THE MORNING REPUBLIC.

FIRST YEAR—NO. 134. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891. PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY ON TRAINS TWO CENTS.

THEY'RE GOING IT BLIND

REPUBLICAN HOPES FOR A VOTE ON THE CLOTURE RULE.

Senator Aldrich Will Bring Up the Measure this Afternoon—Democrats Resorting to Dilatory Tactics to Defeat the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At 2 o'clock tomorrow Senator Aldrich proposes to bring in his cloture rule. There will be a debate upon it, and Mr. Aldrich will make a formal attempt to get unanimous consent that a vote on the proposed rule be had at a certain time. Of course this cannot be had, and he will then give notice that he will ask for a vote on Thursday. This motion, when he makes it, will itself be debatable, and the indications are that there will be considerable time consumed.

The only hope the Republicans have of ever reaching a vote on the proposition to change the rules is based on the expectation of arbitrary action by the presiding officer in refusing to recognize Democrats for debate. They have promise from Vice President Morton that he will follow this course nor that he will call some one else to the chair to do so. They are simply "going it blind" and trusting to a settlement of the question when it arises.

DRESSED BEEF.

State Legislatures Can Not Shut Out Chicago Packers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The United States Supreme court today handed down an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, directing that a writ of habeas corpus be granted to William B. Rebman, convicted in Norfolk for violation of the state meat inspection law.

This is one of what are known as the dressed beef cases arising out of state legislation having for its object restriction of the sale of meats by firms located outside the state in which the meats are offered for sale.

The statutes of Virginia make it an offense to offer for sale fresh meats slaughtered more than 100 miles from the place of sale unless first inspected, provision for which is made on the petition of not less than twenty persons, the compensation to the inspector to be 1 cent a pound. It was contended that this law was an interference with interstate commerce, and therefore unconstitutional and void. The court, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, sustains this contention and affirms the judgment of the lower court ordering Rebman's release.

The Democrats Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Democrats in the house have manifested their intention of resorting to filibustering tactics until the determination of the election bill contest at the other end of the capitol. The movement was begun by Mr. Bland demanding the reading of the journal in full instead of the customary abreviated form. The question of approval of the journal consumed the time until 2 o'clock when by a yea and nay vote it was approved. Mr. Thomas, from the claims committee, then called up a private relief bill from the committee and the filibustering was continued on that measure until it was finally passed and the house adjourned at 5:15.

Same in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the senate the morning hour was spent in a lively debate over the approval of Friday's journal, the point being on the chair's decision that an appeal from that decision on Mr. Hoar's motion to take Senator Butler's amendment was not debatable. At length the objection was withdrawn and the journal stood approved. Senator George then spoke for almost five hours in opposition to the election bill. He quoted largely from public documents and read from the constitutions of various states. At 6 o'clock he deferred conclusion of his address and the senate after brief executive session adjourned until noon tomorrow.

CHAOS AND CONFUSION.

A Supreme Court Decision That Raises Cain in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19.—In December, 1889, the city of Westport was annexed to Kansas City by a vote of the people of Westport and by ordinance of this city. The extension added 555 acres of land which was divided into four wards. At the last spring election city officers were elected, including members of both houses from the new wards. Today the Supreme court held the extension of the city limits illegal which throws matters into great confusion. Several city officials defeated at the late election may claim their seats and others are ineligible on account of residing in the annexed district. Legislation accomplished may also be invalid owing to the seating of eight ineligible votes from the annexed district. Much money has been expended in street improvements, public improvements, grading plans and altogether affairs are thrown into chaos by the court's decision.

Nebraska's Governors.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—Gov Boyd was served with a notice, today that ex Gov. Thayer would on January 29 ask the court to restrain him from acting as governor. The notice also alleges that Thayer was compelled to leave his gubernatorial room on account of threats.

The report that ex-Governor Thayer's mind had become unsettled on account of his trouble is wholly without foundation. He has been ill, but is in no danger at all.

London Brokers Embarrassed.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The reports of trouble in the Argentine Republic have had the effect of today causing the fall of 1¼ per cent. in the securities of that country on the stock exchange in this city. It is rumored that the Influential firms have become embarrassed because of the drop in prices.

DIED A HERO.

A Brakeman Gives His Life to Save Passengers on a Burning Train.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—The cars in a train on the Cheyenne & Northern railroad caught fire Saturday afternoon from sparks from the locomotive and an intervening car prevented the engineer and fireman from seeing the flames. The passengers were driven to the rear coach. A brakeman named Anderson volunteered to warn the engineer and at great peril crawled over the burning cars to the front of the train. The engineer was induced to uncouple the train to the nearest water tank two miles distant. When the tank was reached both cars had been burned up, while the front of the passenger car was on fire. Brakeman Anderson, who risked his life to save others, died last night from fatal burns.

M'KINLEY MAY MOVE

Reported That He Will Try His Luck With the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—It is not improbable that Maj. William McKinley, the Ohio congressman and auditor of the famous tariff bill, will become a resident of New York city at the end of his present term in congress. It is even mooted in some circles of the New York financial world that Major McKinley will not come here for his health either, but may blossom out as the head of a banking and brokerage establishment, with a big office in Wall street. According to current report Mr. McKinley has a strong inclination toward speculation and has made more or less money by his sagacity in the manipulation of a "tip" judiciously used in influencing the speculative value of a great many stocks. One of the bits of information a Wall street man who was discussing the tariff recently wanted advanced was the approximate amount of the Ohio statesman's winnings on Sugar Trust certificates. It was noised about a few days ago that several congressmen, including McKinley, bought sugar at a pretty decent figure a couple of months ago and held it until the day that saw it jump ten points inside of an hour. Upon the same day the affairs of the trust were sufficiently disentangled to place the great corporation on a good speculative basis, and people who were on the inside made a good thing out of it. The influence of the McKinley bill upon the affairs of the trust has recently been a matter of comment in financial circles and has attracted as much attention in other countries as it has here in New York. No one who knows the Canton statesman would, of course, intimate by innuendo or otherwise that he has been "playing Sugar" on "a straight tip," and it is a matter of surprise and regret that such a possibility should even be hinted at. It is a matter of common report, however, that some congressmen did make a good deal of money out of the Sugar Trust speculation, and in some quarters it is even asserted that more than one of the number was—and of course is—a member of the committee on ways and means.

About Major McKinley's moving to New York very little is known. It is reported that he has been offered an excellent opening here and is now considering the same. The recent movement to boom him for Ohio's next governor as a sort of panacea for his defeat is credited in some quarters as a bid to keep him within the boundaries of the Buckeye state. McKinley is a shrewd business man, however, and his appreciation of the value of money is compared with shallowness of glory and political fame may turn his footsteps this way. In the judgment of all moneyed men it is better to be a Wall street broker than the governor of any state, even though it be Ohio. Ohio politics are in the aggregate an uncertain quantity and dollars are more tangible. No man in public life knows this better than McKinley, and this is one of the reasons why some people believe he will come to New York to live.

Arsenic in Their Coffee.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 19.—Daniel Frasier and wife and Peter White and wife, all respectable colored people, were poisoned today by drinking coffee containing arsenic. Frasier died at noon and his wife and Mr. White are in a dangerous condition. Lilly White, the 17-year-old daughter of Peter White, has been arrested charged with the poisoning.

A Murderer Going to Heaven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—James Eubanks was hanged at Sanjose at noon today. Eubanks killed his daughter Ada A. Losgatos December 21, 1880. He acknowledged his crime on the scaffold and said he was going to heaven.

Anti-Third Party Alliance Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—The state Farmers' Alliance today elected delegates to the Cincinnati convention and instructed them against the formation of a third party.

Failure at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—Von Borries & Co., dealers in woolens, failed today. Liabilities, $150,000; assets not stated. The failure was due to slow collections.

For Jumping a Board Bill.

F. L. Morette and wife boarded at Livingston's hotel and left suddenly, failing to settle the account. Mr. Livingston thereupon swore out a warrant for the arrest of Morette for jumping a board bill. Officer H. N. Pulver located the pair at St. Johns and will bring the man back, when he will go through the ordeal of an interview with Justice Hydorn.

A Sudden Call.

Henry Crow, a well-to-do mill-wright, residing at 70 Summer street, died suddenly at 6:30 last evening at his home of heart failure. The deceased was 50 years of age and had been a resident of this city for seven years and by close attention to business had accumulated a competency. He leaves a wife and two children.

BAD SALVATION SOLDIERS.

Two of Them Held for Burglary in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Daniel Laird and Daniel Broderick, alias, Emerson, two members of the Salvation Army, with barracks at 244 West Indiana street, were caught by Officers Walsh and Mackey of the West Chicago Avenue station, it is alleged, almost in the act of breaking into the store of Mrs. Sarah Brunhild, 318 West Indiana street, Saturday night in company with an unknown man, who was so fortunate as to escape from the officers, it is charged that they went to the store and one of their number climbed upon the roof and after letting himself down through the skylight, admitted the others. They ransacked the place and had carried out several armfuls of goods, when they were met by a little girl in an areaway. She gave the alarm to the officers, who succeeded in running down Broderick and Laird. They were brought before Justice La Buy this morning and were held to the grand jury in the sum of $1,500 each. They were remanded in default of bail, and the officers are now looking for their companion in crime.

Ruined by an Error.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 19.—John A. Hodgman, an Aurora shoe merchant made an assignment this morning to W. H. Hopkins. A judgment was recently entered up against John H. Hodgman in the Circuit court, and Dun's agency, in its report, mistook the name for that of the shoe merchant. Mr. Hodgman's creditors immediately jumped upon him to make an assignment.

More Devilry in the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—News from the South seas states that King Mull of the Solomon Islands has been poisoned, and that Chief Gorat of the Shortland Islands, Mull's enemy, made a raid on the settlement and stole 16 wives of the deceased king and carried them away in his boats.

PENNINGTON'S AIR SHIP

The Model is in Chicago and May be Exhibited This Week.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—"Chicago will have an opportunity to see the air ship this week," said E. J. Pennington, who looks enough like Rev. Samuel J. McPherson to be his brother, and who came up from Mount Carmel yesterday and is now occupying room 221 in the Grand Pacific hotel. "The model, which I have leased to James A. Fanning for $100,000, arrived on Saturday evening. Here is the receipt of the American Express company." The receipt, which the inventor triumphantly displayed, valued the machines at $5,000. "The model, which will carry about 120 pounds besides the machinery," he continued, "will be exhibited, without doubt, in the Exposition building. Mr. Fanning is now making arrangements with that end in view. If he is successful the machine will be put in motion by Friday or Saturday, and the public will be convinced that I have solved the problem of aerial navigation.

"My contract with Mr. Fanning is my own affair and has no connection whatever with the company. The stockholders do not need proof that the machine will work, for they have seen it in operation. The directors of the Mount Carmel Aeronautic Navigation company will hold a meeting here tomorrow, and at that time the first installment of 10 per cent on the $20,000,000 of capital stock will be paid in. The directors, with the exception of Harry Twyford of Birmingham, England, will all be present. They are: John C. I. Pugh, George W. Sinks and John C. Underwood of Columbus, Ohio; James A. Pugh of Chicago; Frank Smith and Warren C. Dewey of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lucas L. Van Allen of New York; Obed C. Hawkes, one of the largest manufacturers of Birmingham, England, and Richard H. Buder and myself of Mount Carmel.

"All of the parts of the large machine, which will carry forty persons, are on the ground at Mount Carmel, and we shall put them together at once. When that is done you can go to New York in five hours or a little more. The rate will be 200 miles an hour, fog or no fog, adverse wind or favorable. There will be no chance of accidents.

"I have been sick for two months and a man named Shellenberger has been backcapping me. But he didn't hurt me to any extent, and today he hasn't a friend in Mount Carmel or any where else, so far as I know. He did succeed in prejudicing the St. Louis newspapers against me for a time, but I forgive them, claiming $100,000 damages; and now every paper in St. Louis is 'roasting' Shellenberger. I did intend to use the Tribune of this city, but some of my stockholders are great friends of that paper, and they have almost persuaded me not to do so. The Tribune, too, is trying to square itself, and one of its reporters is waiting for me now.

"There is no longer any question that aerial navigation has become feasible. We shall be an immediate success and my stockholders are with me. You can say for me that I am perfectly contented with the way things are going."

"Have you ever sailed through the air with your ship, Mr. Pennington?"

The inventor looked surprised.

"Why, no," he replied. "But then, you know, I'm not an aeronaut."

Voorhees Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The Democratic caucus of the general assembly tonight nominated Senator Voorhees to succeed himself. The nomination was by acclimation. Mr. Voorhees will be elected by 108 to 42. The Republican caucus nominated Governor Hovey on the second ballot. Charles W. Fairbank was his opponent.

Hill Goes to the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—At the caucuses tonight the Republicans unanimously nominated Wm. M. Evarts and the Democrats David B. Hill for the United States senate.

FREE SILVER COINAGE

AS VIEWED BY EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Sound and Convincing Plea for the Misused and Abused Metal—How its Restoration Would Affect Trade and Commerce, Etc.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—I should much regret to see any one of our silver coins changed as to its nominal value, weight or per cent of silver in it, either of them in any of those respects being made more or less. It—the new and different coin—would necessitate the recoinage of all our other present similar coins so differing from it, or it would sooner or later have to be re-coined itself, as was true of the trade dollar, as no such difference could be permanent. As it is, it is equal as to its nominal value, weight and per cent of silver to that of any other country, and better than many of them; nor would it suffer as money by any increase of its amount or volume, it being kept and coined in the respects named as it now is. More could not be asked of it. Nor would it lose that capability under free coinage. Let it not, then, by any such change or restriction in coinage be deprived of that important advantage.

Business is depressed and suffering because of the refusal, by government, of the free coinage of silver on the same conditions as gold, there never having been assigned any good reason for the difference, but many to the contrary. Let us see:

Why do not the merchants of Mexico, Central and South America and of many other silver countries, so-called, who, by their locations, are our natural patrons, take more of their silver money and come to this country to purchase more of their supplies than they do, and so still more exhaust our warehouses, thus starting anew our flagging industries? Simply because our gold lords, for grabbing, speculative purposes, treat their honest coin as bullion, worth only 60 to 75 per cent of its nominal and real value as compared with our own, those merchants thereby losing—if they trade with us—25 to 35 per cent of its cost to them. Hence, they the more largely purchase elsewhere; we keep our goods; our factories work lazily or not at all; business is dull; goods can't be sold; raw material not wanted; labor idle and starving, etc., etc.; all being thereby injuriously affected, and we whine, cry and grumble, making faces at oneanother, because in our blindness we have, through such demonetization, laid our unwise and rash hands upon the pillars of our great American temple and buried ourselves in no small degree in its ruins.

The free coinage of silver would at least right or correct this wrong as towards foreign money; the occupation of the money changers, in the respect indicated, would be gone; those merchants, as a law of business, would come and buy the more of us; labor rouse up; factories hum; raw material be wanted; business revive, and the shouts and songs of an industrious, prosperous and happy people make the echoes of the whole land.

Then, listen! hear the financial crashes borne to our ears on every breeze; and see the good business men buried in their ruins; and then our national treasurer, a merchant of Wall street, with nimble legs and red sweating face, running in hot haste, with the federal money bags, to ward off the fatal blow, and wherefore? Because of this unwise and unjust attitude of government, (the old bear,) and of the gold lords, (the cubs,) towards silver bullion and its free coinage, as in the case of gold. Let its coinage be free like that of gold, and money would be plenty and stable; more paper would be needed; business rest on a gold basis; prices go up; times be good; debtors be relieved, and such crashes be known in history only.

Texas, in her wisdom, gave a good reason as to why he who mines a pound of gold should have it coined free, but he who mines one of silver should not have it coined at all, being instead forced to "dicker it off on the market" as best he can, that being our present administration policy, though silver is as venerable as money as is gold. Let our financial policy, which gives gold that advantage, thus robbing silver, is absolutely and unqualifedly replete with gross injustice, and greatly disturbed and injured business, but of the money lords in grinding the debtor class, and, therefore, that ruinous policy cannot be too speedily reversed.

Then, again, will silver money drive out our gold coin, because the former is the baser of the two? If so, why has it not done it? And why, too, has not paper money, it being the basest of the three, driven out the other two, or at least one of them? Such fears may do for money lords, but not for people, but become wise financiers. No man can honestly set and keep another's money, no matter what its kind, but by a balance of accounts or trade against him, and the same is true of peoples and of nations. Therefore, nothing but a balance of trade between us, and not our kind of money, can ever take from us any of our dollars; and when there is such a balance, it matters little to us ultimately in what kind it is paid.

Also, to see our federal government stand trembling with groundless fear of too much silver coin, if its bullion be coined free, when of both the gold and silver money it has not yet produced enough to pay two thirds of its own debts, or defray its expenses three years, is a spectacle absolutely humiliating and censurable in the extreme. "Out upon such nonsense," should be the cry of every American citizen.

No; with such free coinage of silver the Mexican, Bolivian and all other foreign coins, containing as much silver as our own as to their nominal value, could be demonetized much, if any, by our money changers; and hence, we would get more of their silver, and they more of our goods, each party being benefited by the exchange.

Is there danger of having too much silver coin? Would it produce a financial disaster? Does no one want 147 Would silver bullion profit by its free coinage? Would it inflate prices? Is it so alleged?

Then, I ask, what man or firm ever failed, with sufficient silver money, to pay all its paper promises? When and where did its superabundance ever produce a financial disaster? Who refuses to sell his goods or his services for it? What government stores more hay or coin than it needs, or consents to? What class of debtors or mortgagors complains that there is too much of it? Who finds fault because of the inflated price of his own goods, products or labor? Who has not complained of general low prices, or at least those of his own wares or services? And who, of all these, expresses fears that there will be too much of it? No; there is no danger of having too much silver coin. It is always perfectly safe, a thousandfold more so than paper promises, and very convenient to have around. Silver bullion having been demonetized solely by the action of government, clandestinely commenced, therefore, without thanks, it becomes the duty of government to remonetize it, and thus give back the value it took from it. It is the right of such bullion, and the duty of government to grant it at once. Every day government withholds that right, it increases its injustice and dishonor. And in case of war, as it ever has been with us, it would all be needed, no matter how much we had, and then ten to one we would be using postage stamps and shinplasters again for change in less than three months for the want of it.

Then, let us, in view of our facts, have the free coinage of all silver bullion, without any change in the weight, per cent of silver or nominal value of our silver coin, as followed by all the natural advantages indicated. And I am glad to believe there is now a public sentiment abroad, deep, active and resolute, that will spare from no way and power any man or party who hereafter opposes it. Nor can that glad day too speedily come—a day when the currency vacuum shall be filled by solid lasting coin, and not by fleeting or treacherous paper promises, the great business interests of the country thus ever resting on a sure and enduring foundation. At least, so believes and hopes the writer.

ALBERT WILLIAMS.

Ionia, January 16, 1891.

THE LEGISLATURE

Senator Doran Offers an Important Resolution Bearing on the Question of Taxation.

LANSING, Jan. 19.—The house convened at 9:15 tonight. Representative Conover introduced a general election bill and offered a concurrent resolution that no bills be introduced after February 10, leaving 34 days for the introduction of bills. The resolution was laid over one day.

Rep. Thatcher for Rep. Cook offered a resolution to limit the allowances of committees visiting state institutions to actual traveling expenses; referred to the judiciary committee. Rep. Spencer noticed a bill to compel private bankers to report to the commissioner.

Rep. Clapp offered a joint resolution memorializing congress to submit an amendment to the constitution of the United States making senators elective by the people.

In the senate Senator Doran offered a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the amount of state taxes collected last year, and the source from which they were derived, so that he may ascertain whether the burden of taxes on railroads, and specific taxes on railroads, have increased the same as taxes on farms and laboring men's homes.

Senators Brown, Mugford and Toan were appointed a committee to investigate F. B. Eagan's administration of the office of secretary of state.

Senator Brown introduced a bill to appropriate $50,000 for the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit.

BANK FAILURE AT KANSAS CITY

The American Suspended and Causes Safe and Savings Bank to Fail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The American National bank of this city was taken charge of by L. E. Marshall, national bank examiner for the state of Missouri. The capital stock of the bank is $125,000. No statement of assets or liabilities can be obtained. To the Associated Press correspondent Examiner Marshall said this morning: "There is absolutely nothing to say, except that the bank is in my charge."

The deposits of the bank are about $1,200,000. Since October 1 last they decreased from over $4,000,000 to the present amount. It is ascertained that the bank owes over $600,000 of borrowed money.

A gentleman who is in a position to know the condition of the other national banks of this city said this morning that they are in an unusually good condition, and would not be materially affected by the failure.

As a result to the failure of the American National bank this morning a great deal of uneasiness has been created among the depositors of the Kansas City Safe and Savings Bank, which is located in the same building with the American National, and is supposed by many to be connected with it, and at this hour (11 o'clock) there was a tremendous run on that institution. The sidewalk is blocked and the doors of the bank crowded with depositors anxious to recover their hard-earned savings. The bank is paying all depositors promptly, and the officials claim that they can meet all their obligations. The bank is in no way connected with the American National. It is the largest savings bank in the state and the officers are the most careful and conservative business men in the city.

Confidence Is Being Restored

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—There is nothing new to report this evening in banking circles. There was no noticeable run on the banks other than on the Kansas City Savings bank. The officers of the concern state that $22,000 was withdrawn today. It will require several weeks to withdraw all deposits and it is thought the run will be off in a day or two as confidence is being restored in the bank and there is no foundation for the run other than it occupies the same building as the American National bank which is a hopeless failure. Many informed persons firmly maintain that depositors in the American National bank will lose nothing.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

Charles Dowd Claims He Was Assaulted on the Street.

Early this morning word was received at police headquarters that Charles Dowd had been fatally stabbed. The patrol wagon went to the home of Dowd but learned that the wounds were not fatal.

Dowd claims he was assaulted while walking along the street by a stranger, who drew a knife and thrust it into his back. Dowd was also cut on the face, but the wound in the back was the worst one received in the affray and is not necessarily fatal.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Wrangles Over Charter Amendment and Does Not Business—The Electric Road Ghost.

The meeting of the council last evening was remarkable for the entire absence of anything remarkable. A war of interest was occasioned early in the session by the presentation of a petition from the Reed's Lake Electric road for a franchise over the route before asked for, but it resulted only in a motion of reference to the committee on ordinances. The company agrees to give a $10,000 guarantee that the road will remain a separate and competing line.

The policemen petitioned for the establishment of a pension fund for aged and invalided policemen and firemen, and the matter was referred to the committee on charter amendments.

City Attorney Taylor reported that the city has no authority to purchase a stone crusher for the purpose of going into the business of selling crushed stone to the contractors, but it may do so for the purpose of repairing streets. The committee on charter amendments was also directed to wrestle with this problem.

The committee on amendments reported that J. W. Ransom had been engaged to put in legal form the charter amendments already adopted by the council preparatory to sending them to the legislature, and that rapid progress was being made with the work. It also recommended that the state, county and school taxes be paid to the county treasurer in the winter and the city tax to the city treasurer in the summer. The recommendation, after some discussion, was not concurred in. City Attorney Taylor thought that as the county treasurer had no machinery for collecting taxes and is not authorized to do so by the general law, the change involved unsurmountable difficulties. Mr. Turner explained that an act of legislature was contemplated, but the speaker was aware of the opinion that the city might perhaps reap some profit from handling the money and keeping it on deposit, and voted the recommendation down on a rising vote.

Alderman O'Donnell excited the wrath of Mr. Turner by moving to reconsider the vote adopting the plan of transferring the management of the poor department to a board of three men. Mr. Turner said that such notions made him very tired. He thought that the council in adopting an amendment, reconsidering it, referring it back to the committee, and reconsidering it again, was acting like a parcel of school boys. It was intimated that Legislator Hayward was opposed to the plan. "What of that," said Mr. Turner, "the plan adopted represents the mind of the council, and if Mr. Hayward wanted to do feat it at Lansing, let him bear the responsibility of it." Mr. Turner's speech was addressed with striking and appropriate similes, but despite its eloquence the vote was reconsidered and the matter laid on the table. This virtually perpetuates the present system.

The only business transacted during the evening pertained to special assessment rolls, and was purely routine.

After the adjournment Alderman Turner intimated that Legislator Hayward was opposed to the plan. "What of that," said Mr. Turner, "the plan adopted represents the mind of the council, and if Mr. Hayward wanted to defeat it at Lansing, let him bear the responsibility of it." Mr. Turner's speech was adorned

THE MORNING PRESS.

Published daily by the Press Publishing Company at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

OFFICES 82 PEARL STREET.
TELEPHONE NUMBER 400.

ENTERED FOR TRANSMISSION BY MAIL AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

By Mail, payable in advance, one year	$3.00
Six months	1.50
Four months	1.00

Delivered by carrier in the city and suburbs

Twenty-Five Cents Per Month.

E. P. Doty has charge of circulation on the east side of the river north of Pearl, Monroe and Fulton streets, and C. L. Doty on the west side.

A. K. Moore 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. Locals 10 cents per line.

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

E. S. Somes has charge of the advertising department.

CIRCULATION YESTERDAY.

Number of papers printed	6,225
Delivered by Carriers to City Subscribers	4,102
Mailed to Subscribers, (not including exchanges)	1,070
Sold to Newsboys	380
Total Paid Circulation	5,152
Sample Copies distributed by Carriers and Canvassers	28
Total circulation	5,180

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1891.

A DRUNKEN DEBAUCH.

The strife over the force bill in the senate has been of service to the country through the picture of drunkenness it has caused to be revealed to the people.

The dispatches, intended to describe a battle of giants, describe a disgraceful debauch. Senators are represented as unable to walk straight, others were tongue-tied and only able to grunt out their ideas on passing scenes, while still others were laid out stupid and insensible from the effects of intoxicants.

Take it all in all the picture is one that disgraces the nation. This shameful drinking bout is called a test of physical endurance it looks more like an all night effort to see which one of these old topers could stand up under the biggest load of whisky. The extent of the effort can be sized up from the fact that even Edmunds and Voorhees are reported to have been "done up."

The cause these drunken senators are engaged in is not honored in the least by such low orgies. The Republican senators especially who profess to believe the force bill is so righteous should have scorned to degrade a cause they declare so noble, by conduct so abjectly ignoble. The Democrats on the other hand who became stupidly drunk in an effort to resist the passage of a measure they describe as dangerous, if not fatal to free government, give the lie to their pretensions of earnestness as patriots in a battle for right by conduct that covers it with infamy.

Imagine the earnest anti-slavery men of 1860 reeling to their seats in the senate to resist the encroachment of slavery into free territory. The moral sense of the nation would have revolted at such champions of human rights and morality and so now we feel sure the the moral and intelligent masses will not only be incensed, but they will be aroused to a fearless expression of thair indignation over this shameful exhibition of drunkenness by the greatest statesmen of America on an occasion confessed by all to be of grave and mighty import.

THE SOLDIERS' WIVES.

We agree with Mr. Hayward that the wives of the soldiers suffered more than the soldiers themselves, but for all that the wives of soldiers have never been pensioned only as widows and necessarily there must be a limit to the money aid given soldiers.

There is not a rule of human action that has more exceptional hardships than this one that separates the old soldier from his aged mate by sending the one to a home and leaving the other to the stinted charities of a cold and selfish world. These women who were the wives of the soldiers during the war and the mothers of their children suffered untold agonies day and night while the ones they loved were facing the merciless storm of war.

There are only a few such real widows left and is it not just that these should be made comfortable? But is it best to put them in cottages? Would it not be best for the state to refuse to make such separations and keep the old pair together in the homes they now may have in the communities where they are best known and appreciated.

We doubt the policy of building any more homes, much less adding cottages to the homes. It is a common expression that the state could board the soldiers at Sweet's hotel cheaper than it can maintain them at the Soldiers' home. If the state must make more provisions for protecting soldiers and their widows we are in favor of giving them a sufficient pension from the state treasury to enable them to live in homes of their own where they will have no other commandant than themselves.

IF M. J. Dee has got control of the Detroit Tribune it can be set down as a certainty that the paper will be more lively in its editorial matter. Mr. Dee is the able gentleman who put intellectual life into the Detroit News. But Mr. Dee is a red-hot free trader; how can he write editorials for a Republican organ? Will the Republican party claim its spots to harmonize with Mr. Dee?

FREE trade is denounced because it is English and favors the English. A gold basis is English and favors the English. Why then should not the protectionist who howls against the English policy in trade also raise his Ebenezer against the English policy in finance?

LOOK INTO THE BOOKS.

We hope our Republican friends will not make wry faces at the Democrats because it is proposed to look into the books at Lansing. Our Republican friends profess to be perfectly easy over the proposal, but they must be careful not to be too persistent in their professions of ease. They can profess too much just as well as protest too much.

There has been a good deal of talk about looking into the books and the Republicans have expressed perfect willingness. Now let the Democrats look all they want. If they find everything all right they should say so and give praise to the Republicans for their faithfulness, or boldly censure what they may find wrong.

We are in favor of having all the books looked into and all abuses of administration exposed. We favor this without malice for the party retired from power but in the public interest. If there is nothing wrong in the books it will be something for the Democrats to emulate, if there is anything wrong it will be a warning to the Democrats, while to the people it will be a lesson not again to trust any party too far.

SPEAKING of Barkworth's resolution to have an inquiry made into the legality of expenditures from the state treasury to enable committees of the legislature to visit the public institutions, it is said that former committees have been allowed their usual per diem of $3, also $3, for expenses each day and mileage at 10 cents besides. If this is so it deserves to be denounced as robbery if there was no law for it, and suits to recover the money should be instituted wherever limitations have not run.

A MORE infamous spree by our public men than that in the senate that reached into the silent hours of the Sabbath over the force bill has not occurred in our history since the day Garfield's burial casket was escorted to Cleveland by indecent wine bibbers and brandy soaks.

POLICE COURT ADJOURNED

On Account of the Illness of Judge Holmes.

In Police court yestrday morning the case against Alex. Douglas for keeping a Sunday saloon came up and after hearing the testimony Judge Holmes dismissed the case and discharged the defendant.

The people's case charging Joseph Thiel with bar obstruction was continued until January 26, and the case against C. W. Wernett for keeping open after hours was put down for the same day. The James Kew case was continued until January 22, and the embezzlement and larceny case against Grant Heth was continued until this afternoon.

There was no session of Police court in the afternoon owing to the illness of Judge Holmes who was taken with an affection of the stomach and the case of the city against Lillian Montstevens for violating a house of ill fame and the cases of the people against Alex Douglas, Tim Crowley, Thomas Westerhouse, John Walters and Sam Kew were not called.

Diekema Did Not Ask for a Pass

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—Dear Sir: Your article of the 16th inst, entitled "In Favor of it," and referring to the issue of passes is misleading where it says: "In reference to Representative Diekema's bill to prohibit the use of free passes, he (General Manager Heald) addresses that gentleman as follows."

The inference to be drawn from this is that Mr. Diekema had asked for a pass or free transportation. This is not the case, and in justice to Mr. Diekema I wish to say that he has neither asked for nor received a pass or free transportation of any character over the lines under my charge. Yours truly,

CHAS. M. HEALD, General Manager.
Grand Rapids, Jan. 19, 1891.

[It is now understood that Mr. Heald's letter was not addressed to Mr Diekema, but to another applicant for a pass.—ED.]

A Spiritual Society.

Articles of association incorporating "The Spiritual Phenomena association of Grand Rapids," were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The purposes of the association is to encourage a proper presentation of what is known as spiritual phenomena for the benefit of those who desire to know the truth of phenomenal demonstrations. The association is to have seven officers, with the titles of president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee of five members. The association is to be known as the City association, located in the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and state of Michigan, and the annual meetings are to be held in January. The articles are signed by H W Boozer, W P. Jones, H. F. Mills, E. C. Jackson, Elijah Chapman, Henry Diel, J. C. Batdorf and I. Clark.

Furniture Company Reports.

The annual report of the New England Furniture company filed with the county clerk yesterday, is as follows: Capital $95,700, all paid in; real estate, $57,530 56; personal property, $70,889 36; debts of the corporation, $50,679.25; credits, $30,123 33.

The Bissell Furniture Clamp company in their annual report make the following showing: Capital stock, $5,000; paid in $1,200; personal estate, $934.25; debts, $290.59; credits, $915.54.

A Lowell Bank.

Articles of association incorporating the Lowell State Bank were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The capital stock of the association is placed at $25,000, divided into 250 shares, all of which are sold and in the hands of Andrew J. Howe, of this city, Russell E. Combs, Middleville, Daniel Striker, of Hastings, and Merritt and Jennie Griswold, of Lowell.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaryille, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble." John Leslie, former stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine; made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life." Only 50 cents a bottle, at Thum Bros. drug store.

PENITENTIARY WORK.

NEW YORK'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ON CONVICT LABOR.

The Unions Want Only Goods for State Purposes Made by the Prisoners—History of the Action Heretofore Taken in This Matter.

The labor organizations of this city and state are up in arms against the present system of convict labor. The Granite Cutters' union has passed resolutions condemning the system, and is preparing a bill to be submitted to the next legislature. The two recent conventions of the marble cutters and marble polishers have decided to take energetic action against convict labor, and announce that they intend to go so far as to have delegates stationed around the prisons and watch where the products are sent to and order strikes on every possible occasion. The delegates to the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the state assembly of the Knights of Labor and the State Trades' Assembly, have all been instructed to see that these conventions do their utmost to urge upon the state assembly a measure to nullify the present law and prevent in every way convict labor entering into competition with free labor.

That the labor organizations have a difficult task before them they acknowledge in the fact that to effectually prevent prison industries interfering with free industries they are acting contrary to the reports of all the commissioners that have been appointed, and who claim that to prevent the product of convict labor being placed on the market will cause an evil much more serious than the present one by enforcing utter idleness on a large number of convicts.

In New York state reports on this subject were made in 1867, 1871, 1876, 1879, 1884 and 1887, the result being that while one commission has condemned the system another has advocated it. In their reports these commissions divide convict labor into four systems—the contract, the piece price, the public account, and the lease. The contract system is where a contractor employs the convicts at a certain price per day for their labor, the institution generally furnishing the necessary power or machinery. In the piece price system the contractor furnishes to the prison the material ready for working, and receives from the prison the manufactured article at an agreed price. The public account system is where the institution carries on the business of manufacturing itself, or private individual or firm, buying raw materials and converting them into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market. In the lease system the institution hires out the convicts to a contractor for a specified sum, he agreeing to properly clothe, feed and care for them. In all these methods the labor of the convicts more or less enters into competition with free labor, so the trades unions propose that they shall only be employed in manufacturing for the immediate use or benefit of penal or charitable institutions, and that no product shall be placed on the market.

The commission appointed in 1886, consisting of William Bookstaver, George Blair and Enos W. Barnes, made a thorough investigation of the subject and submitted an extended report. They recommended the public account system, stating that "convicts should be employed upon productive labor, earning as nearly as possible the cost of their maintenance, and without productive labor there can be no health of discipline and no progress toward reformation."

The report goes on to say: "It is simply brutal to suffer convicts to remain in idleness. The experiences at Auburn prison, where for more than a year and a half several hundred convicts have remained in enforced idleness, due in part to the expiration of contracts and in part to the failure of the legislature to make sufficient appropriation for their employment, furnish all that is necessary in proof of the disaster flowing from idleness in prisons. Added to a serious increase in disease and hospital representation and a baneful decline of discipline, there were transferred from that prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, to the asylum for the insane twenty-six prisoners, as against six similar transfers during the preceding year."

The trades unions were dissatisfied with this report, and especially with Commissioner George Blair, who was a member of the New York Central Labor union, so a bill was introduced into the assembly which passed both houses and received the governor's approval in June, 1887. It provided that "no machinery or power of any kind for manufacturing purposes shall be used in any penal institution of the state, and no person in such institutions shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto at any trade or industry where his labor, or the production or profit of his labor, is farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person. The superintendent of state prisons shall cause to be manufactured all articles commonly needed in public institutions of the state, and all articles manufactured and not required for use therein shall be furnished to the several institutions supported in whole or part by the state."

This law practically met the requirements of the majority of labor organizations, but was condemned by so many that another bill was introduced in the legislature and became law on June 6, 1889, and still remains in force. The bill endeavored to incorporate some of the systems with a limitation. Section 102 of chapter 382 says: "The system of prison labor in each of said prisons shall be either the public account system or what is known as the piece price system, or partly one or the other, as the superintendent of state prisons shall determine."

A Section 105 provides that "the total number of prisoners employed at one time in manufacturing one kind of goods which are manufactured elsewhere in the state shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the number of all persons within the state employed in manufacturing the same kind of goods as shown by the last United States census or state enumeration, except in industries in which not to exceed fifty free laborers are employed. Provided, that not more than 100 persons shall be employed in all the prisons in the state in the manufacture of stoves and iron hollow ware, and not more than 100 in the manufacture of boots and shoes. None of the products of the prisoners shall be sold for less than 10 per cent in excess of the cost of the materials used in the manufacture of such products."

The unions declare this law is violated, and that in several instances more than the 5 per cent. are engaged in several trades, and declare that nothing less than the law of 1888, with the addition of unproductive labor in case of a surplus, will satisfy them, and many of the legislators feel they have a knotty problem to handle.—New York World.

The Situation in Europe.

Men are groaning over a spell of wintry weather unequaled in severity for nearly half a century. Outdoor work has been greatly impeded, and all over the country frozen streams have stopped the water mills. The number of unemployed workmen has consequently been largely augmented, and already much distress prevails, necessitating special measures for relief and a large expenditure of money by the poor law guardians. Here in London the distress has not made itself very apparent, although it is real enough. But the socialist agitators are endeavoring secretly to exploit the sufferings of the poor people, and trouble may result.

But by far the most distressful country at the present moment is Italy. Signor Crispi has been making fine speeches about the glories of the triple alliance and the maintenance of peace, to the accompaniment of the cries and threats of starving workmen in every Italian city. The trouble has been accentuated, although not caused, by the phenomenally hard winter. For months not a day has passed without the failure of some bank or great commercial or industrial firm. The customs, excise and railway receipts have been steadily decreasing, workshops closing and manufacturers retiring the number of their workmen. The national exchequer, long embarrassed, is getting into a desperate condition, and the maximum tax endurance of the people seems to have been reached.

The popular misery is widespread and terrible. At Turin alone over 7,000 heads of families are without work; at Milan, 10,000; in Rome, 50,000. Men, women and children are known to be starving in all those beautiful cities, and at Venice, Genoa, Brescia and elsewhere. The sufferers are not in a mood to starve quietly. They demand bread or lead, and are pretty certain to get the latter, for revolutionary agents are at work among them, and seditions cries have been heard at their meetings. Frenchmen, with some reason, attribute the Italian troubles to the vast and disproportionate naval and military burdens accepted and borne as a condition of entry into the triple alliance, and Paris therefore does not make even a pretense of sympathy with Rome.—London Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

O'Reilly, of 45.

Tom O'Reilly, of the Knights of Labor, was interviewed recently, and among other things said:

We number 315,000 members, and we are increasing at the rate of 85 new assemblies a month. We are splendidly equipped and our machinery is running smoothly. Now, in February there will meet in Washington as delegates from the Knights and from the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations. The object of this meeting will be to form a coalition between the different orders. There will be no absolute fusion, for the knights and the alliance will remain separate bodies with distinct officers, as at present. But a platform for political action will be adopted suited to both order, and this once done, the laboring men of the country will absolutely control its politics. The knights will recommend in the platform planks as follows: Railroads and telegraphs to be owned and managed by the national government, and I should be in favor of nationalizing certain industries, such as the ownership of all coal lands by the government.

As to the secret organization of labor, this must come. There will be no attempt on the part of corporations to crush the open organizations. We have proof positive that employers are now banded together to annihilate the organizations of laboring men. If this great conspiracy succeeds, then will the workingmen organize in secret, and then may the incendiary's torch and the assassin's bullet play a part in future struggles between capital and labor. But we do not think the day of terror is at hand.

The Wreck of the Carrick.

An interesting discovery has just been made at the old Cinque Port of Sandwich. The river Stour has lately entered an old channel near its confluence with Pegwell bay, and has laid bare a wreck which has probably occupied that position for several centuries. The vessel is one of foreign build, and the wood is in a fair state of preservation, having been imbedded in the sand. Attempts have been made from time to time to cut down the wreck, but the hull is as yet pretty nearly intact. It is believed that the remains are those of the Papal vessel Caryke or Carrick, which sank at this spot in the reign of Henry VIII.—London Standard.

An Owl Kills a Dog.

In a Main street window in Pawtucket there is a fine specimen of the cat owl, alive and apparently ugly. It was caught above the Dexter Hill reservoir in rather a curious manner. One of the residents in that vicinity was in the woods with his dog, a Gordon setter, when the owl attacked the dog, catching his head in the talons. The owl succeeded in killing the dog, but its beak or talons were caught in the dog's hair and its capture was easy.—Providence Journal.

Mr. Childs' Passion for Clocks.

George W. Childs, the journalist, has the largest collection of clocks in the world. His friends say he is perfectly wild on the subject of clocks. During last year he added over 400 to the collection, making the entire number in his collection something like 2,000, which are kept going in a room specially built for their reception.—St. Louis Republic.

THE DEAR OLD FACE.

I saw him in a dream again last night—
The dear old face, the gentle, rapture eyes,
The well known figure sitting in the light
In the old chair—and it was no surprise.

Nay, but my soul went out in one great cry
Of joy rejoicing, to behold him there,
And at his feet I knelt exclusively,
Fondled his hands, and stroked his soft gray hair.

"Father, dear father, is it really you?
Speak, ease the doubt that at my heart doth ache—
Say that the hour is merciful and true,
And the stern past a weary, long mistake?"

One moment—just one moment did it seem—
He smiled upon me; then my hope was o'er.
But oh, thank God! if only in a dream
I have beheld my life's best friend once more.
—Quiver.

RECOVERING FROM A

Dreadful Fever!

IN VICKSBURG, MICH.

Hearing of DR. S. CLAY TODD, 43 Monroe Street, Room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich., I called on him in regard to my brother, Mr. Joel Shick, at Vicksburg, Mich. My brother had been sick four weeks with Brain Fever and had two of the best doctors in Vicksburg, and after doctoring him four weeks they said he was a hopeless case, and all of his friends would call to see him for the last time. But to our surprise Dr. Todd's medicines did just as he said they would; they helped my brother at once and he is fast recovering. I have been with my brother three weeks and he could not recognize me in all that time, and after taking Dr. Todd's medicines six hours he spoke my name the first time for three weeks, and he knows everyone now. Saturday night, December 27, I first gave Dr. Todd's medicines to my brother, and Tuesday night the 30th, he could get up in bed and feed himself with a spoon and hold a glass in his hand and drink—something he has not done since he was sick.

JOHN SHICK,
487 South Union Street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

December 30, 1890.

Catarrh, deafness; rheumatism, nervous debility, impotency and all diseases resulting from early indiscretions and excesses of manhood, all diseases of the urinary organs, partial paralysis, varicocele, ruptures, tumors, scrofula, old sores, dropsy, skin diseases, liver and kidney complaints, heart diseases, shortness of breath, back of head, small of back, etc., including 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 are you sleepless at night, with drowsiness and dullness during the day the nerve and brain fatigue may soon run into insanity 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 and purity of blood and health of body are soon restored.

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

DR. TODD compounds his prescriptions before each patient in his office.

DR. TODD'S office is at 43 Monroe street, room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

His medicines agree with the stomach and you can eat anything you choose.

He is in his office from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening, every day but Sunday.

Call, everybody. A friendly talk will cost you nothing.

Low charges, Rapid Cures.

FOR MANY YEARS DR. TODD HAS CURED CONSUMPTION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17, 1879.—For the benefit of those who think Consumption incurable, I will make a statement of my case: On the 19th of last March I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctors called it, Pleuro-Pneumonia. 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 as counsel. For about three weeks 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 to I which were greatly swelled. At this time my 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 doors 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 each day, neither cough nor spit. I have no pain and think my lung healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER,
229 W. Creigt ton 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 also to the effect that consumption can be permanently cured by Dr. S. Clay Todd.

People are going between here and Fort Wayne every day. Get some friend to call on Mr. Miller and learn the particulars of his cure.

It was the talk of the town for months.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Boots and Shoes

At No. 3 North Division St., Any Afternoon and Evening,

Commencing Friday, Jan. 16.

LUCKY HALL, AUCTIONEER.

Before moving in my new store, No. 30 Monroe Street, I am bound to close out this stock, and will sell at private sale as well as auction.

J. D. McDONALD,
NO. 3 NORTH DIVISION STREET.

A WORD ABOUT TEA!

ONE of the comforts and luxuries of life is GOOD TEA! Bad Tea—tasteless, trashy tea—is an abomination in the mouths of the people. Why use bad tea when good is to be had? To be good tea must be rich, flowery and aromatic in flavor—it must be more—it must be NECTAR. That is precisely what THEA NECTAR is. It is all that, and better still, it is notably suitable to all tastes and is becoming the standard tea of this country. Don't you know that after drinking tea there is often a bitter, musty taste left in the mouth? That is because the tea wasn't what it should have been. THEA NECTAR is the pure Chinese beverage. It is rich in flavor, delicious in the cup and will not disappoint you. The GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO. is the sole importer of THEA NECTAR and it can only be had at their store. Try a pound of Thea Nectar and if it don't suit return it and receive your money. Can any thing be fairer than this?

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

109 MONROE STREET.

A. L. LIVINGSTON,
Founder of the Popular Priced Restaurant, Proprietor of

Livingston Hotel

AND RESTAURANT.
51 AND 53 LYON ST.
(Established 1884.)
RATES $1.00 AND $1.25 PER DAY.

Only 15 Cent Restaurant in the City.

Seating Capacity, 150. Hotel capacity, 75 rooms newly refitted and furnished throughout. Nice place for Ladies.
OPEN ALL NIGHT. TELEPHONE 776.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOOD GRACIOUS, NO!

We haven't the "Grace," but we have

EMMA!

(Who is Grace's Sister)

JACKSON HILL COAL!

And you can bet (and safely, too) that is equal, or better. Try it and be convinced.

A. B. KNOWLSON

Main Office, 25 Pearl Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Try our Jackson Hill coal taken from "Grace" mine. Can be successfully burned in ordinary wood stoves, grates, fire places and cooking stoves. 25 cents cheaper than any other fuel in the market.

S. P. BENNETT FUEL AND ICE CO.,
66 PEARL STREET,
Corner of Fulton and Calder. Corner of Ninth avenue and D. L. & N.

DON'T READ THIS!

If you do, you will go to Dr. Boughner's 101 Monroe street and get those teeth attended to. Have you seen those elegant gold crowns for only $5. The chance lasts only 30 days.

DR. BOUGHNER DENTIST,
101 Monroe street. Up stairs.

C. W. PRINDLE, M. D.,
OFFICE, 8 CANAL ST.,
Room 1, over West & Felt's Drug Store
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Residence, 215 Terrace ave.
Residence Telephone No. 1167.
Office Telephone 760, West's Drug Store
Office Hours—10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 evenings.

FINE GOLD FILLINGS

IS DR. HOORMAN'S SPECIALTY.

He has the Gold Medal awarded for making best gold fillings in the class he graduated in.

Office 136½ Monroe Street. Phone 834.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARTMAN'S HALL.

LECTURE COURSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1891.

The Grand Rapids Favorite and Master of the Lecture Platform.

Jahu Dewitt Miller.

Energetic, Versatile, Humorous and Practical. No Words or Language can do him justice.

Mr. Miller's Subject will be

"Our Country's Possibilities and Perils."

Admission.....50 Cents.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Brady & Garwood.....Lessees, and M'g'rs
G. H. Garwood.....Manager.
T. P. Hickey, Resident Manager and Treasurer.

January 27 to 31.

ROMANTIC! HISTORICAL! PANTOMIMIC!
PURE! CHASTE! BEAUTIFUL!
SPECTACULAR! DRILLS! POSES!
TABLEUX! STATUARY! DANCES!

BEN HUR—BEN HUR—BEN HUR—BEN HUR

BEN HUR!

BEN HUR—BEN HUR—BEN HUR—BEN HUR

54 Drops!—191 Characters! 2,600 Square Feet of Unsurpassed Scenery! "Chariot Race!" "The Contest!" Gen. Lew Wallace's Great Novel in Tableaux! Gorgeous Scenery!

:P:O:P:U:L:A:R—:P:R:I:C:E:S:

LYCEUM THEATER.

JOHN B. HUGHES & Co.....Proprietors
WM. EDINGS.....Manager.
J. H. ALLIGEN.....Business Manager

ONE WEEK! Commencing MONDAY, JANUARY 19, '91.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

LITTLETRIXIE

The Brightest Farce Comedy ever produced, with a company of comedians, headed by

MAY SMITH ROBBINS!

PRICES, 10, 20, 30 AND 50 CENTS!

Box Office Now Open.

SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE.

Wm. B. SMITH.....Proprietor and Manager.
Jas. McQuisk.....Stage Manager.
O. W. Wilkinson.....Musical Director.

JAN. 19 THIS WEEK JAN. 24

AKIMOTO'S JAPANESE TROUPE!

A Whole Show in One.

EXCENTRIC DANCES: SENSATIONAL JUGGLER!

A BEVY OF BEAUTIES!

COME EVERYBODY! FUN FOR ALL!

Immense Week of Fun, Closing with a Comic Trick Pantomime,

FLIP-FLAP-FLOP

Matinees—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

Prices.....Evening.....15, 25 and 35 cents.
Matinee.....10, 15 and 25 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

A Radical Orthodox Believer.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—For some time past I have read with more or less interest the matter published in the "People's Column" of your very excellent paper, and I trust you will not consider me in the light of an intruder if I venture to express a few of my own thoughts through the same medium

It has ever seemed strange to me that a mind that is fully developed can believe that God is a myth; yet it is certain that some of the writers in the last few issues of the Morning Press are actually advocating this idea. Perhaps it will not be amiss to inquire as to why—for what purpose—do these authors force the accursed products of their imbecile brains upon the intelligent, religiously inclined public of this beautiful little city of Grand Rapids? Can it be possible that they imagine themselves capable of overthrowing by force of their puny minds and feeble pens the Christian structures that are visible all around us, and that mark the way—the only way—to unalloyed happiness and pure delights? As we might they attempt to remove the Alps into the Atlantic ocean by the utterance of a word, or to extinguish the light of the stars by the exhalation of a breath. The child in its mother's arms is more powerful to accomplish its purpose than are these. But the infidel may question the right of the Christian to assert that his mind is more enlightened than that of his agnostic brother and may demand for the proofs in the case; so here they are:

All admit that it should be the aim of every human being to so order his life that from it may result the greatest good to his fellow men, and the greatest blessings to himself. The mind that understands this point and seeks to carry out its behests is certainly less fully developed, less strong, less active, less alive than the brain that is capable of and does comprehend this fact. We think that no one will have the hardihood to assert that the life of the Christian is so far as it touches upon the realm of kindness of heart, charity, love and purity is not far in advance of that of the atheist. There is nothing like faith in the overruling providence of an all wise, all loving father, to give strength to the heart and life to a tempest tossed child of earth. The writer has himself been in positions in life where, had he not kept constantly in view of the Infinite shepherd's hand he must inevitably have been lost, even in a physical sense. To be sure there are some questions pertaining to theology that it is generally accepted, which we cannot answer, but because one cannot understand the mode of construction of some beautiful building or statuary which he beholds, is no reason that he should doubt the existence of such works of art when he beholds them with his own eyes. It certainly is not to be supposed that a finite being can grasp and fathom the workings of an infinite mind, no more than a child can reason out the whys and wherefores of the acts of its earthly parents. The Bible says that "The fool has said in his heart that there is no God." Yes, no one else ever said so. The greatest scientists, the greatest musicians, the greatest astronomers, the greatest intellects of all ages have admitted that there is, there must be a God, and today the "wise men" are not only coming from the east "to worship and present their gifts to the Savior of the world" but they are coming as well from the north and the south, and the west, from all over the world to accept Him as their savior, and to welcome him into their hearts and life proclaiming Him "Lord of Lords and King of All!" And may we not hope that ere long the glorious light of life will cause to germinate in every heart the seeds of truth, and that there may spring up therein and grow, and bring forth their sweet fruitage, glowing deeds and christian service. Yours in christian work.

C. J. BUDLONG.

Agrees With Mrs. Hinckley.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—I would like to say a few words to Mrs. Hinckley. Her criticism of me reminds me of a little story: A jury had been out all night and failed to agree; they stood eleven to one. The judge called them in and again laid down the law to them and said "that any man who was so thick-headed that he would stand out against 11 on a case that was so clear was unfit for a juryman." "May it please your honor," said the one man, "I am the only man of the 12 that agrees with the court."

Now, really, Mrs. Hinckley, you are the only one with whom I agree. I was trying to build a foundation under your higher thoughts. There had been an action brought against God, of trespass on the case, and damage claimed. While you were defending God I was making an offer on the damage claim, showing that God was a necessity, and if there was no God the belief in one, even, was a benefit to the masses of the people.

I am not surprised that you misunderstand me when I look at the mistakes somebody made in my last communication. I will re-write a portion that had the most mistakes and if you are kind enough to read it again I think you will find a different meaning than you put to it. I am sorry that the points made are so dull that I have to explain them. Please connect the following with the others:

Who is there that has not seen a little girl playing with her doll—talking to it, kissing and talking to it as if it were alive and could understand; her heart is full of love, and it bubbles forth like water from a spring. Then comes a rude boy who is studying science; and tells her it isn't real like a dog, or a goat and wrings its neck, pulls off its arms and laughs at her tears. Later in life she may have trouble, losing relatives and friends or removed from them, yet she has one friend left—her belief in God. Morning and evening she kneels and tells her trouble, trials and temptations, asks him to care for her and help her do right, and while she prays her face loses the careworn expression and wiping the tears from her eyes.

I was only trying to illustrate the condition of man; a poor woman, and the meditation of a pure mind to bow before God, and the dying condition of one who believed in no God and without friends.

J. CIRCUMS GUNN.

A—Avan Apostle.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—Of all the great religious sermons which have appeared in the "People's Column" the one of last Saturday, headed: "To David—The God of the Bible as read from the Qabbala," and signed by the letter A——, is the greatest, and "takes the cake" It is the chieftain of the whole bundle Anybody who has the stomachache, and blues, and reads that article, is sure to get rid of his pain and misery.

Now compare it with Mrs. Hinkley's parable. What a beauty! Give us more parables like that, Mrs. Hinkley, for such are good—and anything good we appreciate.

But, Mr. Letter A——, your "Let us make man in our image—and man did as he saw his father do," is first-rate, and may do well enough in a Bible, such as it is, but it doesn't belong in a daily paper like the MORNING PRESS.

I will make a suggestion to the pastors of this city who hold gatherings every Monday. Will these gentlemen of leisure and pleasure take the trouble to find out Mr. A——, be full name, and have him for an additional apostle in the New Testament? They must put him in the first row—for he is way ahead of Paul, the saint.

G. H. C.

Misrepresented Again.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS:—Once more I am reminded that everything has its use, for surely the large audience made up largely of inquirers into the philosophy of spiritualism, who listened with such interest, to the eloquent lecture at Elks' hall Sunday night, upon reading the report of the same as it appeared in your column, can but think that if the report is a sample of the way spiritualistic lectures have been reported in the past that it is no wonder that spiritualism is so little understood and so often misrepresented. The extreme unfairness and gross mistakes cannot fail to elicit the sympathy of that intellectual audience, the fact that our speakers have been thus misrepresented all along the line. So unconsciously and unintentionally our reporter is doing us a great amount of good. We extend to him thanks, and invite the public to come and judge for themselves.

EFFIE F. JOSSELYN.

Jesus and Napoleon.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—The principle of love will certainly in time redeem the world; but the undeveloped condition of human kind has made the personification of this principle a necessity, in the past, and it still is in the present to Mrs. A. C. S. and very many like her who

"All hail the power of Jesus name!"

H. W. BOOZER.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER PLANT.

Twenty Dollars Purchased an Office and Good Will in Wyoming.

"Bought a newspaper for $20?" "Yes, sir, I did." replied a tall, lame man with a G. A. R. button. "Young Smidgely went out to Nebraska in 1877, about the time Bill Nye started his Boomerang in Laramie, Wy., and bought out the Long Tree Courier, good will, office furniture, plant and everything, for $20. He sold the same paper in two years for $6,250."

"Great financier?"

"Yes; a judicious combination of financial and journalistic instinct. Smidgely arrived in Long Tree with only $25, and put up at a hotel where the two men—or rather boys—who owned the paper boarded. One of them was a printer—the younger one; the other was a stock man up on the Long river who didn't know an ear mark from a tripenny lath nail. The price asked for The Courier was $1,400. Smidgely looked the office over, said he'd take it, paid the boys $20 down, pulled off his coat and went to work. Twenty days of course a mortgage on the outfit. I never saw a country paper in that state without one. One note of $700 was due the next week. Smidgely got out a rattling good paper—it was a weekly. The first issue showed up signs of improvement, and then he went down and introduced himself to the county treasurer.

Before he left he got that official to promise to use his influence with the county commissioners in getting the tax list to publish, and finally succeeded in borrowing $800 on the promise of a good bonus on the tax list fat. The list came to $1,100, all clear money by the way, and then Smidgely got the county commissioners to publish the official proceedings of the board—something that had never been done before—and this at 40 cents an inch, he fatted up to be worth at least $50 a week—all net gain. The whole town fell dead in love with Smidgely, advertising rolled in, they elected him justice of the peace, sent him to the legislature and boomed him for all there was in sight. Well, when the man came along, as I said, Smidgely sold out for $6,250, went to Denver and sunk the whole in some mining speculation. Every word of this story is true, and it shows the possibilities which are always looming up in young states for young, enterprising men."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Much Virtue in Gulf Water.

Probably you never heard of it before, but the water of the Gulf stream is confidently believed by certain old people on Staten Island to be a sovereign remedy for disorders of the stomach. They drink half a glassful after each meal, smack their lips, and in about three days they get well. So they say. So pilots and other seafaring men who get out to the Gulf stream are frequently importuned to bring in jugs of the gulf water for the invalids. There is a saloon keeper down there whose faith in this sort of thing is unlimited, and he has been accosting for about three years a certain pilot of his acquaintance to bring him some of the water. But the pilot always forgot.

The other day, however, he tickled the old man almost to death by bringing three jugs full of the precious liquid. The saloon keeper began to brace up at once, and three days later he chased the pilot half way around the island to overwhelm him with gratitude.

"So it did you good, did it?" says the pilot.

"Good?" says the old man. "Why, bless you, my boy, it has added ten years to my life. I feel like a youngster again. I'll bet I can beat you in a foot race right here."

And the pilot did not smile nor jibe nor jeer. But when the flood tide had been running about an hour that evening he went softly down to the end of Stapleton pier, drew out a tin bucket and dipped up about a gallon of the limpid stream. And the next morning the saloon keeper was overjoyed to get two more jugs of Gulf stream water from his thoughtful friend.

"It's kind of a shabby trick," says the pilot apologetically, "but as long as there are buckets handy around Stapleton I guess Uncle Josh needn't go without Gulf stream water."—New York Herald.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Thum Bros.

A LOST BATTLE.

As they had been fighting for two days and had passed the preceding night with their knapsacks on their backs beneath the drenching rain, the soldiers were exhausted. Nevertheless, for three mortal hours they had been kept waiting, with grounded arms, in the puddles of the highways and the mud of the sodden fields.

Overcome with fatigue and loss of sleep, their uniforms heavy with water, they huddled together to keep warm, to sustain themselves. There were some who slept as they stood leaning on their neighbor's knapsacks, and weariness and privation were best pictured on those unbent faces abandoned to slumber. Rain, mud, no fire, no soup, a black and threatening sky, and the enemy on all sides. It was wretched.

What were they doing there? What was taking place?

The cannon, their muzzles pointed toward the woods, had the air of watching something. The musketry volleys crackled briefly at the horizon. Everything seemed ready for an attack. Why did they not attack? For what were they waiting?

They were waiting for orders, and the headquarters did not send them.

The headquarters, however, were not far distant. They were at a handsome chateau in the style of Louis XIII, the red bricks of which, washed by the rain, glistened on the hillside among the trees. It was truly a princely dwelling, and well worthy of bearing the banner of a marshal of France. Behind a great ditch and a stone railing which separated them from the highway the grassplats ran straight up to the steps of the mansion, even and green, and bordered with vases of flowers.

On the other side, the private side of the chateau, the hedge was full of luminous gaps; the pond in which swans were swimming stretched out like a mirror; and beneath the pagoda shaped roof of an immense aviary, sending forth shrill cries into the foliage, peacocks and golden pheasants beat their wings and spread their tails.

Although the proprietors had departed, nothing there indicated the recklessness, the overwhelming desolation of war. The oriflamme of the chief of the army had preserved everything, even to the meanest flowers of the grass plats, and it was something impressive to find so near the field of battle the opulent calmness which arises from orderly arrangements, from straight rows of trees and from the silent depths of avenues.

The rain, which filled the highways with such wretched mud and plowed such deep furrows, was there but an elegant, aristocratic shower, brightening the red bricks and the green of the grass plats, adding gloss to the leaves of the orange trees and the white plumage of the swans. Everything shone—everything was still. Verily, without the flag which was flying from the peak of the roof, without the two soldiers on guard before the grating, never could one have believed it the military headquarters.

The horses were reposing in the stables. Here and there one met grooms, orderlies in undress uniform lounging in the vicinity of the kitchens, or some gardener in red pantaloons tranquilly drawing his rake through the gravel of the principal walks.

The dining hall, the windows of which opened upon the steps, displaying a table half cleared away, uncorked bottles, sealed and empty drinking vessels, and a swing van on the rumpled cloth—all the fag end of a dinner deserted by the guests. In an adjoining apartment was heard the sound of voices, of clinking, of rolling billiard balls, of clinking glasses. The marshal was playing his game, and that was why the army was awaiting orders. When the marshal had once commenced his game the heavens might fall, but nothing on earth could prevent him from finishing it.

Billiards!

Among the rows this great warrior's weakness. He stood there, as grave as in battle, in full uniform, his breast covered with decorations, his eyes sparkling and his eyeballs inflamed by the chance the game and his potations. His aide-de-camp surrounded him, eager and respectful, uttering exclamations of admiration at each of his shots. When the marshal made a point they all congratulated themselves toward the marker. When the marshal was thirsty they all wished to prepare his grog. Twas a crush of epaulets and plumes, a clash of crosses and metal tipped shoulder knots, and the sight of all the agreeable smiles, the fawning, courtier like reverences of so much embroidery and so many new uniforms in that lofty oak wainscoted hall, looking out upon parks and courts of honor, recalled the autumns of Compiegne and contrasted strangely with the weather stained overcoats vainly waiting along the highways and forming such somber groups beneath the rain.

The marshal's opponent was a captain on the staff, beloved, respected by his and light colored gloves, who was an expert at billiards and capable of vanquishing all the marshals in the world, but he knew how to keep at a respectful distance from his chief, and while he strove to win made it appear that he was beaten too easily. He was, as they say, an officer with a future before him.

It was truly an interesting game. The balls sped, kissed and crossed their courses. Suddenly a cannon flash shot across the sky and a hollow report made the windows rattle. The officers started and looked at each other uneasily. The marshal alone had seen nothing, had heard nothing. Bent over the billiard table he was combining a magnificent draw shot. Draw shots were his fad.

But another flash came, then another. The cannon reports multiplied. The aids-de-camp ran to the windows. Were the Prussians going to attack?

"Well, let them attack!" said the marshal, chalking his cue. "Your turn to play, captain."

The staff fluttered with admiration. Turenne asleep upon a gun carriage was nothing compared to this marshal, standing so calmly before the billiard table at the very moment of action. Meanwhile, the cannon rumbled. With the cannon shots were mingled the roar of the mitrailleuses and the roll of the platoon musketry. A red smoke, black at the edges, mounted from the extremity of the grass plats. All the lower part of the park was in flames. The frightened peacocks and pheasants clamored in the aviary. The Arab horses, scenting the powder, pranced in the stables. The headquarters commenced to grow excited. Dispatch followed dispatch. Couriers arrived in hot haste. They demanded the marshal.

The marshal was inaccessible. Nothing could prevent him from finishing the game.

"Your turn to play, captain."

But the captain's mind was elsewhere. So much for being young! He became confused, forgot his caution, and made two shots which nearly gave his opponent the game. This time the marshal grew furious. Surprise and indignation burst forth on his manly visage. Just at that moment Turenne came into the court yard at a terrible pace and dropped dead. And aid-de-camp covered with mud forced the guard and leaped up the steps at a bound. "Marshal! Marshal!" he shouted. He spoke with a rough reception. Swilling with rage and purple in the face the marshal appeared at the window, his billiard cue in his hand.

"What is the matter?" he said. "What is it? Is there no sentinel on duty?"

"But, marshal—"

"Very good—presently. Let them await my orders!"

And he closed the window violently.

Let them await his orders.

They were doing that, the poor men. The wind drenched them and shot full in their faces. Whole battalions were exterminated, while others stood useless, their weapons in their hands, unable to comprehend the reason of their inactivity. Towns were being plundered, too. They were awaiting orders. But as one can die without orders, the men fell dead by hundreds, behind the bushes, in the ditches, before the silent grand chateau. Even when fallen shot tore them still, and from their gaping wounds the generous blood of France flowed noiselessly.

Above in the billiard hall things were coming to terribly close quarters, also. The marshal had resumed his advance, and the captain was retreating like a lion. "Seventeen? eighteen! nineteen!" Scarcely had they time to mark the points. The noise of the battle came nearer. The marshal, had but one more to make. Already bombs had reached the park and exploded over the pond. The mirrorlike surface was convulsed, and a terrified swan swam about in a whirlpool of bloody feathers. It was the last shot.

Then an oppressive silence. Nothing but the captain remained in the bedgeas, a confused roll at the base of the hillock and on the soaked highways something like the patter of a hurried flock of sheep. The army was in full flight, but the marshal had won his game.—Alphonse Daudet.

The Quaker Garb Has Had Its Day.

While the faith of the Quakers has undergone no radical change since the days of Mary Dyer, the peculiar garments and customs of the sect are rapidly disappearing. Here and there, it is true, one of the "old fashioned" Quakers is to be seen. When Jonathan Chace occupied a seat in the senate of the United States his coat was of the orthodox cut, and his correspondents could not please him better than by addressing him as plain Jonathan Chace. For he, with his plainly dressed wife, rather than display their coachman and horses of their Sunday rest, will frequently walk two miles and more to meeting and return by the same conveyance.

But the old time straight cut coats are fast passing out of sight and Jonathan Chace has discarded the drab, and his black coats, though of the Quaker cut, are of the very finest piece of broadcloth that the looms can weave. It is with regret that the public part with the quaint costume of the Friends, for when seen upon the street it formed a delicious picture. We may see something akin to it at the Shaker settlements if we take the trouble to visit them; but the costume which poor heroic Mary Dyer wore in her last journey is almost passed from the sight of men.—Boston Journal.

Ellen Terry's Childhood.

When Ellen Terry was a little girl about 11 years of age she belonged to Mrs. Charles Keane's company at the Princess'. She was one evening acting Puck in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and had to come up through the stage floor on a trap door, standing on a mushroom. The trap door was not too secure, and one of her feet was caught. She screamed with pain, and her sister Kate, then acting Titania, ran to her and threw her arms round her. Still the child continued to scream, and Mrs. Charles Kean thought she was wrong, came on the stage and struck with her heel for the trap door to be opened. The man naturally mistook the signal, and shut it tighter, and the child's screams redoubled. Mrs. Kean whispered to her:

"Be a brave girl, Nellie, and finish your part, and you shall play in 'King John.'"

The trap door was by this time opened, but the little girl's toe was broken. She finished her speech, however, though she fainted when she got off the stage. Later on she played the part of Prince Arthur.

Another time, in the same company, she had to play one of the angels in "Catherine of Arragon's Vision." To give the appearance of distance the largest angel came first, and they graduated in size until the end, and Ellen Terry, being the smallest actress, was placed at the top of the row. Whether the height she was from the ground made her sick or not I know not, but she evinced her feelings in the most tangible manner, proving most unpleasantly to the other "angels" beneath her (who remonstrated with her afterward) that, however spiritual her speech, however bright be, she was subject as any mortal to the ills that flesh is heir to.—London Tit-Bits.

The Chinese to Rule.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese are the coming people and that they will be the rulers of the world the moment a great general or lawgiver arises among them. For 800 years the Chinese have been ruled by "the simple method of having all the more active, capable and progressive minds shaved off by the Tartars." No one of more than average intelligence is permitted to exist, and the government is on one side an organized system of massacre. When Commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had beheaded 60,000 mean three years, his answer was, "Oh, surely more than that." Some day, however, a new Chinese Moses will arise and resist.

The people, who are quite fearless, will then, Lord Wolseley thinks, adopt the profession of arms, hurl themselves on Russia and sweep over her, India and the continent of Europe. The English, the Americans and the Australians will have to rally for a desperate conflict, probably in western Asia, which will be a veritable battle of Armageddon. Such prophecies are, of course, of small practical use, but we agree that a very little might set the Chinese moving, and that her millions, once let loose, could no more be stopped than a stream of lava. Lord Wolseley is all for keeping on good terms with the Chinese and so are we, but at the same time we do not forget that the Roman emperors who tried to conciliate the Goths fared no better than those who defied them.—Omaha World-Herald.

WOMEN are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the one remedy for their peculiar ailments. The man was Dr. Pierce.

The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"—the boon to delicate women. Why not round it? "One foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one two—but we doubt it. Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of it! Twelve hundred nine out of every ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them!

THE seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.

BEST photographs in the city at Sharpsteen's photograph gallery. Wonderly building. Take elevator.

OUR Friend is the best 5 cent cigar.

To Redeem Stock.

A representative of the MORNING PRESS examined a large quantity of suitings now going at $30 and $35, at Shattuck & Trobridge's, 24 Monroe street, that formerly sold at $45 and $50, and found them to be very remarkable bargains All these goods they want to sell now before their spring stock arrives. One of the largest and finest lines of trimmings ever shown in the city can be seen at the above place, and sold at popular prices.

JUST received, a new lot of ladies' Blarney gloves, in the city, for $1. All new shades, at Cole's, 130 Monroe.

New Route to Lowell.

The opening of the Lowell & Hastings railroad for passenger business, forms in connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad a new route between Grand Rapids and Lowell. Commencing January 19 trains will run as follows: Leave Grand Rapids Union station 7:25 a. m., 1:20 p. m., 6:25 p. m. Arrive Lowell 8:20 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 7:20 p. m. Close connections are made at Elmdale with trains leaving the depot at Lowell in business part of town. Rate one way 55 cents; round trip, $1.

GEO. DEHAVEN,
General Passenger Agent

Ladies!

Use Steketee's Positive Periodical Preparation. Highly recommended. Cures Why and consists of causes by non-appearance of monthly periods. The only reliable remedy known. For sale by all druggists. George N. Steketee. Sole Proprietor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HART'S Our Friend 5 cent cigar.

Fire Sale Still Continues Until All Goods Sold.

Trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets at one-half their actual cost, at 27 Canal street.

Ladies.

This is an actual clearance sale and you had better take advantage of the same. Untrimmed beaver and felt hats for children's hats and bonnets for adults for 50 and 75 cents each, and the best for 75 cents. Come and convince yourself of the above facts.

ALL our fur gloves at cost.
COLE'S GLOVE STORE.

Two and a Half.

Steketee's Neuralgia Drops are put up in bottles equal to two and a half of 50c bottles, for $1 For sale by all druggists.

LIFE size portraits at low prices at Sharpsteen's gallery. Wonderly building. Take elevator.

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration, Bile, Sick Vitus' dance, neuralgia, hysteria, headache, hot flushes, nervous dyspepsia, confusion, are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Trial bottles and fine nerve book free at Wyllie's and E. R. Wilson's, or address Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

WE show proofs and allow a rebating on our $2 cabinets. Wykes, 35 Monroe

LONG Havana 5 cent cigar Our Friend

BIG bargains in winter gloves at Cole's all next week 130 Monroe.

For this week only at the old stand, 75 Monroe street. Corl, Knott & Co., will sell everything in the line of millinery at 1-3 off. After Jan. 26 they will be in their new building 20 and 22 North Division street.

WIT AND WISDOM.

COME in early and select a dress pattern from those lovely new Ginghams, which will be opened Monday, January 19. Remember we are showing styles not to be found elsewhere.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.

NEW stock of Ginghams at Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co's.

SPECIAL Hanging lamp sale at Graham's.

GET our price on those new Ginghams shown in our show window.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.

MONDAY, January 19, we shall open a new stock of French and domestic Ginghams and Toile du Nords. Entirely new styles and exclusive patterns. Step in and see them.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.

TWENTY per cent discount on hanging lamps at Graham's.

LOOK at Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s center show window, and see some of the many new styles of ginghams.

ALL new patterns of Ginghams at Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s.

FOR one week only you can buy a hanging lamp at 20 per cent discount. Call early for we have a good assortment. W. S. & E. P. GRAHAM,
1 South Division street.

OUR stock of wash dress goods has never been so complete as at present. This week we will open some select new styles. Step in and see them.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.

Remarkable Rescue.

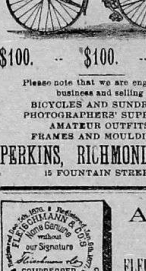
Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her that she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle, and to her delight found herself much relieved from first dose. She continued its use, and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Ten cent trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Thum Bros. Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

ALL kinds of winter gloves at reduced prices at Cole's all next week.

TEN TREATMENTS FREE

By ELECTRO-OZONE, on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock. Or an examination by A. S. Leavitt, M. D., a graduate of Queen's University and a successful Specialist, and Ten Trial Treatments sent free to any one, office hours if taken before January 25th for Two Dollars. We will treat any person whom we believe to be curable under a written agreement for a reasonable price to be paid after the cure is effected. All we ask is a written agreement that will admit of no quibbling on either side, and satisfactory security that the money will be paid after the cure is effected. But in case the cure is not effected as agreed upon and specified in the written contract, it will not cost the patient a cent either for medicines or services. There are a number of doctors that advertise no pay for services until cured, or no fee until cured, but such others are simply a trick to get a big price for cheap and worthless medicines. There is but one doctor living, so far as we know, that will guarantee to cure and wait until the cure is effected before asking or receiving his pay, and he does not undertake to cure any case for less than $100, and up to $5,000. We will undertake and guarantee to cure cases for a reasonable fee. Therefore if you believe yourself incurable come and see us, and if we believe we can cure you we will either treat you by the month for a small price to be paid monthly, or for a stipulated sum, under written contract to be paid after, and not until after, the cure is effected. We will not accept money from the incurable. Such persons will be treated free. All are invited to call on Tuesday or Friday evenings and be treated free, or to see others treated, by the Big Electro-Ozone Machine, at Rooms 9, 10 and 11, The Hermitage, Grand Rapids.

THIS IS NO. 1
WATCH THIS SPACE FOR CUT NO. 2.
The Eclipse Bicycle.



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OUR LABEL
COMPRESSED YEAST.
See Our Yellow Label on Each Cake.
Owing to the many worthless imitations of our COMPRESSED YEAST, which are now flooding the market we call our patrons attention to our
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GRAND SUCCESS
All Diseases of Men CURED
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By Dr S. CLAY TODD, Room 4, Immen Block, 43 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Consultations free and strictly confidential, from 9 in the morning to 7 at night, every day but Sundays.
No nervines. They hurt the head
Keep your head clear
No Mechanical Treatment
No unnecessary surgical operations
Keep whole, you will live longer and be happier. Make one call if possible.

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 25 CENTS
SILVER FILLING for 50 CENTS.
GOLD FILLING for $1.00 and Upwards.
A Full Upper or Lower Set of the BEST TEETH for $7.50;
Teeth Filled or Extracted Without Pain by Using a Pain Obtunder.
VITALIZED AIR ADMINISTERED.
Rooms 37, 38 and 39 Wonderly Block, 23 Monroe Street.
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Why Are we Sick?
Call on Dr. S. Clay Todd for the particulars.

Tay Sachs Cures Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Impotency, Nervous Wakefulness, Nervous Fits, Nervous Tremblings, Nervous Palpitations, Nervous Fevers, Nervous Fatigue, Nervous Dizziness, Nervous Pains, Nervous Stiffness, Nervous Sores, Nervous Ulcers, Nervous Eruptions, Nervous Tetter, Nervous Tumors, Nervous Cancers, Nervous Boils, Nervous Carbuncles, Nervous Blotches, Nervous Spots, Nervous Spots on the Face, Nervous Pimples on the Face, Nervous Blackness, Nervous Paralysis, Nervous Sciatica, Nervous Rheumatism, Nervous Lameness, Nervous Dropsy, Nervous Gravel, Nervous Stone in the Bladder, Nervous Diabetes, Nervous Bright's Disease, Nervous Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Nervous Diseases of the Bowels, Nervous Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Diseases of the Liver, Nervous Diseases of the Lungs, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Nervous Diseases of the Blood, Nervous Diseases of the Skin, Nervous Diseases of the Eyes, Nervous Diseases of the Ears, Nervous Diseases of the Nerves, Nervous Diseases of the Brain, Nervous Diseases of the Spine, Nervous Diseases of the Back, Nervous Diseases of the Head, Nervous Diseases of the Feet, Nervous Diseases of the Hands, Nervous Diseases of the Stomach, Nervous Diseases of the Throat, Nervous Diseases of the Nose, Nervous Diseases of the Tongue, Nervous Diseases of the Teeth, Nervous Diseases of the Gums, Nervous Diseases of the Lips, Nervous Diseases of the Chest, Nervous Diseases of the Arms, Nervous Diseases of the Legs, Nervous Diseases of the Joints, Nervous Diseases of the Muscles, Nervous Diseases of the Nerves

Wind and Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—For lower Michigan: Fair weather; light local snows in northern portion; westerly winds; warmer in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

John L. Sullivan visited North Park yesterday.

Jacob Barr of Grand Haven was in the city yesterday.

Judge Burlingame expects to be able to sit for a short session of the Superior court this morning.

Will C. Graves, Lansing representative of the Detroit Tribune, called on friends in this city yesterday.

Miss Uhl has issued invitations for a dancing party at her home, 211 Fountain street, February 2.

The Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial society will hold its annual meeting this afternoon.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers will give a hop at their hall this evening.

The Owashtanong chess club will hold a meeting Friday evening when the first games of the series will be played.

The Old National bank held its election of officers yesterday, the old officers being chosen again for the ensuing year.

Franklin lodge No. 151, A. O. U. W., will give a porto rico hop Thursday evening at the K. of P. hall, 617 South Division street.

John Fairfield, the well known attorney, will remove his family to Nashville, Tenn., and make that city his future home.

Members of the Grand Rapids Guard have issued invitations for a complimentary party to take place at their armory next Monday evening.

Julia Harrington, well known as head waitress of the Morton house dining room, is suffering from a cancer back of the eye and her recovery is doubtful.

Charley, a 13-year-old son of Patrolman Price, fell from the roof of his father's house on Plainfield avenue yesterday afternoon and was seriously injured.

Cæsilus Hatfield, son of Dr. Hatfield of Madison avenue, accidently shot himself in the foot while hunting last Saturday. The wound is quite serious but not dangerous.

Fred S. Isham, formerly of New York has taken the clerkship of one of the senate committees of the state legislature and will be the Lansing correspondent of the Democrat.

Mrs. C. C Hildreth, wife of the undertaker of Grandville, died yesterday morning. Mrs. Hildreth is an old resident of the county and her death will be mourned by a host of loving friends.

The following furniture buyers arrived in the city yesterday: T. M. Whitden, Boston; M. Scarritt, St. Louis; D. Ward and Robert Henshaw, Cincinnati; F. W. Heyn, Albuquerque, N. M.

The D., G. H. & M. railway is doing an immense freight business from Grand Haven. The steamers from Milwaukee are bringing hundreds of car loads of freight across the lake every day.

James Kew, the man charged with selling stolen goods, was arrested early this morning at the request of Prosecuting Attorney McKnight, who thinks Kew's bondsmen not responsible.

Confession of proof in the divorce proceedings of Louie E. Preston against Heman Preston were entered yesterday by order of Judge Grove and an order of reference and affidavit of regularity filed.

Wm. Kortlander of the firm of Kortlander & Murphy leaves in a few days on a business trip through the South, and before return will visit Maysville, Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and other southern points.

The cases of contagion reported yesterday are as follows: Bertha and Edward Van Cee, corner Packard and Lake avenues, scarlet fever; Edward Thompson, 9 Cass street, scarlatina, and Lemyra Penn-ll, 647 South Division street, diphtheria.

John Glen, arrested at Police headquarters for being drunk, is not the Glen wanted for non-support, as stated at the time of the arrest. The difficulty regarding the money has been satisfactorily adjusted and the charge of drunk was nolle pros'd in Police court yesterday.

H. P. Churchill, formerly well known in this city as part owner of the Daily Democrat, is vice president of the American National bank of Kansas City which failed yesterday, and president of the Kansas City Savings bank, upon which a run was made by the depositors.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

Judge Holcomb's Report on Three of Your of Them.

County Agent Holcomb has his report in the case of Nell McMurray, E. Elliott, and Roy Hogle, three boys charged with burglarizing the school houses of the city, ready to submit to Judge Holmes. Mr. Holcomb was not prepared to give them for publication, but he intimated that in view of the fact that the boys are so near the age when he will have no control over them, that in his opinion that the state does not care to board them for one year, and that by an extension of time, the state will no doubt have ample opportunity to care for the boys unless they mend their ways. The other boy, Leonard McMurray, is somewhat younger than his companions, and the report in his case leaves the matter entirely in the hands of Judge Holmes as to what shall be done with the boy.

This report regarding Lillian Masstevens is also prepared and paints a horrible state of affairs. In substance it states that the girl has resorted to houses of ill-fame, that she has been an inmate of Emma Rogers' Kent street div, and the notorious "joint" run by Lou Anderson on Finney street. The report makes no suggestions as to the matter, but intimates that Adrian would make a much better home for Lillian than she now enjoys.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Ellen Ferris, living on North Lafayette street, has a son-in-law named James Lewis to whom she gave the power of attorney to mortgage some real estate she owned. Lewis mortgaged the property and put the money in his pocket, failing to turn it over to Mrs. Ferris, who thereupon had him arrested for embezzlement. Officer Pitkin found Lewis on Shepard street and brought him before Justice Westfall, who committed him to jail pending an examination, which will be held this morning.

A Wanderer From Saginaw

Alex. Lefevre, a man claiming Saginaw as his home, was picked up on the streets last night and sent to police headquarters for safe keeping. Lefevre claims he was in the grocery business at Saginaw, but financial reverses caused his failure. The authorities think the man mildly insane.

DR. PALIN, dentist, extracts teeth without pain. Wonderly block, Monroe St.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Little Trixie" was billed as a musical comedy, but it is more properly a musical farce, as there is no plot to the piece—merely a series of incidents on which are strung at intervals a lot of musical specialties, the whole story being told by one character in an interesting little scene in the second act. May Smith Robbins is a versatile comedienne and a talented character actress. She is also a clever dancer and has a pleasant voice. Her change from the romping "Trixie" to the Irish maid was remarkable, her pronunciation being as near perfect as possible. Charles Russell, as "Peter Persimmons," was a funny darkey and his topical songs and dances were received with loud outbursts of applause. Fred Robbins is an eccentric actor of considerable ability and the other members of the company are all good singers and dancers and present their parts very acceptably. The audience at the Lyceum last evening was quite large and the applause did credit to the number. "Little Trixie" is a hit and has started in for a good week's business.

John L. Sullivan, the "slugger," deigned to grace the city with his presence yesterday and brought with him his accomplished "bighead." He appeared last evening at Powers' opera house to a large audience in a fairly good Irish comedy drama. In the last act he appeared in a three round set to with Joseph Sullivan who seemed considerably disappointed the audience by his awkwardness. He made no attempt to please the audience either in his acting (?) or in the boxing. After the fall of Lannon he announced that the contest was over he turned to the audience as much as to say: "That's enough for a jay town." Sullivan was never cited for fame as an actor, his forte is either prize fighting or rolling logs.

There has been some confusion in regard to the date of the lecture of Jahn DeWitt Miller owing to the change of date some time ago, but it is officially announced here and now that Mr. Miller will positively appear on "Our Country's Possibilities and Perils," at Hartman's hall this evening. Of course there will be a large audience as it is one of the course entertainments, but tickets for this lecture, apart from the course coupons, will be sold at the box office today.

The feature of the performance at Smith's opera house this week is the wonderful gymnastic work of the Royal Japanese troupe, six in number. Their feats are something remarkable and although they held the stage nearly an hour the audience last evening appluded each act fairly and apparently were not weary with the prolonged performance. There are several other excellent features and some clever little comedies by the company.

The spectacular pantomime "Ben Hur" will be presented by local talent in connection with all the magical scenic effects at Powers' commencing next Tuesday evening and running the remainder of the week. Rehearsals are being held every afternoon and evening for the various dances.

A Sick Patrolman.

The condition of Patrolman McDonald was worse yesterday that his removal from police headquarters to the U. S. home was deemed a necessity. Mr. McDonnald was taken sick Friday evening and has been confined to the men's room at headquarters until he was removed yesterday.

Queer Things in the Dead Letter Office.

A bootblack's outfit, a wood saw, a hat box, a gold headed cane, snuff boxes, gold, silver and bronze medals, coins of all kinds, countries and ages are among the curiosities collected. The metal badge for a set of false teeth is one of the cases. It was unclaimed, and came to the dead letter office several years ago. A short time since an old gentleman who visited the museum recognized the metal as his former set of false teeth. He had sent them to a dentist, he said, for repairs, but lost sight of them entirely. As he had bought a new pair he said he had no use for the old ones, so they remain in the dead letter office.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Loud.

Tailor's Boy—Does Mr. Highstyle board here?

Woman—Yes, little boy.

Tailor's Boy—Well, here's a new pair of pants for him.

Woman—You can't leave those here, little boy. There's a very sick woman in the house, and we've got to be absolutely quiet.—Munsey's Weekly.

All Right.

"See heah, Cadley, did you call me a common ass?"

"No, Snobbutton, I said you was an uncommon ass."

"Aw, that's different. I cawn't stand having anybody call me common, y' know."—Epoch.

In 1755 a wave sixty feet high drowned 60,000 people at Lisbon, and in Scotland a boat on Loch Lomond was carried forty yards inland by a wave which was suddenly formed on the surface of the loch by the same cause.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

This list is furnished by Tuttle Bros', real estate office, over Arcade, Pearl street. Telephone 1365:

IN CITY.

Frank H. Graves to Oscar J. Mer-itt, e ½ lot 3 blk 2 and w ½ lot 40 Coit & Curtis Park plat, adm. to west front on w side East Bridge st., 55 feet e of College ave 10 000

Jan Bos to Thomas M. Peck, partlot 5 block 3, Hen nsen's add., near cor of Logan and Henry st. 1,500

Oscar J. Merritt to Frank H. Graves, e 110 feet lot 2 and lot 1, block 16 Ellsworth's add., being 110 feet front on w side of Logan st, and w cor. of Cherr. st (two houses)..... 7,000

Alexander Harrett to Ephan F. Mills, lot 43, block 1, Joost sub. 66 feet front on Jones ave., bet. Genesee and Hoyle streets 650

Egbertus H. Tenskinck to Jan T. Cotter, ins. ⅔ of lot 18 Trigeny's sub. 61 feet front n side Leonard st., 247 feet w of Alpine ave 950

A. C. Dorsey et al., to Fred M. Beers et al, lot 9, Fisher's sub., 50 feet front on w side Center st., 160 feet w of Wealthy ave 850

Benjamin S. Whitman to Anna G. Loomis part of lot 1 Hissel & Davis sub., house and lot n side E. Bridge st., 56 feet w of Brainard st 3,000

Clara Patterson to John A. B. Mead, und. ½ blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Kenwood add., addition located s e cor. of S. Division st. and Burton ave 500

IN COUNTY.

Florence J. Fuller to Mary R. Taylor, lot 88 Sweet and Smith's add., Lowell 500

Thomas Clark to James R. Duncan piece land n e cor. s e ¼ of Sec. 1, Wyoming 550

Marriage Licenses.

Number.	Age.
3879—Wilhelm Krull, Mellie Popka, city	26—28
3897—Allen B. Carscot, Lima, Ohio, Ella Amy, Caledonia, ...	21—22

EXPERT PICKPOCKETS.

LONDON SEEMS TO BE THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THEM.

There Are 100,000 in the Big City—Paris Has a Pretty Large Crowd of Them Also—They Belong to Clubs and Have Savings Banks of Their Own.

About a century ago Paris had only about fifty pickpockets; now the police reports show that their number has reached four thousand in the metropolis alone, and about ten thousand in the rest of France. These figures are nearly doubled at times of reviews, races, popular fêtes, and exhibitions by recruits from abroad. But, singularly enough, they all come or have been trained in Great Britain. England is the cradle and hothed of pickpockets. It is professed as firmly established as carpentering or bricklaying; it has its apprentices, graduates, professors, experts, and commercial agents. Novices are taught to distinguish a Frenchman from a German, a Russian from a Italian; they are made acquainted with the slight but all important differences in each nationality in the cut of the clothes, the place of the pockets, the mode of carrying jewelry, watches, purses, or loose cash.

When the pupils are supposed to have profited sufficiently by their education, they are dispatched at Christmas time to a certain suburb of London, where they are farmed out. The agent, who has come to select a trio, puts them through their paces, and if they acquit themselves creditably he engages them, gives them a month's board and special instructions, and takes them abroad to ply their trade under his management. As soon, however, as their personality has become inconveniently familiar to the police of the Continent, they are returned and exchanged for a fresh set, under the same conditions.

The community numbers 100,000 in London, including women and children; their headquarters are in the obscure streets about St. Giles, Whitechapel, the Minories and the low lying wharves of the Thames. It is there that they hold their meetings, organize their detachments, deliberate on future movements, have their savings banks and clubs, and settle on the way of assisting those of their pals who are ill, shadowed or in prison. They form a regular association, like the housebreakers and shoplifters, from whom, however, they are quite distinct.

AT WORK IN PARIS.

During their visits in Paris, although operating in common, they do not dwell together, but are scattered all over the city, meeting only to share the spoils at certain specified moments, in a park or borgne taverns and wine shops situated in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysees and the Grand Opera. The foreign, as well as the French, operators have their receiving houses, called in Paris meumers (millers), where they dispose of their gleanings, and it is a remarkable feature of these transactions that they are carried on on both sides with scrupulous fairness and honesty.

A shy and observant person might detect the pickpocket who shadows him with evil intent by the peculiar roving restlessness of the eye, of which even the most experienced ones cannot entirely rid themselves. The habit is contracted at the onset of their careers; imperative then, it becomes inveterate. The pickpocket embraces at a glance the particular article in a shop window calculated to attract the passerby, the conformation of the victim's pocket, the foot passengers around him and the quarter from which his bugbear, the "Bobby," is likely to appear. The English pickpocket rarely offers any opposition if caught in the act; he submits silently to be led off by his captor; only the women howl, thrash, sob, scratch and fight. It is the characteristic national coolness and lack of emotional irritability that contributes more than any physical aptitude to make the British pickpocket facile princeps in his art, and an object of envy and admiration to members of the professions in other countries.

THE FRENCH WAY.

In each country the profession retains its own particular methods. The Spaniard, like the South American, does not attempt to operate save in a tolerably thick crowd; the Italian works generally two together, and badly; the Russian is too precipitate; the Turk is fearless, awkward, audacious, and even in the clutches of the police, with one hand pinioned, attempts to steal with the other. The French make a specialty of "recognition," which is defined by one pal affecting to recognize in some innocent, rustic looking individual a relation or old friend, effusively falling on his or her neck; while the error is explained away and apologies offered the deed is done by an associate. The most dangerous of that species is the becotcuse, usually a young and very pretty girl, who rushes into the arms of a benevolent old man, kisses him on both cheeks and calls him "uncle," a relationship he will have good cause to remember, as it has cost him all his portable property.

The utter carelessness of the public facilitates the operations of the pickpockets to a degree which has often excited from them expressions of wilering contempt. To supplement the legend which bids people beware of them, the authorities would do well to affix a few simple rules, the observance of which would be an effective protection.—London Cor. New York Sun.

Increase in Imports.

The customs import lists show that import duty was paid on about $120,000,000 worth of cut diamonds in the last twenty-four years, of which $90,000,000 worth were imported during the last twelve years. In 1868 $1,000,000 worth were imported, and about $1,200,000 worth in 1867, but about $11,000,000 in 1888 and the same amount in 1889, or ten times as many in the latter year as twenty years previous.—Exchange.

How He Knew.

The Narrator—Yes, I journeyed for four days through an absolute wilderness, sparsely inhabited by benighted people.

The Doubter—How do you mean they were benighted?

The Narrator—Because in all that time I heard no one whistling "Annie Rooney."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Joe Jefferson is a slimly built man of medium size. His eyes are blue, his manner charming, and he is 60 years old. He takes a two hour nap every afternoon.

HOW "ZERO" WAS ADOPTED.

Fahrenheit Discovered, as He Thought, the Extreme of Cold and Named It.

"Zero" is the part of every thermometer that is most watched and dreaded by this changeable climate of ours. The word is from the Spanish, and means empty, hence nothing. It was first used on a thermometer in 1709 by a Prussian merchant named Fahrenheit.

From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only 19 years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year.

And that day was the coldest day that the oldest inhabitant could remember. Gabriel was the more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial.

He called this degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, or rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded one hundred and eightieth on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Time showed that the arrangement instead of being truly scientific was as arbitrary as the division of the Bible into verses and chapters; and these two points no more represented the real extremes of temperature than from "Dan to Beersheba" expressed the exact extremes of Palestine.

But Fahrenheit's thermometer had been widely adopted, with its inconvenient scale, and none thought of any better until his name became an authority, for Fahrenheit finally abandoned trade and gave himself up to science. Then habit made people cling to the established scale, as habit made the English cling to the old system of cumbrous fractional money.

The three countries which use Fahrenheit are England, Holland and America. Russia and Germany use Baumer's thermometer, in which the freezing point is counted 80 degs. above the freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so called because it makes the boiling point 100 degs. from freezing point.

On many accounts the centigrade system is the best, and the triumph of convenience will be attained when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put 100 or 1,000 degs. from it, but all the sub-divisions are fixed decimally.

If Fahrenheit had done this at first, or even if he had made it one of his many improvements after the public adopted his error, the best of opportunity, which was really his, would have secured to his invention the patronage of the world. —New York World.

Calling the Roster Roll.

It is the custom for the clerk calling the roll to prefix the word "Mister" to each name, but before he has gone far he begins to retrench his expense of vocal powers. This leads to some strange combinations of sound. In the beginning he calls "Mr. Abbott," "Mr. Adams," "Mr. Alderson," and a few more distinctly enough, but by the time he reaches the C's he begins to telescope the title, and calls "M'ster Cannon," "M'ster Carter," and so on, but the name has gone a little further he drops off some more, and it becomes "'ster Fitch," "'ster Flower," "'ster Gear," etc. This holds on pretty well into the H's, but at last the two words become one, and "Mr. Hopkins" and "Mr. Houk" sound like "Stropkins" and "Strouk." Down in the M's it undergoes another change. The sound of the "r" is lost, and "Mr. Mason," "Mr. McAdoo" and "Mr. Morrow" become "Stumason," "Stumacdoo" and "Stumorrow." This goes on through the O's and the P's, "Mr. Oates" being "Stoates" and "Mr. Peel" coming out "Stupheel." In the K's it shifts a little, and "Mr. Ray" becomes "Stray," while "Mr. Rife" is "Strife."—Washington Post.

THE FRENCH WAY.

Home of Adam and Eve.

The Chicago Tribune has a letter from the quill of a traveler whose rare good luck it is to leaf a little in the Garden of Eden—otherwise on the Seychelles islands, in the Indian ocean, 1,600 miles east of Aden and 1,000 from Zanzibar. It was "Chinese" Gordon who tried to prove these islands to be identical with Eden. The islands number 114. They were visited by coral insects and have the richest soil in the world, which grows per 100 feet high. The white beaches are the most beautiful on the round earth. No one need work, for the trees are constantly in fruit, and the many tinted fishes that sport in the crystal clear waters are as toothsome as they can be. Turtles abound. The people live to a great age. No hurricanes ever strike the islands. They constitute, indeed, an earthly paradise.

Mr. Powderly Is Fond of Flowers.

T. V. Powderly spends nearly as much time in his garden as he does at his desk. When he is not studying the labor problem he is studying the growth of his flowers. The only question that has an equal interest to Powderly is the question of food. He is exceedingly abstemious, and doubtless could give the fasting man who are coasting to the front now valuable points. Powderly never eats more than two light meals a day, and thinks that he can do with less.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

The new Croton aqueduct surpasses every other structure of the world. It is estimated that the new Croton aqueduct alone will be able to supply a population of 2,190,000 with an allowance of 150 gallons a day per head. With the addition of the old aqueduct and the Bronx river pipe line the total capacity of the city's water works will be 150 gallons a day per head for a population of 2,873,000.

Scotch Thrift.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman, making a tour around the city a short time since, were observed looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be after spending half a crown with the dear crayture, that we may look at her conveniently, and have a bit of chat wid her." "You extravagant dog," said Mr. Bull. "I'm sure one half of the money will be sufficient. But let us go in, by all means, she's a charming girl." "Ah, wait a wee," interposed Mr. McAndrew; "dinna ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally weel just to ask the bonnie lassie to gie us twa sixpences for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Toompson's house, and sic like. We're no hungry, and may get twa more the siller."—Birmingham Mercury.

A Monstrous Tide.

The Bay of Fundy forms a cul-de-sac at which the Atlantic ocean seems to have taken a special spite, and at regular intervals pours into it an enormous amount of water. Take the harbor of St. Johns as an illustration of what this mighty tide must be. In most parts of the world a tide of ten feet is considered something abnormal, but at St. Johns it rises twenty to twenty-four feet in good weather. In stormy weather the monotony is varied by the high water mark being pushed up even ten or fifteen feet higher.—St. Louis Republic.

The Victim.

He—Fanny Brown is engaged. Guess who to?

She—What! That stupid, snub nosed, common little creature! Who on earth is going to be such a fool enough to marry her?

He—Well—er—that ith—I am.—Life.

Notice to Owners of Horse Flesh.

Messrs. Crawford & Hallett, two thoroughly experienced horse shoers, have opened a shoeing shop at No. 118 South Division, corner Cherry street. They will give individual attention to horses to be shod, and do only first-class work, such as will build them up a large trade in the future, and conduct a business that horse owners will be pleased to patronize.

Notice.

Members of the Division No. 1, A. O. H., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Owen Lavin. Members will meet at Leonard avenue at 8 a. m. sharp, January 20.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Dr. S. Clay Todd to His Correspondents.

If you wish to have your letter answered immediately by Dr. Todd in person, enclose One Dollar to pay for the service. Consultations at his office free, or a charge for advice. Dr. Todd's medicines all cured. Office 43 Monroe street, room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich." Postoffice lock box 9.

MARKETS BY WIRE

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan 19.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

STOCKS—Stronger and higher.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Fours, 126; sixes, 110.

New York grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—WHEAT—Dull, lower; May, $1.08½@1.08¾; June, 1.14¾; July, 97½@97¾c; August, 94½@95c; September, 87½@88c.

CORN—Quiet; 54@½c lower. No. 2, 59¼@60½c; steamer mixed, 59½@60½c.

POTATOES—Easy. New mess, $11.50@11.75; old mess, $9.75@10.75; extra prime, $8.50@10.

LARD—Steady. Prime steam, nominal, $6.10.

BUTTER—Quiet, weak. Western dairy, 12@26c.

EGGS—Quiet, steady; 26½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The financial world is in a state of expectancy over the silver legislation. The free coinage bill out of the way, money would be easy, as there is plenty of it in the banks. Reports from England and Germany are favorable. Local money market steady. Clearances, $7,000,000. New York exchange firm, par to 25 premium.

LARD—Lower all selling interests were heavy, and under free selling prices ruled lower.

WHEAT—Cash, 84¾c; May, 93¼c; July, 89¾c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 47¾c January, 47¼c; May, 50⅝@50¾c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 32¾c; May, 34¾c.

PORK—Dull. Cash, and January, $10.00@12.50; May, $10.70.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—WHEAT—Cash, white, 91½c; cash, red, 91½c; January, 91½c; May, 93¾c.

CORN—No. 2, cash, 51c; May, 53c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 37½c; cash white, 47½c.

Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn 3,900 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—WHEAT—Steady; cash, 90c; May, 93½c.

CORN—Firm. Cash, May, 52c.

OATS—Cash and May, 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—Active; cash $4.37½c; February $4.40; March, $4.45.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Financial.

The bank clearings yesterday were $166,310.40; corresponding day one year ago $50,846.46. Balance yesterday $41,276.70, and one year ago $18,153.17. Money is easy at 7@8 per cent. New York exchange 10 per cent premium.

Grains and Produce.

Wheat will range from 92 to 90 cents. The dealings in produce is light, but prices are firm. The hay market presented a busy appearance yesterday and hay sold for $8 to $8.50 a ton. The feed market is unchanged in price. Very little is brought in of potatoes, and butter is quite as firm. The following are the ruling prices:

Wheat, per cent, 90@92c; corn, 47@50c; Hay, $8.00@9.00 a ton; straw, $5.50 a load. Feed sells for $22@23.

Corn meal, $25, bran, $19.

Produce—Potatoes, 50@55c; apples, $1.25@1.40 for fancy per bu; bagas, 35c; onions, 90@$1.00 bu; beans, $1.90@1.75; parsnips, 50c bu; cabbages, 50@75c a doz; beets, 35c; squashes, 1c lb; pumpkins, 90c a doz; vegetable oysters, 75c a doz; buckwheat flour brings $2.25 a hundred.

Fresh eggs—26c; butter, 16@18c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12@13c; chicken, 12½c.

Fresh meats—Pork, $4.25@4.50; mutton, $6.00@6.50; veal, $6.00@7.00; beef sides, $4.00 @5.00; hind quarters, $4.50@5.50; chickens, 10 @ 12½c; ducks, 12@14c; turkeys, 12@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Wood brings $2 to $2.25 for blocks.

Hides—Green, 6@5c; part cured, 4½@5c; cured hides, 5@5½c; calfskins green, 5@6c; calf skins cured, 6@7c; dry hides, 8@9c; dry calf, $1.50; deacon skins, 15@25c.

Prices to dealers for farm products etc., are quoted by the commission men as follows:

Potatoes sell at 50c for fresh eggs, 25c; butter 16c; beans, $2.00@2.10; apples sellat $4.50@5.00; onions sell at $1.00 per bu. Cranberries $10@12 bb. Popcorn, 3½@4c lb.

Oysters—Extra selects, 30c; primes 16c; solid, 27c per can; strights, 25c; stews, 20c; stands, $1.75.

Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Fancy Florida oranges sell at $3.25 @4.00; choice russets, $3.25. Messina oranges of high flavor, $3.00@3.50; laid glows, $3.00; lemons, choice, $3.25@3.50; extra fancy, $3.75 @4.00; Malaga grapes, $5.00@5.50; Malaga kegs, $3@2.25 bbl; peanuts, 6@8c lb; almonds, Ivica Jordan, 18c; fi b rts, 16c, pecans, 14@15c, mixed, 14@15c.

New figs, 17@18c; dates 8@10c; citron, 17@18c. Figs, 18c; 40@50c; 20@30c; dates, 8@10c; citrons, 17@19c; mixed nuts, 12@15c; filberts, 11@12c; peanuts, 8@10c; mixed, 14@16c; peanuts, more than at 8@9c.

Sugars.

The sugar market is a trifle firmer with prices ruling as follows: Granulated, 5¾c; extra dry, 5¼c; powdered, 6c; granulated, 6¼; standard A 5¼; extra white, 5¼; white, 5¼c.

Kerosene oil, for water white, 8½c; for Michigan Test, 8½c; gasoline, 10½c.

Salt in bulk, $1.00 per bbl; $1.05 per sack.

Wholesale dealers quote hams at 18.00@9.50; bacon, 8@8c; shoulders, 6@7c; dried beef, $9.00@8.50; mess pork, $11.00; shoulders, 6@6c; standard, 6c; extra, 6½c; 12.50; clear back, $12.00; mess beef, $7.00@7.50.

Grand Rapids Book Bindery.

29 Canal Street

First Class Blank Books and Fine Book Binding of Every Description.

TELEPHONE NO. 1263.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership known as Moulton & Rogers is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. L. V. Moulton continues the patent and expert business at the old office, rooms 3 and 4, and D. L. Rogers continues the law business, opening a new office in rooms 4 and 5. All in the Ledyard block, corner of Pearl and Ottawa streets.

L. V. MOULTON,
D. L. ROGERS.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Shall Fevers be Allowed to Run Their Course, Endangering the Lives of the Patient?

Or shall Fevers be cured immediately by Dr. S. Clay Todd, 43 Monroe street, Room 4, Grand-Rapids, Mich. Postoffice Lock Box 9?

One of the greatest follies taught at Medical Colleges is that a Fever must run its course and the patient recover by accident.

If a Fever must run its course why employ a physician?

If there is a Fever in your family do not risk a valuable life with a physician who is doing all he can!

While you or your darling wife are sick with a Fever your life is in danger. If your physician is doing all he can and can't get you well of the Fever immediately, what earthly use is he?

What is meant by a Fever running its course?

It means that the whole system must be overpowered with it and reaction take place. This is a dangerous risk to run and usually results fatally, and if the patient should accidentally recover he or she would be left with one or more chronic diseases as a legacy.

You are kindly told that your Fever caused the chronic diseases, but do not be deceived, the after complaints are caused by the medicines you took, unfortunately, to cure your Fever.

How shall you save yourselves from all these perils?

Employ a doctor: If you find you are not recovering as fast as you would like, or your wife or husband is not going to get able to sit up immediately, send some member of the family or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, 43 Monroe street, room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich., who for a very reasonable sum will furnish the medicines that will help you immediately and get you out of danger and well again.

Dr. Todd does not find it necessary to visit the fever patients, but gives the medicine on hearing a description of the sick one's condition. Dr. Todd has made a specialty of Fever cases given up by other physicians for sixteen years without seeing the patients, and during this time did not lose a case by death. Don't let your family lay and die with any Fever (Typhoid, Malarial, Spotted, Brain or any other), but visit Dr. S. Clay Todd with a description of the case and get the proper remedies for an immediate cure.

Typhoid Fevers CURED.

Given Up for Dying of Fever by Two of the Best Family Physicians in Grand Rapids.

My daughter Rose had a violent fever and was confined to her bed three weeks. During this time she was attended by two of the best physicians in this city, but they could not help her; one called it Lung Fever, the other said it was Malarial Fever, and she suffered dreadfully, but neither of them could get her able to sit up or help her in the least, and she was growing worse all the time. We had lost all hope in her case, and thought I would have to bury her. December 19, after my daughter had been confined to her bed three weeks, I called on Dr. S. Clay Todd and told him how my daughter was, and he said he could cure her and would have her sitting up tomorrow morning, and that the next day she should get up and be dressed, and did, and she has improved very fast ever since, and now has a grand appetite and seems to be enjoying herself.

After she had been taking Dr. Todd's medicines one day, one of the other physicians (old school) called and I told him that Dr. Todd said he would cure her in a few days. He replied, "You don't think Dr. S. Clay Todd can do more than God Almighty, do you?" Well, I replied, I don't know, but I am going to try him. The physician said he would like to see her in a week, but he never came back, but my daughter is well and she begins to look better with the second dose of Dr. Todd's medicines.

I would cheerfully recommend Dr. S. Clay Todd, 43 Monroe Street, Room 4, Grand Rapids, Mich., to those who are sick or have friends or relatives hopeless sick with fevers.

MRS. C. H. RULISON,
94 Lane Avenue.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. Todd did not visit this patient and does not find it necessary to visit fever patients but gives the medicine to Mrs. Rulison on hearing her description of her daughter's condition. Dr. Todd has made a specialty of fever cases given up by other physicians for sixteen years without seeing the patients, and during this time did not lose a case by death. Don't let your family lay and die with any fever (Typhoid, Malarial, Spotted or any other) but visit Dr. S. Clay Todd, with a description of the case, and get the proper remedies for an immediate cure.

LEONARD'S

Did you ever stop and think what nice and useful things you can buy for a few pennies, for 10, or even 5 cents at Leonard's? You can find on Our Bargain Counter, first floor, such wonders. We have only room to mention a few of the bargains, for 10 cents you can have your choice of

Large Glass Water Pitchers
Stone Jar Cuspidores.
Japanese Teapots.
Vinegar Bottles
Frying Pans.
Decorated China Fruit Plates
Large Glass Berry Bowls.
Nice Glass Butter Plates.
Good Coffee Pots.
China Gift Mugs.
Decorated Cups and Saucers
Japanese Bon Bon Boxes.

For 5 cents—

10-Inch Yellow Pie Plates
Nickel Napkin Rings.
Four Hole Mouse Traps.
Vinegar Bottles
White Bowls.
Decorated Fruit Saucers.
Decorated Tea Plates.
Egg Beaters.

Those open Salts for 2 cents and those Japanese Individual Butters for 2 cents are wonderful bargains.

For 3 cents—

Mouse Traps.
Tooth Pic. Holders
Shift Stakers.
Wire Glasses.
Baby Rattles
Pencil Boxes, etc., etc

H. LEONARD'S SONS & CO.
29 & 31 MONROE ST.

MONEY

To Loan on Real Estate in Sums of $100 and Upwards.

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.,
19-21 Fountain Street. Telephone 409.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Notices inserted in this column under classified heads for one cent per word for one day and one half cent per word for each subsequent insertion—payable in advance; no advertisements taken for less than 10 cents.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Immediately, vessel caulkers to work on steamer North Park. Apply to C. C. Comstock, 231 Canal street. 22

WANTED—Young man to travel, who has ability and knowledge of carpet and piano. Address or call at room 46 Wonderly building. 21

WANTED—Two dining room girls and chamber maid at Livingston's Hotel Lyon street. 21

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If sold within ten days best bargain for a home in the city: can be found at 418 Lyon street; all modern improvements. For full particulars inquire H. B. Hutton, 492 South Division street. Phone 746. 20

FOR SALE—The fourth, fifth and sixth floors of the new Botsford block, No. 30 and 32 North Division street will rent at very reasonable rents to proper tenants. Inquire of Geo. Knott & Co., 72 Monroe street, in new building after 1 p. m. tf

FOR SALE—10 acres, 14 miles from city with good housed 19 rooms, barn 20x40, three acres of orchard, fine well of soft water, three cisterns (house, two, barn). This is an elegant place for fruit and market gardening. Will take good smaller table home for any mechanic working in the city. Price only $1,350. Percy Snyder, 28 Canal street, room 15. tf

FOR SALE—Two story brick block on West Bridge street, Grand Rapids, Mich., cheap for other property I sold within 30 days. Inquire of A. A. Lord, 151 West Bridge street. 20

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A handsomely furnished front room, with board at 117 Ransom street. 21

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A diamond earring. Finder will receive reward by calling with jewel at A. Formby's, 163 Monroe street 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?—It pays to call the attention of the people to some bargains I can offer in building lots; also houses and lots; acreage for platting and for gardening purposes. I have a few good farms near the city for sale on easy terms to suit. Some good investments can be selected from my list now. Call in the city limits of Grand Rapids. H. Gilbert, room 3. Widdicomb building. 20

AS I EXPECT to locate in Chicago February 1st, I offer to any new modern home for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Eight large rooms, frescoed walls, bath, furnace and complete electric bells; half block from Lyon street cable. Call mornings, No. 7 Portsmouth Terrace. D. H. Armstrong. Telephone 634-1.

BARGAINS—John F. Quigley has opened a general commission real estate and loan bar business at room 15 Wonderly building. Parties desiring to buy, sell, exchange property and in all kinds of lumber can be obtained by calling on him. tf

CASH LOAN, HOUSES TO SELL AND rent, farms and vacant lots to sell full grades and in different localities, at bottom prices. Money at time made to suit; interest low; two houses and lots near center of city, Fourth ward, cheap. Call on Geo. H. Catt at room "C," 22 Canal street, Homer Adraise.

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A large new building just completed, with valuable grounds, suitable for a retail liquor saloon, or will make a first class hotel and road house, large grounds outside of city limits on gravel way station and street cars. Large barn for livery or accommodation.

G. S. FOUTS 52 LYON ST
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Dr. F. Everette Croftan & Co.

Permanently located at No. 14 Bridge Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., Office Hours 9 to 8 daily. Late of New York. The most successful Catarrh, Lung and Throat Doctors in the West.