BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

If Napoleon had been a professional slugger he could not have got more free advertising than he is receiving at the present time.

GERMANY has also decided to shut out American dried apples. We warn paragraphers that any attempt to work off the warm water joke on this item will be a bust.

CAN any part of this wave of reform be due to hard times? When stricken, most of us smite our breasts and say: "Lord, I am a sinner!" Is this one of such occasions?

THE story of the Armenian mother who, rather than surrender to the Turks, threw herself and child into an abyss, into which she was followed by other victims, proves to be a hoax.

BESIDES being an almost certain cure for diphtheria there are no harmfull effects from the use of the serum. Medical reports show that 100,000 persons have tried anti-toxine, and not one of them has been harmed.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S plea that we send no more William Waldorf Astors over to England is based on a misapprehension. Mr. Astor was not deported. He went abroad of his own free will and accord, and paid his own passage.

IT is doubtless true, as a German statesman puts it, that many of the German people want a republic. And the frequent utterances of the young kaiser about his partnership with Jehovah is not likely to diminish the number.

HAVING reached the era of hypnotic crime we ought also to have a bit of hypnotic justice now and then. It may not be possible to exterminate the faddists, but we can at least teach them that they must keep their fads within bounds.

THE complaint comes from men who carry gold-headed canes that the carving or chasing wears out their gloves, or when they have no gloves on irritates the palm of the hand. Poor fellows, that they do not know a sure and effective cure for the ill.

IT is more or less interesting to learn that John Bull has prompted Canada to "keep an eye on Alaska." And it ought not to be wholly uninteresting to John Bull to learn that while Canada is watching Alaska Uncle Sam is watching Canada.

THE Boston Herald proposes to acquire Newfoundland by purchase, in Alaska fashion. It may be presumed that Boston capitalists have had the vast lumber districts of the desolate island thoroughly surveyed. Hence the thusness of the proposition.

CORBETT, pugilist, actor, orator—and now author. In truth, Mr. Corbett is to be ranked with Hopkinson Smith as a man of parts and diversified talents. Perhaps it remains for Mr. Corbett to write this great American novel of which the public has heard so much.

A RUSSIAN grand duke has translated into his own language a treatise on boiler management. It does not follow that he takes any particular interest in mechanics. He doubtless wants to explain to the imperial family how they can best prevent themselves from being blown up.

NORTHERN capital is about to build large cotton mills in the South, thus saving an immense amount of cost in transportation. The mills that have long been operated at West Point and Columbus, Ga., at Graniteville, S. C., and in parts of Alabama, have turned out a rough and very inferior kind of article, and have been unable to fill the home demand. The new mills will be valuable additions to Southern industries.

TO ALL appearances 1894 was a year of fate in Asia. In the eastern part of the continent Japan suddenly became the dominating nation, while the reign of a new czar made Russia and England friends instead of jealous antagonists facing each other along the Pamirs. Russia has just arranged concessions to England there that mean a partnership instead of a rivalry in dividing up Asia and deciding the future of Turkey.

The provisions of the new compulsory school attendance law in New York are sharp. Parents or guardians not sending children to school may be fined five cents for each offense; habitual truants are liable to arrest and commitment to asylums; school districts failing to enforce the law may be deprived of half their apportionment of school moneys, and boards are responsible for school equipment. There will be but little "bumming" from school in New York hereafter.

DR. PARKHURST'S admission that Superintendent Byrnes is the man he wished to scalp and nobody else, while a concession to honesty, is calculated to weaken his cause in the public estimation. If the uncovering of all the corruption that has been found was merely an incident to proceedings for the ruin of a man who, whatever his faults, must shine forth conspicuously by reason of his virtue amid such surroundings, the reverend doctor is revealed in a somewhat vengeful light in return for his efforts toward reform.

NATURE has been partial to her agricultural sons in various parts of this great country. For example, in New England where the average annual rainfall amounts to 45.87 inches, but 35.35 inches fell in 1894. In the Ohio valley the deficiency of 1894 amounted to 14.50 inches, while in Philadelphia and its vicinity 1894 closed with a deficiency amounting only to 0.22 inch. In the far Northwest on account of the long excessive dryness the farmers have no corn for fuel and are using twisted hay and stubble as a substitute.

FIGURES seem to show that by feeding wheat to his hogs a farmer can net about fifty-five cents a bushel, instead of the thirty-five cents it would bring him as grain. A bushel of wheat produces eleven or twelve pounds of pork, worth five cents a pound. Though the farmer helps himself out of his difficulties by this process, yet the railroads will lose materially thereby, the amount of pork to be hauled being only one-fifth of what the freight would have been as grain. This loss is estimated for the coming year at $10,000,000.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

A CHAPTER OF THE DOINGS OF MICHIGANDERS.

Bank Commissioner Sherwood's Report a Good Showing for Michigan Banks in 1894.—$13,000 Fire at Croswell.—January Crop Report.—Condensations.

Bank Commissioner's Report.

State Banking Commissioner T. C. Sherwood has submitted to Gov. Rich his sixth annual report of the business of that department. He says that while 1894 was comparatively free from the financial panics of 1893, the shrinkage in values and general depression in business made greater care and watchfulness more necessary than ever before. There were nine new banks incorporated during the year, with a capital of $292,000. There were three failures in the state during the year, but one of which, the Commercial and Savings bank of Ludington, was under this department's care. The assets of this bank were $178,421.78, and liabilities $124,749.85, and to A. E. Cartier, the president, is due great honor for his having, personally, made good all loses to depositors.

Of three state banks in the hands of receivers, the Milford state bank depositors have received a 15 per cent dividends during the year. Forty-four per cent in dividends has been paid depositors of the Central Michigan savings bank and $20,480.66 is on hand in cash available for a sixth dividend. The bank of Crystal Falls paid three dividends aggregating 40 per cent. Mr. Sherwood thinks there is too much, rather than too little, banking legislation, and makes a few suggestions: To prohibit a director from borrowing from his bank would be imprudent, but they should be barred from using the bank's money to the exclusion of other patrons; private banks should be prohibited from using corporate names such as "city bank" "exchange bank," etc.; building and loan associations should be placed under the supervision of the state banking department. The receipts of the department during the year were $7,769.24, and the expenses, including Mr. Sherwood's salary of $2,500, were $9,342.02.

Big Blaze at Croswell.

Fire destroyed the fine block of Cook & Hurley, general merchants at Croswell. The upper story was used as a dwelling, and the occupants narrowly escaped in their night clothes. The explosion of an oil tank blew the roof off, and adjoining buildings were saved with difficulty. The hose on the fire engine froze after a few hours work. Total loss, $13,000; insurance $6,500.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

State plumbers held a meeting at Bay City.

Two new cases of small pox south of Birmingham.

People's party state convention at Lansing, Feb. 21.

Port Huron will probably adopt the water meter system.

Marquette is going to have a statue of Father Marquette.

Owosso is to have a four-story office building costing $40,000.

Grand Haven is to have a street car line in operation by June 1.

Jacob Ferris, of Clio, was killed while crossing the railroad track.

Seth Elgar, a young farmer near Watervleit, was killed by falling timber.

There are said to be 30 places in Sanilac county where whisky is sold on a beer license.

Escanaba is organizing a law and order league to suppress houses of ill fame and other dives.

George Pray was nearly killed by an enraged bull on his farm near Dimondale. He is rich.

Henry McCauley died at Battle Creek at the age of 103. He came from Ireland 83 years ago.

Midland had a $2,000 fire—millinery store of Mrs. Jennie Walking and the furniture store of F. A. Bliss.

A heavy sleigh ran over Mrs. E. J. Kirk at Reading and tore her scalp badly, causing dangerous injuries.

The faculty of Alma college voluntarily cut their salaries 20 per cent. the money to go to the college as a gift.

A vein of cannel coal three feet and 10 inches thick has been struck at a depth of 130 feet in Moniter township, Bay county.

A runaway horse at Muskegon ran into a marching column at the head of a funeral procession, seriously injuring five people.

Lumsden & Ward, lumber dealers at Mt. Pleasant, will soon start a factory at Cadillac for the manufacture of all kinds of vehicles.

Henry Brassel, of Escanaba, has secured $15,000 damages for injuries sustained by being thrown from a train on the "Soo" line.

The most valuable coal deposit yet discovered in the Jackson fields has been revealed in the test pits just east of Jackson Junction.

Fire destroyed five frame store buildings at Hubbardston, with a loss of about $8,000. Other buildings were saved with difficulty.

David R. Whitaker, of Gaines, shot his wife in the arm because she was entertaining another fellow and was given two years at Ionia.

Louis Dumas, a wealthy farmer of Worth, was sandbagged at Bay City and robbed of $140. His assailants tore nearly all his clothes off.

Dan Patterson, wanted at Auburn, Ind., for burglary, was arrested in the Coldwater postoffice, after a severe struggle in which it took three officers to subdue him.

Republican State Central Committee Chairman McMillan announces Feb. 21 as the date and the Auditorium at Detroit as the place for holding the state convention.

A proposition has been made to Mayor Spencer that if the citizens of Belding donate a building suitable for the business, a company with a capital of $10,000 will be organized to manufacture cigars. The company will guarantee to employ 20 men.

Ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole celebrated his eightieth birthday at Flint and 75 fellow members of Genesee valley commandery K. T. honored the occasion by marching to his house in a body and presenting him with a beautifully engraved scroll of congratulatory greeting, signed by all the members.

Sam Garrison is charged with criminal assault upon 13-year-old Mary Sanders at Marshall. The girl told her story freely before going upon the stand, but upon coming into his presence in court she was not able to even tell her own name. Many people say it is hypnotism.

Twins were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Newell Case, of Battle Creek, under circumstances as to time that will be confusing when in future years anniversary celebrations will be in order. Though born within 10 minutes of each other, one was born in one month, the other in the succeeding month; one was born in one year and the other in the next year—that is to say, one was born at 11:55 o'clock p. m., December 31, 1894, and the other at 12:05 o'clock a. m., January 1, 1895.

The total enrollment at the University of Michigan is 2,783, an increase of 46 since the holidays.

A boiler explosion took place in Brownlee & Co.'s lumber yards, at Delray. Frank Colliau, the engineer, was instantly killed, and Henry Stetska, laborer, seriously injured.

Adjt.-Gen. Eaton has issued a commission to Frank M. Williams, of Grand Rapids, as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

An extensively signed petition will soon go from Jackson to Gov. Rich, asking him to appoint Gen. William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, one of the trustees of the Michigan insane asylum.

It is said that Monroe county whisky sellers have been making $10,000 a year by taking out a beer license, thus saving $200 each annually. The new prosecuting attorney is going to make them settle this year.

Harry Stephenson, of Clayton, is missing. He went to Tawas and drew money on a lumber job he had been conducting. Since then no trace of him can be found. His friends think that he has been made away with.

Charges have been preferred against the superintendents of poor in Oscoda county. It is alleged that orders have been drawn and collected without the knowledge of the payee named in the orders. There are other charges also.

Mrs. William Page, near Saginaw, was attacked by a dog, and seriously injured in the throat, arm and side, and it is believed would have been killed had not help arrived. She is in the hospital at Saginaw in a critical condition.

Joseph C. Baldwin, a pioneer of Mason, who is 77 years of age, was married at his home to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Parker, aged 73. She lived at Bay City, and had been visiting at Mason but a few days. The old man says it was a case of love at first sight.

Efforts are being made to establish a permanent endowment of $200,000 for Alma college, and three men in the Saginaw valley have pledged $80,000 if the balance is secured before June, 1895. The prospects for securing the required amount are very favorable.

Chandler Bros., Frankfort bankers charged with having money belonging to Crystal Lake township, had their examination at Benzonia and the case against them was dismissed. It was proved that they had honored all checks on the fund, and they had never been called on by the treasurer for a settlement.

Gov. Rich has made the following appointments on his military staff: Military secretary, Maj. A. P. Loomis, Ionia; judge advocate, Maj. James T. Vincent, Lapeer; to be colonels and aids to the commander-in-chief, Wm. A. Gavett, Detroit; F. H. Latta, Battle Creek; Bernard S. Kaufman, Marquette; Lou Burt, Detroit.

Grand Rapids last spring voted to bond itself for municipal electric lights. The council decided the city couldn't go into that business at the present time and advertised for bids. Now the Central Labor Union threatens to restrain the council from awarding any bids and compel them to go ahead with the municipal improvement.

Seven boys played burglar in an old shanty in the rear of Germania hall, Detroit. At the climax of the sport Fred Lapier, aged 10, was shot and instantly killed by Frank Lane, aged 16. The weapon used was an old-fashioned seven-chambered revolver loaded with a Flobert cartridge. The tragedy was the fruit of the "Deadwood Dick" style of literature.

There may be no state fair this year, so says William Ball, of Hamburg, president of the society; at least not unless creditors keep their hands off the receipts. A Lansing bank recently sued the society for a debt of $9,000 contracted when the buildings were erected in Lansing. Until the case is decided no steps will be taken toward arranging another fair.

The report of Oil Inspector McMillan, for the last calender year, shows that 19,000,000 gallons of kerosene oil were inspected, and $14,009, representing the net revenue of the bureau, paid the state treasurer. Not an accident occurred either in dwellings or stores or on railroads which was caused by an explosion of oil, except when used for other than illuminating purposes.

Michigan Master Plumbers met at Bay City and elected James Meathe, of Detroit, president; W. H. Sullivan, of Bay City, vice-president; W. G. Weatherly, of Grand Rapids, secretary, and B. F. Guiney, of Detroit, acting secretary. They have a bill to present, compelling better regulation of draining and ventilation of public and private buildings and requiring all plumbers to be licensed.

Attorney Geo. Hayden, of Ishpeming, became suddenly violent at Iron Mountain and being of temperate habits it was thought that he was insane. It was not until he recovered that he knew how near he came going to the insane asylum. And a belladona plaster was the cause of it all. He had placed the plaster on his back and through a small raw sore the belladona had poisoned the blood, causing intoxication of the worst kind.

75 PEOPLE BLOWN TO PIECES

Fire Department Wiped Out of Existence by Explosions of Tons of Powder.

A fire occurred in the Butte Hardware company's warehouse at Butte, Mont., in which gaint powder was stored. The fire department was at work on the fire when an explosion took place, killing a number of people. While efforts were being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred, which was more severe than the first, and spread death and desolation on all sides for blocks. There were still heroes left to help pull the shrieking wounded and the groaning dying to a distance, but the most of the people hesitated for fear of a third explosion. There were rumors of carloads of powder in the vicinity besides that stored in the warehouse. Five minutes later a third explosion did come, but it was less death-dealing. The disaster all occurred in less than 15 minutes. The people in the vicinity were mowed down as with a great scythe and the streets for half a block around looked like a great battlefield. Debris was thrown high in the air, coming down half a mile away. Many people on the streets in the center of the city were thus injured. The entire fire department was wiped out, excepting two men, including the chief and all the horses. Three policemen were among the killed, who number at least 75. Plate glass was broken all over the city, and the damage to property is enormous. The powder in the warehouse was in violation of law. It was the greatest explosion in the history of the west.

Immediately after the first explosion the entire hospital corps and police force had been summoned and many of the detachments of these companies are among the killed and injured in the subsequent explosions. The list of dead will reach 75, and the damage to property will be more than $1,000,000.

29 Men Lost by Boats Broken up by the Ice.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock a. m. in a dense fog, as the towboat Boaz, with 30 loaded coal boats rounded the bend in the Ohio river just above Hawesville, Ky., she struck the bank. The fleet went to pieces. The Boaz's wheel and machinery was damaged and the boat keeled over on the side. The crew became frantic and climbed on the barges. Twenty barges went down immediately and the others drifted out of sight, jammed, and went to pieces in the ice. At 8 o'clock not a word has been heard from the boats or the 29 men who were on them.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Tenth day.—The fight over the upper peninsula junketing trip came up and was fought to a finish. An executive session was held on Senator Wheeler's resolution to delay the trip, which was tabled. When the doors were reopened, Senator Brundage made a motion that the trip be dispensed with altogether, but this was promptly tabled also. Then a House resolution that adjournment be taken from January 19 to January 29 for the trip was taken up, and on a vote to concur the Senate was a tie, but President Milnes voted against concurrence and the motion was lost. Soon after Senator Shaw moved that the resolution be recalled, and this time it was concurred in by a vote of 17 to 14. The first bill to be reported from committee adversely was that to prevent and punish the stealing of bicycles. Senator Chittenden introduced a joint resolution that no officer or employe of the House or Senate, except the clerk of the House and secretary of the Senate, should receive any extra compensation at this session. This is to stop the usual granting of extra pay to clerks at the close of the session. The resolution was adopted 28 to 3. The state library committee reported favorably a bill to appropriate $5,000 for the maintenance of the library, and $2,500 for a traveling library, the exchange of boxes of books with granges and other organizations, a scheme which is said to have worked well in other states. Senator Preston gave notice of a bill revising, amending and codifying the laws relative to pardons, commutations and paroles of convicts. It provides that the governor may parole first term prisoners after one-half of their sentence has expired, not counting "good time," and that he may order their return to the institutions from which released whenever he deems fit, without process of courts. The latter provision also applies to conditional pardons. Lawyers will be practically debarred from pleading in pardon cases. Judges and prosecuting attorneys shall furnish the governor with a synopsis of the records in all criminal cases where the sentence is one year or more, in order that he may have some means of acquainting himself with the history of a case when application for pardon is made. Bills introduced: Requiring conditional contracts pertaining to personal property be filed and similar contracts on real estate be recorded; appropriating $8,000 for each of the years '95 and '96 for soldiers Home; to create office of township inspector of scales, weights and measures; for printing and distributing reports of proceedings of twenty-first and twenty-second annual meetings of superintendents of poor; fixing name of asylum at Newberry as Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane; appropriating $360,551 for additional buildings and equipment for Upper Peninsula asylum; senatorial apportionment bill; a primary election bill; allowing Wayne circuit judges to appoint a clerk; Senator Barnard, for constitutional amendment prohibiting contract convict labor. HOUSE.—The junket to the upper peninsula also occupied considerable of the time of the House. The joint resolution to adjourn from January 19 to January 29, which had a rough time in the Senate before being concurred in, having been passed, another resolution was offered and passed providing that the mileage allowed members of committees visiting state institutions should be 3 cents per mile instead of 6 as heretofore, and that their expenses should be limited to $3 per day. Heretofore they have put in bills for whatever amount they chose. The House concurred in the Senate resolution that no employes be allowed extra compensation at this session of the legislature. Rep. Waite gave notice of a bill which, while in no sense a Prohibition move, is intended as a death blow to the saloon. The idea in brief is to prohibit the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises where sold, and the punishment of both seller and drinker in case of violation. It will also prohibit the drinking of liquor in any public place, so that liquor dealers may not establish separate buildings for the drinking, and so kill what is popularly known as "the saloon." Rep. Woodruff gave notice of a bill to amend the liquor tax law. It will provide for a uniform license at $400. Mr. Woodruff says it would bring in an additional $50,000 of annual revenue to Wayne county, and to the rest of the state in proportion. Every saloon in the state, he believes, sells whisky, while thousands of them pay only the malt liquor tax. Rep. Benoit noticed a bill which creates the office of beer inspector of the state and provides for a tax of 3 cents on each barrel of beer to pay the costs of inspection. Its author declares that the manufacture of beer from unfit materials are carried on to an alarming extent. Rep. Richardson gave notice of a bill to provide for the employment of convicts on public highways, and Rep. Kelly a joint resolution for a protest against the present national immigration laws. In committee of the whole Mr. Donovan, of Bay, was again honored, being made chairman. The committee reported favorably the bill providing for the payment into county treasuries, in a special fund, of all moneys left to estates whose heirs may be unknown. Bills introduced: For printing and distributing proceedings of twenty-first and twenty-second annual meetings of Michigan superintendents of poor; amending law relative to street railway companies; relative to employment of minors; amending act relative to relief of purchasers and settlers on swamp lands; amending factory inspection law; amending drain law; appropriating $4,000 for Home of Industry at Detroit for discharged prisoners; fixing compensation and prescribed duties of clerks in register of deeds office in Wayne county, to do copying by the piece; for the planting of trees and shrubs on school premises; amending law relative to commencement of actions at law; enlarging powers of circuit courts; providing for reports of affections of the eyes in new born infants; for construction of a drain in Au Gres, Arenac county; for cleaning out and deepening Little Salt river, in Gratiot and Midland counties; for care of insane inmates of Soldiers' Home; to protect vineyards from thievery; to prevent spreading of bush, vine and fruit pests; for incorporation and regulation of building and loan associations; for the relief of John Blight.

SENATE.—Eleventh day—Two more congressional apportionment bills were noticed by Senators Johnson and Merriman. The session was a short one. The judiciary committee favorably reported the Senate joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment for indeterminate sentences. Senator Shaw noticed a bill to so amend the election law that no person's name shall appear twice on the same ballot. Representative Prescott gave notice of a bill amending the law for the adoption of minors. A message was received from Gov. Rich with a number of executive appointments as follows: Military secretary, Major A. P. Loomis; judge advocate, James T. Vincent, Saginaw; colonels and aides on governor's staff, Wm. A. Gavett and Lou Burt, Detroit; Bernard S. Kaufman, Marquette; Frank H. Latta, Battle Creek, all reappointments except Burt; salt inspector, George W. Hill, Saginaw; member fish commission, F. B. Dickerson, Detroit; trustee Northern Asylum for the Insane, G. A. Hart, Manistee. In the haste of getting ready for the junketing adjournment these appointments were not acted upon, and will hang fire until the legislators return. Bills introduced: Revising and consolidating laws relative to pardons, authorizing board of auditors to require bonds from state officers in certain cases, to increase military tax one cent and amending law so that 10 per cent of tax shall go to naval brigade, amending tax law, requiring secretary of state, his deputy and governor's executive clerk and secretary to give bonds, requiring clerk of board of auditors and superintendent of buildings to give bonds; for the incorporation of mutual plate glass insurance companies; amending law relative to care of juvenile offenders; for the immediate registration and prompt return of births and deaths. Adjourned until 2 p. m. January 29. HOUSE.—Gov. Rich sent to the House notice of the signing of the first two bills to become laws. The first was that providing for the transfer of $10,000 from the contingent to the poor fund by the supervisors of Bay County, and the other to allow Detroit's electric lighting commission to make contracts independent of the common council. The vote by which it was decided not to grant the legislature's employes extra compensation was reconsidered and referred to the ways and means committee. In committee of the whole on Rep. Redfern's bill to change the term of county school commissioners and examiners from two to four years there was a lengthy discussion, but no action. Several important bills were noticed. Rep. Baird, of Saginaw, wants a general registration before the spring elections, believing that the lists made in the fall are not new enough to serve the purposes for which registration is intended. Rep. Wildey has a scheme for the creation of the office of state tax statistician, whose duties it shall be to keep lists of levies and assessments and compared them for purposes of equalization in the matter of apportioning the taxes among the counties. Rep. Hoyt, of Ottawa, wants oleomargarine, butterine and all other butter compounds sold as such, and would prohibit their being colored in imitation of dairy butter. Rep. Peer, of Genesee, created some amusement by giving notice of a bill to divide the state into 13 congressional districts and was rather taken off his feet when reformed that congress allowed Michigan but 12 members and the number could not be increased until congress made a new apportionment after the next federal census. Rep. Kempf notice a bill to amend the law relative to pay of officers and employes of the legislature. As it is now Clerk Miller and Secretary Alward, upon whom great responsibilities rest, receive the same per diem as a janitor. He would also abolish the mileage allowance of employes. Rep. Wood noticed a measure to amend the liquor law relative to residence of bondsmen of liquor dealers. Bills introduced: To give clerk of supreme court a salary of $2,500 in place of fees; amending fish shute law; for indeterminate sentences; for immediate registration and prompt return of births and deaths; amending the drain law; for formation of corporation for literary and scientific purposes; to authorize Ontonagon city to borrow $12,000 to extend water works; for stenographer for judge of probate, Oakland county; amending law relative to relief of veterans not in Soldiers' Home; amending interest law (skeleton bill); amending tax law (skeleton bill). Adjourned to January 29.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colored men are now eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans.

Miss Laura Dutcher, of Newcastle, Neb., and Clyde Eves, of Vermillion, S. D., skated into an air-hole at Vermillion and were drowned.

Col. Coit went to Washington C. H., O., and gave bail in the sum of $2,500 in each of three counts for his appearance on a charge of manslaughter in the recent riots there.

As a result of destitution and their helpless situation among hundreds of starving people, John Harris and wife, near Flaxton, Neb., committed suicide, leaving their newly-born babe.

Twenty prominent workmen in the Homestead Steel works at Homestead, Pa., were discharged for attending a labor meeting. All the men are being watched by detectives and are greatly wrought up.

Chris Rogers was killed and Lewis Cash and Mike McLaughlin injured by the falling of a false work of a new bridge being built over the Monongahela river at Homestead. High winds caused the accident.

HITHER AND YONDER

NEWS ITEMS OF MANY KINDS FROM MANY PLACES.

M. Felix Faure Elected as the New President of France.—A Mine Horror in Great Britain in Which Nearly 100 Lives were Lost.

A New President for France.

M. Felix Faure, minister of marine in the cabinet under President Casimir Perier, has been elected to succeed the latter, who resigned the presidency of the French republic. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 for his nearest opponent, Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies. The socialist and royalist members of the national assembly created great disturbance during the balloting by crying "down with the presidency," "vive le roi" etc., and protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known. Faure was promptly inducted into office.

M. Francois Felix Faure was born in Paris Jan. 30, 1841. He was under secretary of state for the colonies in four ministries. He was for about 14 years a republican member of the chamber of deputies. He has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those bearing on the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the Guard Mobile and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor May 31, 1871.

ENGLISH MINE HORROR.

250 Men in a Colliery When It Became Suddenly Flooded—Nearly 100 Drowned.

London: A frightful accident occurred at the Dig Lake colliery, at Audrey, North Staffordshire, which may result in the loss of 120 human lives.

About 250 men and boys were at work in the colliery when, about noon, there came a sudden rush of waters from the old workings. About 70 men reached the slope and were hoisted out of danger, but the rushing waters cut off the rest. Pumps were at once put at work and heroic efforts made by rescuing parties to reach the entombed miners. By 5 o'clock 150 had been rescued. The work of rescue, however, did not make much progress, and it is now believed there are still between 90 and 120 men and boys in the mine. The rescuers found the bottom of the shaft choked with piles of timber swept there by the torrents of water which poured into the mine. All of this timber must be removed before the entombed men can be reached.

San Francisco: The steamer Alameda has arrived from Auckland and Sydney via Honolulu and brings news of a resolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 royalists are under arrests. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on Jan. 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

THE MARKETS.

Toledo.		
Wheat, No 2 red	$ 55 @	55¼
Corn, No 2 mixed	42½ @	43
Oats, No 2 white	32 @	32½
Buffalo.		
Cattle, mixed shipments	3 00 @	4 50
Sheep	2 00 @	3 25
Lambs	3 75 @	4 90
Hogs, choice weights	4 45 @	4 50
Common and rough	4 20 @	4 35
New York.		
Cattle, poor to prime	4 00 @	5 45
Hogs	4 25 @	4 50
Sheep, good to choice	3 00 @	3 30
Lambs	3 50 @	5 00
Wheat, No 2 red	60¼ @	60¾
Corn, No 2	51¼ @	52
Oats, No 2 white	36½ @	37
Cleveland.		
Cattle, best grades	4 00 @	4 30
Lower grades	2 50 @	3 85
Hogs	4 35 @	4 50
Sheep	2 00 @	3 00
Lambs	3 50 @	4 15
Wheat, No 2 red	55 @	55½
Corn, No 2	43 @	43½
Oats, No 2 white	34 @	35
Pittsburg.		
Cattle	4 00 @	5 20
Hogs	4 25 @	4 65
Sheep and lambs	2 50 @	3 30
Wheat, No 2 red	55½ @	56
Corn, No 2	44 @	48½
Oats, No 2 white	33 @	33½
Cincinnati.		
Cattle, good to prime	4 25 @	4 75
Lower grades	2 30 @	4 00
Hogs	4 20 @	4 65
Sheep and lambs	2 00 @	3 50
Wheat, No 2 red	55 @	55
Corn, No 2 mixed	42 @	42½
Oats, No 2 mixed	32 @	32½
Chicago.		
Cattle, best steers	3 75 @	4 30
Common	2 00 @	3 65
Sheep	2 00 @	3 50
Lambs	3 75 @	4 40
Hogs	3 95 @	4 45
Wheat, No 2 red	51½ @	51¾
Corn, No 2	45 @	45½
Oats, No 2 white	31 @	31½
Mess Pork, per bbl	11 25 @	11 35
Lard, per cwt	6 70 @	6 75
Detroit.		
Cattle, good to choice	4 00 @	4 25
Lower grades	2 25 @	3 75
Hogs	3 90 @	4 25
Sheep	1 50 @	3 25
Lambs	3 00 @	4 00
Wheat, No 2 red	55 @	55½
No 1 white	56 @	56½
Corn, No 2	43 @	44
Oats, No 2 white	33½ @	34
Hay, No 1 Timothy	9 75 @	10 00
Potatoes, per bu	45 @	50
Butter, dairy	15 @	17
Creamery	24 @	25
Eggs	15 @	19
Live Poultry, Chickens	6 @	8
Ducks	9 @	10
Turkeys	7 @	7½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK.—Dun's weekly trade review says: There are some good signs, but they do not as yet extend to business generally, which hesitates much as it has done for months. Gold continues to go abroad, $5,550,000 having gone last week, and the deficit of revenue is already over $5,500,000 for the month. This state of facts, with the failure of congress to make provision for borrowing or for increasing revenue, still operates to retard a wholesome recovery, and the volume of domestic trade represented by exchanges through clearing-houses is about 7 per cent larger than last year, as it was in the first week of the month, but is 33.7 per cent smaller than two years ago, a higher rate of decrease than for some time past. The industries are meeting a larger demand for some few products, but rather less for others, and no improvement appears in prices of manufactured products or in wages. In the main, it is a waiting condition, with much hope that positive improvement is not far off, but no very satisfactory evidence of it as yet. Wheat has again sagged 1 cent, with western receipts only about half last year's. Corn declined 1 cent in spite of the very low government estimate of yield. Cotton remained steady, with a fairly large movement. There is some little more doing in the iron and steel business. A combination of lake iron ore producers outside the Mesaba mines is expected to advance the price 25c per ton. In wool there are fairly large dealings, the increase being in foreign wool. While there is much waiting in this industry, there is evident a hopeful determination to meet foreign competition. Failures for the week were 373 in the United States, against 407 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 46 last year.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's trade review says: With few exceptions, commercial, financial and industrial features indicate only a retention of improvements heretofore noted. Print cloths have gone down to a "lowest price on record," and woolen and cotton goods manufacturers declare prices are so low and broken there is practically no profit. Wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard have dropped, while the only important advances are on lumber at some western markets and coffee. Leading manufacturing industries and larger wholesale houses at business centers report that extreme conservatism in purchases will mark business during the spring; that interior buyers are not inclined to anticipate wants more now than in the previous year; that prices generally continue at very near the lowest reported for many years, and that wages, with rare exceptions, are as low as they have been at any time during or since the panic of 1893. The one redeeming feature is found in the increased number of industrial employes at work compared with one year ago, but rates of compensation have not advanced.

Chile, Brazil and Argentine are about to form a triple alliance on a peace footing, with Uncle Sam as an umpire.

London: A dispatch from Hong Kong states that a letter has been received from Kobe, Japan, bringing news that several transports are reported to have left Ujina with a portion of the third army. The embarkation of this army was expected to be completed by January 11. The transports will rendezvous at the islands near Chemulpo, Korea. The army is expected to land at two places on the Shan Tung promontory, south of Wei-Hai-Wei.

A HINDU ADEPT IN NEW YORK.

Zemindar's Wonderful Powers Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

The fact that a genuine Hindu adept is in this city who possesses those rare powers exercised only by the great religious brotherhoods of India will be pleasant news to persons interested in occult science. A Mercury reporter, who called on the gentleman, Mr. Sevagiri Zemindar, at 238 Fourth avenue, where he is at present staying, found the adept an extremely interesting personage.

Mr. Zemindar is apparently not yet over 40 years of age. He is a well-built, youngish looking man, with a scholarly look and an expression of the eyes which seems to be the only physical sign of his difference from the every-day person. Mr. Zemindar is a member of the T. T. S. Brotherhood, Madras Presidency, India. He entered the priesthood at the age of 18, and was for 10 years engaged in mastering the curriculum of the order. The principal features of these studies, Mr. Zemindar states, is the development of the more subtle forces of the human organism, or what may be termed the science of the soul. This study leads to the acquisition of powers which appear mysterious to the ordinary senses, but which are only the result of knowledge of natural laws of a more delicate kind than those which are more generally understood.

The order to which Mr. Zemindar belongs is many centuries old and possesses records dating back over 4,200 years, with traditions extending far beyond that period.

According to the custom of the order in India, Mr. Zemindar is allowed to use his powers for the benefit of anyone who may need them for a proper purpose, for which he may charge a small stipulated fee. He is forbidden by the rules of the order, however, to use his powers for the financial benefit of himself in any other way than by the fees for his personal services.

After a certain time Mr. Zemindar, whose life is devoted to the cause of the order, will be recalled to qualify for a higher position yet in the Brotherhood, and may perhaps not have the opportunity to again travel and mingle with others outside the order, as he is now doing. Since he has been in this country he has been called upon to exercise his powers for a good many useful purposes, and has gratifying letters from many well-known persons who have profited by them.

While Mr. Zemindar was staying in the city a young woman called upon him, who was anxious to discover something about her parentage. She was living at service with a family in Hot Springs, and there was some romance connected with her life. When a little child she had been found at the doorstep of a poor woman in Hot Springs, and had been adopted by the community.

Nothing to lead to her identification was found about her, except a locket worn round the little one's neck containing the portrait of a beautiful woman. The fact that she was richly dressed led to the supposition that she was the child of worthy parents. The child grew up in Hot Springs without ever learning anything about her parents until she called upon Zemindar.

By him she was promptly informed that her proper name was Morton and that her mother, lived in Charleston, S. C.

"I find," said Zemindar, describing her early home to her, "a richly furnished house and yourself resting in a cradle, a very little child. A nurse approaches, takes you from the cradle and leaves the house with you, stealthily. She takes you to another city and there leaves you at the door of a poor dwelling. Go to your mother, show her the locket you have and she will know you at once."

A letter from Mrs. Morton, expressive of her deep joy and indebtedness to Adept Zemindar announces the happy reunion which followed upon the young woman's acceptance of this advice.

The healing art is greatly practiced by the Hindu adepts. Mr. Zemindar has himself effected remarkable cures. A boy, named Ingersoll, residing at Chunchula, Ala., who was totally paralyzed in his lower limbs for three years, was enabled to regain the use of them and was restored to perfect health by Zemindar. The order uses no drugs whatever in bringing about these remarkable cures. Mr. Zemindar has done many useful and wonderful things in addition to those mentioned, and has the warm indorsement of those he has served by the exercise of his powers in many strange and various directions.—New York Mercury.

A SONG DREAM.

Curious Story Concerning the Inception of "Bonnie Lora MacCoy."

A curious story is that concerning the inception of the new sea song, "Bonnie Lora MacCoy." The question of thought transference might be raised. Theosophists may speculate over the story, you can laugh at it, but it is absolutely true, according to the Great Divide. Now, C. E. Hamlin, the dramatic and musical critic of the New York Advertiser, composed the music and Alan Dale, the keen blade of the Evening World, figures as a sort of spiritual godfather of "Bonnie Lora MacCoy," although he does not claim any knowledge of the song's origin. Here is the story: One Sunday Mr. Hamlin worked himself out trying to get inspiration from an unsympathetic piano and he fell asleep. But his mind kept on working, and in his dreams Mr. Hamlin relates that he was transferred to Broadway, where he met Alan Dale, who hailed him, saying: "I am blue: come, compose some music for me."

Mr. Hamlin dreamed that he sat down by a piano in Marcus Meyer's office, but the inspiration still failed to come, and in disgust Alan Dale broke out, saying: "Oh! I can make better music out of Marcus' desk." So saying, he opened Mr. Meyer's desk and with a rap of his hand, converted the pigeon holes into banks of keys like an organ. Then he whistled and two men appeared, each with a banjo and with Alan Dale sang and played a weird air in the minor. Suddenly they broke off into a rollicking refrain with words so nonsensical that Mr. Hamlin woke up with a start laughing, but with the melody ringing in his head. He returned to the piano and when he had played it his family instantly asked what the tune was. When Doc McDonough, of the Imperial music hall heard the story he said he would bet a basket of chrysanthemums that "Bonnie Lora MacCoy" would make a hit, and he won his wager. "It's the new Nancy Lee," he said and the town will whistle it before the week is over.

Sir Henry Thompson holds that no man who eats to excess is ever of any consequence in intellect. The poor should be brilliant.

Ice cream at fashionable dinner parties has been ruled out by some caterers who declare the course is "too boardinghousey."

It is said the healthiest people are those who live on the European plan, because they are rarely known to eat too much.

A herring salad, made in true German fashion, has been known to result in a hurried call for a hospital ambulance.

The head and face have eighty-three muscles; the neck has forty-nine; the thorax seventy-eight; the abdomen thirty-three; the back seventy-eight; the upper extremeties ninety-eight; the lower 108.

A CRUSTY OLD BOOK DEALER.

He Fills His Catalogue With Bright and Sarcastic Paragraphs.

For thirty odd years, says the New York Advertiser, there has been issued from a little office in New York a catalogue of old books, the maker of which is a crusty old bookworm, who don't enjoy being annoyed by shiftless and ignorant persons. He has, during all these years, attempted, by paragraphs scattered here and there in his catalogue, to avoid being bored in this manner. The old man has his say on almost every page. Some of these paragraphs are worth repeating. Here is the first bombshell: "Lady writes to inquire if I have the chronic stomach-ache. No! sweet sister, my stomach is all right, as all the rest of my viscera. I have a cloud on my mind, that's what's the matter. Seems that every damphool in Christendom makes me the target of their insane questionings and utter smallness. If such things are to be expected of men of brains (?) where does the clam come in? Who would not prefer to be related to a skunk (say) than such molly coddles, with their D. Ds. and their LL. Ds., and other titles. The noise of a mustard seed in a base drum would be thunder, indeed, as compared with the true measure of their fame."

Here is the way he annihilates the man who wants to trade: "Retired Diamond Merchant wishes to know if I will trade magazine for magazine, and pay freight charges one way? Certainly, under such exhilarating circumstances I would gladly pay the freight six ways and give a piece of custard pie with each magazine, the pie to be paid for out of my profit on the transaction."

The old chap is evidently not in business for fun. Here is another broadside for another trader: "Suppose a grocer received such a letter as this—what would you think of the writer? 'Dear Sir—I see you advertise soap at $1.50 per box. I consider your price fair, but unless I can trade some items, of which I send a list, I fear I shall be unable to make a purchase. I offer a bed pan (slightly cracked), a parrot cage (minus the bottom), a student lamp (less the oil receiver), a brass faucet (key missing), four pounds of cheese (a little stronger than our taste), half a barrel of onions (badly sprouted), and a prune stone receiver (spout broken). If you will send me your check for $5 and four boxes of soap, I will send you the above-named articles by express at your cost for transportation.

P. P. BUTTERFASS."

Altogether the catalogue is the best thing of the kind out.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON."

One of the Most Ancient of the Superstitions of the World.

"The Man in the Moon" is the name popularly given to the dark spots and lines upon the surface of the moon which are visible to the naked eye, and which when examined with a powerful telescope are discovered to be the shadow of mountains in that luminary. The best existing man of the moon, says the Year Round, shows 32,856 crater-shaped projections, according to Wilhelm Meyer, and astronomers tell us that 100,000 are brought into view with a telescope of medium power. It is not probable that these so-called craters have all been eruptive volcanoes, for the size of some of them is opposed to this assumption no less than their great number.

The crater Copernicus, perhaps the most beautiful of all, is a circular wall about fifty-four miles in diameter, rising in one place almost perpendicularly to 13,000 feet. Its origin has not been satisfactorily explained. On the other hand, the system of radiations about the crater Tycho, covering half the moon's surface, may well be regarded as the effect of the cooling and contraction of the moon from a molten state.

It is one of the most popular and perhaps one of the most ancient superstitions in the world that the spots and lines on the moon are the figure of a man leaning on a fork on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on Sunday he was confined to the moon. The biblical account given in the fifteenth chapter of Numbers, thirty-second to thirty-seventh verses, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day is undoubtedly the origin of the belief.

ITEMS FROM AFAR.

London is now trying an apparatus which, it is claimed, will abate the sewer gas nuisance by utilizing the gas.

The touch of a baby's hand caused the launching of the Ardent, a death-dealing torpedo boat, in England, the other day.

Judges in Morocco receive either no pay at all or not enough to live on, so that justice is not administered, but sold. He who is most liberal to the judge always wins his cause.

In the mountains of Sweden, Norway and Lapland all vegetation would be utterly destroyed by the Norway rats were it not for the white foxes that make special game of the rodents.

German mineralogists have discovered that some of the gold mines worked by the ancient Romans in Central Portugal will yield a handsome profit still if worked by modern methods.

The Republique Francaise of Paris has discovered a "sleeping beauty" in the person of Marguerite Bounyenoal of St. Quentin, who has slept for twelve years. The sleep was brought on by fright. Life is sustained by artificial means.

They know how to treat wife-beaters in Germany. The brutal husband has to work all through the week, turn over his wages to his wife on pay day and go to jail Saturday night and Sunday. About two weeks of this sort of fun takes all the wickedness out of a fellow.

A pupil of the late Professor Helmholtz relates that when his master had discovered the velocity of nerve currents by the aid of electric measurements, Alexander von Humboldt remarked to DuBois-Reymond: "Then nerve currents move only three times as fast as the Orinoco."

A baby was born in the steerage of a returning trans-Atlantic steamer recently, and a famous advertiser who was aboard gave the parents a handsome sum of money for the privilege of naming it, but the clergyman who was called upon to perform the ceremony declined to furnish his professional aid in the advertising scheme.

A political agent in England recently sent the following protest to an elector: "To Mr. X. Y. Z.—Take notice that I object to your name being retained on the list of the ownership electors of the county, and I ground my objection on the fact that you are dead." The document was addressed to the dead man and opened by his widow.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Charles H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

[From Grand Rapids (Mich.) Evening Press.]

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856 and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed, rapidly, however, toward recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I can not say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

BIRD AND BEAST.

During the first nine months of 1894 the United States exported to Great Britain more than 300,000 head of beef cattle, valued at $29,000,000.

A Flatbush, N. Y., householder had a dog with whom he was on good terms. But he returned home at 2 o'clock one morning and the intelligent animal, who had never seen his master at that hour before, tried to make mince meat of him.

The condor, the largest bird of prey, can devour a full grown calf inside of thirty hours, eating at intervals of three hours until it is gorged. Its flight then is slow and difficult until it has gained a height of 200 yards by gliding up and down aerial planes. The condor can then hover on the wing and float for half an hour in circles without moving a feather.

As far as known, swallows' migratory flights are always carried on by day. The fact that, though warblers and other migrants are constantly found dead around light-houses, having dashed themselves against the windows of the lanterns, swallows have never been known to meet their fate in this way, furnishes strong presumptive evidence of this peculiarity of the swallow tribe.

Partridges and quail will generally when, accidentally caught by a high wind, close their wings and drop to the ground in a slanting direction, only using their wings to check the flight when near the earth. They frequently fail to check themselves in time, or the force of the wind is greater than they calculated, and they are dashed with tremendous force to the earth and are wounded or killed.

A happy fireside is better than a big bank account.

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood; which settles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial. "I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly cured me." HARRY F. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

WORLD'S-FAIR HIGHEST AWARD!

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE"

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Salvator for INVALIDS and The Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;— And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

$1,000,000 CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Schrage's Rheumatic Cure

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