BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.
Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

Woman's sphere nowadays seems to be the big round earth.

When a woman marries a man to reform him she has a lifetime job of 24 hours a day.

Just to show that he had not changed during his absence from America, Gov. Pingree talked one solid column into the ear of a receptive reporter.

The experiment of female deputy sheriffs in Colorado works curiously. One deputy went into a high mountain after outlaws, and captured their chief; but she couldn't bring him in and therefore finally married him.

A writer in the London Mail thinks there is going to be war between England and the United States and that as a result the English had better rectify the Canadian frontier by annexing Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and a part of New York; and after that Alaska and the Sandwich Islands. There are some kinds of impudence that cannot be done justice to in any language. The only thing to do with this writer is to catch him and box his ears.

The success of the strike against colored labor in an Atlanta, Ga., mill this week may precipitate an unwelcome controversy in the southern field of labor. The white girls employed in the mill refused to work by the side of colored girls and struck. The managers of the mill held out for a few days, but as a general strike was threatened they gave in and the colored women were discharged. The matter is attracting wide attention in the south and may result in other labor disturbances.

At a recent base ball game in Pittsburg an onlooker threw a beer bottle at the umpire, who hurled it back from the grand stand, severely injuring an innocent spectator. The flat for the summer includes many similar disgraceful scenes, several of them occurring on Sunday. The president of the National Base Ball League is urging reform, declaring that the national game is in danger of sinking to the level of the prize fight and the cockpit. In this work of reform every player and spectator can assist.

A slander once uttered can never be fully atoned for. Yet the tongue of slander is never at rest. The world is becoming polluted with the disease that it is spreading. Even our alleged great newspapers are affected. This is painfully true in our large cities, where papers are run by big corporations. It is certain ruin for any respectable citizen to oppose any of the schemes of this class of journals. What every state in this union needs is a law prohibiting corporations from owning or holding stock in any company engaged in the publication of any regular newspaper, magazine or other periodical circulated among the people.

It would be hard to formulate a more baleful aphorism than that imputed—incorrectly, it is to be hoped—to a United States senator.—"No man in public office," he is reported to have said, "owes the public anything." On the contrary, every man in public office owes the public everything. No matter how great his wealth or his importance before taking office, he is under imperative obligation to the public, first, to get rid of his partisanship if he have any; secondly, to divest himself of considerations of self-interest and keep in view only the interests of the public; and finally, to give to the public faithful and laborious service, or, in case of inability, to yield his place instantly to some one else, who can and will fulfill all of these requirements.

Mr. Dun, ex-minister of the United States to Japan, was interviewed lately in regard to the relations between the two countries apropos of the proposed annexation of Hawaii. He said that he had never regarded a serious difficulty between the two countries as likely, for the reason that the commercial interests of the two countries in the Pacific are identical. It is of interest to notice in this connection that there has been a great increase in the exports of the United States to Japan in recent years. Statistics recently given out by the treasury department and referred to in detail elsewhere show that the exports to the Mikado's empire increased from $3,283,282 in 1892 to $13,233,970 for the last fiscal year. The latter figures represent a gain of about $5,500,000 over those for the fiscal year 1896. It should not escape attention that the imports from Japan to the United States exceed our exports to that country. Japanese imports last year were valued at $24,009,756. This was a decrease as compared with the fiscal year preceding, but a very considerable increase as compared with a decade ago. The trade between the two countries is clearly growing on both sides.

Among the mineral productions of the earth which are chiefly valuable because of the part they play in the manufacture of metals for use in the arts is manganese, which is employed in making a steel alloy. There are mines of manganese around the Black Sea, and some in South America, but according to recent consular reports, a good supply of this indispensable material lies nearer our doors, in the southern part of Cuba. The insurrection in that island has, for the present, prevented the development of the mines.

A curious thing is reported from Staunton, Va., by a correspondent of the Electrical World. The telephone people, whose experience with pretty telephone girls has not been altogether satisfactory, advertised for ugly girls, and there were twenty-five applicants.

A female town crier fulfills her duties in the Scottish town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bell wife," and is very proud of having proclaimed the queen's birthday for fifty-three years running.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. DANA.

Charles A. Dana, for more than a quarter of a century editor of the New York Sun, is dead. He died at his summer home, "Glen Cove," on Long Island, Sunday. Many kind things are now being said of him by other editors (some by those who abused him while he lived and labored for what he believed to be right), and there is much evidence that the deceased was the strongest character in American journalism, some say, since Greeley's time, while better judges say the greatest of all. Greeley flourished at a time when powerful editors were few; Dana in an age that has seen the profession swarmed with able men, and at his death he stood head and shoulders above them all. Henry Watterson, Joseph Medill, Charles H. Jones, William Penn Nixon, have at various times crossed pens with Dana and been vanquished. Dana knew how to make a paper. He believed in individuality. He believed in honesty of purpose as the motive power for every newspaper. Once he said:

Dana's Tribute to Country Press.

"If a paper is honest in its convictions it makes no difference if it sometimes is on the wrong side of the question; it will eventually be found on the side of right. Dana did not like to send the Sun broadcast over the country. He said that he believed in covering his own territory thoroughly, that the outside territory belonged to other publishers. He believed that the country papers should not be wiped out by city competition. A few years ago he said to the country editors of Wisconsin in one of their state meetings: The logic of events demands that the country paper should fill its own field. That field should not be invaded by the metropolitan press. Besides the metropolitan paper that is seeking new fields is very seldom a good one; it is generally disregarded at home, where it cannot exist on the local revenue. The way to drive out these papers is to print good solid matter that the people want to read. Give plenty of space to politics, religion and science. Always tell the truth no matter whom it may hurt. Bar sensational hogwash, and eventually you will drive out the pestiferous so-called metropolitan paper, with its polluting slush that spreads disease wherever it goes. A paper that cannot exist in its own territory ought not to exist at all."

The Metropolitan Slush Machines.

To all of which the country press in every state have long since said amen. The pestiferous metropolitan paper still exists, however, and its floodgates of pollution are always open. Just because they are from the big cities like Chicago and St. Louis the country people seem to think that they are respectable. Of course, it is nothing more than a fad. These papers are bought for the novelty of the thing. In reality they have little weight among country folk and almost little attention. Their day will soon be over.

DANA'S BIOGRAPHY.

Greatest American Editor.

Charles Anderson Dana was born in Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. He was a descendant of Jacob, eldest son of Richard Dana, progenitor of most of those who bear the name in the United States. His boyhood was spent in Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked in a store until he was 18 years old. At that age he first studied the Latin grammar and prepared himself for college. He entered Harvard in 1839, but after two years a serious trouble with his eyesight compelled him to leave. He received an honorable dismissal, and was afterwards given his bachelor's and master's degrees. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm Association for Agriculture and Education, being associated with George and Sophia Ripley, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theodore Barker, William Henry Channing, John Sullivan Dwight, Margaret Fuller, and other philosophers more or less directly concerned in the remarkable attempt to realize at Roxbury a high ideal of social and intellectual life.

Early Newspaper Work.

His earliest newspaper experience was gained in the management of the Harbinger, which was devoted to social reform and general literature. Afterwards he was for two years of editorial work on a Boston daily paper called Chronotype. Charles A. Dana joined the staff of the New York Tribune in 1847. The next year he spent eight months in Europe, and upon his return he became one of the proprietors and the managing editor of the Tribune, which post he held until April 1, 1862. The extraordinary influence and circulation obtained by that newspaper during the ten years preceding the Civil War was in a degree due to the development of Mr. Dana's genius for journalism.

During the first year of the war Mr. Dana's and Mr. Greeley's ideas in regard to the proper conduct of military operations were somewhat at variance, and after fifteen years' service on the Tribune Mr. Dana left the paper. He was at once employed by Secretary of War Stanton in special work of importance, and in 1863 was appointed assistant secretary of war, which office he held until after the surrender of Lee. After the war his services were sought by the Chicago Republican, a new daily which had a short existence. Returning to New York, he organized in 1867 the stock company which now owns the Sun newspaper, and became its editor. The first number of the Sun was issued on Jan. 27, 1868, and for twenty years he was actively and continually engaged in the management of that successful journal and solely responsible for his conduct.

Famous Libel Case.

His criticisms of civil maladministration during Gen. Grant's terms as president led to a notable attempt on the part of that administration in July, 1873, to take him from New York on a charge of libel to be tried without a jury in a Washington police court. Application was made to the United States District courts for a warrant of removal, but in a memorable decision Judge Blatchford refused the warrant, holding the proposed trial to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Dana's first book was a translation of a number of short stories from the German called "The Black Ant." In 1855 he planned and edited with George Ripley the "New American Encyclopedia." With General James H. Wilson he wrote a life of General Grant. His "Household Book of Poetry," a collection of the best minor poems of the English language, was first published in 1857, and has passed through many editions. He also edited with Rossiter Johnson "Fifty Perfect Poems."

Little Use for Reformers.

Toward reformers Mr. Dana's attitude was that of John Randolph toward sheep—he would go a mile out of his way to kick one. This was only a manifestation of his revolt against the commonplace, for he loved the fruits of reform as well as any man. He enjoyed good pavements, clean streets, well kept parks, an orderly city, and all the other desirable things that reformers aim to provide through good government. But the simple-minded "average man" commonly thinks it necessary to approve all reform efforts, and that was enough to set Mr. Dana against them. There is no particular amusement in supporting a reform movement. Lots of fun can be had in lampooning it and calling its promoters uncouth names.

Dana's Hobby.

Mr. Dana's hobby was botany. He had another—his type-fed menagerie. He would leave out good news at any time to get in half a column of solid nonpareil about a monstrous snake discovered somewhere or other. On Sundays he printed pages of such articles. The more improbable the better. Imagination is a quality for which he had the highest respect, and that accounts for the success of many of his "bright young men." Dullness could not stand. He invited contributions of impossible yarns about impossible adventures. His correspondents were instructed to let slip no chance to get in a good reptile or animal story. These he always made room for. The general public having caught on to the "old man's" fad from time to time flooded his office with the most improbable stories ever concocted.

A Man of Letters.

The life that Mr. Dana chiefly cared for the life in which his enjoyment was keenest, and in which the powers of his remarkable mind found their most agreeable exercise, was that of a lover and student of art and letters. In the politicians, small and great, to whom he had in appearance been such a helpful friend, he felt no personal interest. Only such of them as had brains enough to talk entertainingly could get at him. But he delighted in the society of men who have something to say upon subjects which it is worth while for the human mind to concern itself about, and his own contributions to such exchanges were rich, varied, and of high interest. His personal tastes showed the fine quality of his mind. Poetry, languages, porcelains, paintings, bronzes; all of the most perfect and precious of their kind, were the delight and occupation of his leisure hours.

Workshop of the Sun's Editor.

His own office was diminutive. A few ancient and worm-out bookshelves, an old and battered desk and several dilapidated chairs were its chief furnishings. The floor was uncarpeted. In one corner stood a small, square wooden table, which doubtless years ago, when new, cost a couple of dollars. This table was a favorite working place of the man who made the Sun.

In this room he received all his visitors. Many of the most distinguished men of the country have sat in common cane seated chairs there. Many more, unknown to fame, or wealth, or even standing, have seen him there. He was probably the most accessible rich man of affairs in New York. His door was open always to anyone not drunk or a ruffian.

And here is the place for an incident very descriptive of the man. The city room was always open to any comer. A railing with a swinging door easily opened was all that separated editors and reporters from any who had ambition enough to mount the forbidding stairs. The innumerable cranks and bores who frequent newspaper offices, making life wretched for busy men, had as free access as those who came on legitimate business.

This condition was very irksome to a new city editor who took charge some years ago. He ordered partitions built shutting off the city room, and stationed a boy at the door to inquire of all comers their business. The partition was put in place, and the last nails were being driven when Mr. Dana came singing into the room.

"What!" he exclaimed, stopping short. "Why, that will shut out the people."

"That is just what I intended it for," began the city editor. "You see——"

"No, no, no!" said Mr. Dana, emphatically. "That will never do. I won't have the people shut out. Take it away."

His Personal Characteristics.

Many who knew his prejudices have pictured him a grim, even a hard man. But this of all things he was not. He was sunny, light hearted, kindly mannered above most men.

His home life was beautiful. In his summer place at Glen Cove, a charming, cultivated island, he was the chiefest source of geniality and sunshine. Walking over his grounds, reading in his library, wandering among his choice orchids, driving, even at an advanced age, his spirited, blooded pair, he enjoyed life as is permitted to few to enjoy it. And, what is more, all who came within his influence enjoyed life too.

His health and vigor were remarkable. At 70 he was as vigorous as most men of 40. His bright, youthful eye, his glowing cheeks, his lusty step belied the snowy whiteness of his beard and hair.

But it was in his office that his real self was made known, for Mr. Dana was first of all a worker. Up to an advanced age he was always at his desk in his shabby corner room at 10 o'clock. He was often there earlier. He remained faithfully at work all day, often taking luncheon in his office. He rarely left for home much before 5 o'clock.

His activity and capacity for work were a source of constant wonder to those who labored beside him in his later years, but Mr. Dana had as firm and buoyant a step and as bright an eye as the youngest of his "young men," as he called his reporters.

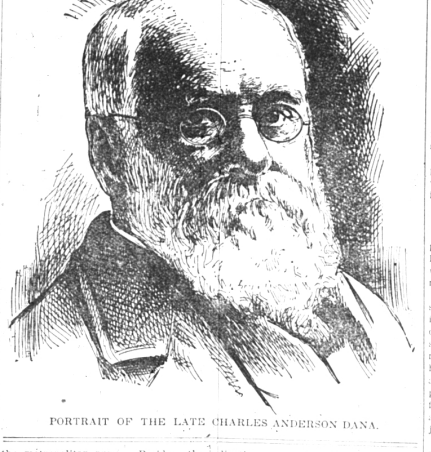
Where Labor Arbitration Works.

Compulsory arbitration, if such a term can be used, has unfortunately been derided in this country in labor disputes, but during the short time the arbitration law has been in operation in New Zealand it appears to have worked well. Under the act in question the colony is divided into districts. A board of conciliation, composed of an equal number of workmen and employers, can be constituted in any district, and over this is a special central tribunal which possesses appellate functions and whose decision is final. The arbitration court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand and he is assisted by two assessors, similar to the practice in our own admiralty court. One of these assessors is chosen by the employers, the other by the workmen. The trades unions have power to sue and are liable to be themselves sued, not only the union funds being attachable, but the individual members are responsible to the extent of £10 each, should the common fund fail to cover the liabilities. The penalty of the non-observance of the award is limited to £500. No strike or lockout has occurred since the act has been in operation.—From Iron and Industries.

The Play for the Place.

Watts—Some of these Chinese plays are six months long. Potts—What of it? "It was thought one of them would be a good thing to take to the arctic regions for a one-night stand."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I can tell everything that man writes," remarked the discerning critic. "How?" "If it's poetry he begins each sentence with 'O,' if it's prose he begins it with 'I.'"—Washington Star.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE CHARLES ANDERSON DANA.

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SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGripee Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10.00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success.
BLACK GULCH, Idaho.
I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—John S. BLACK, of Black, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.
James Whitcomb, a well known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it whenever attacked by any throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.
I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally, Mr. King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GREENSTOCK, Bed Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.
WHITE PINE, Wisconsin.
Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It afforded almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.
Having used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family for bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES Thorndale, Ohio.
When troubled with a cough or cold, give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is prompt and effectual.

It Saves the Croupy Children.
RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 6, 1895.
We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10.00 per Bottle.
I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10.00 per bottle—S. M. HODGE Bowie, Texas.
N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.
The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.
The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

Reliable Head Ache Cure! Cures While You Wait! A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!! Gives Speedy Relief! 10c for Small Package.
25c for Large Boxes
Free Sample at each Agency
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HOW IS IT MADE?
It is made in this manner Wormseed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Potassium Bi Carb., Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics. This delightfully agreeable preparation we have designed for use in most cases of children where medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiates and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and the many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion, corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowel and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.
Castoreal does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoreal assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoreal is put up in one size bottles only, it is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" and will answer every purpose.
25c per Bottle for a 50c Size
Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Don't fail to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough, and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.
Its action is expectorant, alterative, endorsing, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the inflamed parts, gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed case of consumption. It is warranted to contain no opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This popular and newly discovered remedy is having a wide sale where it is known and satisfaction is guaranteed in every sale. The regular 50c size is sold for 25c. Call for sample bottle. Ask your dealer for it.
Any of the above remedies for sale in Franklin by A. A. Rust & Bingham. Southfield by Chas I. Johnson. North Farmington by O. B. Armstrong. Royal Oak by L. Storz. Big Beaver by L. L. Houghton. Troy P.O., by Sammie Jarvis. Beddow by J. M. Beddow. Clawson by F. Goldsmith, P. M. F. Hagerman, Birmingham.
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Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.
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Farmers can do odd jobs, saving time and money. Anvils, Vises, &c., &c.
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Only manufacturers in America using nothing but the best of English Steel for bearings of all Scales.
2-Ton (6x12) $40.
3-Ton (7x13) $50.
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Beam Box and Brass Beam with each Scale, 300 other varieties. Also, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Corn Shellers, Feed Mills, Copy Presses, Monograms, Stencils, Stamps, Wagons and all Hardware Specialties.
SAFES OF ALL SIZES,
No. 4, weight 1,100 lbs., $60.
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A beautiful Machine, perfectly finished, improvement on the Singer pattern. Highly finished. Furniture, complete, with a full set of latest improved attachments. Warranted perfect. Save money. Send for Circulars.
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GIVES A CLEAR BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.
$250 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.
An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Sample free.
KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.
Captain Sweeney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cts. Sold by Druggists.
Do not neglect a Cough, as the danger of its leading to Consumption. SHILOH'S CURE will save you a severe Lung Trouble. It is the best Cough Cure and speedily relieves Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis, and is sold on a guarantee. 25 cts.

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PRICES MOST REASONABLE SALES THE LARGEST
In the construction of our Machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed; they will outlast any other Machine made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The woodwork is the most modern, and includes Plain, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest improved, with full instructions for using; fine illustrated catalogue free.
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