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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

Advertisers Know What They are Paying for When They Patronize the Morning Press.

FIRST YEAR—NO. 88. PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY. ON TRAINS TWO CENTS.

THEY'LL TALK IT DEAD

THE ELECTION BILL MAY CAUSE AN EXTRA SESSION.

Both Democrats and Republicans Want to Waste Wind on the Subject—The House Wrestling With the Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The determination to put the election bill through revives all the speculation of last session on the tariff bill. It was then said that the Democrats would talk the bill, if not to death, at least into such a state of delay that the elections in November would cause it by the tail feathers. As with the McKinley bill so now with the other. It will be talked to such an extreme period of endurance that March 4 will find it unsigned by the president. One thing ought to be said here in connection with this bill, and that is that after all the senate will have much less real power over it than is popularly supposed. There are really two bills in the senate, one the original Lodge bill from the house and the other the Hoar bill in the senate. Uncle George F. Hoar endeavored yesterday to get his own bill substituted for the Lodge bill, but he did not succeed.

The bill which is now under seemingly interminable discussion is a mixture of all the election bills with senate amendments. If it gets through the senate, and it probably will, it must then go to house, where practically it will be a new bill, and quite naturally it will get all the adverse attention a united minority can give it. Nobody believes that the bill will get out of the senate before January, and in the meantime not an appriation bill will receive attention in the senate. All this indicates that in spite of Democratic willingness to make this session a business session, the Republican purpose is to put some more partisan legislation on the books, even if they have to force an extra session of the new congress in the spring.

The bill will now come up every day in the senate at 2 o'clock and have the right of way over all other legislation until disposed of. Today the defeated Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, occupied the floor in reply to Senator Turple. The Republicans are going to talk voluminously on the bill, and already Evarts, Cullom (who, by the way, had a great speech prepared last session) and Dolph have speeches prepared. It is probable that every Democrat on the floor will arm himself, and when it is considered that neither Morgan, Reagan nor Call has yet spoken—this is the idea that the debate will last all the month is not an unreasonable one. The action of the Farmers' Alliance convention yesterday down in Georgia in denouncing the sub-friends of the bill as Spooner, Evarts and Moody look a little disturbed.

THE HOUSE TALKS PENSIONS.

Mr. Cooper Reviews His Charges Against Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The pension bill was the subject of the proceedings in the house during the whole afternoon and occupied the time until adjournment. Mr. Morrow, who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate. He explained that the bill appropriated for three payments of pensions, the sum of $133,173,000. It was estimated that this sum of money would be distributed among 654,784 pensioners. This was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for any single item. He was confident that no deficiency would result under the bill unless additional pension legislation was enacted. His remarks extended over an hour.

Mr. Sayres then proceeded in a lengthy speech to review the bill, contending that the estimates on which the appropriations were based were incorrect and that no estimate for a similar purpose had ever been correct. He said that another deficiency would be the unavoidable result of the passage of the pending measure.

The speech of the day was made by Mr. Cooper who renewed his charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum, and read extensively from testimony taken before the investigating committee last session. He reviewed the whole of the testimony with reference to the refrigerator company and charges that Gen. Raum had been in collusion with Lemon, the Washington pension attorney, and that the cases of latter had been placed upon completed files when not completed cases.

Mr. Sawyer replied to charges against the pension commission. In the course of his remarks he said that the evidence before the commission had failed to show that a single employe of the pension office held stock in the Universal Refrigerator company, or that anyone had solicited stock in the office, or that Raum had in any way perverted the office of commissioner to aid in any private business affairs.

But one hour more of the general debate on the measure remains and tomorrow it will be disposed of.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the senate, upon the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks in favor of his resolution to investigate the causes of the discontent among the Indians, Senator Pugh spoke at considerable length in opposition to the election bill. At the conclusion of Senator Pugh's remarks Senator Hoar announced that after today he should press the election bill until a vote is reached. After a brief executive session senate adjourned at 4:50.

Bids for Bay City's Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Bids were opened today at the Treasury Department for building the foundation for the public building at Bay City, Mich. Charles McDonough of Toledo, O., was the lowest bidder, $19,477.

Railroad Collision.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4.—The eastbound mail on the Louisville & Nashville road this morning ran into a freight train at Walton, in Boone county. Geo. Davison and Alexander Dawson of Cincinnati were killed and five other passengers seriously hurt.

HORROR AT JOLIET.

Twenty Men Buried in the Ruins of a Furnace.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 4.—A terrible accident, with loss of life, occurred at the blast furnace department of the Illinois Iron and Steel company's works today. The blast furnace, which was blown out for relining and repairs, made necessary since the recent explosion, which was also attended with loss of life, fell to the ground today, when about twenty men were engaged at work on it. Eleven men were at work in the inside at the bottom and about six on top when the accident happened. The men were inside the furnace taking out the brick lining and getting it ready for new lining when one of the supporting pillars gave way and the great furnace collapsed burying men under thousands of tons of metal and masonry. The dead were horribly mangled, and the grief and agony of the wives, mothers and daughters of the dead and mangled would move the stoutest heart. Most of the injured will die and nearly all have families. The coroner is investigating the cause of the disaster.

The list of the killed is as follows: Gies Loosa, cager; Nels Larson, bottom filler; John Peterson, rigger; Thomas Swanson, rigger; Stans Faclnck, top filler; Frank Milto, bottom filler; John Mulastadis, rigger.

The seriously injured are: Peter Killcullen, Peter Erickson, August Wenberg, August Seizmir, John Olsson, James Fischer, Phil. J. Speck and Ole Lind.

Cable Road Regulations.

The Grand Rapids Cable company has been adopted (?) ideas in regard to the running of the cable cars. The orders that have recently been issued are that the conductors on all cable trains are implicitly prohibited from going on the grip car for any reason, except the collection of fares, and it shall further be the duty of conductors to stand upon the rear end of the train and as the train approaches a switch it shall come to a full stop and it shall be the duty of the conductor to alight from the rear end of the train and proceed forward and examine the switch and if said switch is all right it shall be his duty to give the gripman the proper signal and thence forward it will be plain sailing until another switch is reached.

The gripmen as well as the conductors are very much worked up over the way affairs are conducted and the probabilities are that a strike will be one of the interesting things the company will have to contend with in the near future. A conductor said last night to a reporter that he never heard so much "kicking" from passengers as there is at present, and he further remarked that a cable train now would be a "dandy" place for a man to sleep off a drunk as a very drunken man could easily get "sobered" in the time it takes to go from Sweet street to Hall street.

State News Condensed.

A colony of 60 men will have gone to Isle Royale to engage in mining.

C. S. Brown of Toledo, is in Jackson, figuring on a franchise for a street railroad.

There are 1,000 patients in the Kalamazoo asylum, 640 of whom are supported by the state.

Port Huron dealers are exporting eggs to Canada, because the price across the way is two cents higher than here.

Over 800 cars of imported goods were registered at Port Huron last month, despite the McKinley bill. This breaks the record for any previous month.

If Escanaba will give entrance to the Schlitz brewery of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, that city is promised $100,000 worth of docks and piers.

One firm owns 35,000 acres in Bay Denno township across from Escanaba, and it holds the track for speculative purposes. No wonder the patrons object to wholesale land holders.

William Dalton of Chicago has gone to Europe to enlist capital in the building of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to St. Joseph, Mich. St. Joseph has subscribed $10,000 toward the road.

Quail on toast has been a common dish at Lansing hotels and restaurants recently, and now the game wardens are after the men who have killed the birds. It is illegal to kill a quail in this state until 1894.

Daniel Stokes of Greenville, has spent his spare time the last three years raising cats of the same color and then killing them. He did not do it for fun exactly, and now has the finest robe in the section made of 29 catskins. Local experts say it is worth $75.

Those who claim to know say that the summarized vote of Methodists in Michigan on the question of admitting women to the general conference stands in favor of the affirmative. The German Methodists as a rule vote against.

The third annual meeting of the Muskegon County Pioneer and Historical society will, by its articles of association, take place on the last Friday of December. A meeting is therefore called for Friday next, the 5th inst., at the city hall, Muskegon, at 10 a. m.

Kalkaska is booming as an example of Michigan's growth. This year about 200 new houses have been built. Next year the city will have an electric street railway, one and half miles of new steam railroads, a big foundry and a board of trade. And the place has but just begun to grow.

There is a rumor to the effect that the Ashley syndicate of buying the Peters logging road between Luther and Manistee, for the purpose of using it in connection with a road they are thinking of building between Mt. Pleasant and Luther. The road, if built, will run through Big Rapids and traverse the line mapped out for the Chippewa Valley, being the Chippewa Valley road in everything but management.

Ida Cummings of Hancock happened to think once before she signed a deed to a little property near Superior, which she never knew she owned and which was represented to her by a suave young man as "practically worthless." It was left to her as part of an estate, and while the young man was waiting for her to think she sent word to Wisconsin and found the land was in town and worth $10,000. The suave young man left town during the next night.

A Chicago Opera House Burned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Timmerman opera house on the South Side, recently completed, burned tonight. Loss, $40,000 to $60,000.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Timothy Ferris Grows Despondent and Tries to Cut His Throat With a Razor.

Timothy Ferris, aged 55 years, living at 379 North Lafayette street attempted to commit suicide last night by cutting his throat. Mr. Ferris has been despondent for some time owing to family troubles and a recent property transfer. The family moved here from Kalamazoo where Mr. Ferris owned a home free from debt and he traded his Kalamazoo property for the house where he now lives. The trade was effected through his son-in-law, James Lewis, who it is said told Mr. Ferris that the Grand Rapids property was free from debt. Mr. Ferris recently discovered that the place was mortgaged for $500, and for the past week he has labored under the impression that his son-in-law was trying to rob him out of the property. He also accused his wife of being in collusion with Lewis for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property. Last night his wife noticed he was more despondent than ever, and as he had attempted to take his life once before she kept a close watch of him. This morning however, managed to get his razor, and entering the kitchen drew the blade across the left side of his throat, inflicting an ugly gash. Mrs. Ferris managed to get the razor away from her husband and at once sent for Dr. Whitfield, who dressed the wound, which is not necessarily fatal as the keen blade of the razor failed to sever any of the arteries.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

John D. Nichols and Sadie Griffin Properly Punished.

The Federal court yesterday settled down to business and ground out an unusually large grist. John D. Nichols of Berrien Springs was the first victim. The crime to which Nichols pleaded guilty was that of embezzling the funds of the money order department at the Berrien Springs postoffice. Nichols was sentenced to two years at the Detroit house of correction and to pay a fine of $883.78. Nichols is of excellent parentage, well educated, and claims to have been free from intentional guilt. He was assistant postmaster, in practical charge of the office, and got into the habit of drinking and gambling. He took the money in small sums with the intention of replacing it, and before he realized it, had appropriated a considerable sum. In default of paying the fine he will be committed to the Berrien county jail, until the court shall make other disposition of him.

Sadie Griffin, a Waterloo street siren, stood up for sentence with an appealing look upon her face. She pleaded guilty Wednesday to selling liquor without paying the tax and was fined $100 and yesterday was that Sadie be confined in the county jail for 60 days.

Samuel Akerly pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the unlawful sale of tobacco and paid a fine of $50 and costs. The Visser case against the city and the R. G. Peters matter occupied the balance of the day.

Thieves Caged at Newaygo.

NEWAGO, Dec. 4.—Sheriff Runnells has in his custody George Houghtaling and wife and Henry Houghtaling, and the prospects are that his prisoners will be booked for a good term at Jackson. About Thanksgiving Leonard Hoffman, a 19 year-old lad, sold a pair of colts for $254. He put the money in the pocket of a pair of pants in a closet at George Houghtaling's while he went to a dance. When he returned the money was gone. He was satisfied that the Houghtalings had it, and after watching them a few days caused their arrest. The pocketbook was found in George's pocket, with $110 in money. The evidence is strong and will probably result in their conviction.

Tascott Captured Again.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Meeker, Col., says that Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, has been captured there.

Ice for Farmers.

J. E. H. writes in The Rural New Yorker: In a part of England with which I was very familiar the farmers had plenty of ice for the hot weather, which they procured in this way: They had sheet iron receptacles made three feet long by two wide and one deep, clamped at the four sides, and these they filled, during the frosty weather, with spring or well water, and exposed to the atmosphere until their contents were frozen. Then they undid the clamps, leaving the four sides loose, and it was a very easy matter to extract the coagulated mass, wheel it to the ice house, reclamp the receptacles and refill with the pure water, and so on, until in a few days or weeks, according to the severity of the weather, their ice houses would be plenteously stocked. Is not this feasible enough for the farmers of this country to try?

The editor of The Rural New Yorker remarks: Ordinary freezing weather will produce the ice if the water is poured into the iron pans in small quantities. The Rural New Yorker once tried this method, using some old iron sinks as freezing pans. In order to get the ice out of the sinks we turned them over and poured hot water on the bottoms. One should be careful in buying ice that one can make ice of pure spring or well water. The man who provides himself with a large outfit of pans will be surprised to see how much ice he can produce on an ordinarily cold day.

DOTS AND DASHES.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Dr. Baxter, surgeon general of the United States army, died at Washington Sunday morning.

Bevis, Russell & Co., London merchants, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are over $1,000,000.

The United States steamship Charleston reached San Francisco yesterday morning with King Kalakua of Hiwaii as a passenger.

Electioneer, the most famous sire of trotting horses in the world, died Wednesday at Senator Stanford's stock farm in California. Electioneer was 22 years old.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"The Corsair" attracted a fair sized audience at Powers' last night. The burlesque has some creditable features. The costumes and scenic effects were handsome and the singing was up to the average.

Business Manager Alliger of the Lyceum returned from Chicago yesterday. His negotiations with the Lester Opera company were successful for at least a two weeks' engagement and perhaps longer. Isabella Urquhart of the New York Casino company is the star of the company.

For the week commencing December 15 "Irish Love," one of the most successful Irish plays of the season, will be the attraction at the Lyceum.

Adele Frost has been a successful actress as leading support, and now she is a star. She will be seen in "Lucille" at Powers' tonight.

St. Elmo, in his wonderful leap for life at Smith's opera house, is the sensation of the week.

COLONELS AND GENERALS.

Grand Banquet Enjoyed by Members of the Loyal Legion.

Members of the Michigan commandery of the Loyal Legion had a royal time at the Morton last evening, the principle event was the grand banquet which was an affair as the poet said, "that carried about it the incense of flowers that would waft you again to the land of dreams." Champaign flowed like the waters of a mountain torrent. It was a grand, glorious gathering of gentlemen in dress suits and immaculate shirt fronts who no doubt had seen in the past, trying times when they didn't have a shirt of any kind. But most of them were colonels and generals and just two and a half miles north as the crow flies there were gathered beneath the roof of the Soldiers' home the boys who bore the brunt of the battle in those far off days.

There were a hundred covers laid, every seat was occupied, and after ten courses had been served and disposed of General Smith as master of ceremonies arose and read a telegram of regret from Gen. R. A. Alger. He also read the following telegram from Washington, "Though absent in the body I am with you in the spirit. Glasses to bottle. CHARLES B. HULL."

Mayor Uhl then responded to the toast "Hospitality," and Dr. G. K. Johnson read "Short War Papers"; John Patton responded to the toast "Loyal Legion," and was followed by Col. William Ludlow on "Go as You Please"; George P. Sanford responded to the toast "Looking Backward," and was followed by C. H. Smith on "Taps."

It was long after 12 o'clock when the company dispersed. Most of the visitors present were from Detroit, a few from Lansing and Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo and Big Rapids also sent representatives.

THE PETERS FAILURE.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday by Agreement of all Parties.

All concerned having come to the conclusion that Judge Severens would decide to appoint receivers for the Peters property, the attorneys of the parties terested have been negotiating for a couple of days with a view to agreeing upon some suitable persons for the position. General Alger was telegraphed for and spent a day conferring with the attorneys and local creditors. As a result the parties went into the United States court yesterday afternoon and asked that A. M. Henry be made receiver for Mr. Peters' individual interests, and that the Michigan Trust company be given control of the Salt and Lumber properties. Judge Severens expressed some hesitancy about appointing a corporation in such a capacity, on the ground that it was somewhat contrary to the practice of the United States court. He finally made the appointment, with the understanding that he would consult Judge Jackson, and if the latter did not approve of it a change would be made. The bonds were fixed at $200,000. Mr. Henry was given authority to borrow $30,000, and the Trust company authority to borrow $25,000. Mr. Henry is obliged to borrow the money at once in order to protect interests in property in Alabama which is advertised and ready for sale.

The business will be conducted by the receivers in accordance with the settlement of the creditors expressed by vote at their meeting last week.

THE MARKET PLACE.

The Council Committee Unite in a Recommendation.

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Patent Litigation.

Joseph W. Oliver, in a declaration filed yesterday in the Superior court, commences suit against Harford J. and Willard J. Perkins, claiming trespass on the case on promises, placing the damage at $20,000. The action grows out of an alleged violation of a patent right contract entered into between the parties, which the complaint new charges has been violated and the complainant injured to the extent of $20,000.

Last Night's Fire.

The midnight alarm of fire from box 5 was caused by the burning of a chocolate dip-kettle in the wholesale confectionery house of A. E. Brooks, 46 Ottawa street. Damages about $2; insured.

DIVINE SCIENCE

Letter and Report of Mrs. Wilson's Lecture Written by a Disciple of the New Theology.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—For reporter gave such a meagre, unsatisfactory report of Mrs. Wilson's lecture on Sunday last that I feel constrained to ask was he asleep or did he come in after the lecture was ended and caught a very faint glimpse of some idea when some questions were asked and answered after the lecture? The lecture proper was on "The Creative Power of Thought." Mrs. Wilson represented God as the "Great Thinker; the One and Only Life, Light, Substance; the Great One or Unity of the Universe." (She told what the Trinity was.) Man in the image of God imaging forth the thoughts and inventing them and living in the effects making his conditions, or disharmony, ignorance, disease and poverty. She showed how mind could, by the adjustment of thought, uniting it with God, good, truth (Christ principle), change his conditions and makes a heaven for himself here. She said that man made his own hell and must reap as he sowed. To get this lesson you must come and hear her yourself. She seems to be a very pleasing, winning personality, be cause she seems to develope the love element and is much loved by every one who knows her. She is the only daughter of a well-to-do well-to-do parents (not dead as your reporter said). Her father is the only surviving member of a large family, who, according to race belief were doomed to consumption. So when the question was asked, "Do you think consumption can be cured by this change of thought?" she answered yes, I am a living example. She then told the story of her father's family—his brothers and sisters and all his children save herself and brother—all going the same way, "drying with the autumn leaves," and the last young aunt says, taking her hand, saying in her world good bye, "poor Susie you must go to the same way, it is our lot." And she too imaged the same fatal symptoms, but this divine healing power of thought through the Christ method was presented to her and her recovery (not as the reporter represented, through her own though on herself). The rhumative patient she spoke of was not in Montana, but in her own home in Francisco, and her account of it was very different from the reporter's.

There was some wonderful demonstration of the Christ methods of healing in Montana not mentioned, but come and hear Mrs. Wilson yourself, not expecting to hear any thing more than the Christ teaching of healing. "Except ye become as little children ye can not enter into the kingdom of heaven; for it is not every one who saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father in heaven." Ye shall know them by their fruits, by their works, not by their words. He is a stout, healthy looking man.

When the facts in the case were mentioned to Landlord Killean last evening he said he had not seen the children until their call Wednesday afternoon. "We have such calls nearly every day," said he, "and of course some of them are impostors, but most of them are deserving, and it's better to feed the frauds than to allow the really poor to suffer."

LAW AND LIQUOR.

A Prohibition View of the Records Made by the Authorities.

James H. Thaw, the merchandise broker, read in the MORNING PRESS yesterday an account of a boy being in a terrible state of intoxication, and just as a reporter entered his office finished reading the paragraph:

"The police say this is the worst case of drunkenness ever brought to their notice and that in case the boy recovers the parties who sold him the liquor will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

"Well, now, that's good. To a law-abiding citizen like me, that statement is very gratifying," said Mr. Thaw.

"That the police have decided to condescend to prosecute violators of the liquor law is something of a surprise to me. I am satisfied that the police officials are aware that the liquor law is violated 365 days in the year. They talk about prohibition not prohibiting, and how can it, when the officials, instead of being in sympathy with it are directly opposed to it.

"They talk about electing great reformers to office. Lots of Democrats have been elected on a promise of old Uhl for mayor, and almost the first thing he did after he assumed the duties of the office, was to appoint a man who is the very man who represents one-third of the most important commissions in the city. Of course I don't expect that there will be any great reform made in the police commission, so long as it is controlled by the present commission, but I would like to have the public know a few things in regard to how it is.

"The police have not prosecuted all the saloon men who violated the liquor law—I mean those that they know are violating the law—and when they do arrest them, the jury will acquit them, even though positive evidence is brought against them. I speak as a Prohibitionist. I believe in prohibition, but I am satisfied that it will never be a success as long as the officials oppose it so bitterly. I am glad the Morning Press has independence enough to criticise the actions of officials and it deserves the success it is making."

Select Knights Election.

Select Knights, A. O. U. W., Grand Rapids Legion, No. 10, held their annual meeting last evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Past Commander—R. H. Spencer.
Commander—Wm. E. Parrish.
Vice Commander—John Dobbelaar.
Lieutenant Commander—Thomas H. Bobell.
Standard Bearer—Chas. S. Losey.
Senior Workman—J. J. Castor.
Junior Workman—Chas. E. Smith.
Recorder—Wm. Dobbelaar.
Recording Treasurer—Robt. D. Teele.
Treasurer—S. J. Pickett.
Guard—Chas. Chute.
Medical Examiner—Dr. R. H. Spencer.
Trustee—Thomas Brinton.

THE PICTURE OVERDRAWN.

That Case of Destitution Was Not So Bad as Reported.

The mention of a case of destitution on Alabama street by the MORNING PRESS yesterday morning resulted in considerable annoyance to some kind-hearted ladies who set out to relieve the distress described by the reporter. The ladies went over on a car with a heavy basket of provisions, and after carrying it all around the neighborhood succeeded in finding the family of David Stewart, wife Mrs. Stewart gave them to understand that the reporter had in need of assistance. She certainly was not ill, and the ladies departed, somewhat disappointed at the fruitlessness of their good intentions and reported their experience to the MORNING PRESS.

Just before the ladies called at the office, Mr. Stewart, whose address the directory gives as 135 West Bridge street called at the office and denied that his family was in destitute circumstances and said that his children were not beggars, though he admitted that he could not control them, that they played truant and came over the river instead of going to school. He said he did not ask assistance—all he wanted the city to do was to keep his children at school.

Further investigation showed that the reporter was drawing his article which caused the ladies trouble, did not call on Mrs. Stewart, but on another woman who was ill and whom he supposed to be the mother of the children. In fact, she said she had two children and told about her husband having left her and gone to Flint. Whether her story is true or not is not known, but it is certain that she has no claims upon charity.

The reporter first saw the Stewart children at the Clarendon hotel Wednesday afternoon. They had asked for something to eat and Landlord Killean had given them a lunch and also something to take home, they having told him that their mother was sick, and that there was nothing in the house for them to eat. That at breakfast time there was nothing in the house but a small piece of bread and their mother gave that to the baby. The reporter asked them where they lived and went over to investigate, with the result above stated.

Last evening the reporter went over to Alabama street again and found that Mrs. Stewart and her children came here from Jackson last Monday morning. It appears that she has not been living with his family during the past summer. A rap on the door was answered by the same little girl seen at the Clarendon Wednesday. She said there were some ladies in the house with her mother, and she did not want anyone else to come in; that her mother sent her out to beg for something to eat, because there was nothing in the house; that the ladies had brought them some provisions, and her father got some money for playing at a dance Wednesday night.

Mr. Stewart is a musician and says he works in a furniture factory, but he was not at work yesterday. He is a stout, healthy looking man.

When the facts in the case were mentioned to Landlord Killean last evening he said he had not seen the children until their call Wednesday afternoon. "We have such calls nearly every day," said he, "and of course some of them are impostors, but most of them are deserving, and it's better to feed the frauds than to allow the really poor to suffer."

C. F. B.

Mrs. Wilson lectured in Good Templars' hall last evening upon the subject: "Divine Science; or the Spirit That Quickeneth—the Flesh Profiteth Nothing." Following is a brief summary of her address as furnished by the writer of the letter printed above:

All truth, either manifest or unmanifest, belongs to Infinite Spirit. The science Infinite Spirit and its application in Christian healing consists in defining Spirit (unmanifest, its laws and methods of manifestation; also knowledge of how to demonstrate the Soul's true relation to unmanifest Spirit or God. And in contrary to the practice of the United States court. He finally made the appointment, with the understanding that he would consult Judge Jackson, and if the latter did not approve of it a change would be made. The bonds were fixed at $200,000. Mr. Henry was given authority to borrow $30,000, and the Trust company authority to borrow $25,000. Mr. Henry is obliged to borrow the money at once in order to protect interests in property in Alabama which is advertised and ready for sale.

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REED'S LAKE RAILWAY

THE COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN CONSIDER ITS CLAIMS.

Senator Wesselius Talks for the Company—What They Promise—Opposed by Paid Lobbyists—How the Aldermen Feel.

Aldermen Creque and Sproul of the Second ward and Verex of the Third ward met last evening to consider the petition of the Reeds Lake Electric railroad, which was referred to the aldermen of those wards by the council. Alderman Tateum was not present. Several of those interested in the road were also present.

Being invited to state the grounds upon which the company based its claim for admission to the city, Senator Wesselius said that the company had invested in the plant $50,000, and in order to put it into first class condition it should expend $10,000 more. That $10,000 it could not get unless it was given a franchise into the city. And if the road thus constructed could not pay, and if admission to the city is denied them, they would be obliged to pull up the plant and move it elsewhere. Beyond East street there is a population of 6,000 or 7,000 people, who will be taken into the corporate limits this winter, and are now virtually part and parcel of the city. Unless the electric road is permitted to come down town they will be without a car service. Even should the old company extend its Cherry street line, half of them would still be without street car service. Within the last year 250 houses had been built along the line of the road in the belief that adequate street car service to the heart of the city. The construction of the line would also benefit the residents of the city by giving a five cent fare to the lake. "The opposition to the road does not come from the residents," said Mr. Wesselius, "but from the Cable company. Henry De Graaf and Fred Clark are the paid lobbyists of that company to look after the council. Fred Clark told me himself that he was retained by the old company during the year to look after its interests in the council. That company cannot make extensions because its finances are rotten. It hasn't the money, and if we are denied a franchise the township will not get that car service for some time to come. We offer to use iron poles if the council wants them, to use only the beat rails, to pave between tracks, and to give bonds to give a six months' service and a five cent fare to the lake."

Following the aldermanic remarks, a general discussion was had, in which all the aldermen took part. As there seems to be a unanimous opposition on Jackson and Park streets, it was suggested that the road might run down Fulton to North Division, and then to Pearl. This would necessitate running contiguous to the property of the company's line for a distance of a couple of blocks. Litigation would doubtless be caused, but Mr. Wesselius said that they were willing to accept any modification of route the council might suggest, and a willingness to meet the legal issue in the court.

Following this discussion, the aldermen met for a short time with closed doors. Nothing of what occurred was divulged by the aldermen, except the fact that no report will be made Monday night. It seems, however, to be reasonably certain that most of the aldermen are disposed to admit the company to the city, although the route may be changed and strong guarantees exacted.

DIED AMONG STRANGERS.

Sad Fate of Miss Florence Smith of Strathroy, Ontario.

Miss Florence A. Smith, a pretty, fascinating young lady, died at St. Mark's hospital last Tuesday under peculiarly sad circumstances. At her home in Strathroy, Canada, she became acquainted with a young inventor named Homer Boyle, formerly of Fennville, who has made his home in this city more or less for the past three years, and they were engaged to be married. A few weeks ago Boyle wrote to Miss Smith and induced here to come here and reside. She came accompanied by her sister, who, after finding that everything was as represented by Mr. Boyle, returned home. Florence secured quarters with Mrs. Mohr in the Weston building and by her kind and gentle manner soon became a favorite with all who met her. Mr. Boyle in the meantime was in the east endeavoring to interest capitalists in his inventions. Miss Smith was taken ill and was removed to St. Mark's hospital where the physicians diagnosed her disease as typhoid fever. The plain gold engagement ring that Mrs. Mohr showed the reporter she was taken from the dead girl's finger, is the only reminder that she came from home and friends to meet the man she loved, and died among strangers.

The remains were deposited in a vault at the Valley City cemetery awaiting the orders from her friends.

Looking for Evidence.

The following note was found on Justice Brown's desk yesterday: "Gone over the river to inspect house built by Hammelink and Hamelink for Mr. Dowding." The justice evidently wished to give a correct decision, hence he personally inspects the building which was the cause of a law suit in his court recently.

Annulled the Mortgage.

Judge Burlingame late yesterday afternoon handed down his decision in the case of Frank W. Curtiss against W. H. Kinsey and Charles E. Mercer wherein suit was brought to set aside a mortgage. The judge reviewed the evidence at some length and granted a decree in favor of the complainant.

Farewell Salvation Meeting.

The farewell meeting of the officers of of No. 2 Corps of the Salvation Army will be held in the hall on Hamilton street just north of West Leonard street, at 7:30 Sunday evening, December 7. Meeting free. All are invited.

CAPTAINS MARTIN AND TODD.

THE MORNING PRESS.

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Twenty-Five Cents Per Month.

E. P. Doty has charge of circulation on the east side of the river and C. L. Doty on the west side.

A. A. Weeks has charge of the circulation outside of the city and suburbs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display Advertisements 5 cents per inch for each 1,000 papers circulated. Reading Notices 10 cents per line. Business Locals 5 cents per line.

For Advertisements occupying less than three inches space, taken for a single edition and those requiring special or preferred position 25 to 50 per cent will be added to above rates.

CIRCULATION YESTERDAY.

Number of papers printed	5,160
Delivered by Carriers to City Subscribers	2,975
Mailed to Subscribers, (not including exchanges)	1,736
Sold to Newsboys	396
Total Paid Circulation	5,107
Sample Copies distributed by Carriers and Canvassers	22
Total circulation	5,129

Subscription and City Circulation Books, Paper Account and Press Work Bills open for inspection by patrons or others interested.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

AGAINST THE LODGE BILL.

The most significant public event in the United States Wednesday was the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the Farmers' Alliance disapproving the Lodge election bill.

Neither the name of Democrat or Republican is known in the Fermers' Alliance, and by the same token it is determined that sectionalism shall be frowned upon in whatever shape it is presented.

This patriotic and national organization realizes that the time has come when the two old parties shall be forbidden to build themselves up on sectional hatred and prejudices. One of the leading ideas of the farmers is to restore a national spirit, tolerant, loving and brotherly in every section of the country. In observance of that idea the farmers have felt it their duty to advise congress to drop the Lodge bill for the reason that it is aimed at the south and calculated to foster sectional hatred.

This is the view taken of the bill by the Democrats and this endorsement by an organization so powerful and so neutral, as between Democrats and Republicans, will have a cheering influence upon the Democrats and should give the Republicans pause. The Republicans do not admit the bill is sectional. They contend that the object is to give the nation honest elections free from fraud, falsification and intimidation. This is the plea made for it by President Harrison in his message.

The object thus stated must be admitted to be right and worthy of the best and most serious thought of all patriotic statesmen. Elections honestly conducted and returned, must be secured if we would preserve our institutions.

The different states were roused to amendments of the election laws directly after the last presidental election in consequence of the bribery and intimidation that were shown to have been used so unscrupulously in most of the states. The Republicans appeared to have done the most in this line, because they had the most money and employed the most men. The Democrats no doubt did what they could in the same direction but could not compete with their opponent excepting in the South where they have the negro in their power.

This Lodge bill, the Democrats claim, is intended to offset the personal efforts of citizens in the southern states to control the negro vote, by the strong arm of the federal government, while it leaves the Republicans free to bribe and bulldose in the North as heretofore and that a further effect intended is to hand the whites of the South over to negro domination which invites another reign by corrupt carpetbaggers and ignorant negroes to the serious detriment of the prosperity now so strongly setting in upon the South.

The Democrats impeach the honesty of President Harrison in his professed regard for fair elections by pointing to the fact that Wannamaker is in the cabinet as a reward for the immense sums he contributed to Quay's corruption fund.

The Democrats further say that the notorious Johnnie Davenport of New York is the author of the main features of the bill, and that his purpose is to beat the Democrats out of votes in New York through the display of federal officeholders Republican in politics.

The enforcement of the provisions of the bill by partisans is feared more perhaps than the provisions themselves. It is a pity that such is the state of party spirit. It is really a reflection on our government.

The farmers see all this and advise congress to drop the subject and leave to the people of the states the details of elections free from federal interference.

Is this not sound advice in view of the fact that all the states are earnestly engaged in the work of election reform? The booth and the uniform ballot that secure secrecy will protect against bribery and fear of employers. These are the great enemies of an honest election, dishonest counts and fraudulent returns are not easily perpetrated. The secret ballot provokes no bad blood between the sections, it is as mild as a dove while royal in its power.

NOW IT is said the Indians are not dancing for a Messiah but for more beef. This is more sensible. They can get the latter sooner than they will get the for'mer.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Loyal Legion for this state, in session in this city, is an organization of exceedingly aristocratic pretensions. It is founded on the order of the Cincinnati that was formed after the revolutionary war, composed exclusively of Washington and his officers.

This order of the Loyal Legion is composed of men who were officers in the war for the union and their eldest sons. The eligibility descends, as we understand it, to the eldest son of the eldest son to the latest generation. No enlisted man can be a member of this order.

The only military man who can join the order is a man who wore shoulder straps and a sword buckled to his side, and his eldest son. The presumption is that these men of the Loyal Legion consider themselves on an average better than men who marched in the ranks packing on their backs shelter tent, cooking utensils, knapsack, haversack, musket and bayonet, and at least 40 rounds of cartridges.

The order further bars out the sons of officers of all ages, and in imitation of the rule that transmits titles of nobility as found in all aristocratic orders, confines the inheritance of the title to membership in the Loyal Legion to the oldest son.

How would these gentlemen like it if the members of the Grand Army who never wore shoulder straps should conclude if they were not good enough to associate with the gentlemen of the Loyal Legion, the latter were too good to be members of the Grand Army?

We can't see how a man like General Alger can have the face to stand in the doors of the Loyal Legion councils and forbid the enlisted men of the Grand Army to enter, and then go to the posts of the Grand Army, claim comradeship and ask to be made national commander for capital to aid him in his presidential aspirations.

It may be said that the Loyal Legion is the correct thing because it is a copy of the example Washington and his officers set. If Washington in his day had aristocratic notions, it is no reason that anyone should follow him in this day of liberty and equality maintained by the character and intelligence of the people.

In time of war the distinction between enlisted men and officers was necessary to maintain respect for authority, but in time of peace superior airs should be dropped, and an honorable discharge should be the only demand made upon any man asking admission to membership in an organization intended to perpetuate loyalty and comradeship in war.

THE Ionia Evening Press denies the statement made in the Eagle that Hampton Rich, manager at the state house of correction, had assured the officers at the prison that he would see they were not bounced by the Democrats. The Press says:

"Mr. Rich is a man of extremely conscientious views, of good practical judgment, charitable to others' opinions, and careful and conservative in his methods, and would be the last man in the world to enter into a scheme of the kind indicated."

WE RISE to inquire for "Senator" Joe Ford. We fear he has been lost in the shuffle. Will he "saw wood" at home or play pedro at Lansing this winter?

PUBLIC OPINION.

Some person, I should judge from the expressions used of the feminine gender, signing herself "Emoo," took occasion yesterday to criticize my remarks on the inmodest exposure made by some ladies on occasions where opportunity affords. The lady says: "Whoever wrote the article would be very reloctant to admit that his wife, sister or daughter was the one who initiated him into their ark of captivating." I have this to admit: I have no sister, my wife never exposed her arms or shoulders in public, and as yet my daughter never has and I am in hopes she never will. For the rest of the lady's argument, it was no argument, but a typical piece of womans chatter, transferred to paper, which accounts for its apparent disconnection and lack of meaning. I could say much more on this subject, but I am afraid some other lady would consider it "twaddle," therefore I refrain for the present.

The proposition made by President Davis, of the board of public works, to have the board and the council, working in conjunction, empowered to borrow money, so the water mains can be extended when it is deemed necessary, is an entirely sensible one. As Mr. Davis says, with the enlargement of the city water will be demanded by the people for fire protection and also for consumption, and the demands of property owners should not be ignored in the future as they have in the past. Madison avenue has been slighted in the matter of water supply, although the majority of the property owners have repeatedly petitioned for it and the only reason the council has assigned for denying them was a lack of funds to go ahead in the matter. The city wants a better water supply and more fire protection.

"I see that the charter amendment committee is doing something at last," said a Canal street business man yesterday. "The ideas and suggestions made so far are quite feasible and it is to be hoped we will have a better charter another year. The idea of abolishing the tax collectors is a good one. The city treasurer can easily take care of that work without increasing his present staff of employes and the city will be saved a neat sum. The proposition to divide the taxes, so they can be paid twice a year, and the idea of making street improvement taxes payable in yearly installments should be carefully considered, although I am of the opinion that if adopted they will benefit the masses greatly."

What I anticipated has come to pass in regard to the increase of rentals on Canal street since the completion of the asphalt pavement. This will have one good result. A number of undesirable stores will be obliged to remove to cheaper quarters and good retail establishments will take their places. This will be a benefit to the street and the merchants now doing business on it.

INGRATE WITH HORNS.

I was traveling among the mountains of east Tennessee, and one day about noon was casting about for a place where I might get something to eat when my eye was attracted by a number of horses that were tied near a ruinous old log house.

Curiosity and a hope that I might be on the trail of something to eat drew me to the house. Upon entering the doorway I found a justice of the peace holding court. It was a criminal case, and I discovered the prisoner to be a long, lank fellow, with a sooty face and a complexion that proclaimed the clay eater. I fancied that having killed some one he was now on trial to determine whether or not he should be sent before the grand jury as a sort of sarcastic preliminary to being hanged, and had begun to pity his probable wife and presumable children when the judge said:

"This here court, bein' sorter tired, will now take a recess fur half er hour. The court has got here an' cleered new tobacker till the hide is about all took offen the inside of his mouth, an' I wanter say that if anybody has got any tobacker that is a little milder in its parts, pass a chew of it right up to the court."

The prisoner took out a twist of tobacco and handed it to the judge, whereupon the jurist remarked: "This court thanks you, Jeems, but at the same time reminds yon that the law of this great land ain't to be bought for a mess of pottage nor a chaw of tobacker. How's yo' crap, Jeems?"

"Sorter wallerin' with the crab grass an' raselin' with the ray weed. I reckon hed it all right, but this here trouble come on me. When a man is bowed down in the speret he ain't thinkin' of craps. He is a-thinkin' of the shame that mout fall on him an' take all the color outen his reputration."

"Yes, that's a fact, Jeems."

"What is all this about?" I asked, turning to a long haired fellow that sat near where I stood.

"Wal," he answered, leaning over and turning loose a squirt of tobacco extract that might have singed a cat, "Jeems Timberly he shot a sheep an' I reckon he's in fur it."

"They don't intend to hang him, do they?"

"No, wus'n that. They'll hit him about fifty lashes with a hickory an' then make him work a country road some day when thar's a hoss show in the neighborhood."

At this juncture the judge pounded on the table. "Come to order now. The court is about to put on the solemn gyrament of the law of this here free an' mighty land, an' if any man so fur forgits himself as to interrupt the proceedin's he'll fall under the withdrin' displeasure of yours truly. Now, let's git at this business, fur this court has other affairs on hand. This court must go some time this evenin' an' reprimand a man that pizoned his dog. Jeems, as I said at the outset of this trial, I never was more shocked in my life. Fur many years we have know'd you to be reasonably honest, with generally a putty good dab of meat in yo' smoke house, an' we kain't see why you should have killed the Widder Dalton's sheep."

"Yes," spoke up the widow, who for the first time I noticed was present, sitting in a corner, 'an' a finer ram never drew his breath on a bunch of pennyrile. But here comes Jeems an' shoots him, an' that, too, when he's got more meat than I have, an' he knows that I've got three son-in-laws to feed."

"Judge," said Jeems, "if you will jest let me have a minit I will fling a good deal of light on this here subject. I don't deny a killin' of the sheep"——

"Well, then, Jeems, you neenter say no more. You've stated the very fact that we air tryin' to git at, an' thar ain't no use in foolin' along here no longer. The court 'lows that it will hafter sentence you, Jeems."

"Not without givin' me a hearin', I hope."

"I don't see what good a hearin' will do you when you have made that confession."

"Wall, jest listen to my talk, an' then mebby you'll see. I don't want to take up yo' time, so that you kain't meet the feller that pizoned yo' dog, but I do insist on havin' a hearing."

"Wall, then, go ahead, but cut her short."

"Jeems" got up, reached back his long hair and thus addressed the assembly: "One cold winter night, when the snow come down faster than you ever seen chaff come outen a wheat fan, I heard a bleatin' noise, an' goin' to the door I thought the sound come from the valley not fur from my house. I told my wife that I had to go down in the valley, because I heard a lamb callin' for help, and let me say right here that I may be bad in a good many things, but no lamb ever called to me in vain. I thought of Simon Peter that was told to feed the Lord's sheep—thought of it as I stood thar in the door with the snow a-drivin' past me into the house. My wife said that I better not go out in sich a night, 'specially as I wa'n't feelin' very well; but I flowed that I couldn't sleep with the pitiful cry of that lamb a-ringin' in my ears; so I took my lantern an' went down into the valley. The snow was whirlin' so fast that I could hardly see whar I was goin', but at last comin' nearer an' nearer to the bleatin' I found a little lamb with his head stickin' out of a snow drift.

"I took him out; his legs were frozen stiff as sticks. I took him to the house an' warmed him by the fire, got a bottle of milk and fixed it so he could suck. I tell you what, gentlemen, he was a cold durin' the night, an' every time he would bleat I would git up an' fix his bottle. The weather staid cold for a long time, an' once when the old cow got out of the lot I was sure I could feel the

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Science and the Gospel.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS.—Will you kindly allow a lover of the truth a little space to speak a word in defence of that gospel that has been so bitterly assailed in your columns by a flippant writer who knows as much about the religion as an oyster knows about fresh air. He seems to be wonderful wise in his own conceit while he is an unbeliever in anything good or holy that could benefit the spiritual nature of mankind, and is preaching another gospel which St. Paul says is not another, founded on what men call science, which is only a physical law pertaining to the material universe and which can have nothing to do with the moral welfare or the spiritual life of man, either here or hereafter. Nor can it show the origin or the final destiny of the human race.

Science, with all its boasted wisdom, cannot point the way from earth to heaven, nor show the way of life and salvation to the inquiring sinner. But the gospel of Christ is still preached to the unbeliever, a stumbling block and to the infidel foolishness; but unto us who believe it becomes the power of God unto salvation. And it is written "God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise and the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty in the world's esteem."

The true and successful preacher of today, like St. Paul, does not preach with enticing words of man's wisdom but in demonstration of the spirit and of power that are faith should not stand in the wisdom of men but in the power of God. But the natural man "receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned."

Again, St. Paul says: "Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you would be wise in this world let him become a fool [in the sight of men] that he may be wise [in the sight of God.] For the Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise that they are vain." It is true that science must build our railroads and our ships and our college and church buildings and thus become a helper in Christian progress and the civilizing of the nations and carrying the light of God and his truth into the dark corners of the earth. But it can never fill our churches with intelligent worshipers. Neither can it ever lead a soul from the dark mazes of sin into the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. But this is what the gospel of Christ is doing every year and every month in the year all over the world wherever it is faithfully proclaimed.

And herein is found the grandest and best evidence of the truth and reality of the Christian system and of the gospel as a power for good among men leading many from spiritual darkness and the bondage of sin into the glorious light and liberty of the sons of God creating anew its faithful votaries after the image of God in righteousness and true holiness. This is what it ever promises to do at the outset and always fulfills its promises wherever its conditions are fully met and its precepts obeyed. And I regard this as a logical evidence of the genuineness and truthfulness of the gospel of Christ. And still that power is unabated; that old, old story of the cross is yet new and the interesting to the thoughtful sinner as it ever was, and its transforming power over the hearts and motives and character of men continues to be the same that it was in the days of the apostles in bringing the hardened sinner from darkness to light and from the power of satan into the love and service of the living God.

Take one particular case for example. See that man with hardened look, rough in appearance and rough in behavior. His associates pronounce him a hard case because of his readiness to do every evil work; a drinking, swearing, quarreling fellow; an enemy of God and all that is good; perhaps the terror of his road with railroad speed. But at last he is brought under the influence of the gospel; his attention is arrested both by its discriminations and its promises. The spirit of God has entered his soul and he is led to see himself in the gospel glass as a lost and ruined sinner without God and without hope either in this world or the next, and in the anguish of spirit he cries out, "Men and brethren, what shall I do to be saved?" He is then led to submit himself to God, soul, body and spirit, yielding to the claims of the gospel of Christ and looking to him as the author and finisher of faith, he lays hold on the hope set before him and in His name, through faith in His name, he rises to newness of life a new creature in Christ, at peace with God and with all mankind.

This is but a sample of the transforming power of the gospel over the hearts and lives of men for their highest good which no science of man's invention could possibly have. Well might the apostle declare he was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it was "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." It takes the poor outcast from the ditch and transforms him into a pattern of piety and good works. It takes the swearing profligate who fears not God nor regards man and renews him in soul and spirit and prepares him to join with the pure in heart in prayers and praise and thanksgiving to God, both in this world and the world to come.

All this it has done in 10,000 cases and still the good work goes on wherever the glorious truths of the gospel are faithfully proclaimed. A work that cold science never could accomplish for the spiritual welfare of mankind.

W. O. HOUGHTALING.

Wants to Save Them.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS.—Chaplain Gibson and Charles Howell appear to be in a bad way. After stumbling upon several thousand of their homilies on religion, publish d in various city papers, the Christians of Grand Rapids must be profoundly and painfully exercised as to the present pathological status and ultimate destiny of these gentlemen's souls. Surely, both of our distinguished friends have too much religion, not enough of it, or else they are cursed with worms! As a missionary, and on behalf of a long-suffering people, the writer humbly exhorts Charles and Chaplain to desist. Or would they, all unconsciously, establish the awful doctrine of everlasting punishmen by example?

However, above the alleviation of resultant eternal treatment involved in this great discussion, our public-spirited and missionary object is to save these disputants themselves; for, with an enthusiasm unknown to the ordinary colporteur, we doff our sombreros before these young gentlemen, and hail them as among the brightest lights beaming down upon humanity Grand Rapids' religion-philosophical firmament! What calamity so awe-inspiring, then, as the theological possibility of ultimately losing them?

And now it is that your missionary dares to shoulder himself into Charles' and the chaplain's sulphurous warfare long enough to refresh himself in Jesus Christ as having plumply said, "He that believeth not shall be damned."

But He (their Savior) furthermore and seriously enunciated that "the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment," and that "he who blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost is in danger of eternal damnation,"—while there was something more said about a "weeping and a wailing and a gnashing of teeth."

We do not wish to border upon the sensational, or unduly alarm such distinguished philosophers, but in full view of the above Scriptural passages we pleadingly submit to the public, as well as to Charles and the chaplain, if it would not be better for both of them to preach less (or better) and get baptized again?

FARMER REYNOLDS.

DOCTOR'S INHERITANCE.

Two gentlemen, both past middle age, were seated beside a glowing grate fire, chatting as old friends will who have met after a long separation. The hour was late, nearly midnight, but no sign of weariness was on either face. The room was a library, with well filled bookcases on all sides, a large, business like table in the center and deeply cushioned chairs scattered about. One bookcase contained only medical works in substantial bindings, and with marks of service plainly visible.

Dr. Thornton, host and owner of the handsome house in which the room was situated, was a man past 40, with iron gray hair, strongly marked features, a tall, erect figure and an expression at once kindly and resolute. You read prompt decision in his dark blue eyes and a sympathy in the pleasant smile that often crossed his lips.

His companion, heavily bearded and bronzed by travel, was a far handsomer man, but with a weaker face.

"At last," he said, stretching himself lazily in his deep arm chair, "I find you alone and disengaged. Give me permission to stuff a towel into that obtrusive office bell of yours, so that no whining woman or squalling brat can summon you away and make me unhappy."

"Can't be done, Tom. Make the most of me now, for the claims of the whining women and the squalling brats cannot be denied."

"You know what I want to hear. I left you twelve years ago a poor man with a struggling, almost hopeless practice, and now I find a sworn bachelor, and almost a hermit outside of your professional duties. I find you wealthy, with a charming wife and a popular member of society, and yet your practice is, as before, almost entirely among people who could not fee you if they would. From what relative unknown to me, your own cousin, did you inherit your fortune?"

"Did it ever occur to you, Tom, that there are romances in real life all about us, quite as improbable as those found upon the shelves of the circulating library? My experience will convince you that I speak with authority. Twelve years ago—we are getting old, Tom—I was, as you say, a poor man, studying and living in a stuffy house in a poor neighborhood, hoping for better times, more profitable practice and a fuller purse. I was a bachelor because I could offer only poverty to a wife; a hermit because my studies were engrossing. In my small house I had but one servant, who cooked for me and kept things tidy. Having no carriage I needed no boy, for Martha could write, and I had a much larger office practice than that outside.

"It was late, one bitter night in January, when I was roused by the office bell and the sound of excited voices under my window. Hastening down I found several men carrying upon a shutter the unconscious patient I was to aid, if possible.

"'An old man, sir, knocked down by runaway horses and run over,' said one of the party, as they gently deposited their burden upon a sofa. 'Badly hurted, I'm thinking, doctor, but not dead.'

"Badly hurt, indeed, I found him, and my examination convinced me that any further motion would result fatally. Keep him I must, or risk his life by removal to a hospital. With the assistance of two of the men I undressed him and put him into my own bed, noticing then that he wore no coat.

"'Somebody took it off,' they told me, and apparently somebody kept it, as it never appeared again. In the trousers pockets were only some trifling articles, a bunch of keys and a handkerchief, but nothing to give any clew to the identity of my patient and uninvited guest.

"I will not enter into the details of the injuries that excited my interest as a physician and surgeon, as much as they called for my sympathy as a man. There were complications in the case that called upon all my skill and knowledge, and the patient endurance of great suffering made me respect my unfortunate guest from the first.

"It was nearly a fortnight before he recovered from the brain injury sufficiently to speak distinctly. When the sufferer could speak he told me that his name was Lawrence, but said nothing more of himself, and I supposed him unwilling to confess to poverty and the inability to pay me for my services.

"I do not take much credit to myself for my hospitality or devotion, because I was so deeply interested in the 'case,' professionally considered, that I would have lived on bread and water rather than have it taken out of my hands.

"As he became stronger my patient became my friend, and interested me deeply by the variety and depth of his information, his experience of travel and charm of conversation.

"Not until he was convalescent and had been an inmate of my house for four months did I know that he was a man of wealth, living in the house I now occupy.

"To cure him was beyond human skill, but through two years I attended him, alleviating great suffering and often accompanying him by invitations upon an hour or two with a lonely old man.'

"When he died he left me his entire fortune, which I supposed to be mine only because he had no direct heirs or near relatives. He had never spoken but once of his family, and then said briefly that he was a widower and had lost his only child.

"I had enjoyed my inheritance for more than nine years when I fell in love. I, who had never cared for female society before, became deeply attached to the mother of one of my patients, a lady nearly my own age, the widow of an artist, who died in Rome some four or five years before I met her. She had sent for me to see her boy, an only child, slowly dying with an incurable disease of the spine.

"Mrs. Eastwell knew before she saw me that there was no hope of saving the child's life, but she thought I could ease the pain and restlessness from which he suffered. She was "the wicked artist, working in water colors for the large stores that dealt in fancy goods, and embroidering most exquisitely. But her child claimed much of her time and attention, and I knew she worked in hours when she should have shared the boy's slumbers.

"Patient, self sacrificing, gentle and refined, she filled my ideal of pure womanhood, and I loved her with all the strength of the first love of years. I gave her a man's devotion, not a boy's infatuation. But I know that it was useless for me to speak while the child lived. She would have thought it a sacrilege to give my love consideration while the mother lived, her heart was bleeding spirit. Love making while her child was dying! I could see how she would shrink from the mere suggestion.

"So I tried to be content with winning the place of trusted friend, delicately hinting that my presence was a comfort and a help to her, and doing all that I could to make smoother the hard path the childish feet were pressing.

"One afternoon she came to my office to ask some questions about the little boy, who, as the waiting room was full, I took her through the parlor to the front door. As we passed by the mantlepiece of the front room she suddenly gave a cry of pain and surprise, stopping short before a lifesize portrait of Mr. Fanshawe. Her face was white, her whole form trembling, and before I could catch her she gave one cry of 'Father!' and dropped in a dead faint.

"It was the old story, Tom. She had loved her husband better than her father, and eloped with him, never winning forgiveness. The home she had left was broken up, and Mr. Fanshawe removed to another city, so that for years she had not known where to find him, and had never heard of his death. Her husband had taken her abroad soon after their marriage, and she did not know whether her father had ever tried to trace or follow them.

"You may imagine how like a thief I felt when I could calmly consider this story and think of my inheritance—I living in luxury and she toiling for bread! And the money was hers by every claim of humanity.

"At once I commenced to arrange for restoring the property to her, and knowing her pressing needs instructed my lawyer to supply her with ready money and inform her that as soon as it could be legally done her father's fortune would be restored to her.

"My proposal was flatly refused to take it. She had offended her father and had accepted her punishment, and she would not listen to any proposal to accept his money. In vain I urged the justice of her cause, the burden that money so wrongfully willed away from her would be to me. She threatened to leave the city and never return if I persisted.

"While nothing was settled her child died. She grieved as only the mother of an only child can grieve, and yet I think I comforted her. I dropped all question of the disputed inheritance in those long months, when her loneliness led her to turn to me, her true, loving friend.

"And so, Tom, when a year had passed, and her little life was a sweet memory, no longer a passionate pain to remember, I asked her once more to accept her father's fortune and his heir with it.

"We needed no lawyer then to make the transfer of willed away from her would lose my inheritance."

"And there goes that confounded office bell!" said Tom rising; "so I am off."—Anna Shields in New York Ledger.

Hotels and Housekeeping.

The other day I heard a prominent merchant say that the building of so many elegant hotels uptown would lead trade to follow them, and that the day was not far distant when Fifth avenue below the Cathedral, must be given up wholly to stores and club houses. It was with this thought in mind that I went into the Plaza hotel and looked at its parlors and dining rooms, its cafe and restaurant, and its ladies' parlor, and came to the conclusion that American women are fast becoming, indeed that they have already become, indolent.

The new hotels afford beautiful residences for people who can pay for the high cost of living in them. The management at the same time taking upon itself all the cares of housekeeping. Fashionable women, as a rule, detest housekeeping, for it interferes with their society duties, and I thought, while reflecting upon this subject, that the time may soon come when there will be hotel cliques composed of rich families that belong to the same set. Such family hotels will have no transient custom, but will be conducted strictly with the view of meeting the needs of rich, indolent women, with a ballroom and private dining rooms at their disposal. In such a hotel a family could maintain a private establishment and pay only one bill, which would be included in the general, by the by, society may yet invent a more elegant title.—Epoch

Bottom Facts.

"That count house of yours is a credit to the town," remarked the stranger in Boomopolis.

"Humph!" returned the man-who-couldn't-get-away, "if you was payin' taxes here yo'd think it was a consarned sight more of a debit!"—Puck.

The slave population of the country was 2,009,043 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840, 3,204,313 in 1850 and 3,953,760 in 1860. Missouri had 25,091 slaves in 1830, 58,240 in 1840, 87,422 in 1850 and 114,931 in 1860.

Mr. Hammond, of Bangor, Mich., threw a knife at a mouse. The blade struck the floor, broken two and a piece of the steel cut off his baby's ear and inflicted injuries probably fatal.

A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. If you have a plan you can buy from our advertised druggists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Thum Bros. drug store.

FABLE OF THE GEESE.

A long rod in his hand,
Peter drove on a band
Of geese to market bound!
And being pressed for time, he was not overkind,
But hunted them and hurried them lest he should be behind,
And would not let them stray or straggle o'er the ground.
With rage the birds now gobbled and in furious manner hissed,
Till the lad was fairly puzzled and his way to market missed.
A man who chanced to pass that way the gander soon espied,
And then began his neck to stretch as wrathfully he cried
(In the goose language): "Look, kind sir, how cruelly we are treated!
By this mischievous peasant, who our tempers thus has heated!
We're geese of noble lineage, our ancestors were holy,
And in the Roman capitol were worshiped all our solemnly.
Karamin and d'Hosler agree on this if nothing else.
Said the stranger: "Worthy creatures, I do not doubt your words.
Your manners show me that you are most aristocratic birds."
"Truly and of our ancestors we share the glorious name,
And strive to live up to the deeds that won them endless fame."
"'Tis well. Of your great deeds recount me some, I pray."
"Our ancestors"— "I know that yarn for many a weary day.
They saved your Rome by hissing; but yourselves, what have you done?"
"Our ancestors"— "Oh, bother them! What merits have you?" "None!"
Ah, if I chose to listen to the vaunting and the boast
Of geese who don't wear feathers and who are not good to roast,
Well sermons I could preach! "Hush, hush! I pritheo, not a word!"
Today shines forth the glorious bow of promise from the Lord.

WHICH MAN IS THE TALLEST?
Order your Fuel of E. A. HAMILTON.
HAMILTON KOAL & WOOD
UNDER NAT'L CITY
GRAND RAPIDS
TELEPHONE 1186.
Office under National City Bank. Phone 1186.

GENTLEMEN! Here Is Success!
GRAND SUCCESS
All Diseases of Men CURED
All Diseases resulting from Early Indiscretions and Excesses of Manhood, Overwork of the Brain, etc., all Urinary Diseases of both sexes, young, middle-aged and old people,
CURED
By Dr. S. CLAY TODD, Room 4, Immen Block, 43 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Consultations free and confidential, from 9 in the morning to 7 at night, every day but Sundays.
No nervines. They hurt the head. Keep your brain clear.
No Mechanical Treatment.
No unnecessary surgical operations.
Keep whole, you will live longer and be happier. Make one call if possible.

Use Dr. MILES' Pills for Pain, Cents.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Fits.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervousness.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Sleeplessness.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Headache.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Prostration.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Debility.
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Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Exhaustion.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Irritability.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Prostration.
Use Dr. MILES' Nerve Pills for Nervous Headache

DEATH NOTICES.

FER MEER—On Thursday, December 4, 1890, Hendrika Ter Meer, aged 63 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence, 85 Finney street, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Wind and Weather

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—For lower Michigan: Snows; southeasterly winds; warmer.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

"Vlnt" Rickard of Sheldon street is seriously ill.

R. B. Freeman of Binghamton, N. Y., is in the city.

C. B. Vaqua of Big Rapids is in the city visiting friends.

C. A. Savage, a prominent attorney of Manceiona, is in the city.

F. E. Austin, a hardware merchant of Traverse City, is in the city.

Fred Gogger was admitted to citizenship in the Superior court yesterday.

Mrs. John Goodrich and Mrs. George Bergener are visiting friends near Ada.

Henry Robbins, another truant boy, was a lodger at the county jail last night.

L. A. Hendee of 277 Bronson avenue, has gone to visit his parents at Webster, N. Y.

H. A. Greenhow was passing the cigars yesterday. It is a girl; weight, ten pounds.

A. S. Ainsworth of Washington street is the proud possessor of a new bouncing baby girl.

Judge J. G. Ramsdell of Traverse City is in the city on legal business. He will remain for a few days.

Eva Hill was granted a decree of divorce from Elmer Hill by Judge Grove yesterday on the grounds of desertion.

The office of the county surveyor has been moved from the court block to room 128 Ledyard block, over 109 Ottawa street.

Eugene Tuttle of Tuttle Bros., who has spent the summer in New York city, is now home and will remain for the winter.

The case of Kennedy Hanna, charged by Isaac H. Hazen with assault, was called in the Circuit court yesterday and continued over the term.

Patrolman T. C. Price is now located in his new house, 291 Plainfield avenue, and feels justly proud of one of the finest residences on the avenue.

Justice Hydorn yesterday admitted Joseph Neuman to bail in the sum of $700. Joseph has been trifling with the affections of Lizzie Dolar.

Invitations are out for a public meeting of the high school lycum, assisted by the Symphony orchestra, in the Central school building at 8 o'clock this evening.

Among the many handsome winter turnouts seen on the streets yesterday, that of Mrs. Allie Winegar was quite prominent and its beauty attracted much attention.

Ebenezer Workman burned Farmer Solles' haystack and by paying Farmer Solles $64 for his hay and Justice Westfall for his trouble he was allowed to depart to sin no more.

Charles Bennett was held for examination before Justice Brown yesterday for threatening to fill John Haeffner so full of lead that he would assay 95 per cent pure metal.

The case of the people against Michael Gleason charged with rape was called in the Circuit court yesterday, but owing to feeble condition of Gleason the case went over the term.

Jack Brofee, a familiar character at police headquarters, was arrested last night on a charge of drunk and disorderly. Brofee was caught in the act of creating a monster family disturbance at his home.

John W. Hayward is made the defendant in a mechanic's lien suit in which Marshall P. Daggett is complainant. The declaration alleges that there is due and unpaid on a certain timber contract the sum of $429.71.

Charles E. Brewster of Lake Brewster was in the city yesterday. Mr. Brewster, who is deputy United States marshal, has had his recently burned mill rebuilt and will commence running it again next week.

Mrs. Harry Davenport, corner of Eleventh avenue and Wallin street, met with a painful accident at her home yesterday by falling from the steps and breaking her leg near the ankle. Dr. Falling reduced the fracture.

Cases of contagious diseases reported yesterday are Barney Brack, 27 Frank street, typhoid fever; Ayrtie Cahill, 78 Oakes street, diphtheria; Gracie Lewis, Ellsworth avenue, diphtheria; Burton Laraway, 66 Kellogg street, mumps.

T. K. Hunt, late city editor of the Telegram-Herald, who was recently called to Detroit by the illness of his mother, writes to the T.-H. resigning his position and stating he has accepted a sit in the office of the Detroit Sun.

In the Circuit court yesterday in the case of the people against Abram and Eddie York, charged with obstructing a railway, a nolle pros was entered upon the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney and the respondents were discharged.

George Henagin of 32 West Fulton street was pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening by members of the A. O. U. W. who presented him with a beautiful piano lamp. Refreshments were served and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

The case of the people against Harry Stuck, charged with malicious injury to property was called yesterday in the Circuit court and a nolle pros was entered. The case is one of long standing Stuck having been convicted before Justice Hydorn some time ago. The case was appealed with the above result.

Police and Fire Business.

The board of police and fire commissioners at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon allowed accounts as follows: Hawkins, Perry & Co., supplies, $6.64; E. G. Studley, supplies, 18 cents; Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., supplies, $2.25; Colby Wagon Co., repairs, $48.00; W. Kinney, shoeing, $31.45; B. F. McReynolds, salary, $83.33; Curtiss & Co., supplies, $1.75; I. H. Myers, supplies, $27.50; La France Engine Co., repairs, $20.00.

Communications were refused from business men of West Leonard street; petition for more extended police protection on that street; accepted and placed on file. From property owners and residents on Watson and Indiana streets, asking for police protection; referred to superintendent of police. From Marshal Lemoin, reporting donation of $10 the Firemen's relief fund from William Van Howen; placed on file. From the board of education, asking that the janitors of the various public schools be clothed with police authority; granted and the board of education asked to pay the actual cost of the police badges. From Rev. Simon Pongannis, asking that John Wojelnski be appointed a special policeman and stationed at St. Adelbertus church; granted. From George Batts, Chester Buell, Samuel Lanenstein and Edward Howe, application for position on the police force; on file. From Supt. Bottinghouse, recommending the purchase of two fire alarm boxes of certain make, provided they prove satisfactory; committee on property. From Officer Sliter, asking leave of absence from December 24 to January 4; committee on men and discipline.

The committee on property were authorized to purchase the ambulances if completed according to contract.

POLICE COURT.

The Fate of the "Holy Terror" in the Hands of Judge Westfall.

Five drunks claimed the attention of Judge Westfall at the morning session of Police court. Three of the cases were held open until the afternoon session. H. Whitmore, one of the five, pleaded guilty and sentence was deferred until December 11. The other case being against C. H. Flory, which was continued until December 6.

Martin Boorhem fell in line at roll call charged with keeping a gambling room. A plea of not guilty was entered and a continuance taken until tomorrow afternoon.

Charles Anderson pleaded not guilty to a charge of embezzlement from A. A. Lord and a hearing was set for this morning.

December 26 was the day set for hearing the saloon cases against William H. Quirk, charged with selling to minors; George Fehsenfield for keeping open on Sunday, and Charles F. Greely, for not paying the tax. Frank Schultz for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was held for trial.

Barney McCarthy was present at roll call pleaded not guilty to selling liquor to minors and a hearing was fixed for December 18. The Sunday saloon case against Carl Bauer was also put over until the 26th.

The sentence that was to have been given yesterday to Hattie Vander Veen case for the larceny of a neck scarf was deferred for one month.

The afternoon session was a lively one for the time it lasted and resembled more a kindergarten school than a court of justice. The six boys known as "Holy Terrors" were present and aside from the postponed drunks of the forenoon session occupied the attention of the court until the close of the session. No testimony was taken and nothing new developed and after the testimony already taken was read County Agent Holcomb handed up his reports in the six cases. The reports were not open for inspection but it is understood and in fact the county agent as much as said that it was his opinion that the boys should have been discharged on the start with a severe reprimand and while he positively refused to be quoted, yet he intimated that if the boys were held for trial they would without doubt be discharged upon the reports handed up to Judge Westfall yesterday.

Thomas Wallpole, the installment drunk, paid up in full at the afternoon session and was discharged and Michael Gallager, the man who escaped from Officer Shinamen, was fined $3 and costs which he paid.

Marriage Licenses.

Number.		Age.
3542	Hendrick Stevens, Wyoming; Jennie K. Nammanga Meyer, Grand Rapids township	61—56
3543	Wilhelm Bonsch, Blanche Grandwell, city	18—17
3544	Robert E. Lundy, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary Brooks, city	30—29

The Prohibition club will give a grand benefit concert, musical and literary entertainment at Good Templars hall, McMullen block, Saturday evening, December 6. Admission 15 cents.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Money, easy at 4@5 per cent.

STOCKS—Dull, weak.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Fours, 120¼; sixes, 109.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—WHEAT—Firm. December, $1.01¼@1.02¾; January, $1.02¾@1.03¾; February, $1.04¼; March, $1.06@1.06¼; May, $1.09 9-16@1.10¼; July, 98⅞@99⅛; December, 1891.

CORN—Dull, easier; No. 2, 60@63¼c; steamer mixed, 60¼c.

POPK—Steady, quiet. Mess, $10.75@12.00.

Extra prime, $10.50@11.00.

LARD—Quiet, weak. Steam rendered, $6.12½.

BUTTER—Fair demand, firm. Western dairy, 11@28½c.

EGGS—Quiet, firm. Western, 28@30c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—WHEAT—Firm. Cash and December, 90⅝c; January, 93⅝c; May, 99⅝@1c.

CORN—Firm. Cash, December, and January, 58¼c; May, 53⅝c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 43c; January, 43¼c; May, 45½c.

PORK—Steady. Cash, $8.90; December, $8.90; January, $10.67½; May, $11.55.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—WHEAT—No. 1 white cash, 94¾; No. 2 red, cash, 96¾; May, $1.00¼ bid.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 56c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 40c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu.; corn, 11,800 bu.; oats, 4,800 bu.

LOCAL MARKETS.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

[The following market report can be relied upon as being corrected daily by the leading dealers and commission men. The figures are correct and farmers or any one interested will find them reliable.]

The wheat market continues firm at 90c.

Oats are more firm at 48c; corn 50@55c, ground feed lower at $22.50.

Hay is in good demand at $8.00@10.00; straw, $5.00@5.50 a load.

Clover seed brings $3.00@3.75 and timothy $1.75@1.85.

Red wheat flour is worth $2.25@2.75 a barrel.

Farm produce is fairly plenty with firm prices as follows: Potatoes, 50@75 cents a bushel. Onions, 75@80 cents per bushel; beans $1.50@1.75 per bu; cabbage, 5@7c per head; beets 30c per bu; turnips and bagas 25@40c per bu; parsnips 50c per bu; cranberries 75c@$1.00 per bu; squashes 1c per ℔; cabbages 30@60c per doz; pop corn 3@4c.

Apples 75c@$1.00 per bu; dried apples bring 3½@4c for evaporated and 6@7c for quarters.

Eggs bringing 29 @30c.

Butter 19 to 25c for choice.

Fresh meat is quoted at retail trying: Beef sides $3.50@5.00; and $.00@5.50 for quarters; pork, 6@6½c; mutton, 5@6c; veal, 6@7c; spring poultry 6@8c; young chickens 9@10c; turkeys 10@12 cents, and 8@10c for old; young turkeys ducks are scarce at 10c a pound; geese 10c and in good demand.

Hides bring 4@5c for green and 5c for cured; calf skins 8@9c for green, and 6@8c for cured; sheepn, 50@$1.00.

QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS.

Commission dealers quote prices to the trade as follows: Cranberries $10@12 per bbl; apples $3.75@4.00 per bbl; grapes, per basket, 40@50c; bananas $1.75@$2.50; lemons $5.00@6.00; oranges $4.00@4.50 per box; sweet potatoes $4.50@5.00 per bbl for bin dried; celery 20@25c per dozen bunches; dried apples are worth 8½c; honey 18@20c per lb for white; pail cream, 10½c; chestnuts $4.50 per bu; hickory nuts, large, $1.50; small shellbarks $2.00@2.25 per bu; pop corn 4c per ℔.

Beans, $2.00 a bushel.

Sugars are quoted at: Cut loaf 7¾c; powdered 7¼c; granulated 6¾c; standard A 6⅝c; extra C ⅝@6c; and the lower grades 5¾@5¼c.

Kerosene oil, 10½c for water white; 9½c for Michigan test; gasoline 10½c.

Salt sells in ten-barrel lots at 65c.

Wholesale dealers quote hams declining with prices at $9.75@10.00; bacon 8½@9c; dried beef $8.00@8.50; mess pork, clear and heavy, $12.00; standard short cut $12.00; clear back $13.00; mess beef $7.00@7.50.

A LINE of advertising in the MORNING HERALD is worth more than one line in the stuffed supplements of the blanket sheets

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

NEWS, NOTES AND EXPERIENCES IN FARM LIFE.

Comparative Cost and Characteristic Value for Dairy Purposes of Linseed Oil Cake Meal as Made by the Old and the New Processes.

In the interest of the dairymen of the state experiments were instituted at the Massachusetts state experiment station to determine the relative values of the oil cake meal made by the new and the old processes. In the local markets the old process linseed oil cake meal is sold at $27 per ton and the new process at $26 for the same weight. The first named article is obtained by subjecting the seed to the action of a powerful press to secure its oil, while the latter is produced by the aid of a new process which favors a more thorough abstraction of the oil and involves a boiling of the seeds. The difference in the treatment of the seed for the separation of the oil, says Director Goessman, explains one of the most characteristic differences in the composition of both kinds of linseed meal, for the old process meal contains, as a rule, a larger percentage of oil or fat and a smaller one of the organic nitrogen containing matter than the new process meal.

Five cows were selected for the trial, and the experiment extended over six successive months. When summarized the results showed that for dairy purposes, at the stated market prices, under otherwise corresponding circumstances and when used in equal parts, these meals may serve in place of each other without materially affecting the financial side of the operation. As the old process meal has a well established reputation as a suitable food for dairy cows, so the new process article may claim a similar position in the front rank of concentrated feed stuffs for dairy purposes. A careful selection of suitable associated fodder constituents is, however, in both instances necessary to show their real economic value.

The Care of Cows' Feet.

An English farm journal gives some useful information on a point that has received little attention, which is in brief as follows:

Every chairyman that wishes to prevent his cows from losing flesh, condition and milking power should attend carefully to the soundness of their feet; for they, more than other domesticated animals, are liable to this painful and injurious disease called lin-foot. The main cause of this disease lies in two facts—first, that cows are cloven footed; second, that their habits lead them to wade through mud. When any kind of filth becomes lodged in the cleft between toes the part becomes inflamed, swells and discharges matter, while a fungoid growth develops at the same time. Steers are not so liable to this disease as cows; for, not being so much accustomed to indoor feeding, they have not the same inclination to come home before the proper time, crowd around the gate and convert the ground into a mire. Other causes for this disease are tubercle and a strain in the foot.

Treatment advised when the trouble has come from filth between the hoofs is that the foot should be washed, poulticed with linseed and afterward dressed with sulphate of copper, carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury. The foot should be kept clean and the cow indoors to rest. When a strain in the foot is the cause there has probably been an excessive growth of the horny part. The toe nails should from time to time be cut with a sharp, fine toothed saw, while the front of the sole must sometimes be pared as well. When tubercle is the cause the disease is too deeply seated for treatment.

The Depth of Drains.

The relation of the depth and distance apart of drains is considered by Klippart as follows: The idea that depth will compensate for frequency in all cases seems now to be abandoned. It is conceded that clay soils, which readily absorb moisture, and yet are strongly retentive, cannot be drained with sufficient rapidity, or even thoroughness, by drains at any depth, unless they are also within comparatively short distances. In a porous soil, as a general rule, the deeper the drain the further it will draw. The tendency of water is to lie level in the soil, but capillary attraction and mechanical obstructions offer constant resistance to this tendency. The further water has to pass in the soil the longer time, other things being equal, will be required for the passage. Therefore, although a single deep drain might in two days lower the water line as much as two drains of half the depth, yet, in other words, might draw the water all down to its own level, yet it is quite evident that two drains might do the work in less time—possibly in five days. We have seen already the necessity of laying drains deep enough to be below the reach of the subsoil plow and below frost, so that in the northern states the question of shallow drainage seems hardly debatable. Yet if we adopt the conclusion that four feet is the least allowable depth where an outfall can be found there may be the question still whether, in very open soils, a still greater depth may not be expedient, to be compensated by increased distance.

Interesting Silk Statistics.

A recent estimate places the production of silk throughout the world last year at 11,705 tons, against 11,548 tons in 1888, 11,889 tons in 1887, 10,594 tons in 1886 and 9,003 tons in 1885. The average of the four years from 1885 to 1888 was 10,748 tons. The 1889 crop was more than four tons, although scarcely any silk was produced in Syria and other parts of the Levant.

Ducks as Winter Layers.

With care ducks will often lay well through the winter, says an exchange. Give them hot food as far as possible, also boiled corn the last thing at night, when it is cold weather. Do not forget the grits; they require it as much as fowls, but it should not be so large as that given to fowls.

Notes.

The Scientific American says that cows deprived of salt for a week will shrink from 14 to 17 per cent. of their usual quantity of milk.

Hang the man that waters his milk, and put the man who otherwise adulterates it into the penitentiary for life.

The relative value plan will be a success. It is the honest plan, says The Creamery Journal.

Mr. Rogers, of Travia county, Tex., has the only cheese factory in that state. He believes cheese can be made cheaper in Texas than anywhere else in the Union, and that this industry has a great future there. Various forage plants produce two crops a year in Texas.

Never milk a cow till you have thoroughly brushed and wiped her udder.

Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists are all fond of first class, sweet flavored butter, and most of them are willing to pay for it. There are no distinctions in regard to politics here.

CREAMERY INTERESTS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEW FOOD LACTOSERINE.

How a Swede Has Made Whey Pay Handsomely, at the Same Time Giving a New Food to Cows and Man—Lactoserine Ice Cream.

It is proposed to start a lactoserine factory in the United States to prepare the new article of food invented a year or so ago by a Swede, Wilhelm Rhenstrom. If the article comes into general use, and if it is as good, it is believed to be, it will do away entirely with the problem what to do with the skim milk to make it pay. Mr. Rhenstrom's process promises to make it pay almost as well as new milk itself.

The Rural New Yorker sent a correspondent to Sweden to investigate the properties of the new food and the process of making it. In Sweden there is already a factory for its manufacture. The Rural correspondent attended a dinner at which every article of food into whose composition milk enters was prepared with lactoserine instead. He reports that if there was any difference in the flavor of the dishes it was in favor of lactoserine as against milk. The change the article will work for the better in case of persons too poor to buy all the milk they want can scarcely be reckoned. Blended with cocoa lactoserine makes a drink more delicious than ordinary cocoa or chocolate. Coffee prepared with an equal part of lactoserine tastes like coffee containing milk and sugar.

In Sweden the cream separator is used to take all the butter fats from the milk. Sweden, by the way, is the country in which the separator was invented. After the cream is all removed the skim milk is taken and in turn separated into whey and whey. The curd or caseine is either made into skim milk cheese or taken to the lactoserine factory and pressed into "fodder cakes" for the cows, that eat it with avidity.

It is with the whey that the lactoserine factory deals especially. To two parts of the whey one part of skim milk is added. The mixture is then treated according to Mr. Rhenstrom's process, and becomes cakes about five inches square and three inches thick, ready for dairy or creamery to the lactoserine factory, where they are put through the finishing operations. The product leaves the factory either roasted or unroasted, either in cakes or a fine white powder, according to the purpose for which it is intended. It is claimed that the new article can be used with perfect success in the place of milk in making ice cream.

The Rural New Yorker sums up the information in Mr. Rhenstrom's paper as follows:

At the lactoserine factory they take the raw lactoserine cakes from the dairy. These cakes are white and moist and about six inches square. The first process is drying; the cakes are cut into squares, further third, roasting or not roasting; fourth, taking it to the mills to be made. Roasted lactoserine is a very fine powder for cocoa and some kinds of sauces and soups, and good, but not so fine, for making coffee lactoserine. Lactoserine not roasted is suitable for preparing a powder for several white soups and sauces, for curry powders used in India, for preparing desserts, for food for infants, and, last, for the manufacture of soap. In a word, the whey which so commonly is given to the pigs is, by this process, utilized to take the place of milk in many articles of food, and in the baths which ladies take to produce a smooth skin.

About Packing Butter.

The past month we have been packing butter in glass tubs, and have had a fine opportunity to prove our work by looking into the sides and bottom of the package.

I was surprised to see the amount of space occupied by air or brine after the tub was supposed to be filled, unless the greatest care was taken in the work. I find that twice worked butter, judging from outside appearance, makes the best job. I would advise packers to do as dentists; to make a perfect weld, they put in small quantities of gold in the cavity at a time, in filling teeth. So do with butter in the tub.

If you do not think this care is called for, turn over the tub of a Sunday following day, and see if the sides of the butter hug the wood, or if there are spaces for air as the brine soaks away.

I have sold tons of butter in New York to furniers, etc., because it was strong and molded on the side of the packages.

Since the day of refrigerator cars and cold storage for butter (which, by the way I claim to have been the first to construct and use in New York city; this cold storage was used to hold the once a week receipts of ice car butter from St. Lawrence county, New York, twenty-five years ago), this evaporation from the wood is less than formerly; but yet it is true that four feet is the least allowable depth where an outfall can be found there may be the question still whether, in very open soils, a still greater depth may not be expedient, to be compensated by increased distance.

Interesting Silk Statistics.

A recent estimate places the production of silk throughout the world last year at 11,705 tons, against 11,548 tons in 1888, 11,889 tons in 1887, 10,594 tons in 1886 and 9,003 tons in 1885. The average of the four years from 1885 to 1888 was 10,748 tons. The 1889 crop was more than four tons, although scarcely any silk was produced in Syria and other parts of the Levant.

Ducks as Winter Layers.

With care ducks will often lay well through the winter, says an exchange. Give them hot food as far as possible, also boiled corn the last thing at night, when it is cold weather. Do not forget the grits; they require it as much as fowls, but it should not be so large as that given to fowls.

Notes.

The Scientific American says that cows deprived of salt for a week will shrink from 14 to 17 per cent. of their usual quantity of milk.

Hang the man that waters his milk, and put the man who otherwise adulterates it into the penitentiary for life.

The relative value plan will be a success. It is the honest plan, says The Creamery Journal.

Mr. Rogers, of Travia county, Tex., has the only cheese factory in that state. He believes cheese can be made cheaper

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS SURE TO INTEREST COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Results of Experiments in Scientific Farming Made at the Ohio Agricultural Station—The Cabbage Aphis, Its History and a Preventive for Its Ravages.

Next to the cabbage worm the most insect enemy of the cabbage is the aphis, or plant louse, which is so often found upon the leaves and in the heads in great numbers. This is a small, bluish white insect, that subsists upon the sap of the plant and multiplies with great rapidity. Like most of the peculiar family to which it belongs, this insect has the power not common among insects of bringing forth living young, but with most of those that have been carefully studied there is in the fall a sexual generation by which the eggs are laid, and in this egg state most of them pass the winter. But although the cabbage aphis has been known both in Europe and America for more than a century, the sexual generation has never heretofore been found, and entomologists did not know where or when the eggs were laid, nor how the insect passed the winter.

Recent investigations, however, carried on at the Ohio experiment station by Dr. C. M. Weed have shown conclusively that the sexual generation develops late in autumn on the cabbage, and that the eggs are laid on the cabbage leaves. The true male is a small winged creature, with a more slender body than the other winged forms. The egg laying female has no wings and is pale green in color. This discovery of the fact that the insect passes the winter in the egg stateon the cabbage leaves has an important economic bearing. It suggests as one of the best ways of preventing the injuries of this pest the destruction during winter of the old cabbage leaves with the eggs upon them, instead of leaving them undisturbed until spring, as is too often done.

French Breeds of Poultry.

The question has been asked why it is that one finds so few of the French fowls in American poultry yards. There is no country in the world where poultry is more popular or where excellent quality is more imperatively demanded than in France. The edible quality of their poultry is a matter of comment. Why, therefore, are not the French breeds which give such satisfaction at home popular with us?

In reply to this query The New York World says that the fact that the French breeds are all non-setters, or at least incubate but rarely, is doubtless one reason why they have not become as popular in America as they deserve to be. There is no question but that they will repay the careful attention of the mercantile poultry breeders, possessing as they do in a high degree the important points of poultry, namely, excellent quality of flesh, with a remarkably small proportion of bones and offal. A second reason why the French breeds are not popular is the fact that their merits are not generally understood.

The Houdan is the most popular of the French fowls in this country, and in many respects it resembles the Dorking. It is a handsome fowl with mottled plumage and a crest of black and white feathers. In it are combined the size, quality and form of the Dorking with earlier maturity. The hen lays a fine layer of fair sized eggs. The chicks are easily reared and yield an ample profit on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh.

The La Fleche resembles the Spanish, which, however, it exceeds in size. The hen is a good layer of large white eggs; the flesh is excellent. The bread is, however, very delicate, and does not lay well in winter, except under favorable conditions.

Entrance to Chaff Hives.

C. Gere, of Pennsylvania, who utilizes boxes received with pineapples and trees, says in The American Bee Journal: "The bottom boards of my hives extend out about six inches in front of the hive. This being nailed to two pieces of 2 by 4 scantling, I take a bottom board, place it in the hive, and then nail the scantling to the front side of the box and then make an entrance through the front side of the box on a level with the bottom board. Then put the hive on the bottom board and place a piece of board, three inch space between the box and hive take a piece of board that wide and one inch or more longer than you want the entrance; nail to the under side of this board cleats three-eighths of an inch thick, place this board on the hive and the box to correspond with the entrance of each; then crowd the hive up to it and put in the packing. This makes an entrance so that the bees can fly whenever the weather is suitable. As every part of the hive is packed you will have no nail a piece on the outside of the box for the bees to alight on."

THE MASTER BUILDER.

The Truth is a builder that buildeth slow,
Yet builds exceedingly strong;
Each seeming, inconsequent trivial part
Is tried with the test of the law of art;
With the delicate touch of an artist's hand
The lightest and tiniest grain of sand
Is arranged in its place in dead stone grand
Whose architect never goes wrong.

The Truth is a builder that few may know,
The work is so wondrously still;
Noiselessly, ceaselessly delving the earth,
Selecting, inspecting each object of worth,
Exploring the depths of the sea and the air
Or the realms of the infinite every where
Treasure of value beyond compare
Is gathered with consummate skill.

The Truth is a builder that buildeth slow,
Yet the edifice stands for aye;
When glittering records of warrior's deeds,
Sweetness of poets, philosophers' creeds,
The dogmas of schools and political schemes
Fanatical follies, enthusiasts' dreams,
And all of the rubbish with which the world teems,
As stubble has vanished away.

The Truth is a builder that few may know,
And yet all the world may see;
For tribute is levied at every one's door,
The weak and the humble each add to the store,
And in that great future how great the surprise
If we, as the shadows scape from our eyes,
Find the simple have often done more than the wise
In building that home for the free.

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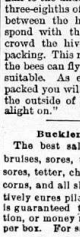
WILL POSITIVELY CURE



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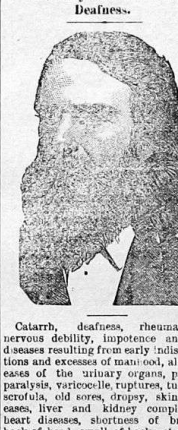

Catarrh, deafness, rheumatism, nervous debility, impotence and all diseases resulting from early indiscretions and excesses of manhood, all diseases of the urinary organs, partial paralysis, varicocelle, ruptures, tumors, scrofula, old sores, dropsy, skin diseases, liver and kidney complaints, heart diseases, shortness of breath, back of head, small of back, etc., in eluding all female complaints and chronic diseases cured quickly and permanently.

That cough, slight fever and weakness, shortness of breath, palpitation of heart, may mean sure and quick consumption.

If you are nervous, restless, irritable, sleepless or wake after horrid dreams, tired mornings, with a dull headache, bad taste in the mouth, sometimes discharges, and go about your employment without life, energy or ambition, desire to be alone, gloomy forebodings, a disposition to worry and fret about trouble ahead that never comes, spells of feeling afraid or uncertain, sometimes low spirits, you are suffering from nervous debility, and exhaustion of nerve power, which may end in utter prostration, insanity and death.

If you have a great sense of weakness and weariness, with tired limbs, numbness, trembling, prickling sensations, cold feet and legs, you are advancing to that most serious disease, paralysis.

If your head aches, feels numb and tired, with strange sensations, loss of memory, and you think with difficulty, or you are sleepless at night, with drowsiness and dullness during the day, the nerve and brain fatigue may soon run into insanity or death.

If you have any of these feelings do not neglect them or they will end in paralysis, insanity, prostration or death.

As you value your life do not neglect these warnings. Time and experience have shown, and hundreds of startling and marvellous cures have proved, that these diseases are perfectly and completely cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD, No. 43 Monroe street, room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Under the use of DR. S. CLAY TODD'S remarkable remedies all these symptoms yield as if by magic, and strength of nerves, vigor of brain, vitality of blood and health of body are soon restored.

His remedies are purely vegetable and harmless, and can only be obtained at his office.

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FORMANY YEARS DR. TODD HAS CURED CONSUMPTION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think Consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my cure: On 13th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctors called it, Pleurisy. I was attended by one whom I had considered the most eminent physician of this city for three months and a half, during which time he employed five other physicians in consultation. At the end of that time I thought I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it Quick Consumption. From this time I failed rapidly and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats. By the 26th of June I had got so weak that I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to my bed, was reduced to a skeleton except my legs, and feet which were greatly swollen. My distracted wife seeing Dr. S. Clay Todd's Circular, employed him, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I commenced taking his medicines. In three days the swelling had gone out of my limbs and in three weeks I was able to be up and walk out across a little, and in ten weeks I was able to walk two miles, and felt as well as I ever did. Now I walk from three to four miles a day, and feel neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER.

292 W. Creighton Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. Miller now weighs 175 pounds.

Mr. Miller is over 70 years old.

Mr. Miller was cured over 18 years ago.

This shows that consumption can be permanently cured by Dr. S. Clay Todd.

People are going between here and Fort Wayne. If you want to know what kind of a man Mr. Miller and learn the particulars of his cure, it was the talk of the town for months.

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WANTED—Good second hand counter and shelving for cash. O. M. Dunham, 38 South Division street. 5

WANTED—First class barber with chair and family to occupy. No. 37 Plainfield avenue and pay $8.00 per month. Tuttle Bros., over "Arcade." 7

WANTED—A competant girl for general housework. No. 2 Ottawa street. tf

WANTED—Good reliable agents, either ladies or gentlemen to call at No. 38 South Division street and take hold of an honorable and lucrative business, which if handled with energy will be a bonanza for either sex.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A stock of news, stationery and confectionery at 67½ Pearl street. 6

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FOR RENT—A good house, within 10 minutes walk of city hall and on cable line, with modern conveniences. Will rent for board. Address "S." office Morning Herald. tf

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms; also a very desirable front room furnished, only one half block from Division street. Inquire No. 39 Pleasant street. tf

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SITUATION WANTED—Engagement with person going to the Pacific coast as laboring assistant, by young single man; best of references. Address "B.," 6 Barclay Place, city. tf

WANTED—Every man in Grand Rapids to step in and see what we can do with them on a pair of pants or a suit of clothes made to order. Vogt, Herpolsheimer & Co. tf

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