THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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GREAT complaint of a scarcity of labor is heard in the West in sections where the roads are lined with tramps. The tramp hoards his labor just as the miser hoards his currency.

DEALERS have advanced the price of sealskins, making the Behring sea decision their excuse, which is doubtless as good as the excuse they would have found had the decision been different.

CAPTAIN NANSEN hasn't taken any alcoholic stimulants with him on his journey toward the pole. If he finds the pole he won't be able to smash over it a bottle with anything stronger than three per cent.

THE rumors of disaffection in Peary's expedition are now said to be false. General Butler wanted the American flag to wave so far up north that it would be mistaken for the aurora borealis. Lieutenant Peary is the man who means to wave it.

NEW JERSEY'S boy bandits have been spanked all around and sent to bed. The little fellows mourn over the inglorious end of their escapade just now, but ten years hence they'll be sunburnt with blushes when they think of their ridiculous goings on near Park ridge.

WHEN that new burglary insurance company gets to writing policies, a protected man will feel justified in turning over with his face to the wall and persisting in profound slumber when his wife stirs him up with the startling assertion that "there are burglars in the house."

OF the 1,000 tourists who visited the Yellowstone park in June nearly three-quarters were foreigners, and more than half were Germans. That's because people don't know what a wonderful place the Yellowstone park actually is. The park hotel managers ought to advertise.

THE close of the Behring sea controversy is very much like what happens after a war. Neither side will own to having been entirely beaten. The seals alone have won an undoubted triumph. They are to be protected except against such regulated destruction as will prevent them from extermination.

A GOOD many people do not know that when anything whatever is attached to a postal card, except an address tag, it is thereby rendered unmailable as a postal card, and can be sent in the mails only as first class matter. A newspaper clipping or a picture pasted on a postal card makes a one cent stamp necessary on the other side.

WILL somebody please take hold of the cogs in the wheel of time and launch it forward a little to get us beyond the frazzled end of the base ball season? There has been so much of Smith swiping a three-bagger and of earned runs, stolen bases and the like that the frosts of January, with a linen duster and no fuel, would be a precious relief.

THERE are dismal omens of impending war in the assembling of the peace congress in Chicago. Heretofore the gentle philanthropist has proclaimed the dawn of an era of universal peace on the eve of such terrible conflicts as those which shook Europe in the German-Austrian and later in the Franco-Prussian war. It is one of those pleasant dreams which always go by contraries.

A DENVER Methodist preacher who was receiving a salary of $5,000 per annum, startled his congregation a few Sundays ago by the announcement that until times improved he should serve them for one-fifth of what they had agreed to pay him. The name of this hero is Robert McIntyre. He seems to have caught the spirit of that text which discusses faith without works.

AN Italian chemist warns young women that the kissing of pet animals is likely to bring trouble, the pet animals often having dangerous microbes. At the same time comes the word that the kissing of a Buffalo bride has resulted in a spreading of diphtheria. It will soon be necessary for ladies who must bestow osculatory caresses to have them transferred to the object of their affections by phonograph.

A MEXICAN newspaper publisher finds that he is sued because he advertised a rival merchant's goods, and thus enabled the latter to get the larger share of the trade. It is a curious view of law that this non-advertising merchant takes. Usually a newspaper circulating widely brings more trade to a place, and if only the advertisers get this additional trade the non-advertisers have nobody to blame but themselves.

DR. WILLIAM EVERETT, the school-teacher congressman from Quincy, Mass., amused his fellow members by saying in his first speech, "I will not let members deposit me in a cavity," instead of using the common phase "put me in a hole." The change took at once, as it was given with a merry twinkle of the congressman's eye that showed he was only trying to live up to the language which the world has learned to expect from Bostonians or those living thereabouts.

A NEW deep-water fish called for short lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps, pronounced by epicures almost as toothsome as the celebrated blue fish, has been found on the edge of the gulf stream. They are said to weigh from five to fifty pounds and they rarely come nearer to the surface of the water than 300 feet. More ammunition for the Izaak Walton liars. It will not be a year before we will hear some bronzed seashore resorter telling how he caught with his hands a 100 pound lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps.

A DYING man in Philadelphia got a Presbyterian parson into serious trouble. He had called the gentleman in in the hope of receiving light to guide him on the dark journey just ahead. The kindly preacher administered consolatory rites. Then his brethren met and censured him, as there was a rule requiring him to give from the pulpit a week's notice of intention to so administer. Happily the dying man got away from this humane earth without knowing to how grave a wrong he had been accessory.

FROM OUR OWN STATE.

NEWS WHICH WILL INTEREST WOLVERINES.

Game of Cards Causes a Murder at Lansing—Double Murder in the U. P.—State Tax Apportionment.

Sad Murder at Lansing.

Byron M. Browne, an old and well-known resident of Lansing, shot and killed Montgomery Hendershott in a quarrel over a poker game. The shooting took place in Browne's room over William Lead's saloon, next door to police headquarters, Lansing, and the only witnesses were Fred Carr and a young man named Hernley. They are very reticent regarding the murder, and all that is known is that trouble arose over a game of cards and ended in the shooting. After the firing of the shot Browne walked to the river, two blocks away, and threw his revolver into the water. He then returned to his room, where he was promptly arrested. The bullet passed through Hendershott's stomach and he died in about twenty minutes.

All four of the men who were in the room had been drinking, and there are indications that fighting preceded the murder, as Browne has a badly bruised eye.

Both the murderer and his victim were printers employed in the office of Robert Smith & Company, state printers. Hendershott leaves a widow and three children. "Colonel" Browne is a widower, sixty years old, and has worked at his trade in Lansing most of the time for a quarter of a century.

State Tax Apportionment.

The total amount of state taxes apportioned to the counties to be spread on the tax rolls this year is $1,931,214.69, and the tax rate of ratio of taxation is 1.7 mills on the dollar. The apportionment among the several counties of the state is as follows:

Alcona, $2,583.56; Alger, $4,272.60; Allegan, $27,346.63; Alpena, $10,254.24; Antrim, $5,127.12; Arenac, $2,136.30; Baraga, $3,418.08; Barry, $25,635.59; Bay, $46,144.07; Benzie, $3,418.08; Berrien, $39,762.71; Branch, $34,180.79; Calhoun, $51,271.19; Cass, $27,344.63; Charlevoix, $5,981.64; Cheboygan, $6,836.16; Chippewa, $8,545.20; Clare, $4,272.60; Clinton, $32,471.75; Crawford, $3,418.08; Delta, $6,836.16; Dickinson, $10,308.16; Eaton, $34,180.79; Emmet, $5,127.42; Genesee, $42,725.99; Gladwin, $3,418.08; Gogebic, $25,635.59; Grand Traverse, $7,690.68; Gratiot, $17,090.39; Hillsdale, $37,598.87; Houghton, $68,361.58; Huron, $13,672.32; Ingham, $35,883.83; Ionia, $42,471.75; Iosco, $8,545.20; Iron, $8,750.28; Isabella, $10,254.24; Isle Royal, $170.90; Jackson, $52,980.22; Kalamazoo, $46,144.07; Kalkaska, $6,323.45; Kent, $85,451.98; Keweenaw, $17,225.39; Lake, $2,563.56; Lapeer, $23,928.56; Leelanau, $[illegible]; Lenawee, $51,271.19; Livingston, $27,344.63; Luce, $3,418.08; Mackinac, $3,418.08; Macomb, $31,617.23; Manistee, $15,381.36; Manitou, $170.90; Marquette, $37,511.83; Mason, $7,690.68; Mecosta, $8,545.20; Menominee, $12,497.35; Midland, $3,418.08; Missaukee, $5,127.12; Monroe, $28,199.15; Montcalm, $11,090.39; Montmorency, $1,709.04; Muskegon, $22,217.54; Newaygo, $7,690.68; Oakland, $50,587.51; Oceana, $7,690.68; Ogemaw, $3,418.08; Ontonagon, $3,418.08; Osceola, $6,836.16; Oscoda, $1,709.04; Otsego, $4,272.60; Ottawa, $25,635.59; Presque Isle, $2,563.56; Roscommon, $2,563.56; Saginaw, $63,234.46; Sanilac, $13,672.32; Schoolcraft, $5,981.64; Shiawassee, $29,053.67; St. Clair, $34,180.79; St. Joseph, $34,180.79; Tuscola, $17,944.92; Van Buren, $25,635.59; Washtenaw, $52,980.22; Wayne, $324,717.51; Wexford, $6,836.16; total, $1,931,214.69.

Head Crushed Between Logs.

A car load of logs on a logging train at Louis Sand's mill at Lake City appeared shaky, and the men at the rollway were warned about it. Charles Erickson approached the car cautiously to loosen the binding chain. As he reached the car C. A. Sands, general manager of the business at that place, who was standing near by, noticed the top log start to roll, and shouted to Erickson to come back. The latter apparently did not hear, but went on a step or two, when he saw the log coming and jumped for the water as the best method of escape. In making the jump his foot slipped and he fell with his head on a log, when the falling log came down upon it, crushing the head into a shapeless mass and causing instant death.

I. M. Weston Keeps Up Michigan's Name.

A large consignment of Kent county fruit and vegetables, purchased on the market at Grand Rapids under the personal supervision of President I. M. Weston, was sent to Chicago to fill up the bare spot in the state horticultural exhibit. The consignment included musk and watermelons, peaches, apples, pears, grapes, onions, squash, potatoes, cabbage, corn and cucumbers, and the samples selected were very choice. President Weston has given orders to a Grand Rapids commission dealer to keep on sending the best products procurable as long as the fair lasts.

A Mysterious Attempt at Murder.

A murderous assault was made on Joseph Haire, a farmer bachelor about 60 years of age, who resides four miles east of Leslie. He was called to the window during the night, and when in full view was struck on the forehead with a stone three inches in diameter. Haire fell to the floor unconscious, and no alarm was given until morning. The indications are that a villain attempted to gain entrance through the window, but was foiled. Haire probably had some money, and it was known. He thinks he recognized the voice.

A Mysterious Double Murder.

A double murder occurred at John Simmons' temperance saloon on the road from Hancock to Calumet, about four miles west of the latter place. The victims were John Salo and Iwar Paorolo, both single, came a week ago from Minnesota. The jugular vein and carotid artery were severed in both men by the stab of a knife. Matt Hergonen was also dangerously stabbed but will recover. Simmons kept an unlicensed saloon and a disreputable place. There is no clue as yet as to who did the deed.

Gov. Rich's Appointments.

Gov. Rich has appointed Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, and Robert Gibbon, of Detroit, members of the board of railroad and street crossings. Campbell's term will expire Jan. 1, 1895; Gibbon's, Jan. 1, 1897.

Chas. Storrs, of Muskegon, has received his commission as state food and dairy commissioner.

Vernon J. Willey, of Pewamo, has been appointed principal of the state school for the blind.

M. C. Conductor Killed.

Joseph Collins, conductor on a Michigan Central freight train, was instantly killed near Utica by falling from a box car and being crushed beneath the wheels. His train had broken in two and he walked off the car immediately in front of the detached section, which was upon him before he could escape. His widowed mother, a brother and two sisters reside in Detroit. Collins was 26 years old.

The prison barn located on Cooper street, opposite the Jackson prison, was destroyed by fire, together with the hay, grain, etc. The horses and vehicles were the only things saved. The fire is supposed to have caught from a pipe used by one of the workmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Burrows were thrown out of their cart while returning from Cedar Springs to Courtland. One wheel of the road cart passed over the woman's face and Mr. Burrows was kicked in the head by a horse. Both are very low and will die. They had been recently married.

Miss Libbie Coe, the daughter of Landlord Coe, of Adrian, and a young lady who held a prominent social position in that city, has commenced suit at Chicago against Charles Fairbanks, a traveling salesman of the Eastman Kodak company, and former photographer at Adrian, for bastardy.

Hanged by a Most Extraordinary Accident

William Ross, a well-known young man about 25 years of age, living in North Plains township, Ionia county, met death in a most peculiar manner. The young man had climbed nearly to the top of a tree about 70 feet high to cut down some bees which he had discovered there. As an extra precaution against falling he tied the end of a long rope tightly about his body and fastened the other end to a neighboring branch. All went well until the limb which he was sawing and on which the bees had taken refuge, broke loose and fell. In falling it accidentally twisted the rope around the young man's neck and broke it before aid could reach him. He died in a very few moments.

Suicide—Disappointment in Love.

Rudolph Elling, a German bachelor farmer living in Lamotte township, Sanilac county, was found hanging by the neck by neighbors who called at his house. He had not been seen for several days, and the appearance of the body indicated that he had been dead for some time. An inquest was held and a verdict found that he came to his death by his own hand. Disappointment in a love affair was the cause of the rash act.

Adrian Man Suicides at Chicago.

Edgar A. Sayre, a former well-known townsman of Adrian, but of late years prominently connected with the Santa Fe [illegible] while melancholy over the loss of his position. He was a man of education, refinement and step by step worked himself up through the many departments of railroad work only to at last be put aside and driven to take his own life.

Ironwood's Suffering—Typhoid Again.

There are a number of new cases of typhoid fever at Jessieville, a suburb of Ironwood, due to using infected well water. The Ironwood hospital has been closed and the sick are cared for as best can be in boarding houses or elsewhere. Two hundred and eighty-nine applications for relief were made to the county board in one day, showing the awful destitution of the poverty-stricken ones.

Ishpeming's Bonding Scheme Killed.

The proposition to issue a special bond for street improvement to employ idle men was defeated at Ishpeming, the adverse vote being cast principally by miners owning houses, who thought the plan of the city to employ the destitute at $1 per day was a scheme to lower wages all around. The defeat of bonding will render it necessary to open soup houses a month or two earlier.

Killed by a Well Cave-in.

While digging a well at Jackson William Orr was buried at a depth of 15 feet under six feet of earth. The soil was of a sandy quality and caved in about half way down. He was taken out dead three hours later. Orr leaves a widow and three small children.

MICHIGAN STATE ITEMS.

Manistee citizens are demanding a public park.

The National bank at Sturgis has reopened its doors.

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

Michael Golden, a switchman, was killed by an engine near Woodville.

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

Flint banks have organized a clearing house, which will begin operations Oct. 1.

Coldwater has established a free night school, which meets with great favor.

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

The Central Michigan normal school at Mt. Pleasant has opened in its new building.

Agatha Zepp sues Joseph Gramer, at Marshall, for $10,000 for alleged breach of promise.

A tent of L. O. T. M. was organized at Algonac by Mrs. Mary M. Davis, of Port Huron.

Saugatuck has a new free-stone peach that is said to be destined to achieve fame.

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

For the first time two women are candidates for positions on the school board at Charlotte.

S. C. Baker, of Jonesville, is feeding wheat to his 1,100 sheep. He says it is cheaper than corn.

At South Butler a fine town hall, a M. E. church and a Grange hall are in course of erection there.

Several people went from Charlotte to join the rush for claims at the opening of the Cherokee strip.

From 5 to 15 per cent of the oat crop has been destroyed by grasshoppers in Gratiot and Midland counties.

Charles Brakeman is held for trial in the circuit court at Port Huron, charged with poisoning M. E. Nutt's colt.

Ludington peach growers report that, despite the drouth, they will have a large crop in good condition.

A merchant at Tecumseh is making contracts with farmers to take their next yield of wheat at $1 per bushel.

The Blue mine, at Negaunee, owned by Capt. Sam Mitchell, has closed down, throwing 100 men out of work.

J. L. Stevenson's recently burned carriage shops at Port Huron will be replaced by a building 128x167 feet in size.

At the Norrie mine, Ironwood, 600 miners have resumed work, while 400 idle miners have been set to work on the streets.

C. H. Manzer's drug store, H. D. Weaver's saloon and C. T. Andrus' meat market, in Wacousta, burned. Loss $3,000.

Battle Creek ladies have nominated Mrs. Charles Merritt as a candidate for school trustee. They will make a hard fight to elect her.

Miss Phoebe Brooks, of Onsted, after spending nearly 70 years of life in single bliss, has given her heart and hand to Milton Sutton, of Osseo.

The Agricultural college is investigating the ravages of the insect that is attacking celery and causing much alarm to the growers in Tecumseh.

While playing with an old gun Fred Kracht, the 12-year-old son of Alderman Kracht, of Mt. Clemens, was accidentally shot and killed by a companion.

The Shiawassee county fair at Owosso will be held September 26, 27, 28 and 29. There will be $1,350 hung up for speed trials, including $300 for the free-for-all trot or pace.

About the middle of September the Ovid lawn tennis club proposes to give a tournament together with balloon ascensions, horse races, games and sports of various kinds.

At Battle Creek the Houck furniture factory has been completed, and the machinery is being installed. It is expected that work will commence on November 1 and 25 men will be employed.

John Derry seriously stabbed his nephew, Jesse Derry, in the barn of the latter's father, ten miles east of Ithaca. The stabber has been confined in an asylum, but was recently released, and he is now in jail.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Twenty-first day.—After several petitions, for and against repeal, had been presented, the House bill to repeal the Sherman law was taken up, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate upon the measure. He defended the Sherman law, because at the time of its passage it was a compromise between two bills which would have brought greater disaster to the country. However, he was now of the opinion that the country's prosperity would be better promoted by the repeal of the measure; in fact, he had long ago introduced a bill for relief containing almost the same words as the bill only recently introduced by Mr. Voorhees, but those who are so eager to vote for the latter were its bitterest enemies. Mr. Sherman defended the congress which, in 1873, passed what is called the act demonetizing silver. It had been said that Ernest Seyd, the great English economist, bribed that congress with $500,000 to demonetize silver. Mr. Sherman classed such charges as utterly false. Mr. Sherman spoke for two hours and a half and he heartily applauded at his conclusion. Mr. Teller finished his speech of the previous day on the national bank circulation bill and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—Rules were discussed but no action was taken. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill (which appropriates $300,000) was passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Twenty-second day. Mr. Cockrell introduced a concurrent resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates not to exceed 20 per cent of the amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury, and to use and expend the same in payment of interest on the public debt, or any other demand, liability or obligation of the United States. He said that the passage of the concurrent resolution would allow the issue of from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 in gold certificates. The resolution was laid on the table. The House bill of repeal of the Sherman law was the order, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The speech was full of sharp witticisms and sarcasm directed at [illegible] held strictly to the silver argument and made many good points. Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, successor to the late Senator Gibson, followed Mr. Wolcott in an argument for the repeal bill. It was his maiden speech in the Senate and was a very good effort. Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, were agreed to and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned. HOUSE—The silver men stole a march on their opponent and gained a victory which makes it impossible for the gold men to impede the consideration of bimetallic or other financial legislation that may be reported by the committees on coinage or banking and currency during the coming session. The time-honored custom in the House has been to make the reports of committees on appropriations and ways and means privileged matters at all times and when the new rules were being considered Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, suddenly sprang an amendment extending the same favoritism to the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Kilgore immediately followed with an amendment also including the committee on coinage; and, although the amendments were sharply opposed, they were adopted. Under this rule the committee on coinage can report a silver bill at any time and force its consideration by the House and the committee on banking and currency can enjoy the same facilities for forcing its measures to a vote in the House.

SENATE.—Twenty-third day.—A resolution was agreed to calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the aggregate amount of silver bullion purchased with the date and price during August under the Sherman law; together with the date and price of all silver bullion offered. Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law. He was earnestly listened to by both the Democrat and Republican members and although the thoughts presented were not entirely new they were clothed in words which made them seem original. Mr. Vance began his speech with the statement that the great law of supply and demand operated in regard to money just as it did to everything else; when money was abundant prices were high; when it was scarce the prices of all products were low. Therefore, he that increased the abundance of money benefited production and enhanced prices and wages, and he that contracted or diminished the amount of this money depreciated everything that is for sale including wages, though by reason of combinations and defensive measures in many parts of the world wages are affected less than products. The effect upon the condition of mankind which would follow the destruction of one half the currency of the world (the demonetization of silver), amounting in the aggregate to $7,500,000,000, it would be impossible accurately to describe. Still this process of destruction has been going quietly on since 1872, and its result is seen in prices lower in many things than has ever been known in the memory of man. Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, interjected a statement of the production and coinage of gold and silver from 1873 to 1892 which showed a production of gold amounting to $2,210,961,205, while the coinage amounted to $2,787,714,679; of silver the production was $2,400,760,553, while the coinage was $2,322,603,[illegible]1. There being a lapse in the speechmaking Mr. Voorhees moved for a vote to substitute the bill reported from the Senate finance committee for the House repeal bill. This brought up an argument as to their relative merits and a passage-at-arms between Messrs. Aldrich and Cockrell as to the standing of their respective parties, which was cut off by an executive session being called. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The rules of debate was continued without much progress being made.

SENATE.—Twenty-fourth day.—Mr. Palmer presented a resolution for the election of senators by direct vote of the people; referred. The repeal bill was taken up; but was laid aside to allow Mr. Dolph to make an address in advocacy of the bill introduced by him appropriating $500,000 to enable the secretary of the treasury in enforcing the Chinese exclusion law. There was some discussion of the measure, and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The debate on the repeal bill was resumed. Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the question of longer daily sessions of the Senate. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, made an attempt to get in a bill authorizing the issue of $125,000,000 treasury notes under the act of '63, but an objection was made and it fell. The rules of debate continued and was very warm, a lively tilt between Mr. McMillin and Gen. Catchings being particularly interesting. An amendment to make it necessary for seven members to make an objection before business could be blocked—now it requires only one objection—was lost. Mr. Tracey, of New York, offered an amendment striking out the clause in rule 21 permitting amendments to general appropriation bills when those amendments are in the interest of retrenchment of expenditures. This was so vigorously opposed that Mr. Tracey withdrew the amendment. Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, offered an amendment increasing the number of members constituting a quorum of the committee of the whole House to a majority of the members of the House. Under the rules, 100 members are a quorum in committee of the whole.

SENATE.—Twenty-fifth day.—The House joint resolution making September 18 the centennial anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol a holiday in Washington, was passed. Petitions were presented for the repeal bill and some against it unless a substitute was also passed. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina submitted an amendment to the repeal bill, removing the tax on state bank circulation, provided such banks secure their circulation by coin, or approved state or municipal bonds. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill supplemental to the pension act of June 27, 1890. The most important provision of the bill is that, except in cases of established fraud, no pension shall be suspended until after ninety days' notice given to the pensioner and after a full and impartial investigation had upon sworn testimony. Mr. Gallinger said the bill was designed to remove every possible difficulty that stood in the way of the administration of the act of 1890, and to secure its administration precisely as Congress intended it should be. At the conclusion of his remarks the bill was referred to the committee on pensions. Mr. Allen, Pop., Neb., offered a resolution "that Congress take cognizance of the labor organizations and industrial interests of the nation by observing this day as a national holiday known as Labor Day, and that as a mark of respect to those interests the Senate do now adjourn." Mr. Voorhees opposed the resolution and it was defeated. Mr. Allen submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to whether that department had at any time redeemed any silver or coin certificates in silver coin as provided by the Sherman act; second, what amount in coinage value of the silver bullion purchased by the department under the act and subject to coinage in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury remains uncoined, and why such bullion has not been coined and paid out in accordance with the provisions of the act; and whether any part, and if so, what part of the paper money redeemed in gold by the Treasury Department since March 1, 1893, was concealed after redemption or in any manner withheld from general circulation. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Kyle, Pop., S. D., offered a free coinage amendment to the repeal bill which was referred to the finance committee. The repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Cullom, Rep., Ill., addressed the Senate in favor of repeal, although he did not believe that the Sherman law was wholly responsible for the present depression. Mr. Coke, Dem., Tex., said: "A settlement of the money problem can only be settled by the establishment of a bimetallic currency as it existed prior to 1874. The people will never be content until the wrong of 1873, by which one-half of the money of the country was stamped out in order to double the purchasing power of the other half, has been undone and reversed." Mr. Peffer began an address upon his amendment providing for free coinage, but the Senate adjourned before he had finished.

Powerful Flowing Well.

E. L. Ransom struck a wonderful flowing well in the heart of Traverse City while boring at a depth of 271 feet. The water is perfectly clear, sparkling and cold, flows with great force 25 feet above the ground and fills 1,200 barrels per day through a two-inch pipe. The supply will be put to practical use immediately. Other wells will be started and experiments made in boring a greater depth.

Wilbur Field, a Muskegon painter, shot himself twice in the head and once above the heart. Despondent.

THE NEWS IN GENERAL.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Electric Cars Loaded With Passengers Dash Down a Hill at Awful Speed to Death and Destruction.

London cable: Mr. Gladstone's long home rule fight in the house of commons is ended. The bill was passed at 1 o'clock in the morning by 301 to 267. It was hurried to the house of lords, which gave it the first reading and adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone's journey from his residence to the house of commons was a triumphal journey, the streets being crowded with cheering multitudes. The galleries of the house were crowded also, and the members were early in their seats. The debate was continued by Justin McCarthy, and John Morley, chief secretary of Ireland, spoke for the bill, while Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, each in lengthy brilliant speeches, opposed the measure. A division was had upon Mr. Courtney's amendment to reject the bill and the amendment was defeated. The bill was then put on its third reading and was passed by a vote of 301 to 267.

The full import of the occasion was felt by the spectators [illegible] accompanied by rounds of frantic cheers from the galleries and upon the floor.

When the announcement that the house had passed the home rule bill by a vote of 301 to 267 was received by the crowd outside they went wild. They cheered, shouted, sang, embraced one another, smashed hats and did other absurd things to show their appreciation of the house's action.

A MILE A MINUTE.

Electric Street Cars Carry Passengers Down a Hill to Death.

On the electric railway from Avondale to Cincinnati, all the brakes of an in-coming train of two cars gave way simultaneously at McGregor avenue on Hunt street. For a mile and a quarter from this point the road is down grade. It makes a long curve before intersecting with Broadway, which street it enters at right angles. The grade for four hundred yards before entering Broadway is five or six feet to the hundred. The motor man when the brakes failed tried to reverse the wheels, but the wires of the controller burned off, and the motor man, conductor and forty-five passengers were at the mercy of that wild train.

Swifter and swifter sped the two fated cars; louder and more despairing grew the screams. Around the great bend the train shot at 50 miles an hour with speed accelerating every second. Into Broadway it dashed at 70 miles an hour. Tearing across the street it struck a big cedar telegraph pole out of the lower part of which it cut a log. After cutting through the pole the great iron frame of the car went on and struck a huge iron door post in the building at the corner, split upon it and thrust half the length of the car into the building. Over this mass of pulverized ruin the rear car leaped to destruction. All around in this heap of confusion were scattered the dead and dying human freight. So far as can be learned not a soul escaped. One was instantly killed and 18 were either fatally or seriously injured.

20,000 WORKERS MARCHED.

They Were Sunday School Workers and Marched to a Huge Rally at Detroit.

The Sunday schools of Detroit and Wayne county turned out in overwhelming numbers for the Rally Day celebration. They took undisputed possession of such Detroit thoroughfares as they could use and assumed control of Belle Isle without a protest. There were more than 20,000 in the procession and easily 50,000 at the exercises at Belle Island park.

The day was decidedly pleasant and was hugely enjoyed. There were Sunday school drum corps, bands, uniformed cadets, pretty children by the thousands with their parents and teachers. The procession from Grand Circus park to the boats and Jefferson street cars was three hours from the head to the end. At Belle Isle 35 tents had been spread for lunches, etc., and Mayor Pingree, Rev. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, and others addressed assembled children. There were prize drills by the cadets, ball games, foot races, bicycle races, swimming races, boat races and many other athletic games which filled out a day of grand enjoyment for both large and small.

Murderer Graves Suicides.

The famous murder case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, formerly of Providence, R. I., has at last been settled. The doctor was found dead in his cell at the county jail at Denver, Col., where he was awaiting a rehearing on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, a wealthy widow, also of Providence. The murder was said to have been done to cover up Dr. Graves' alleged defalcations as manager of Mrs. Barnaby's estate.

Dr. Graves suicided by using morphine. In a satchel in the doctor's cell were found five letters, the first one having been written on Aug. 9 last, showing that his suicide had been contemplated since then. The first was as follows:

"To the coroner of Denver, Col.: Dear Sir—Please do not hold an autopsy on my remains. The cause of death may be rendered as follows: 'Died from persecution. Worn out. Exhausted.' Yours respectfully,

T. THATCHER GRAVES, M. D."

Man and Wife Drowned at Grand Rapids.

Ben Kuiper and wife and Albert Reidburg and wife, of Grand Rapids, went fishing in Pine Lake, near Belmont. In changing positions the boat capsized, and all were thrown into the water. Reidburg and wife were saved, the latter just as she was sinking the last time. Kuiper and wife were drowned.

Became Insane in Church.

William Roy became temporarily deranged during the services at the Baptist church at Capac and escaped from his guardians and ran down the railroad track with probable suicide intent. He was caught and cared for. Family troubles are said to be the cause of his condition.

Five hundred men are wanted at Crookston, Minn., to assist in the harvest.

President Cleveland's reported "cancer" was nothing more than ulcerated teeth.

An attempt to overthrow the provisional government at Honolulu has been frustrated.

The Diamond plate glass works in Kokomo and Elwood, Ind., which close last May, will reopen next week with a force of 1,400.

Dr. H. R. Mills, deposed by Customs Inspector Crocker, of Port Huron, has been appointed supervising inspector of immigrants for the state, the appointment coming through Dr. Baker, of the state board of health.

Marie Prescott, the actress, died at the hospital of the Good Samaritan, from the effects of an operation to remove a tumor from which she had long suffered. Miss Prescott retired from the stage last winter, after starring several years with her husband, R. D. Shepherd, whose stage name was R. D. McLean. She was 40 years of age and had been on the stage since 1878.

1,000 PEOPLE KILLED.

The Later Reports From the Southern Cyclone Show Awful Slaughter.

Instead of the first reports of the cyclone being exaggerated, later and more authentic accounts show that no one had any idea of the awful carnage of the storm. Receiver Averill, of the Port Royal & Augusta road wires that the loss of life on the Sea Islands, S. C., exceeds anything yet reported, and will not fall short of six hundred. Great destitution exists among the 7,000 remaining inhabitants and urgent appeal is made for aid in shape of provisions.

Over three hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal. Over two millions of property has been wrecked near the same points. Every one of the fifteen or twenty islands lying around Port Royal and Beaufort are in mourning. On every doorknob there is a bunch of crape and upon every hillside there are fresh-made graves. The beaches, the undergrowth trees and shrubbery, the marshes and the inlets are revealing dead bodies every time an investigation is made.

Those who are at all posted about the country and the habits of the people in the storm visited sections are confident in their prediction that the death roll will run as high as 500. Some of the best people of this section of the state even place the loss at more than one thousand. It is around Beaufort and Port Royal that the death rate [illegible] the two towns there is a complete chain of islands, and it was over these that the angel of death hovered, leaving in his path sorrow and desolation greater than has ever been known before.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Fifteen People Killed as it Crashes Through a Bridge on the B. & A.

The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston & Albany railroad, one and one-half miles east of Chester, Mass., and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing at least 15 persons, fatally injuring six others, while at least a score were badly hurt.

The wreck is the worst ever known on the railroad. The bridge was being strengthened for the big locomotives and the workingmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came. The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the tender being thrown a long distance. The buffet, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling wood when they struck the stream twenty feet below, but two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track.

A Well-known Southron Suicides.

Major Campbell Brown, a widely known stock raiser of Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide at Grand Rapids by shooting himself through the head. For years he has been troubled with spells of despondency, and treatment in a private asylum failed to relieve him. Two months ago he went to Grand Rapids to join a class of Christian Scientists conducted by Mr. King, his friends hoping thereby to give a new direction to his thoughts. At first an improvement was noticeable, but not for long, and the spells returned as bad as ever. By the closing of several southern banks recently he stood to lose $50,000, and this produced a bad effect and he was at times almost insane. On the day of his suicide Major Brown rose early, and in was apparent he had another attack. He left the house unnoticed before breakfast, and did not return. His body was found in a field north of the city at night by workmen. Brown was 53 years old, and has a wife and children living on a farm near Nashville.

F. & P. M. Reduces Wages.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad has reduced the salaries of all employes who receive over $50 a month 10 per cent, and those of the president and general manager 15 per cent. The cut went into effect Sept. 1.

Emma Goldman, the female anarchist, was arrested at Philadelphia on a New York warrant, for inciting riot, as she was about to enter a hall to address the unemployed.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$4 00	to	$4 50
Hogs	5 30		5 60
Sheep	3 00		3 75
Lambs	4 25		4 50
Wheat—Red spot No 2	62		62½
White spot No 1	62		62½
Corn—No 2 spot	40		40
No 2 yellow	41		41
Oats—No 2 white spot	28½		28¾
Rye	44		44½
Hay—No 1 Timothy	10 00		12 00
Potatoes New per bu	40		45
Butter—Dairy per lb	18		19
Creamery per lb	21		24
Eggs per dozen	13		14
Live poultry—Fowls	8		9
Spring chickens per lb	9		10
Spring ducks	9		10

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$4 90	to	$5 15
Common	2 80		4 00
Sheep—Mixed	1 75		3 50
Lambs	2 50		5 00
Hogs—Mixed	4 75		5 50
Wheat No 2 red	63¼		63¾
Corn No 2	37⅞		37⅞
Oats	27¼		28
Rye	41		41
Mess pork per bbl	15 00		15 05
Lard per cwt	7 90		7 97½

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$3 37½	to	4 80
Hogs	5 75		6 50
Sheep—Good to choice	2 00		3 75
Lambs	4 25		5 25
Wheat—No 2 red	68¾		69
Corn—No 2 white	45		45½
Oats	33¾		33½

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade: Money markets throughout the country are more healthy, failures diminish in number, and resumption by a number of banks and other establishments illustrates the general tendency toward revival of confidence. Manufacturers do not yet feel the upward impulse, and exhibit on the whole rather less signs of improvement than a week ago. The record of the week has been mainly one of satisfactory progress toward recovery. Wheat was affected to some extent by the Vienna report, though it was presently realized that the estimates as to this country were no more reliable than those of the department, and that the estimate as a whole gave no assurance that the heavy surplus of old wheat would be required. Corn yielded a little with more satisfactory crop reports, but in spite of better advices from the more important cotton producing states the price of that staple was advanced ⅛c. The industrial situation mends but little. The signs of improvement observed a week ago are scarcely sustained, for while twelve textile and thirteen iron and steel concerns have resumed after stoppage, fifty-five textile and twenty-one iron and steel concerns have stopped. In addition thirteen others have reduced working force, and a large number of works, including most of those at Fall River, have reduced wages from 10 to 20 per cent. A more cheerful tone is seen in iron and steel markets, but nevertheless prices do not improve, nor are orders sufficient to encourage general resumption of work. The anxiety about money has been greatly relieved and scarcely any premium is now paid for currency, partly because many concerns which required cash for payment of hands have stopped, while many others are using checks and other substitutes for cash. The number of failures reported during the past week in the United States is 356, against 148 the same week last year, and in Canada 29, against 28 last year.

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, an A. T. Stewart heir, has mortgaged the Stewart building, Broadway, New York, for $1,250,000, to the Title Guarantee & Trust company. Hetty Green is said to hold the papers.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has made reductions in rent to all his tenants, and asks other landlords to do the same.

Lillian Russell denies with a good deal of picturesque indignation that she is to marry Strong Man Sandow, or anybody else.

A storm did great damage in Quebec, a number of vessels being wrecked in the St. Lawrence, St. Charles and Du Loup rivers.

The steamer City of Savannah, which was wrecked off St. Helen's lighthouse, S. C., was valued at $200,000. The cargo was worth $50,000.

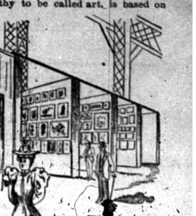
THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

A DAY IN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

American Art Institutes Make a Splendid Showing at Chicago—American Artists Are Sincere Portrayers of Nature—The Different Schools.

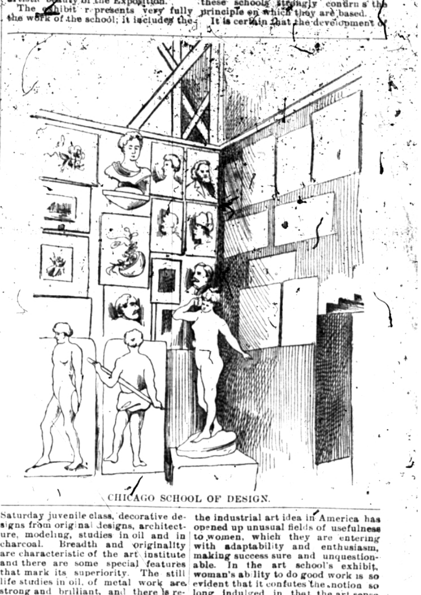
[World's Fair Letter.]

AN EXHIBIT of great value as one of the most important factors in the remarkably rapid development of American art, and the unfolding of this wonderful flower, the World's Columbian Exposition, is that of the American art schools, in the southern section of the gallery of the liberal arts building. The exhibit is not a very large one, but it is representative and characteristic of every feature that is certainly evolving an American school of art. We have waited long and patiently for the birth of American art, and at last we are being rewarded by a white star of promise that has appeared in the western sky, whose [illegible]



The work of the art schools grouped in a section divided into small apartments, extending along the eastern aisles. The art institute exhibit, which is regarded with much interest, occupies the last space in the row. This school, though one of the youngest, ranks with the first art schools in the country. Its position is due to the genius of its instructors, among whom are Lorado Taft and Frank Millet, whose rare gifts and unconventional grasp of the knowledge of true art have contributed so much to the artistic beauty of the Exposition.

The exhibit represents very fully the work of the school; it includes the



CHICAGO SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Saturday juvenile class, decorative designs from original designs, architecture, modeling, studies in oil and in charcoal. Breadth and originality are characteristic of the art institute and there are some special features that mark its superiority. The still life studies in oil, of metal work are strong and brilliant, and there is remarkable truthfulness in the glistening sheen of the polished and ornamented surfaces. In the modeling there is a tendency to work on new lines. The bust of Bessie, an exquisite piece of sculpture, reflects the unfolding of an independent spirit, as

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necessary in art as in any other department of human labor and achievement.

The art institute of Chicago is the most distinguished and successful of all the undertakings for an advanced culture in the city. It had a struggle to maintain life in the early years of its existence, but has triumphed over all the difficulties of its checkered career and has at last reached a height of achievement scarcely hoped for by its founders and friends, who are proud of its progress and resolved upon greater advance in the future. The commendable feature of the Chicago Art school exhibit is the truthfulness of its work, the absolute freedom from bizarre and theatrical effects, the purity and refinement of motive. Should a great national school of art be established in the near future it would not be a mistake to place it in the wonderful city on the shore of a beautiful inland sea where not long ago art was wedded to industry and where to-day we have as the fruitage of that union the marvelous "White City," the greatest triumph of the skill and genius of man.

The St. Louis school of fine arts, of which Halsey Ives, chief of the fine arts department at the Columbian Exposition, is president, has a fine exhibit adjoining the Chicago school. It was reorganized under the Washington university in 1879 when it entered upon a stage of rapid progress and great usefulness. It gives a wide and careful training in all the departments of drawing, painting and modeling with instructions in anatomy, perspective and composition and has life classes for both sexes in drawing from draped models. The treatment of flesh tones shows thorough training and an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of this branch of art. The classes in composition send some excellent work, as do also the sketch classes, the results of fifteen minutes and two hours sketching are remarkable for their bold and truthful effects. This work shows how science comes to the aid of art, how a systematized knowledge of technique, coupled with the genuine art feeling can, with a few rapid, bold, earnest strokes produce effects that are bound to excel in every way the labored efforts of years.

The school of drawing and painting, museum of fine arts, Boston, has an excellent exhibit of studies in black and white; there are a number of heads in oil which show by their strength and grace that thorough and honest work is the purpose of the school.

In the art schools exhibit the schools of industrial art have an equal share with those of high art, for art means now something more than pictures, and the various applications of art to objects of use and ornament being understood and appreciated by a large majority of the American populace.

Industrial art has had a disagreeable association, to many people it suggests the commercial spirit, the shop and the factory, but art, if it is worthy to be called art, is based on [illegible] science and science is necessary, not only for the most successful production, but also for the full appreciation of the fine arts. Good industrial art includes the scientific as well as the artistic element, science securing the necessity of true and permanent workmanship, art contributing the quality of attractiveness and beauty.

The industrial art schools, which are a factor of no little importance in modern economics, have proceeded on the basis that science is the true foundation of art, and the success of these schools strongly confirms the principle on which they are based.

It is certain that the development of the industrial art idea in America has opened up unusual fields of usefulness to women, which they are entering with adaptability and enthusiasm, making success sure and unquestionable. In the art school's exhibit, woman's ability to do good work is so evident that it confutes the notion so long indulged in that the art sense was limited to man. The woman's art school of Cooper union is full of suggestions and contains many happy features. There are a number of exquisite designs for book covers of the sixteenth century, stained glass windows, Gothic lettering, tiles and textile fabrics. Much of the designing is based upon historic ornament, the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Greek and Byzantine. The flower studies for applied designs are a very interesting and instructive part of the exhibit. The pen and ink drawings are strong and the studies in oil are treated with great refinement and truthfulness. Some of the best American artists are teachers in the school, Goodyear, Vanderhoof, Wier and Gifford.

The normal class for the training of teachers in the Prang course of form, drawing and color has an exhibit that gives one a very clear idea of the logical sequence of this admirably developed plan of art instruction. The Philadelphia School of Design for Women, one of the oldest schools in the country for the art education of women has a large and representative exhibit. Its various departments of practical design—crayon portrait, landscape painting, flower painting, modeling, drawing from antique architectural, china decoration, etching and normal art course tell the story of the great breadth of the work, its progress and remarkable productive power of the students.

The Prang exhibit occupies the first alcove in art school row. Although not in the circumscribed sense, an art school in Chief Peabody's judgment, the aims and the results accomplished are in the end those of an art school.

The work is arranged very systematically and one can very easily follow it from the first year through that of the last year in the grammar schools and get an intelligent idea of the

PRANG'S EXHIBIT.

progression and continuity of the course of instruction. A lesson one learns in looking through the art school exhibit, is that there is in the American temperament an intelligent art movement which is ready to be stimulated and developed. Art is no longer reserved for the talented few, but is become a means of education throughout the land. Art in America must be developed on the basis of a broad humanity. The putting of industrial training into the schools is a great step in this direction, one that will surely give a higher idea and a nobler purpose to the labor of common life. The fundamental ethical principles that hold society together must not be lost sight of. Art education, the study of beauty as the highest in nature and in human life, can be directed against a social demoralization, which, sometimes appears to threaten us, and for this reason the work of art education has its value as a powerful moral force.

IDA M. CONDIT.