of the stockholders and creditors of the company.

It is alleged in the petition that there are 1,400 water takers with $24,000 gross income and with $6,000 expenses; that the company has issued and sold $150,000 first mortgage bonds, and that $40,000 second mortgage bonds were issued, but only $12,000 sold; that the total cost of the plant was $260,000.

The charges of fraud are that A. W. Hamilton, wno was president and superintendent of the company from May, 1887 to August 20, 1893, had in that time issued $27,000 of the company's notes for his personal use. It was also charged that Hamilton has embezzled $3,400, and that by his fraudulent acts, peculations and mismanagement has made bankrupt the company so that the capital stock of the company, which has been sold above par, is now without market value. The franchise, real estate and personal property of the company is estimated to be of the value of $300,000, bonded indebtedness $162,000, and the floating indebtedness $50,000, of which $27,000 is fraudulent and not a claim on the company.

It was also alleged that Hamilton made a statement that he has made fraudulent entries and failed to make credits on the books. That the books were kept in such a careless manner that it was impossible to ascertain the amounts received and expenditures of the company. Judge Kinne, after hearing the petition, appointed Dr. A. Kent Hale, one of the largest stockholders and creditors of the company, as receiver.

Steamer Belknap Burned.

The pleasure steamer Belknap, the largest of the boats on Reed's Lake, Grand Rapids was burned. The boat had just been tied up for the night and was thoroughly wet down before the captain, M. G. McCarthy, left. Ten minutes later the whole boat was ablaze and the hardest work could not save her. The loss is placed at $10,000 and the insurance is $7,000. The Belknap was twice cut adrift besides having auger holes bored in the hull. Capt. McCarthy believes his boat was set afire.

United Friends State Officers.

The United Friends of Michigan, in annual convention at Saginaw, elected the following officers: Supreme commander, W. H. Andrews, Grand Rapids; supreme assistant commander, L. Brigham, West Bay City; supreme vice-commander, H. C. Benton, Mt. Clemens; supreme secretary, E. F. Lamb, Flint; supreme treasurer, C. Melsmann, Detroit; supreme medical examiner, F. W. Edelmann, Saginaw; supreme legal adviser, Thomas Hislop, Detroit; supreme chaplain, Lucia Wilbur, Detroit.

A Sad Accidental Shooting.

Ebner Ensign, a Montrose farmer, was out with his nephew, George Cottrell, aged 16, about 3½ miles north of Flushing, shooting crows. The pair ran onto a flock of the birds and Ensign's gun, in giving place to his nephew, who wanted the first shot at the birds, in some manner went off, the full charge of the firearm entering the boy's right side and causing almost instant death. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.

Stole an Express Package and $400.

As the M. C. R. train was entering the station at Lenox Conductor Lightbody was robbed of an express package containing about $400. The theft is supposed to have been committed by two men who came from St. Clair on Conductor Lightbody's train. They boarded the Grand Trunk train for Detroit. Telegrams were sent to arrest them but they escaped.

Mrs. Isaac Russell died at Alma from the effects of an operation for cancer.

William Campbell's house and barns, near Kalamazoo burned. Loss, $5,000; insurance light.

From the gold cure institute at Northville 281 patients have been discharged in 15 months.

The 58th Michigan methodist conference was held at Grand Rapids. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, presided.

Levi French, living three miles north of Port Sanilac, committed suicide during a fit of despondency by cutting his throat with a razor. He was 46 years of age.

John Markle and William Sweeney quarreled in Robinson & Hibbard's saloon, Bay City. Sweeney stabbed Markle in the abdomen, cutting a long gash which will probably prove fatal. Sweeney was arrested.

Jerome Scovil, a Leslie farmer, did up three tramps who called at his house and demanded food. One of them came at him with a big knife, but he succeeded in kicking the fellow out and disabling the rest.

The Epworth league of Michigan met at Grand Rapids and were addressed by Rev. Dr. E. A. Snell, of Chicago. They elected the following officers: President, Rev. J. C. Floyd, Grand Rapids; vice-president, Rev. G. D. Chase, Traverse City; secretary, Rev. A. Craig, Hillsdale; treasurer, Rev. A. F. Hart, Kalamazoo.

The new $12,000 Deaconess home at Grand Rapids was dedicated by the Methodists. It is named in honor of Rev. W. J. Aldrich, who originated the idea, and is the only building of the kind in Michigan. Mr. Aldrich's widow and eight other women have devoted themselves to the work.

A collision on the race track at a matinee at Tekonsha between two competitive horsemen resulted in the death of Arba Wilkinson, a farmer of Clarendon. A wheel to his sulky was torn off, throwing him to the ground and against a post, crushing his skull. He left a widow and seven children in poor circumstance.

The little 7-year-old son of John Kremer, Pontiac baker, had a desire to see his grandfather who resides at Romeo, and without the knowledge or consent of anyone harnessed a neighbor's horse and reached within one mile of his destination before he was found. The distance is 24 miles.

Finding that it does not pay to raise wheat in Van Buren county, several farmers in the vicinity of Decatur have ventured on a new departure in the way of agriculture, raising musk melons. G. H. Peters, of Hamilton township has 20 acres so planted, from which he annually harvests from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels, the price ranging from 30 to 50 cent per bushel.

The state board of agriculture have selected President Gorton, from the experiment station, and Prof. Wells, of the college, delegates to the meeting of Agricultural college representatives to be held at Chicago in October. Warren Babcock was appointed assistant professor of mathematics, and a number of other appointments were made.

While Albert E. Smith, Chauncey C. Porter and a 10-year-old boy named Pearl Barber were fishing on Pine river near St. Louis Smith's revolver dropped from his pocket and the bullet struck the boy in the abdomen inflicting fatal wound.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Chelsea fair October 11, 12 and 13.

Not a scholar turned up when school opened at Hillman.

Tailors strike at Jackson ended. Employers grant raise.

Fire in the Excelsior works at Alpena caused a loss of $3,000.

Edward Water, of Saginaw, was killed by a train at Hamilton, Ont.

The shops of the Gale Manufacturing company, at Albion, have started up.

Michigan's Free Will Baptist State association convention, Nov. 7-10 at Reading.

Henry Shetterly, of Utica, was dangerously wounded while fooling with an old gun.

A chemical works for the manufacture of wood alcohol will be started at Mancelona.

Marquette has started on an elegant city hall. It will be three stories high and 92x72 feet in size.

St. John's Lutheran school at Adrian closed on account of scarlet fever. Ten cases in one week.

William Horan, a prominent Tekonsha farmer, dropped dead while doing chores. Heart disease.

Fifteenth Michigan infantry reunion; Monroe; October 4. First Michigan cavalry; Romeo; October 19.

Traverse City's flowing well, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels a day, has increased its flow to 3,000 barrels a day.

Ed. Culver, a Pittsford farmer, fell astride a hay sieve and received painfull injuries that may result in his death.

Most all the lumber in Oscoda county has been destroyed by the recent forest fires. Gen. Alger has lost 11,000,000 feet.

National bank of Sturgis which suspended August 7, has received permission from the comptroller of currency to resume business.

Fire at Flat Rock destroyed Charles Sherbean's blacksmith and wagon shop with their contents. Loss, $3,000, with no insurance.

Fred Russell, judge-elect of the Fourteenth district wants a convention of judges of the state to be held at Lansing. Good idea.

The women of Battle Creek were badly worsted at the school election, their candidate received only one-third as many votes as the men.

William Stapleford was arrested at Bayport for shooting Henry Stabus during a charivari at that place. Stabus is in a critical condition.

State convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Battle Creek from Oct. 13 to Oct 15. Gen. R. A. Alger and Rev. Dr. D. D. MacLaurin, of Detroit, are among the speakers.

Congress has awarded a silver life-saving medal to George B. Dean for saving the life of Ralph Caldwell, of Cincinnati, at Gratiot Beach, Lake Huron, on July 17 last.

The tri-county fair at Petoskey under the auspices of the Petoskey Driving Park association, Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Premiums offered exceed $10,000, largely for speed contests.

A mob at Hickory Corners came near treating a local minister to a coat of tar and feathers for marrying Mabel Scudder and the Negro Mahoney, who eloped from Calhoun county.

The new mill of Ross, Bradley & Company, West Bay City, is running with 80 men. Ultimately 200 men will be employed. The mill will have a capacity of 40,000,000 feet per year.

C. H. Welton, agent of the New York Life Insurance company was arrested at Grand Rapids for embezzling $215 from A. S. Davis. The money was paid to Welton as a premium on a policy.

Four suits were commenced at Grand Rapids against Nelson Matter & Company, who filed mortgages amounting to $214,000. The company made an assignment to the Michigan Trust company.

It is expected 1,500 acres will be planted to cucumbers about Highland next season. The crop yield is from 100 to 250 bushels per acre and selling at 45 cents they beat wheat as a cash producer.

Three Niles boys borrowed a wagon at one place, a horse at another, and then stole 20 bushels of onions at a third, drove to South Bend and sold them for 75 cents per bushel. They are now out on bail.

A barn burned in Jonesville and in view of the fact that Jonesville is a local option town, the discovery of so many bottles of beer in the barn made a sensation. The quenchers of the fire put the hellish stuff out of the way in a hurry.

John O'Gara's attempted suicide at Saginaw was the result of cigarette smoking instead of love-sickness as at first reported. He has been taken to his home at Nashville, Tenn., by his mother. His mind is unbalanced by excessive cigarette smoking.

Thos. Stoltz, Jr., and his father were shooting blackbirds on Saginaw river when the younger Stoltz received a charge of shot in the neck from the gun of a stranger who carelessly shot at flock of birds between the two boats. The stranger escaped without being identified.

Brazil's Capitol may be Bombarded.

Advices from U. S. Minister Thompson at Rio Janiero, Brazil, say that the warships which are in the hands of the revolutionists are threatening the city which has been placed under martial law by Congress. American interests are in danger and there is great excitement.

In response to an appeal from the U. S. minister Secretary of the Navy Herbert has ordered the Newark to sail for Rio Janiero.

Official cables to London from the Brazilian government deny that there is danger and claim that there is full confidence in the government. The clear attempt to "cover" by these cables convince the well-posted that the dispatches do not tell the truth and U. S. Minister Thompson's advices are regaded as authentic.

Three Men Killed at a Bank Robbery.

The most daring robbery ever consumated in this part of Colorado occurred at Delta in broad daylight. The object of the attack was the Farmers & Merchants' bank. While the sums secured were small, the robbery resulted in the death of three people, the cashier of the bank and two of the men who made the attack. Half an hour after the bank opened three men rode up and entered the bank. The cashier refused to hand over the cash on demand of the robbers and was shot dead. They secured $500 and after firing several other shots started to ride away. Several citizens had been drawn to the scene, among them Ray Simpson, hardware merchant and a dead shot, who secured his Winchester and killed two of the robbers, but the third escaped.

Mrs. A. B. Daniels, burned by gasoline at Jonesville died in great agony.

A large tract of land has been purchased by the Orchard Lake military academy for a parade ground.

Levi French, a Lexington farmer, cut his throat, leaving a widow and three children in poor circumstances.

Fire destroyed two barns, tools, hogs, poultry, 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, product of 9 acres of beans and 50 bushels of rye, the property of Frank Mc Donough and brother near Howell. No insurance; cause unknown.

GLADSTONE WHIPPED.

The Grand Old Englishman's Home Rule Bill at Last Meets Its Fate.

London cable: The bill giving home rule to Ireland to which that grand old Englishman—Gladstone—had given his life's greatest efforts has been killed by the peers of the realm after having passed the lower house of parliament.

The house of lords presented a brilliant and almost unprecedented spectacle when Lord Salisbury rose to deliver the last speech in opposition to the home rule bill. The house was filled in every part with people anxious to hear the decision of the lords upon the measure which had been so long debated in and out of parliament. Not only was the house itself filled with peers, but all the corridors and approaches thereto were packed with people "eager to be in at the death." Prominent among the crowd were Joseph Chamberlain, Arthur James Balfour, late chief secretary for Ireland, and a host of minor lights of the British political world. United States Minister Thomas F. Bayard was also present and received much flattering attention from many of the prominent parliamentarians present. Lord Salisbury was long and loudly cheered when he stood up to make the closing speech and it was some time before he was allowed to proceed.

The earl of Kimberly (liberal), twice secretary of state for the colonies, and lord president of the council, followed the marquis of Salisbury and spoke for the bill in behalf of the government. The earl's remarks failed to make any decided impression on his hearers. At the close of his speech the division was taken. The latter proceeding lasted over half an hour and resulted in a vote of 419 against the bill and 41 in favor of it.

SATOLLI SPOKE.

The Great Catholic Congress at Chicago Very Interesting.

The Catholic congress which assembled in Chicago was a large gathering of people interested in the meeting and desiring to see the noted man who had been sent to the United States as the representative of Pope Leo. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, made an address of welcome to the high pontifical officials. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., was the first speaker, and spoke of the social conditions which confront us.

Before addressing the congress, Mgr. Satolli the papal delegate had been conducted to a great black towering chair of honor of curious ancient workmanship said to have been brought to America in one of the expeditions of Columbus. Here with much majesty and with his mentor Archbishop Ireland, on a lower chair beside him the papal delegate spoke in his own tongue, the Italian, and his words were after translated eloquently by Archbishop Ireland. Mgr. Satolli said the first great Catholic congress, the ideal and model for this and every such gathering was when Christ surrounded by the children of Israel delivered his great discourse on the mountain—the burden of which was "Seek first the kingdom of God and his justice and all other things shall be added unto you." The delegate said that here in America was the key of the future, and the pope had charged him to speak words of hope and blessing. "In the name of Leo XIII, I salute the great American republic, and I call upon the Catholics of America to go forward, in one hand bearing the book of Christian truth and in the other the constitution of the United States."

DEVOURED EMIN PASHA.

The German Explorer and His Followers Killed by African Cannibals.

London cable: Jacob Snitzer, otherwise known as Emin Pasha, the eminent German explorer of Africa, once "rescued" by H. M. Stanley, was decapitated by the Manyena. The body was eaten. A. J. Swann, missionary for 10 years at Ujiji, who is now in London, brought the news.

In an interview Mr. Swann said: "There is no doubt Emin Pasha is dead. In February a letter came to me at Ujiji, asking what should be done with Emin Pasha's effects. Investigation showed me that Emin Pasha had been killed by a native chief in the Manyena country. His guard of 30 Nubian warriors were also slaughtered. All were feasted upon by the murderers. The report was afterward confirmed from four different sources. Emin and his band had been dogged for many days by angered and jealous natives. The party had traversed the Ruanda country, following a river which flows into the Congo, when he reached the home of an Arab chief known as Seydbinadeh the Arabs came upon him. Emin told them he was going through to the coast. A remarkably tall Nubian came out from the ranks, and accusing Emin of killing the Arabs at Victoria Nyanza, struck off the explorer's head with one sweep of his scimetar. The body and head were thrown to the Manyena natives, who ate them.

To Give Chinese Another Chance.

Chinese residents of Los Angeles, Cal., have petitioned congress to give them another opportunity to comply with the regulations of the Geary exclusion law. They say they were led to believe that the act was in violation of the treaty between the United States and China, but the U. S. supreme court having upheld the law they are now willing and ready to register under its regulations.

The new Chinese minister has had several interviews with President Cleveland on the matter and a bill—which will probably pass—has been introduced in the House to extend the time for Chinese to comply with the Geary law from May 5, 1893, to October 1, 1894. This will overcome all the difficulty and the United States and China will again be at peace.

Money is Easy in New York.

New York special: Monetary conditions are improving steadily here. Bank officials report that the movement of currency once more favors this center. Receipts are particularly large from near by and New England points. Trusts companies are offering fair amounts of money on time and at legal rate. Banks are not in the market to any extent as the disposition is to look after merchants and to keep their resources intact for the purpose of moving the crops. Call money rules at 3 to 4 per cent, time money at 6 per cent and mercantile paper strictly prime at 8 to 12 per cent.

England-France-Siam.

Paris cable: The newspapers of Paris are stirring up considerable feeling throughout the French republic by urging France to teach England that she must not interfere in the policy of France toward Siam or any other colony under the fleur-de-lis. The French government is irritated against England since the latter has practically acknowledged that she is supporting Siam in the policy of delay in replying to France's latest claims. In fact matters are fast reaching a boiling point and somebody may yet get burned.

Representative Stephenson, of Michigan, is not as seriously ill as was at first reported.

New York's grand jury has found a true bill against Anarchist Emma Goldman for unlawful assemblage and inciting riot.

Frances, the three-old-daughter of Joseph Steckmeyer, of Saginaw, was drowned in a cistern. The cistern was about eight feet deep and nearly full of water.

Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish died at his country home, Garrisons, N. Y. He held the office during Grant's two terms.

THEIR RANKS THINNING

YET 25,000 VETS MARCHED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Capt. "Jack" G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts the New G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief—Interesting Reports.

The twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis was certainly a magnificent success in every particular. The weather was simply superb, the city was a bower of decorations and the hospitality of the people was all that anyone could ask. The boys arrived slowly, but on the day of the parade there were at least 50,000 visitors in the city and more than 25,000 veterans in the procession.

Illinois held the position of honor at the head of the veterans with 2,000 men. The famous old war eagle "Old Abe," which was carried alive throughout the war on Wisconsin's banner, was at the head of that state's heroes. Ohio had over 2,500 men on parade. Pennsylvania and New York were well represented and Massachusetts, with Capt. "Jack" Adams—successful candidate for national commander-in-chief—in line. Michigan's boys did the Wolverine state proud with nearly 1,000 men in line; a feature being the splendidly drilled and dressed Detroit post with the 19th U. S. infantry band. When Hoosierdom's long line of soldiers came along there was tremendous cheering as ex-President Harrison marched along with the rank and file of his comrades. All the states and territories were represented in the procession. The naval veterans had behind them a great float representing the Monitor, with a banner bearing the words of Farragut, "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead." The second detachment of parade officers was led by the famous poet-scout Capt. Jack Crawford in the dress of a scout.

The Business Sessions.

The following day the encampment proper was called in session to transact business and hear reports. Adjutant-General Gray's report shows that the present encampment is composed of 1,187 members (delegates.) The returns give a membership in good standing of 397,223. The number of posts is 7,626; departments, 45. There has been a net loss of membership in the past year of 2,657. During the year there were 7,002 deaths in the order, larger than in any previous year. Under the column "expended in charity" there was reported $178,845.52. Since these records have been kept there has been reported under this head $2,500,000.

The reports of the Quartermaster-General John Taylor, shows receipts of $21,840, and expenses, $89,652, balance in the treasury, $12,187. There remains in the Grant monument fund $8,758.

Inspector-General George I. Goodale complained that department officers and post commanders are derelict in enforcing the rules of inspection and consequently in many cases there was nothing to report to the inspector-general. He submitted rules for the consideration of the 27th encampment to enforce the annual inspection.

The report of Surgeon-General William C. Wile, M. D., shows the ranks of the Grand Army to be composed, as a rule, of "as hardly and sturdy a set of men as can be found anywhere, age and condition taken into consideration." Consumption, however, and grave lung troubles seem to have a good footing in the ranks, and he recommends that a home or hospital for the treatment of these cases be erected by the government in the long leaf pine region of the south.

From the first moment of the encampment the talk was about the next commander-in-chief. J. G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts; Samuel H. Hurst, of Ohio, and Maj. Charles P. Lincoln, of the department of the Potomac; E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, ex-minister to Spain, and Postmaster Sexton, of Chicago, were named for the office. When the nominations were in order cries of "Adams" were raised in all parts of the hall and in a short time all the other candidates had withdrawn and Capt. "Jack" was selected by acclamation. "Jack" Adams, an active member and worker in the G. A. R. since its inception, entered the army at 20 as a private, and for bravery was promoted to a captaincy. He was wounded at Gettysburg and for months was in prison in Petersburg. Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, was chosen senior vice-commander, and J. C. Biggar, of Texas, junior vice-commander.

Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Lincoln, Neb., were candidates for the next convention.

The naval veteran's annual session was interesting. Rear Admiral Osborn delivered the annual address. Capt. Cyrus Sears submitted the executive report. It showed an increase of membership and a bright outlook. Rear-Admiral Osborn was re-elected.

Retiring commander-in-chief Weissert in his closing address reviewed the year's work and in conclusion paid particular attention to recent pension decisions which he severely condemned. He said: "Some of those who were not the friends of our country during that mighty contest from 1861 to 1865, have taken every means within their power to create a public sentiment against pension laws and pensioners. Unwarranted statements are made against the pension roll. No facts are advanced to substantiate the statements made. The pension law of our country affects the interests of veterans of various wars, but somehow this indiscriminate taking away of pensions affects only those who served in the war against treason and rebellion."

It's a Girl Again.

President Cleveland has been made happy by the birth of a second babe and it is a girl—much to the disappointment Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland as well as their friends. The event occurred in the White House and both mother and babe are in splendid health. This is the first time in the history of the republic that the wail of the new-born infant of a President of the United States has been heard within the walls of the White House. Of the babies who first saw the light of day in the old house probably only two are living until this happy event added another. One is Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson-Wilcox, a daughter of Andrew Donelson, nephew of President Jackson, and the private secretary and confidential adviser of "Old Hickory" during his entire official life, and the other is Julia Dent Grant, the first child born to Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and now a young lady just past 18.

Six Killed in a Cyclone.

A severe cyclone struck the pretty little town of Lockport, on Bayou Lafourche, La., and left it a mass of ruins and desolation. Six persons were killed, mostly inmates of a convent which was destroyed. The seriously wounded number 10. The baby of Mrs. Gus Abrital was in her arms at the time and was carried by the wind into the street and escaped injury.

British Guiana offers a bounty of $25 a head for 5,000 Chinese from the United States to work on sugar plantations and in gold mines.

Lablance & Grosjean, agate ware manufacturers, of Wood Haven, L. I., and Harrisburg, Pa., employing 2,250 men, have resumed work.

President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle want all proposed financial legislation delayed until the Senate has passed the repeal bill.

Lord Blackwood, son of the earl of Dufferin, is to marry the beautiful Miss Flora Davis, of New York. She has a modest fortune of $200,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Twenty-eighth day.—Mr. Wolcott, Rep., Col., is laying a foundation for retaliation upon the eastern Senators who advocate the repeal bill, but desire to maintain a strong protective system. To this end Mr. Wolcott contends that if the Sherman law is repealed the McKinley tariff law should also be repealed and he will strive for this point. Mr. White, Dem., Cal., submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate to what extent the appropriations heretofore made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act have been expended and what portion of the funds are now available, and whether in his opinion further appropriations are necessary in order to carry out the provisions of the bill and what amount will be required for the current fiscal year of the act; agreed to. Resolutions were reported allowing the claimants for senatorial seats, appointed by the governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington, compensation for time spent and expenses incurred in prosecuting their claims; objected to and laid over. When the repeal bill came up Mr. Walthall, Dem., Miss., spoke in favor of repeal if the declarations of policy contained in the bill were made binding. He roasted Secretary Carlisle for his great change of heart from a strong free silver advocate to his present standard. Mr. Walthall wanted silver placed where it was before the act of 1873 passed. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, concluded the third installment of his speech. He read from the World and Herald, of New York City, proclaiming against free silver and urging the passage of the repeal bill. Mr. Stewart wanted to know how Messrs. Pulitzer and Bennett, the respective publishers, who had spent most of their lives in Europe and now reside there, were competent to judge what legislation was best for the interests of the United States. Mr. Stewart said that it was a sad thing for the American people that in his early life President Cleveland had not been surrounded, as Andrew Jackson had been, by the producing classes, by the laboring men and the farmers, that he might sympathize with them. Mr. Cleveland was reared in the city; his office was in the Mills building in New York, the very center in the United States of European influence. He sympathized with his surroundings, and his surroundings were unfortunate for the American people. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—No session.

SENATE.—Twenty-ninth day.—The resolution previously introduced by Mr. Wolcott calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the amount of bounties paid on maple sugar was amended so as to include all sugars and agreed to. Senator Faulkner, Dem., W. Va., addressed the Senate upon the repeal bill. He announced his intention to vote for the repeal bill, but in doing so expressed his belief in silver as a money metal and declared his intention of bringing in an amendment to the present bill, providing for the coinage of $3,000,000 silver per month until the aggregate circulation silver of the country shall reach $800,000,000. Mr. Turpie, Dem., Ind., spoke in favor of repeal and tariff reduction. Mr. Jones, Dem., Ark., opposed repeal. Then occurred a spicy debate as to adjournment and the management of the repeal bill. Several occupied the time which might have been devoted to better work to the end that no advantage was gained. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—No session.

SENATE.—Thirtieth day.—A very small number of Senators were in attendance and the galleries were deserted showing that interest in the wind contest is rapidly falling. The only measure of general public interest introduced was one by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, to repeal sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 9, 1879, concerning the exchange of coins for lawful money. The purpose of the bill is to keep silver in circulation and prevent its return to the treasury vaults. The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, Pop., Ks., calling for information whether national banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia had observed the law in respect to the maintenance of their reserve, and whether such banks had paid their checks in currency, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Peffer spoke in its advocacy. He said he desired the information in the public interest. The national banks had been the pets of the country since 1873. They had contracted the currency at will, and had defied the law in the matter of their reserve. The business of the whole country was at their mercy. It was nigh time the people understood all about these matters. The resolution went over. Mr. Teller, Rep., Cal., then took the floor in opposition to the repeal bill. He roasted the metropolitan newspapers. They were no longer the representatives of public sentiment, but mere money machines. Mr. Teller said he repeated the challenge made in a recent speech for anybody to show that the Sherman law was responsible in any degree for the present financial condition or the condition which existed when Congress assembled. To show the fallacy of the opinion that the Sherman act was responsible for the distress, Mr. Teller cited trade reports to the effect that the year 1892 was one of the most prosperous in the history of the nation. The Sherman act had then been on the statute book two years. The prosperity of the country during 1890, 1891 and 1892 and until a very recent time was an absolute refutation of the charge that the act had brought disaster to business enterprises in this country. The present distress was not confined to the United States. It had been felt in Great Britain, Germany and other countries. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The session was very brief. Mr. Paynter from the committee on elections submitted a report permitting Representative Belknap of the Fifth Michigan district to make a contest for the seat held by Mr. Richardson and giving him 60 days in which to take testimony.

SENATE.—Thirty-first day.—Mr. Stewart, Rep., Nev., submitted a resolution for the creation of a committee of five Senators to ascertain and report whether any Senator is a stockholder or is interested in any national bank. He said the organs of Wall and Lombard streets had for several years been charging Senators representing silver states with voting on matters in which they were personally interested, and there was two sides to the question. Mr. Hill, Dem., N. Y., said the resolution was a reflection upon the members of the Senate. An objection laid the resolution over. The repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Pugh, Dem., Ala., opposed the bill as did Mr. Teller, Rep., Col., who continued his speech of the previous day. HOUSE.—Short session, little interest, small attendance. The chaplain in his prayer offered thanks to God for His having gladdened the home of the President with a little one.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$3 20	to	$3 75
Hogs	5 60	..	5 70
Sheep	2 70	..	3 75
Lambs	4 00	..	4 75
Wheat—Red spot No 2	64¼	..	64¾
White spot No 1	63¾	..	63¾
Corn—No 2 spot	42	..	42
No 2 yellow	43	..	43
Oats—No 2 white spot	27¾	..	27½
Rye	44¾	..	44¾
Hay—No 1 Timothy	10 00	..	12 00
Potatoes—New per bu	40	..	45
Butter—Dairy per lb	17	..	21
Creamery per lb	24	..	26
Eggs per dozen	13	..	14
Live poultry—Fowls	8	..	9
Spring chickens per lb	9	..	10
Spring ducks	9	..	10

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$5 00	to	$5 15
Common	2 50	..	3 75
Sheep—Mixed	2 75	..	4 50
Lambs	3 25	..	5 40
Hogs—Mixed	5 35	..	5 75
Wheat No 2 red	65	..	65¾
Corn No 2	40	..	40
Oats	28¼	..	29
Rye	42	..	42
Mess pork per bbl	16 15	..	16 20
Lard per cwt	8 30	..	8 35

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$3 60	to	$5 10
Hogs	5 75	..	6 50
Sheep—Good to choice	2 80	..	3 90
Lambs	4 25	..	6 25
Wheat—No 2 red	70¼	..	70¾
Corn—No 2 white	48¼	..	48½
Oats	34¼	..	35½

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Improvement has extended from the banks to the mills. The condition of great industries has distinctly mended, though still seriously depressed. More important by far than any rise in stocks is the fact that more works have resumed during the past week than have stopped operations, so that the producing force of the country, after months of constant decline, has begun to increase. The money markets are more healthy, the premium on currency has almost vanished, the embarrassments in domestic exchanges have well nigh disappeared, and while very little money is yet available for commercial or industrial loans, there is some relief in that respect also. It must take time to revive business after such a shock as it has sustained, and there is no occasion for disheartenment if recovery is slow. The prospects for corn have not improved, and the injury done by drouth seems to insure a much smaller yield than was expected. The price has advanced fully 1½c. Cotton has advanced to 8c, with assurance that a new treasury arrangement will facilitate the supplies of money for moving the crop. After touching 8c, the price has fallen a sixteenth and crop reports are still favorable on the whole. That the volume of trade has been small of late is not surprising. Exchanges through the principal clearing houses, outside New York, continue to show a large decrease in comparison with last year, for the past week 24.3 per cent. Although several banks, which were forced to stop in July and August, have resumed the numerous failures of two months have thrown into confusion the calculation of merchants and compelled them to curtail operations. Failures for the past week were only 323 in number, against 385 the week previous.

John Holton, aged 71, was killed by a train at Reading.

John J. Ingalls, it is said, will be a candidate for governor of Kansas.

The business portion of the town of Albany, Ind., has been burned; loss, $25,000.

The steamer Alvo, from New York to the West Indies, which was in the path of the recent hurricane, has been given up for lost.

The men on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road will be ordered to strike if the company insists on a reduction of wages.

OUR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION AT THE FAIR.

How the Young Bucks and Squaws Are Transformed Into Young Gentlemen and Ladies by Uncle Sam's Able Teachers.

DOWN BELOW the live stock pavilion at the Fair is one of the most interesting exhibits to the scholar and philanthropist. As a means to the solution of a great social and race problem the Indian school exhibition is invested with an importance that addresses itself not only to the philanthropist, but to the statesmanship of the country; and the school system as applied to the Indian youth imparts a lesson, inculcates a moral, and in a practical way teaches the public a great truth—that there are other good Indians besides the dead ones, or that the Indian, notwithstanding the prejudiced and long-maintained opinion that he is irreclaimable, can be made a useful citizen.

Down on that little list of interesting ground, in the southeast section of the grounds, where the Indians of many tribes have been camped in tepee, wigwam, wicky-up, rude house and and bark huts, the Indian school building is located. It flanks one end of the camp, where primitive life of the Indian is portrayed by Indians who have never abandoned the customs and costumes of their ancestors, and where again it is simulated by Indians who know of the habits of their forefathers only by tradition. Within its walls is enfolded the future of the Indian, just as the Anthropological building, away off on the other flank, contains the past of the Indian.

The building is a comfortable and commodious two-story frame structure, erected by the government. The Indian school is one of the many excellent government exhibits at the fair, for all the Indian schools in the country, at the agencies, especially located or philanthropically organized by private individuals, all are more or less conducted under government auspices, and are dependent, in some degree, upon its bounty.

The building is an Indian forum. The scheme is to have Indian pupils of the different schools throughout the country, from time to time assemble in the building, live there their school life, and put before the great public of America and the world what the United States is doing for its wards, and how worthy they may be of such educational advantages as the government affords. The co-education of the sexes has been undertaken, and the Indian girls and boys at the World's Fair lead a life open and free to the public. They work, they study and play in the sight of the multitudes who visit the Fair.

So far there have been three Indian schools represented at the Fair, whose children have stood the supreme examination of sympathising friends and the unsympathetic scrutiny of a curious public. The Fisk school of Albuquerque, N. M., whose children were largely Navajoes and Apaches, has passed the ordeal; so has the St. Joseph school of Renvalaer Indians and the other institutions are now on trial.

The Lincoln institution like all kindred schools, is an industrial, a manual training school; and the mind is not only cultured, or taught the appreciation of "book larnin," but the hand and the eye, and the ear taught—the hand to make and fashion, the eye to judge and the ear to appreciate the adages of wisdom, the power of knowledge, and to welcome the concord of sweet sounds.

Hourly, each day, the boys and girls can be seen in the schoolroom, in the workshops, at work, the girls in the discharge of housewifely duties about the building and in the kitchen; and one of the greatest pleasures during leisure hours is for all, girls and boys, to congregate in the music-room, and there around the grand piano exploit with voice or deft touch of fingers the harmonies they have learned in school hours. The Indians once taught its rhythm become passionately fond of music, and there are adapt instrumentalitists among the Lincoln boys and girls, while they carol and chorus in unison with fine effect, as has been attested by the approval bestowed upon them at several public concerts they have given.

To him, and especially to the western man, who has seen the Indian in his pristine dignity, wrapped in vermin-covered blanket, sitting in the sunny side of the agency commissary building, it is a strange sight to see a well-grown Indian lad sitting at a piano fingering out Strauss waltzes, or rattling forth "Marching Through Georgia." And remembering, too, the western scene at the agency, and calling to mind the squaw unkempt and unclean, scraping up the rations at the commissary in her long-time worn petticoat, it is a stranger sight still to see a pretty, daintily dressed Indian girl step to the piano, and nicely playing her own accompaniment, sing sweetly, and with expressive and sympathetic voice, a coy love song. And strangest still, while she sings, a young lad, Indian youth, wearing gold-rimmed spectacles, turns over the leaves of the music.

Out at the agency these young people would be "bucks and squaws;" at the school they are young gentlemen and ladies.

The pupils range all the way from "5-year-old Nancy and 6-year-old Tom," two cute little ones, to young men and women 20 years old. Some have been in the school for eight years, others number their attendance by months. But big or little, long or recently only pupils of the school, they are children of one family, though of many tribes, and young and old could give pointers in deportment to any white boarding school, male or female, in the country. They are on exhibition to be sure, are impressed with the importance of having their "company manners" always on tap, but, for all that, they roam about the grounds sight-seeing—showing that Indians do have curiosity—and their conduct teaches a lesson to the gum-chewing white girls who express

A TRANSFORMATION.

their amazement with such inelegant exclamations as: "Ain't that scrumptious?"

But it is not alone music the Indians are taught. The girls are taught neatness of person first, and pardonably are impressed with the importance of being personally attractive, and if vanity, the besetting sin of her white sister, is begotten in the bosom of the Indian maiden, it must be remembered that when she first came to school she got into her first petticoat like a man does into his trousers. Making them appreciate cleanliness in themselves, they next learn to appreciate it about them and are set to housewife duties in the dormitories and in the kitchen; and now there's not a girl in the school who isn't competent to illustrate, practically, how to cook, even if she might be unable to lecture about "The Art of Cooking" before the Board of Lady Managers in the Woman's building. Sewing follows — and in the dressmaking and millinery lines the girls excel, several already having been employed in Philadelphia at remunerative salaries in fashionable mantua-making establishments. Specimens of their handiwork are exhibited, and their bonnet trimming is artistic, while the good figured girls look as if they had been molded in their pretty blue uniforms fitted and made by the girls of the school.

While the girls ply the needle and work the sewing machines, the boys shove the carpenter's plane, peg away at shoemaking, learn the trade of harness-making, farming and other useful trades; and the samples of their work are creditable—they seem the work of journeymen rather than that of apprentices.

Drawing, or hieroglyphic writing, in some instances astonishingly skillful, has been known among the Indians always. The Indian pupils take to this art zealously and with pleasure, and figure work is preferred to all other kinds of drawing. Strange to say, too, while a Van Dyke or Quintin Matsys would insist upon making a Dutch Madonna out of the Jewess Mary the Indian artist, so far as he has been developed in our schools, doesn't affect in his character sketches Indian features and distinctive racial marks. If genius for the art he shows, he is not restrained in his conceptions, but in all else the policy is to make him forget the blanket period of his existence and to remember that he is—an American.

And the contrast a few months make a few years impress. Blanketed and breech-clouted he comes to school; savage and suspicious; unable to speak a word of English, his is a difficult task, and that he soon gets to wearing clothes, even with dudish care, and learns to talk readily without a perceptible accent, show Indian adaptability and intelligence. Dressed in blue uniforms and militarily organized, the boys have a manly bearing, are proud of their company, scrupulous in the discharge of their duties, neat and careful about their appearance, the soldierly boy is inspired to greater effort by the approval of the girls.

And what is to be done with these "children of nature," transformed, metamorphosed by the stimulus of the education, the artificial methods of the white man? Changed, so changed since they came to school, with Indian habits eradicated, even Indian features toned down by the refining

A RED PENMAN.

influence of education, and Indian thought superseded by the inspiration acquired knowledge bestows, what is to become of these Indian girls and boys, young women and men, equipped educationally and industrially for useful lives and good citizenship?

ENTRANCE TO THE FRENCH EXHIBIT IN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.