THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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EX-GOV. WINANS DEAD

HE PASSED AWAY VERY SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME.

Was Talking With Friends but a Short Time Before and Had Been Ailing for Two Weeks—A Brief Sketch of His Career—Other Michigan News.

Ex-Gov. Edwin B. Winans died of heart failure at his residence near Hamburg. The ex-governor had been ill for about two weeks, but was able to be up and around the house until the last few days, and only four days before he was out in the garden directing the boys who were applying paris green to the potatoes, and it is thought he probably overdid himself. He sat up in bed on the day of his death and read the newspapers. His voice was strong and he talked with friends at his bedside until within a few minutes before he died. He leaves a wife and two sons, Major George Winans, of Hamburg, and Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., of Fort Supply, I. T.

Edwin B. Winans was born at Avon, N. Y., May 16, 1826. In 1834 his parents moved to Michigan, locating at Hamburg. His father died soon afterward and young Winans was forced to depend upon his own resources for a living. He learned the trade of clothmaker in one of the Hamburg mills. He received a common school education and saved enough money to enter Albion college when he was 20 years old. He remained here two years and a half preparatory to entering the law department of the University of Michigan, but in 1849 he cast his fortunes with the gold-seekers and went to California. Arriving there on July 20, he immediately engaged in placer-mining in the town of Rough-and-Ready. In 1858 he closed out his California interests and returned to Michigan, settling on a farm of 400 acres at Hamburg. In politics Mr. Winans was an uncompromising Democrat. He served two terms in the legislature in 1861-4, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. In 1877 he was judge of probate and was a member of congress from 1884 to 1886. Mr. Winans received the Democratic nomination in 1890 and was elected by a vote of 183,725 to 172,205 over James M. Turner, of Lansing. He was the first governor elected on a straight Democratic ticket since the war. Gov. Winans was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Galloway, whose parents were pioneers of Livingston county. His wife still survives him.

A Mass Meeting in Detroit.

Fully 6,000 people crowded into the big Auditorium at Detroit to participate in a labor mass meeting. The meeting was clearly in sympathy with the big A. R. U. strike. The speakers were President McMinn, of the east side A. R. U.; Mrs. M. M. Oderkirk, of the Typographical union; Sam Goldwater, a well-known agitator; L. E. Tossey, president of the Carpenters' union; Edward Keusch, president of the Iron Molders' union, and last but not least the executive of the city, Mayor Pingree.

All of the speakers were applauded frequently, but Mayor Pingree and Sam Goldwater carried the crowds away by their remarks. Mayor Pingree seemed to touch the right chord when he said:

All corporations and aggregations of men, especially those that derive their powers from the people, like the Pullman Car company, should have the interests of the people and the peace of the country, so near at heart, as to be willing to submit the differences between them and their employes to arbitration. (Cheers and voices "That's right.")

We are informed by the newspaper reports that the head of the Pullman company refuses to entertain the proposition made to him by men to submit the difference to arbitration; but there are some influences at work which may cause him to look upon the proposition favorably. It is because of such refusal and in order that we may install reason in place of force, that arbitration should be made compulsory. If the constitution of the United States and those of the states are not flexible enough to permit of the enactment of laws to compel arbitration under national and state auspices, they can and should be changed.

This meeting can take the first step in the accomplishment of this grand and humane purpose by adopting a resolution demanding that the congress which is now in session pass an act providing for submitting to the states an amendment to the federal constitution looking to the establishment of an interstate board, or boards of arbitration, to which shall be submitted all differences between capital and labor. This would make strikes and their direful consequences impossible; and it would give the man who has only the labor of his hands and the intelligence of his brain to sell an equal chance in the struggle for existence with the man who controls a fortune in money. (Tremendous applause.)

Charlotte's Fine Court House Burned.

Charlotte's handsome court house was entirely destroyed by fire and nothing but the bare walls are left standing. The fire caught in the cornice where painters were at work burning off old paint with a gasoline torch. On account of the height of the building the firemen could not reach the flames. In a short time the whole roof and dome were one mass of fire and the big bell and clock came crashing down through the building. It was soon followed by the dome. Then all hopes of saving the building were gone, everything movable in the offices was taken out. The county records are locked in the vaults and probably will be saved.

The court house was built in 1883 and cost about $100,000, being one of the handsomest in the state. There was $30,000 insurance on it until lately, when the supervisors cut it down to $10,000 in a spirit of economy. The loss will reach $40,000 to $50,000.

Detroit Strikers Capture Scabs.

While the strikers at Detroit are doing no damage to railroad property, they are very severe on any "scabs" who may fall into their hands. They captured one Wabash train at Delray, and after drawing the fire and water from the engine left it on the track. The "scab" engineer and firemen were roughly handled and sent down the track with a warning never to return to Detroit. Later the same day an incoming Wabash train with a "scab" crew was flagged and the engineer and firemen pulled from the engine, and while the train was taken to the depot by strikers the poor wretches were unmercifully cursed, pounded and jeered by men, women and children, and after a farewell ducking were sent out of town with an injunction to "make themselves scarce." Trains with union crews were not interfered with.

She Was Careless With Gasoline.

Mrs. Jane Brogan met with a terrible death at Ionia, being burned from head to foot. She was getting dinner, and had turned on the gasoline and lighted the stove, and probably forgot to turn off the fluid. It ran on the floor, and in an instant her clothes caught fire at her feet, and she was quickly a mass of flames. She ran out of doors screaming and fell on the porch. Every particle of clothing was burned from her body, which was scorched from head to foot so that the skin all pealed off. She died in a few hours. She was 58 years of age and leaves a husband and several children.

Albert Walker, sent from Grand Rapids in October, 1892, to the Ionia prison for three years for the crime of breaking and entering a railroad car, was pardoned by Gov. Rich. The prisoner is afflicted with an incurable disease and cannot live more than a few weeks.

The directors of the Bay County Agricultural society decided to give no fair this fall, on account of losses sustained from last year's exhibition and the present tightness of the money market. This will be the first year in 20 that Bay county has failed to hold a fair.

Coldwater takes time by the forelock in keeping the city clear of tramps. A police force is kept at the depot to meet all incoming trains, and when any of the gentry alight they are hustled on again and told to move on. If they tarry they are liable to be given a bath and sent to prison.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

Grand Rapids is talking of remodeling its water works system.

The 35 people who have been in smallpox quarantine at Ypsilanti have been released.

Anna Puolaski, who lives near Coldwater, is 105 years old and can see without glasses.

Congressman Whiting, of St. Clair, who was reported dangerously ill, is on the road to recovery.

Charles Dingwall, aged 9, was drowned in the river at North Port Huron while playing sailor along the docks.

The G. A. R. posts at Ann Arbor and Otsego have tendered their services to Gov. Rich if needed to preserve law and order.

Emery Holmes, a young man living four miles east of Athens, hanged himself. It was the third effort the young man had made.

The Disciples of Christ at Kalamazoo have erected a tent capable of holding 1,000 people, and are holding revival meetings in it.

The races at Alma listed for July have been postponed until September 11, 12 and 13, on account of the burning of the grand stand.

William Crisher and Fred Britton, of Hudson, and Fred Fellows, of Wright, were arrested at Waldron for violation of the local option law.

Herbert Moes, aged 12, had his left arm crushed by a freight train at Holland and had it amputated, but died from the effects of the shock.

Nelson Berg, a carpenter, fell from a scaffolding on the new Barry block, Manistee, receiving a fracture of the pelvis, which may result fatally.

The Poles have eagerly seized the opportunity offered by the city, and nearly 125 vacant lots have been planted with a variety of vegetables.

Zealous temperance cranks rolled an enormous stone up to the door of Byron's only saloon on the glorious Fourth, and everybody went dry till the next day.

Bay City will in all probability soon have a fire tug. It is proposed to spend at least $20,000 for the boat and it is estimated $6,000 will be required each year to run it.

The Weston furnace at Cook's, Manistique county, will go into blast at once after being idle 10 months. That will start the kilns and make business good in that locality.

The non-arrival of meat cars at East Tawas is causing great scarcity, as the markets are dependent upon Chicago for supplies. The cattle in that vicinity are not fit for the market.

Willie Cook, a 3-year-old boy of Spring Lake, ate enough aconite to kill a horse and then swallowed the contents of a bottle of sweet oil, which acted as an antidote and saved his life.

A sailboat containing three men capsized at Whitehall. Two clung to the boat, while one, named D. Deski, attempted to swim ashore and was drowned. He leaves a widow and five children.

A Three Rivers boy who smokes cigarettes and, of course, hasn't any sense, went to sleep with one of the man-killers in his mouth. An uncle, pail of water and a blanket saved a life of rather questionable value.

William King, a wealthy farmer living near Saginaw, was gored by a bull and his back so terribly injured that his recovery is despaired of. A boy named Charles Stillwell, who went to his assistance, was also seriously hurt.

D. P. Smith, of Eaton Rapids, sued for a divorce. Mrs. Smith got mad and when she met her husband in a store she went at him with a large bread knife, cutting a long gash over his right eye and a big chunk out of his arm. She got 60 days in jail.

Six fires occurred at Holly in one night. All were of incendiary origin. It was evidently a concerted attempt to burn the town, but the fires were extinguished with a total loss of about $4,000. Daniel Ryan, who conducts a livery stable, is the chief loser.

A. V. Adams, the trusted clerk and cashier of the Chicago, St. Joseph & Benton Harbor Transportation company, at St. Joseph, drew over $100 from the clerk of the boat to pay off dock hands. He did not show up in the morning, and an investigation was begun. It was found he had left that night and taken freight moneys with him. He was 25 years old, well educated, and has wealthy parents at Indianapolis.

Two small boys, at Diamond lake, near Cassopolis, discovered a rowboat near the shore. Upon wading to it, they found a basket and some tools. Subsequent developments prove that the boat belonged to one George Shattuck, a farmer living south of the lake. The supposition is that while returning to his home he was foully dealt with, as it is known that he had sold a horse and had some money with him. He leaves a wife and five children.

A big fire at Kingsley threatened the destruction of the entire village. It was started by firecrackers in Case & Crokers' lumber yard in the north end of the village. A strong wind swept the flames through the town. The total loss was about $28,000, with $12,000 insurance. Case & Crotzer lost 800,000 feet of lumber. The store of Stinsen & Linton, the Eagle hotel and ten residences were consumed. There was no fire protection, and the entire town narrowly escaped destruction.

TROOPS SHOOT WOMEN.

Two Women Killed Near Their Homes by Careless Firing.

Mrs. Michael Glennan and Miss Clara James were killed and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville, Ill. The miners had been rioting. A number of freight cars were destroyed by incendiary fires and a number of cars were derailed. When the wreckage had been cleared the inbound passenger train proceeded without molestation until Westville was reached. When it stopped there it was surrounded by a crowd of miners and held.

Word was telegraphed to Danville, and a special train with a company of the state troops started at once for the scene of the trouble. About one mile from Westville a large crowd of miners had collected, and upon the approach of the train bearing the militia began warlike demonstrations. Several pistol shots were fired at the soldiers, who returned the fire, shooting over the heads of the mob, intending to scare them. Miss Clara James, a 17-year-old girl was standing in the doorway of her home. A bullett struck her just below her right breast, and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Michael Glennan, a widow standing in her own yard, was also struck and died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal wound and died before morning. The militia then left the train and charged the crowd, securing three prisoners. After this the crowd dispersed, and the soldiers returned to Danville.

The situation at Battle Creek remains about the same. The men make no disturbance and but very few trains are moving.

Companies B and F, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, Mackinac Island, were at target practice nine miles from Rexford, a station 27 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, when they were ordered to proceed at once to Chicago. Within eight hours they had broken camp, marched the nine miles and were aboard the train and reached their destination the next morning prepared for business.

U. S. TROOPS SHOOT.

Hammond, Ind., in the Hands of a Mob —Three Men Fatally Shot.

Hammond, Ind., was in the hands of a wild mob. A west bound freight ran into the town and was at once stopped by the rioters. The fireman leaped from the engine and ran into the bushes. The engineer was seized by the leaders of the mob, dragged from his cab and beaten almost to death. He was left lying senseless on the ground by the rioters. He was finally picked up and carried into a hotel where medical attendance was given him. A few minutes later a Monon train pulled in from the east. It was also stopped and the engineer and fireman badly beaten. Both engines were "killed" and the mob then went to work tipping over loaded freight cars. Both tracks were completely blocked. The rioters broke open the cars and carried away part of the contents.

The scene of violence was the west end of the town, which lies on the Illinois side of the state line. The authorities telegraphed to Chicago for aid. Companies D and M, of the First regiment, Illinois National Guard, were at once sent on a special train to the scene of the trouble. On their arrival the rioters at once retreated across the state line into Indiana, where the Illinois militia could not follow them, being without authority save in their own state. Orders were then sent to Chicago for a company of United States regulars. Thirty-five men were sent out at once. The troops were stationed about the Monon depot, and their presence quieted things for awhile. The blockade on the tracks was finally raised and several passenger trains pulled through. This seemed to anger the mob, and with an increase of number its passions grew to a frenzy. Inside of two hours 5,000 men had gathered and finally made a rush at the soldiers. The latter fired two volleys. Charles Fleischer, a laborer, was killed; Victor Vaeetter fatally wounded, and William Campbell shot through both legs. A number of other people were slightly injured, but were carried away by their friends and secreted, and it will be impossible to learn the exact number wounded.

The news of the killing spread with remarkable rapidity and ten minutes afterward the streets in the vicinity were filled with a threatening mob. Men ran from house to house borrowing shotguns, rifles and other firearms. "To arms" was the cry heard on every side and fully 3,000 people responded. Matters looked so threatening that a call was sent to Chicago for reinforcements and two more companies were sent out on a special train. These additional troops were stationed at the scene of trouble and effectually cowed the rioters for the time being. Major Hartz arrested four leaders of the mob and took them to Chicago with a small detail of troops. While the train was pulling out of the city a crowd gathered and stoned it, but quickly dispersed on the approach of a company of infantry.

END OF STRIKE IN DETROIT.

Michigan Central and Union Depot Men Return to Work—Situation in Michigan.

The trouble in Detroit is practically a thing of the past. All the striking railroad men have gone back to their work, and the probability is that they will remain and take no further part in the Pullman boycott.

President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, gave out an ultimatum that the employes of that road must return to work before a certain hour or be discharged. This had the effect of bringing the men to time, and not one failed to show up on time. The idea worked so well that Superintendent Smith, of the Union depot, the terminal of the Wabash, the F. & P. M. and D., L. & N. railroads, adopted it with equally good results, every employe returning to work. The Michigan Central expects no further trouble. The strikers are back to work, and business has been resumed to its fullest capacity. The Wabash road, the road which has experienced the bulk of the trouble which has taken place in Detroit is experiencing no more trouble. The places of the men who went out in the Lake Shore yards have been filled.

Battle Creek: The committee appointed by the Chicago & Grand Trunk engineers to visit Cleveland and confer with Chief Engineer Arthur have returned. He advised them to return to work. After an exciting all day meeting the engineers voted to report for duty. The officials consider this favorable to the road. After the engineers announced their intention of returning to work a meeting was held by the rest of the employes of the Grand Trunk and it was voted unanimously to stay out until the strike was settled. The officials of the road say that they will soon have all the trains running the same as usual, and that they have more men than they can now handle. The men on the other hand claim that the action of the engineers will not hurt the cause of the rest of the strikers.

Port Huron: There appears to be something of an improvement in the railroad situation here. While trains have been run each way nothing like the usual number are moved. Law and order reigns supreme on the Chicago & Grand Trunk company's premises. The engineers of the road sent in applications for positions. It is said that it will be useless for the firemen to do so. The company will refuse to recognize them. The engineers are willing to run with any competent firemen. The A. R. U. men are firm in their determination to live up to their obligations and will be dictated to by Debs alone. The Grand Trunk road at Sarnia laid off thirty men, having nothing for them to do as the result of the strike.

STRIKE NOTES.

The Big Four employes at the principal points in Michigan have quit. At Benton Harbor 60 men quit.

The troops with United States marshals surrounded the lodge room where the strikers were holding a meeting, at Trinidad, Col., and arrested 38 persons.

The embargo which was put on the Canadian Pacific railroad from London, Ont., to Chicago, was raised upon the company agreeing to do without Pullman cars.

Twenty tramps took possession of a Baltimore & Ohio freight train at Bascom, O. Tiffin police attempted to capture them as the train pulled through that city, but they all escaped.

Militia had a quieting effect upon the mobs at Sioux City, Ia. With police and deputies on guard a few trains were moved. Engineers refuse to haul Pullman cars, however.

At Port Huron there are plenty of deputies, but they are not needed as the strikers are very quiet. Several trains—passengers—are moving, but freight traffic is completely shut off.

The men refuse longer to handle cars delivered from the boycotted roads. As the Illinois Steel company depends upon this road for its supplies of all sorts, it closed down also, throwing 3,000 men out of work.

The General Manager's association of Chicago still refuse to compromise or to arbitrate and the endeavors of Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, to induce George M. Pullman to come to Chicago and make some agreement looking to a settlement have almost completely failed.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad is being extended to Falmouth.

A valuable mine of pure karolin has been discovered near Chippewa Falls. The material is largely used by paper manufacturers, and most of the clay has been bought in Europe.

SHOT THEM DOWN

TROOPS AND STRIKERS MEET IN BATTLE AT CHICAGO.

Leaden Hail Fell Thick and Fast, Mingled With Stones and Iron—Strikers Literally Mowed Down—Many Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Chicago: At Kensington, a junction near Pullman, a milk train on the way to Chicago was attacked by a mob of several thousands. There were only a few marshals, but they fired into the mob with great vigor, killing two men outright and wounding several others. This wrought the mob to a terrible frenzy. They rushed to the train and began tipping the cars over. They then detached the engine, ran it down the track half a mile, stopped it, reversed it, opened the throttle wide and drove it back into the mass of overturned freight cars, scattering the debris far and wide and rendering the track impassable in any direction. A frantic appeal was sent at once to Chicago for assistance and troops were dispatched to the scene. At Burnside, near Chicago, 50 empty freight cars were standing upon the track. The mob set fire to these and they were all practically destroyed. Later in the day the deputies guarding an incoming passenger train replied to the volley of shots and stones which the strikers showered upon them by turning their revolvers loose, killing four of their assailants and wounding a number of others.

The day following the "milk train riots" the strikers and the Illinois state troops came together and a pitched battle was the result. The number of killed and wounded will never be known, as the mob carried off a number of men who were seen to fall, and whether they were dead or wounded, or how many of them fell, it is impossible at this time to ascertain. As far as known the causualties were as follows: John Burke, striker, killed by bayonet thrust through his abdomen; Lieutenant Reed, Company F, Second Infantry, I. N. G., struck on head by stones, condition critical; Thomas Jackman, shot in back, will die; John Konderg, stabbed with bayonet, will die; unknown man, shot through liver, will die; unknown boy, 17 years old, shot through abdomen, will die; Tony Gajeuski, shot in right arm; Henry Williams, shot in the left arm; John Kerr, shot in hip; unknown woman, shot in right hip; Joseph Rhineberg, three bayonet wounds, may die; Anton Komisky, shot in right side; Joseph Szecepauski, shot in shoulder; unknown boy, shot in left leg; Martea Bach, a 17-year-old girl, instantly killed by a stray bullet; Joseph Warzowski, fatally shot while watching the battle.

The fight occurred at the intersection of Forty-ninth street and the Grand trunk tracks, a locality which has always had an evil name and which can produce two toughs for every square yard of territory within a radius of a half mile. The troops were called to that point because of threats to burn the Grand Trunk yard. The mob was driven away twice, but finally gathered fully 8,000 strong and began to turn over freight cars and tear up tracks. They ran a car into a turntable pit destroying that machine, and when an effort was made to repair the damage the mob began to throw stones and iron. Lieut. Reed was struck twice on the head and fell like one dead. Then Capt. Kelly gave the order to charge and the militiamen sprang forward with leveled bayonets.

John Burke was standing in the front of the mob throwing coal as fast as he could move his arm. One of the first soldiers in the charge plunged his bayonet clear through his body, the point coming out at the back. Burke went down like a log and died in a few minutes. The mob broke before the charge, but quickly rallied, and after a short pause came on again, sending a pattering of revolver bullets before it. The troops, the deputies and the police waited for no orders, but the rifles came to a level, revolvers were drawn and a storm of leaden death swept in the mob. Men fell right and left, but the militia, deputies and the police pressed forward rapidly, driving the crowd before them in the wildest confusion. It was all over in three minutes, and the militia marched into their train and with the deputies returned to the city. They looked as though they had been through a battle when they disembarked at Dearborn station. Their uniforms were torn, hats gone and they were covered with dust and dirt and many of them badly bruised by flying stones.

As the train with military on board moved off fully 20,000 people crowded about the handful of police left behind. From all sides they rushed upon them, hurling stones and iron in their mad assault. The men, realizing their position, drew their revolvers and backed up against each other, prepared for a desperate battle. The work that had been done by the wrecking party was attacked as the police retreated. A car was set on fire, the switch close by broken and rails tore up. An alarm of fire was sent in, and with it a second call for police assistance, to which 23 men responded. The condition of things was now extremely critical. Loomis street, the heart of the anarchist settlement, was crowded by a howling, shrieking mob. At the sight of the reinforcements the crowd fell back. Each officer thought his life was in danger and without any order they raised their weapons and fired as fast as possible directly into the crowd, which wavered and then beat a retreat, first replying to the unexpected rain of shot with a shower of stones. As they retreated leaving several on the ground, the police followed with clubs, showing no mercy.

Rushing into saloons the mob barricaded the doors and made a stand, but were driven out through windows and back doors, clubs descending on their heads at every jump. Windows in the houses adjoining were suddenly thrown open and a volley of shot was poured into the police, who returned the fire, and the mob finally scattered into the alleys and side streets, ending the pursuit. The ground over which the fight occurred was like a battlefield. The men shot by the troops and police lay about like logs. In all 41 shot and bayoneted were taken to a drug store. There a field hospital was improvised and the wounds of the least hurt were dressed.

A. P. A. Trouble at Benton Harbor.

The Chicago American, an A. P. A. newspaper, sent Charlie Widger to Benton Harbor to sell. While calling his papers loudly up and down the streets, he was called into J. O'Connell's saloon, ostensibly to make sales. When once within the doors he was asked if he were an A. P. A., and at the same instant was knocked down and badly kicked by anti-A. P. A.'s. Warrants for the offenders were issued and arrests followed at once. Widger found many sympathizers, and soon sold all his papers in a hurry. More trouble is feared before the affair is settled, though officials are doing their utmost to maintain order.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's says: There is a sharp restriction of general trade and industrial production, due to railway troubles west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river, which extent west and southwest to the Pacific coast and make their influence felt in all other directions. The combined railroad strike and boycott has had a steadily increasing damaging influence upon the general industrial situation. Calculations as to the number of men out are necessarily not complete, but there is little doubt that the total number idle as a result of this railway tie-up far exceeds the outcome of any previous labor trouble in this country. All cereals except wheat have shown a decided advance in price. Pork and lard are up sharply, as are fruits, vegetables, meats and other perishable produce. Pig iron in the west is commanding 25c more per ton, and cattle, hogs and sheep are noticeably higher even at far western markets, where receipts are restricted. At the larger eastern centers there is no material gain in the situation.

U. S. TROOPS AT CHICAGO.

But They Do Little Good—Gov. Altgeld Asks Cleveland to Withdraw Them.

When the United States troops stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, were called out to aid in lifting the blockade caused by the Pullman boycott their first objective point was Blue Island, Ill., south of Chicago, where the most serious embargo was laid and where all endeavors to move trains had been balked by the strikers. One train had been derailed there and other acts of violence had caused Blue Island to become a center of attraction. When the first squad of troops arrived there and read the injunction of the U. S. courts and the orders of President Cleveland for the quelling of the disturbance they were hooted and jeered and could do nothing but await reinforcements. When more troops arrived the excitement simmered down as the wicked-looking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns had a very quieting effect. The troops had no sooner left their train than two coaches were derailed and the engine disabled by shoving coupling pins into the cross-head guides. However, the troops managed to hold the turbulent element at bay while the trains blockaded were moved and the situation was somewhat improved. Every train that moved was well supplied with armed deputies.

Blue Island was not the only point where the strikers were having their own way. In fact they divided up into so many mobs and blocked trains at so many points in Chicago that the troops were soon found entirely insufficient. The opening of the way at Blue Island had given the impression that all roads would be enabled to resume at once under the protection of the soldiers, but it was a big mistake.

Instead of fleeing in fear before the faces of the veterans, as was expected they would do, the turbulent thousands surged about the soldiers, jeered and hooted at them, stopping trains at will, and generally rendering the embargo in the military district more effective, if possible, than before. The throngs of strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's police. Again and again when there were thousands of them about a train which it was sought to move, and on the track in front of it, they gave way like water before the leveled bayonets. Like water, too, they closed in again at a point just beyond. They turned switches, derailed freight cars in front of the slow-moving train and played all sorts of railroaders' tricks with which the soldiers were unacquainted.

Great mobs gathered on the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Alton and Western Indiana tracks and proceeded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches and the like. At one point they set fire to a switch tower and an interlocking switch box, though the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done. In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indiana tracks a hard-pressed special policeman fired at his pursuers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an officer of that company in charge of a train while he was endeavoring to force through emptied his revolver point blank into the massed strikers about him, wounding two or three, it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob by his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point of starting.

Gov. Altgeld does not like the action of Washington authorities in calling out the U. S. troops and sent a lengthy telegram to President Cleveland in which he says: The state of Illinois is not only able to take care of itself, but it stands ready today to furnish the federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere. Our military force is ample and consists of as good soldiers as can be found in the country. They have been ordered out promptly whenever and wherever they were needed. So far as I have been advised the local officials have been able to handle the situation. But if any assistance were needed the state stood ready to furnish 100 men for every one man required, and stood ready to do so at a moment's notice. Notwithstanding the facts the federal government has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government. Gov. Altgeld continued by saying that at present some of our railroads are paralyzed, not by reason of obstruction, but because they cannot get men to operate their trains. For some reason they are anxious to keep this fact from the public, and for this purpose are making an outcry about obstructions in order to divert attention. He quotes two instances which were investigated and showed that the roads could not secure men enough to man a train, with full protection. He denounces the most of the newspaper stories about violence and serious disturbances as pure fabrications or wild exagerations, then turns his attention to the statute under which the U. S. troops were called out and says it was passed in 1861 as a war measure. This statute authorized the use of federal troops in a state whenever it shall be impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by the ordinary judicial proceedings. Such a condition does not exist in Illinois. There have been a few local disturbances, but nothing that seriously interfered with the administration of justice, or that could not be easily controlled by the local or state authorities, for the federal troops can do nothing that the state troops cannot do. The governor then "gets up on his ear" and says that the state of Illinois has been insulted by calling out federal troops and he, as governor, protests against it and asks the immediate withdrawal of federal troops from active duty in the state.

In reply President Cleveland said he had acted under the constitution and laws of the United States, to prevent the obstruction of mails and interstate commerce.

THE MARKETS.

New York.			
Cattle—Natives	$5 00	@	$5 65
Hogs	5 80	@	6 00
Sheep—Good to choice	3 00	@	4 25
Lambs	4 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	58¾	@	59
Corn—No. 2	45¼	@	45¾
Oats—No. 2 white	52	@	53
Cleveland.			
Cattle—Best	$4 25	@	$4 75
Other grades	3 25	@	4 25
Hogs	5 25	@	6 25
Sheep	2 50	@	3 25
Lambs	4 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	56	@	56½
Oats—No. 2 white	49	@	50
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50	@	52
Buffalo—Live Stock.			
Cattle—Mixed shipments	$4 00	@	$4 65
Sheep	3 00	@	3 25
Lambs	4 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Choice weights	5 25	@	5 30
Common and rough	5 10	@	5 25
Detroit.			
Cattle—Good to choice	$3 75	@	$4 25
Lower grades	3 35	@	3 90
Hogs	5 50	@	6 00
Sheep	2 25	@	3 25
Lambs	3 75	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 red spot	55¾	@	56¼
No. 1 white spot	56½	@	57½
Corn—No. 2 spot	47	@	48
Oats—No. 2 white spot	49½	@	50
Hay—Timothy	11 25	@	11 50
Potatoes, old	60	@	75
New Southern, per bu	1 10	@	1 45
Butter—Dairy per lb	13	@	14
Creamery	18	@	19
Eggs, fresh, per doz	11	@	12
Live poultry—Spring chickens	12½	@	13
Fowls	6½	@	7
Ducks	7	@	8
Turkeys	7	@	8
Pittsburg.			
Cattle	$3 80	@	$4 75
Hogs	5 00	@	5 85
Sheep and lambs	2 85	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 red	56	@	57
Corn—Mixed	42	@	46
Oats—No. 2 white	39	@	40
Toledo—Grain.			
Wheat—No. 2 spot	$ 55¾	@	56¾
No. 2 September	57¾	@	57¾
Corn—No. 2	45	@	46
Oats—No. 2 white	45	@	46¼
Cincinnati.			
Cattle—Good to prime	$3 85	@	$4 85
Lower grades	3 00	@	3 85
Hogs	5 40	@	5 50
Sheep and lambs	3 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	53	@	54
Corn—No. 2 mixed	48	@	48¼
Oats—No. 2 white	45	@	46

TOLD BY THE STARS.

CASTING HOROSCOPES OF AMERICAN NOTABLES.

President Cleveland, They Say, Should Guard Against Secret Enemies—Senator Hill, Col. Breckinridge and Chauncey M. Depew Under the Planets.

THE PLANETS say that Queen Victoria has been doomed to die in October or November of next year. Her death warrant has been published in several of the English and Indian papers. Her executioners, it seems, are the astrologers, who have decided that she must expire in one of the two months named. And all because the planets under which the good queen was born happen to be mixed up in such a way at that period as to portend the calamity. One wise student of the heavens has gone so far as to select the exact day for the queen's death, and the announcement has been made that Victoria will pass away on Nov. 16, 1895. Still another of the evil prophets

declares that she will die by accident. "Judicial astronomy" is what he calls the method by which he has settled the fate of America's leading men, and he defines the study as "the art of forming a judgment from the positions and motions of the planets, together with the application of astronomical calculations, added to a knowledge of the subtle influences the stars exert on man."

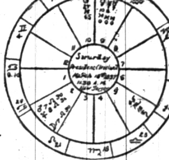
The horoscopes of five distinguished Americans have been cast by Prof. Apolon and the positions of the planets at the time of the birth of each are shown in the accompanying "nativities." Some explanation is necessary to understand the importance of these seemingly senseless diagrams. The chart of the heavens is divided into twelve spaces, and from the positions of the planets in these spaces, or "houses," the astrologer's predictions are made. Each house has its own special significance, and each of the planets exercise an evil or a good influence over one's life (according to its nature) in just that particular line shown by the significance of the space it is in.

President Cleveland certainly was not born under a lucky star. The sun was in mid-heaven (if the hour of his birth is rightly said to be 11:30 a. m.), and as there were no planets to interfere with it, astrologers say that this foretold the high position he was destined to reach. Jupiter, it seems, was found in the second house, which governs fortune, and in the fiery sign Leo, which indicates the acquisition of wealth. But a reservation is put upon this good sign, for the astrologers tell us that on March 18, 1837, when the President was born, Jupiter was in conjunction with Mars, and both were in the house of the Sun; hence, what wealth the President does acquire, will be spent with a lavish hand, and at the close of life, very little of his possessions will remain.

Mr. Cleveland is solemnly warned against Wall street by the appearance of Saturn in the sign Scorpio, which occupies the house of speculation. Should he indulge in an occasional "flyer" in the street with the bulls and bears, it is likely to result unfortunately for him, for the evil influence of Saturn is said to be strong enough to control the stock market if his warnings are disobeyed. But old Saturn is not satisfied with annoying the President in the matter of speculation, for his evil influence is doubly powerful because he is found in the fifth house, which also controls his children. Between this date and Nov. 15 the mystical planet Herschel will be passing through this house, and its influence in conjunction with that of Saturn threatens some misfortune to Mr. Cleveland's children before Herschel passes out of the fifth space. But the astrologers are merciful in their evil predictions, anyway, for it is said that whatever ill does befall him will be sudden and unexpected.

The planets also warn Mr. Cleveland against secret enemies, and particularly those of the opposite sex; from people of a literary turn of mind, and always from unexpected quarters.

"Our Chauncey" Depew was also submitted to the tender mercies of the experts on "judicial astronomy," and seems to have survived the ordeal much better than did the President. He was born at 6 o'clock on the morning of April 23, 1834, and at that hour the eighteenth degree of the sign of



Taurus was rising with the planets all above the earth except Saturn and the moon. These facts make Mr. Depew's a very fortunate horoscope.

In worldly matters it is particularly so. Jupiter and Venus, both good planets, were in conjunction, and both above the horizon, the former being in the house of fortune, which is governed by the sign Gemini, when Mr. Depew made his debut in the world. These favorable signs, the astrologers say, point to the amassing of a large fortune, and a considerable part of it through speculation, because Leo rules his fifth house. It will not be a fleeting good fortune, either, the planets say, for Mr. Depew should add to it considerably before his death.

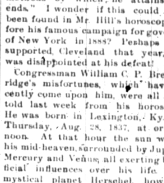
The sun above the horizon on the day of his nativity makes Mr. Depew ambitious for place and power, but the fiery finger of Saturn, the evil planet, points in opposition to the sun and repeats its solemn warning that this can never be. Mr. Depew must content himself, therefore, without public office, for if the evil influence of the malicious planet be not overrated, inevitable failure will follow any attempt on his part to secure the coveted laurels.

This opposition of Saturn is the only cloud over Mr. Depew's otherwise bright horoscope. Prof. Apolon says that Saturn influences and controls the agricultural classes, and that it is wholly due to a misunderstanding on their part which prevents "Our Chauncey" from attaining the high position which his talents and good influences make him capable of filling. He is solemnly warned not to allow his name to be used as a nominee.

Senator David B. Hill's chances in life have been seriously impaired by the affliction of his beneficent planet Mercury, by the moon and the evil planet Mars, on the day of his nativity, Aug. 23, 1843. Mercury, it seems, would have made him a great man if it had been allowed its own way, but Mars and the ever-present Saturn took a hand in the matter, and his prospects were blasted. The hour of his birth is believed to be 6:45 a. m., and at that time the seventeenth degree of the celestial sign Virgo was on the eastern horizon, which testifies to a witty, ingenious and talented mind. But for the evil aspect of Mercury it is said that Mr. Hill would have been "a profound scholar, and capable of any undertaking requiring great ability."

Both the moon and Mars, which afflict Mercury in the senator's horoscope, seem to have had some grudge against Mr. Hill, for their positions at the time of his birth offer the very meanest kind of testimony in regard to his character. Prof. Apolon says that their opposition to Mercury "makes him disposed to desert his benefactors at their utmost need; makes him insincere in his professions of friendship and unscrupulous in the methods by which he attains his ends." I wonder if this could have been found in Mr. Hill's horoscope before his famous campaign for governor of New York in 1888? Perhaps Mars supported Cleveland that year, and was disappointed at his defeat!

Congressman William C. P. Breckinridge's misfortunes, which have recently come upon him, were all foretold last week from his horoscope. He was born in Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, Aug. 28, 1837, at or near noon. At that hour the sun was in his mid-heaven, surrounded by Jupiter, Mercury and Venus, all exerting beneficial influences over his life. The mystical planet Herschel, however, spoiled all these favorable signs by being evilly aspected with the sun. The position of the sun and the favorable planets foretold the high position and popularity to which Mr. Breckinridge would rise, but the evil aspect of the sun with Herschel testified that at an unexpected time and from an unexpected quarter his popularity, honor and credit would be attacked. At



least, this is what the astrologers say.

Ruling the congressman's house of wealth is the sign Sagittary, but in the last degree, with 28 degrees of the house of Saturn in his house of wealth. This testimony would indicate the congressman to be in possession of wealth, the only conflicting testimony being that his house of speculation is ruled by Aries, which is ruled by Mars; and Mars in semi-square, with Saturn and the Sun, are both evil aspects. These signs would go to show rash ventures of a speculative nature. Betting on four aces or a straight flush, it is claimed, is not speculation—it certainly is not rash speculation—though this prediction would probably be vindicated if Mr. Breckinridge should try to bluff out too many "bob-tail" flushes. Whether caused by playing in too many expensive jack-pots or dabbling in stocks is not specifically stated, though it is said that financial loss through "speculation" threatens the Kentucky congressman.

In marriage and love affairs, that subject so interesting to Mr. Breckinridge just now, we find the celestial house of Taurus (the home of Venus) on the cusp of the seventh house. This would be a valuable sign were not Venus evilly aspected by Mercury and the sun. Venus and Mars are also in conjunction, which is more evil testimony, and shows the congressman's weakness for the opposite sex, we are told. Still another evil sign is Venus semi-square with Jupiter, which the astrologers say, is indicative of extravagance and dissipation. Virtue, prudence, temperance and almost all other virtues are declared by the planets to be wanting in this horoscope. "The truth of judicial astronomy is attested," Prof. Apolon says, "by the fact that at the time the congressman was served with papers in his recent breach of promise suit, at 6 p. m., August 5, 1893, at Washington, Saturn, the malific planet, was in his midheaven, and that this planet is now in evil aspect both with his midheaven (which rules his honor, credit and business), and in like manner evilly aspects the sign and degree of the sign which was ascending at his birth."

The most important prediction made from Mr. Breckinridge's horoscope, and one which is of particular interest just now, is that he will not be returned to congress again. Saturn, that old mischief-maker, again bobs up, and is at present afflicting Mr. Breckinridge's midheaven by a semi-square, which is taken as almost positive testimony against his ree lection to congress.

Undertakers, however, could boom their business considerably by knowing just when their services could be needed, while life insurance companies would have to go out of business entirely.

J. P. P.

A Misleading Statement.

Until we evolute to the state where we can perform miracles, or can take on the conditions and peculiarities of the lobster, we can not expect to have any of our lost members, organs or faculties reproduced and made as good as new. The doctor who would take the care of a person having suffered amputation and declare that he could restore the limb would be hooted out of a respectable community. So the practitioner who tells the patient that his medicine and treatment will restore wasted lungs and bring the tissues back to their original state professes what he can not carry out and is entirely unworthy of belief.

A Long-Felt Want.

Inventor—I have a machine that will make our fortune now. It's a slot machine with a new attachment. All I want is money to set up a lot of 'em along Wall street.

Capitalist—But what does it do?

Inventor—When a man loses money, all he has to do is to back up to the machine, drop a nickel in the slot, and it will kick him.

It Is Not What We Say

But what, Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The great volume of evidence in the form of unpurchased, voluntary testimonials prove beyond doubt that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

BROWN SUGAR.

It Is Being Rapidly Supplanted by the White Crystals.

Many roots are tolerably rich in sugar—everybody must have noticed its presence in carrots, from which, indeed, it has even at times been commercially extracted. But sugar is still more abundant in the beet, whose juice contains about fifteen per cent of crystallizable sucrose. As an industry, the production of beet-sugar has a curious history. It originated in France under Napoleon, when the English blockade prevented communication with Martinique and Haiti. It grew rapidly after the emancipation of the slaves in the British dominions; and being fostered by governments on the continent, it is now beginning to drive the poor, antiquated and superannuated cane entirely out of the market. Of recent years, by far the larger part of the sugar employed in England is of French origin, or made in Germany."

That, says the Cornhill Magazine, is one of the reasons why brown sugar has gone out and white sugar come so largely into fashion. The sweet and pleasant muscovadoes, produced by simple boiling of the crude cane juice, could be employed for sweetening coffee, for the domestic rice pudding, for the use of infancy, and for a great many other simple household purposes. The half-refined moist sugar, commonly known as Demerara, still holds its own for these daily purposes. But raw beet-root sugar displays its origin by an unpleasant earthy flavor; it smacks of the soil too much, and carries with it reminiscences of a somewhat turnipy character. On this account brown sugar has gone out, especially in those coarse and treacly forms which delighted the palate of our unsophisticated childhood.

Refining is at present almost universal, and the flavorless, insipid, loose-grained beet-root sugar, sawn into oblong bricks, has invaded our breakfast tables. The light, moist sugars now so much employed for cooking purposes are refined sugar of insufficient purity to be crystallized into loaves. Cube sugar, on the other hand, which is so fashionable that it can afford to present the country with new national galleries of British art, is made up from the most crystallizable syrup, which runs away earliest from the charcoal cisterns of the refineries; but it is especially treated in peculiar molds, from which the remaining molasses is driven off with rude violence by centrifugal machines. The result is pure grains of transparent crystal.

THAT HUNGARIAN CIGAR.

It Gave Its Would-Be Smoker an Idea That Snakes Were Coming.

I saw a young man light a long Hungarian cigar the other evening and throw himself back in a chair to enjoy the smoke and conversation. The Hungarian cigar is something like a Pittsburg toby, only it is twice as long as the Pittsburg article, and before you get through with it also twice as strong. The young man was more interested in the conversation than in the cigar, apparently, for he laid the latter down on the edge of the table for a moment as he talked. The waggish gentleman next to him slyly took the cigar and cut off about three inches of the fire end and began to smoke it, replacing the body of the weed. When the young man got through with his story, at which all the rest laughed extravagantly, he picked up the cigar again and pulled at it. His face wore a puzzled look as he glanced at the end of it and saw it had apparently never been lighted. But he struck a match and lighted it again. After a few puffs he laid it down to answer the pleasantries, whereupon the man on the other side drew his knife and neatly cut the fire end off and dropped it into the cuspidor. The expression on the face of the story teller when he picked up that cigar and again essayed to smoke, was something too funny to describe. He gave two or three vigorous pulls at it, then stopped and looked at the fresh end, while the other fellows were interested in almost anything else at the moment.

As soon as the would-be smoker saw that his cigar had not been lighted he turned a little pale, and with a hasty apology and a story of an alleged forgotten engagement, bolted for the street, amid the demoniacal glee of the cruel men left behind. Thus doth conscience make cowards of us all.

Too Inquisitive.

There's a man in town who has a mania for collecting all sorts of queer facts in history, science and so forth, and his wife can't appreciate him at all. The other evening he laid down his paper.

"That's odd," he said to her.

"What?" she inquired.

"The statement that it would take 12,000,000 years to pump the sea dry at the rate of 1,000 gallons a second."

She studied the statement profoundly for a full minute.

"Where would they put all the water?" she asked innocently, and he paid no attention whatever to the question.

Driven to Loud Display.

The girl who was not beautiful but interesting displayed animation. "I would greatly prefer," she said, "a quiet wedding, but it is impossible." The maiden with a low, broad forehead, upon which the auburn hair clustered despite the humidity of the atmosphere, turned in surprise. "Why impossible?" she asked. "Because——" Her look was one of calm resignation. "——dear George is so hard of hearing, poor fellow." It appeared to be a case of necessity.—Detroit Tribune.

A Good Excuse.

"See here, postman, my name, Hoffman, has two f's, and yet you are continually bringing me letters addressed to some Hofman with only one f."

"That only happens on Saturday nights, sir. You see, I and a few friends have a little party every Saturday evening, and, of course, when I deliver the last mail I'm apt to see double."