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THE TIMES-HERALD.

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BLAINE'S WIFE OBJECTS

THE NATION WAITING FOR THE LETTER THAT DOES NOT COME.

Mrs. Blaine with the Assistance of Grandpapa Ben Doing All in Her Power to Keep James From Jumping the Fence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—"Isn't Harrison apprehensive that Blaine will run?" was asked a friend of the magnetic statesman yesterday.

"No, I don't think that he is," was the reply. "He is perfectly aware that Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it and he is pretty likely to let Blaine have a great deal more latitude in the management of the state department than formerly; because he very naturally wants to keep on the right side of Blaine. If he succeeds in that he hasn't very great fears that Blaine will run. He knows that Blaine won't run if there is not almost a certainty of his election. He also knows that Blaine is satisfied to be at the head of the state department and that he would not have thought of running for the presidency had not a lot of politicians in order to hurt him (Harrison), started the Blaine boom. Moreover, he knows that Mrs. Blaine is almost violently opposed to her husband's running again.

"I am well aware that this is contrary to the popular idea. The contrary comes from a high source, but you may hold me accountable if I am not right when I say that Mrs. Blaine will do all in her power to prevent her husband accepting the nomination. Isn't she ambitious? Yes. But her ambition is not great enough to risk the repetition of another mud-slinging campaign. It is said that the next campaign will not be of the mud-slinging order. I hope that is true. But I am not sure of it, and Mrs. Blaine is almost positive that should her husband be nominated all the scandal that came to the surface before, the false along with the true, would come up again. And any one who appreciates what she suffered in 1884 can easily appreciate her disinclination to pass through another such ordeal. The effect upon her the last time came very nearly killing her. And she refers to it with a shudder. If she were certain that her husband would be elected she would be nominated, for so much whether that fact would materially lessen her opposition to his running. Were she able she would induce him to write a letter now telling his friends that under no consideration could he become a candidate again. She desires him to do so in order to raise an effectual bar to his running. And he is just enough willing to comply if Harrison should ask him, but Harrison won't.

"Yes, I know very well that Harrison might reason on the same line with Mrs. Blaine and say that if he could get Blaine to write the letter it would put him (Blaine) out of the race for good. But you see Harrison fears more the combined opposition of the other ambitious Republicans than he does the possibility of Blaine's consenting to become a candidate. You probably do not know it, but it was Mrs. Blaine who induced Blaine to write that famous Florence letter. And Harrison has confidence that if he does not offend Blaine Mrs. Blaine's influence will be successful in preventing the man from Maine getting in his way. And speaking of the man from Maine reminds me that there is another man from the same state who would be one of the first to jump into the field were Blaine to write a letter. And it is unnecessary to remark that Blaine isn't lying awake nights for the purpose of furthering the fortunes of Tom Reed.

"No, sir, the whole plan is just this: The Blaine boom will be allowed to continue until the convention gets into working order. Then some will rise and nominate Blaine, but before the nomination can even be seconded the letter which Elliott Shepherd thinks will be forthcoming on January 1 will be read. That, you see, will simply have a stunning effect, and before the small fry candidates (I use the term small fry to signify those who have no organization) can act Harrison's well-drilled and prepared lieutenants will spring his name and he will be nominated. At least such is the plan."

"But suppose the convention should refuse to accept the letter as final and nominate Blaine? Do you think he would prove that Chauncey Depew's declaration that no man lives who would decline the nomination for president of the United States is false, by declining?"

The secretary's friend punched a hole through the sod of the White House grounds with his cane, dropped his nearly consumed cigar into it, and after the manner of a man who weighs his words, said: "That is a question which no living man, not even Blaine himself, can answer."

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.

The Western Union Operating Room at Louisville Burned Out.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—There was a magnificent electrical display and fire at the board of trade building at 5 o'clock this morning. During a rain storm lightning struck the wire tower of the Western Union Telegraph company, whose operating room is on the fourth floor. In a few minutes the roof of the big stone building was in flames. One hundred and seventy-four wires on the roof became crossed and the current caused a light more brilliant than 100 arc lights. Two alarms were sent in and twelve engines responded. After a hard fight they soon had the flames under control. The Western Union operating room was completely burned out and thirty instruments were rendered useless.

Flogged for Marrying a Child.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 8.—A few days ago Alex Rice, 56 years of age, married a girl 12 years old. The girl is below the age of consent. The license was obtained by Rice swearing she was 14 years old. Tonight citizens took Rice out and administering 100 lashes order him to leave town.

A BUGLE CALL.

Today's announcements stirs one's blood! Cleveland's postmaster-general, Don M. Dickinson, who has been looked upon as one of the leaders of Michigan Democracy, boldly proclaims at Washington that the Democratic party "is sure of success in 1892 on the tariff issue" alone, and that he does not "think the silver question (which of course embraces the whole currency question), will figure in the campaign." Don also advertises at the capital that, Michigan-way, "things" look particularly bright for Mr. Cleveland," and that "in a national campaign" our united vote will go to the "Democratic nominee."

This from the bourbon, ex-office holder "boss" of Detroit, while I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids' barren, Democratic mogul, and Governor Winan's captain at the Columbian fair, announces in his paper of the same date that "to Grover Cleveland, by right of merit, must fall a large share of praise for the recent Democratic triumph." And Weston's Democrat (that was a sham organ and a journalistic paroxysm in our recent session-long campaign) this voluminous, neuter gender, feather-bed sheet, has the audacity to almost officially herald—or rather echo the Chicago Times—the editorial that the "people have come to the conclusion that better relief may be had through the supremacy of the Democratic party and the progress of reform under its guidance."

And of course Don J. Campau, Frank H. Hosford, James Blair and George N. Davis, together with all of Governor Winan's stock office holders in the Wolverine state—all of these toss up their hats and hurrah in the same way.

Democracy in Michigan, arouse! Shall the Western masses be longer rode and led by our noses? These Wall street gold bugs (some of them very small, have bel-swaggered the liberal, Democratic multitude, all too long. They are not champions of the people, but Cleveland fuglers, that gobble all the honors and offices, and assume to captain and marshal the voting crowd at the polls. Are we progressive Democratic idiots, that we should stamp our feet and clap our hands, and continue to hurrah these silky, banker Bourbons into office and the masses towards bankruptcy?

Democrats, rise! Shall our Democracy be longer thus bullied and misrepresented? For one, I swear not! George A. Yapp of Bedford, ex-Mayor Pingree of Detroit, and Edwin F. Uhl, C. C. Comstock, Gen. W. P. Innes, Judge Burlingame, Tom E. Carroll, Andrew Kelly, Perry F. Mc Cheney and other braves of Grand Rapids, draft a noble call for a grand Michigan anti-Republican conference—and inside, not outside, of the Democratic ranks. We are the majority; and these bourbon, pigmy bosses shall not forever baille and misrepresent the true Democracy of the old Wolverine state. A mass meeting will also unite the anti-Republican multitude and bring harmony and victory from the discords and defeats that obtain. As now captained the Democracy of Michigan is dead, and it smells rank to heaven!

Detroit and Grand Rapids heroes, ahoy! Fraternally,

J. MASON REYNOLDS.

P. S.—We want a noble, bold "organ" in Western Michigan. Let us Democ-Greenbackers, Western Democrats, Labor Unions and Patrons of Industry back THE MORNING PRESS to that end! But first issue a mass conference call! Hold it in Detroit or Grand Rapids.

J. M. R.

TORN FROM HIS FAMILY.

Story of Russian Cruelty Told by Nochen Jacobs an Exile.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Nochen Jacobs, a Russian who arrived at the barge office yesterday, is an exile, having been banished from his native land for having, in the language of the indictment found against him, "conspired to ruin the industries of the empire." The charge was based on the finding in Jacobs' house of two yards and a half of cloth of which his father-in-law had made him a present. Jacobs lived in the little town of Bucklerzavra, Russia, where he was engaged in the tanning business. He had a business rival who notified the government officials that Jacobs was a smuggler and had a quantity of contraband goods secreted in his house. One night when Jacobs and his family had retired the police swooped down upon the dwelling and, bursting in the doors, dragged Jacobs out of bed and chained him. Then the police ransacked the house from garret to cellar in a search for contraband goods. The only suspicious article found was the piece of cloth. This was exultantly carried away by the police and used as evidence against Jacobs.

Pending trial Jacobs was held in default of 2,000 rubles and was kept in jail three months. Then he was tried, adjudged guilty and banished from the country that had never permitted him to leave of his wife and children; in fact, he was not permitted even to see them. Unknown to them he was escorted across the frontier by a detail of soldier and warned to leave the country at once.

Agent Reinherz, of the United Hebrew Societies heard Jacobs' story and will assist him to reach friends in Detroit.

MET A HORRIBLE FATE.

Jonathan Wright of Pottsville, Pa., Falls Down Stairs With a Lighted Lamp.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 8.—Jonathan Wright, aged 70 years, one of Schuylkill county's most prominent lawyers, met with a terrible death at his home in this city at an early hour this morning. He had occasion to get some medicine, which was in his office below his room. He lighted a lamp and started down stairs, when he tripped and fell headlong to the bottom; the lamp exploded, and being rendered unconscious by the fall, he was unable to get away from the flames which enveloped him. He was burned so badly that he died shortly after the accident.

Woodland offers a $3,000 bonus for a chair and table factory.

UNCLE JERRY'S LATEST.

Facts and Figures Gleaned From His Third Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has presented his third annual report to the president. The estimated probable increase in the value of agricultural products for 1891, as compared with 1890, is not less than $700,000,000. The export balance for the past fiscal year, nine months aggregates $70,000,000. The sales abroad of the surplus from farms this year will exceed that of any previous year.

The report refers to the foreign restrictions on American pork and the withdrawal of the same. The prohibition legislation caused a decrease in trade in pork products exclusive of lard of a trifle over $50,000,000 in 1891, and that the losses to pork raising for the past ten years owing to prohibition which an efficient market inspection alone can remove aggregate over $260,000,000.

It says Great Britain should be presented with an urgent demand for the removal of the arbitrary regulations against American cattle; that they have been clearly shown to be useless and that the government of the republic has evidence of unfriendliness. The United States has more justification in placing restrictions on British animals than Britain has on ours.

The alcohol process for extracting sugar from sorghum is a great success and the cost insignificant; $100,000,000 annually will be saved to American producers. The review of meat inspection shows there were 1,016,614 animal inspected before and after slaughter and 63,673 carcasses of hogs were examined microscopically and only 1,976 condemned.

The report recommends prohibition of the importation of the imitation coffee bean, which has been found largely in ground coffee and mixed with unground coffee beans in samples purchased in the open market.

Regarding the rainfall, experiments have been made, but there is no data at hand sufficient to render an opinion.

SWINDLED BY LAND SHARKS.

Secret Colonists Pay $265,000 for Worthless Lands in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Kenneth Smith, a Scotchman just arrived here, tells a story of how land sharks in southern California robbed him and several of his countrymen of nearly $300,000. Smith lived near Edinburgh when an agent for a California land company came along with a colonization scheme. He induced thirty-five persons to invest in orange lands, $7,000 to be paid by each colonist after the committee had come to California to investigate. The colonists selected four of their number, including a prominent banker, to visit California and report. When the Scotchman arrived in Los Angeles a man representing a syndicate took them to Riverside and showed them the finest orange groves. The colonists were wined and dined and went back to Scotland with the most favorable reports. The colonists then paid $265,000, and twenty of them started for the new Eldorado. Arriving here they learned that Scoville, the president of the land syndicate, had gone to Mexico, and that the promised orange land was but a barren waste in Antilope valley. The deluded colonists found the property of no value. Some returned home and others are eking out a miserable existence.

TWO LITTLE HEROINES.

They Flag a Train and Avert What Might Have Been a Calamity.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Two little heroines live near Pittsburg who are likely to receive a testimonial from a prosperous railway company. Tuesday evening a serious accident was averted by their thoughtfulness and prompt action. As a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Chartier & Youghiogheny railroad was nearing Patterson the engineer saw a lantern rapidly swung across the track a few rods ahead and stopped his train. Slipping down from the cab, the engineer saw two little girls, apparently about 10 and 12 years of age. Upon questioning him they said that there was a telegraph pole down farther on, and they thought it might wreck the train. Walking on a short distance the engineer found a telegraph pole lying obliquely across the track, one end being held by the wires. The remainder of the crew was called, the obstruction removed and the train passed on.

The little girls are sisters, Mamie and Katie Kunz. They were the heroines of the hour. A purse was made up for them by the passenger, and the matter has been called to the attention of the higher officials.

THE CLERGY ARE AGIN IT.

Some Notables Issue a Call to Down the Louisiana Lottery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In response to the appeal from the people of New Orleans to the people of the United States asking their aid in the fight against the lottery, a call has been issued for a meeting of every faith and party to meet at Chickering hall on Thursday next for the purpose of encouraging the citizens of the state of Louisiana in their struggle. The call is signed by Rev. Lyman Abbott, George Alexander, Judge Arnoux, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Rev. Charles F. Deems, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Bishop Potter and Wager Swayne. Bishop Potter will preside and addresses will be made by Chauncey L. Depew, Rabbi Gottheil, Gen. George D. Johnston of Louisiana and many others.

THE SAME AS AT HOME.

A Syndicate Will Establish Colonies in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—The Edgemore land syndicate, best known as the barley syndicate of Chicago, has succeeded in securing 250,000 acres of land in North Dakota, on which it is proposed to place German farmers to raise barley for malt purposes. These lands have been purchased in Nelson, Norman, Towner, Ramsey, Steele and Bottineau counties.

The emigrants will not be tenants but owners of the land, it being sold to them on easy terms. The crops will be bought by the company and shipped to all points where there is a demand for barley for brewing purposes.

THE HORSE AND HERESY

TALMAGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EQUINE FLEETNESS.

Parson Arney's Ideas Endorsed by Orthodox Authority—Prizes All Right, but Betting is Sin—We May See Horses in Heaven.

As the people of Grand Rapids for the past few months have been greatly interested in horse-racing and expect to be more so next season, the following extract from a sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge is printed at the request of a reader who has been unable to convince his pastor that any good purpose is served by the development of speed in horses:

"When there is a heresy abroad that cultivating a horse's fleetness is an iniquity instead of a commendable virtue, a sermon is demanded of every minister who would like to defend the public morals on the one hand and who is not willing to see an innocent and righteous abridgement of innocent amusement on the other. There needs to be a redistribution of the coronets among the brute creation. For ages the lion has been called the king of beasts. I knock off his coronet and put the crown upon the horse, in every way nobler, whether in shape or spirit, or sagacity or intelligence, or affection or usefulness. He is semi-human and knows how to reason on a small scale.

"The Centaur of olden times, part horse and part man, seems to be a suggestion of the fact that the horse is something more than a beast. Job sets forth his strength, his beauty, his majesty, his panting of his nostrils, the pawing of his hoof and his enthusiasm for the battle. What Rosa Bonheur did for cattle and what Landseer did for the dog, Job with mightier pencil does for the horse.

"The church's advance in the Bible is compared to a company of horses of Pharaoh's chariot. In the parade of heaven the Bible makes us hear the clicking of hoofs on the golden pavement, as it says, 'The armies which were in heaven followed him on white horses.' I should not wonder if the horse, so banged and bruised and beaten and outraged on earth, should have some other place where his wrongs shall be righted. I do not assert it, but I say I should not be surprised if, after all, St. John's descriptions of the horses in heaven turned out not altogether to be figurative, but some had litters!, and as the bible makes a favorite of the horse, the patriarch and the prophet and the evangelist and the apostle stroking his sleek side and patting his rounded neck, and tenderly lifting his exquisitely formed hoof and listening with a thrill to the champ of his bit, so all great natures in all ages have spoken of him in encomiastic terms.

"But what shall I say of the maltreatment of the beautiful and wonderful creation of God? All honor to Prof. Bergh, the chief apostle of the brute creation, for the mercy he has demanded and achieved for this king of beasts. so not believe in the transmigration of souls, but I cannot very severely denounce the idea when I see a man cut, and bruise, and whack, and strike, and maul, and outrage and insult the horse, the beautiful servant of the human race, who carries our baggage, and pulls our plow, and turns our threshers and our mills and runs for the doctors, when I see men thus beating, and abusing, and outraging that creature, it seems to me that it would be only fair that the doctrine of transmigration of souls should prove true, and that for their punishment they should pass over into some poor, miserable brute, and be beaten, and whacked, and cruelly treated, and frozen, and heated, and overdriven, and overrunning stage horse, an eternal traveler on a tow-path, or tied to an eternal post in an eternal winter, smitten with eternal epizootic.

"It ought to be that if any man overdrives a horse, or feeds him when hot, or recklessly drives a nail into the quick of his hoof, or rowels him to see him prance, or pulls a collar on a raw neck, or unnecessarily clutches his tongue with a twisted bit, or cuts off his hair until he has no defense against the cold, or unmercifully allows the natural defense against insectile annoyance, that such a man as that himself ought to be made to pull and let the horse ride.

"Whatever can be done to develop the horse's fleetness, and strength and majesty ought to be done. The long-tried and faithful servant of the human race deserves all kindness and care. Those farms in Kentucky, California and in different parts of the North where the horse is raised to perfection in fleetness and in beauty and in majesty are well set apart.

"There is a delusion abroad in the world that a thing must necessarily be good and Christian if it is slow, and dull, and plodding. There are very good people who seem to imagine that it is humbly pious to drive a spavined, spring-halted, blind-staggered jade. There is not so much virtue in a horse that has a big lump in his cephalus. But what shall I say of the effort being made in this day on a large scale to make this splendid creature of God, this divinely ennobled being, an instrument of atrocious evil? I make no indiscriminate assault against the turf. I believe in the turf if it can be conducted on right principles and with no betting.

"There is no more harm in offering a prize for the swiftest racer than there is in offering an agricultural fair in offering a prize to the farmer who has the best wheat or to the fruit grower who has the largest pear. Prizes by all means, rewards by all means. Thus is the way God develops the race, and without the prize the horse's fleetness and beauty and strength will never be fully developed. If it costs $1,000 or $5,000 or $10,000, and the result be achieved, it is cheap.

"But the sin begins where the betting begins, for that is gambling, or the effort to get that for which you give no equivalent, and gambling, whether on a large scale or a small, ought to be denounced of men as it will be accursed of God. If you won 50 cents or $5,000 as a wager, you had better get rid of it. Get rid of it right away. Give it to some one who has lost or give it to some reformatory institution, or if you do not like that, go to the East river and pitch it off the wharves. Multitudes are ruined by losing their bets; while others are more ruined by gaining their bets, for if a man loses in a bet at a horse race, he may be discouraged and quit, but if he win the bet he is very apty to go straight on to hell.

"There are three different kinds of betting at horse races, and they are about equally iniquitous, by 'auctions pools,' by 'French mutuals,' and by what is called 'book-making'—all gambling, all bad, all rotten with iniquity. There is a word that ought to be written on the brow of every poolseller as he sits deducting his 3 or 5 per cent, and slying 'ringing up' more tickets than were sold on the winning horse—a word to be written, also, on the brow of every bookmaker who, at extra induceescratches a horse off the race, and on the brow of every jockey who slackens pace that, according to agreement, another may win, and that word is 'swindle.'

"Not thousands but. Lawyers bet, judges of the courts bet, members of the legislature bet, members of congress bet, professors of religion bet, teachers and superintendents of Sunday schools, I am told, bet, ladies bet, directly and through agents.

"Cultivate the horse by all means. Drive him as fast as you desire, provided you do not injure him or injure yourself or others, but be careful you do not harness the horse to the chariot of sin. Do not destroy the jewels of morality under the flying hoof. Do not, under the pretext of improving the horse, destroy the man. Do not have a damnation for a horse. The ever-increasing catalogue of those who are ruined for both worlds by the dissipations of the American race courses.

"They say that an honest race course is a 'straight track,' and that a dishonest race course is a 'crooked track.' That is the parlance abroad, and I tell you that every race track, surrounded by betting men and betting women and betting customs, is a straight track. I mean straight down. I have in mind a true Christian—my own father—who liked fast horses and was yet a Christian. He liked speed, but despised gambling."

WON'T REVEAL HIS SECRET.

Dr. Keeley Denies a New York Story—Says the World Is Not Yet Ready for It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The New York dispatch which says that Dr. Keeley, is considering the advisability of revealing the secret of his cure to counteract the effect of disclosures made by certain physicians is positively denied by the doctor himself.

"There is no foundation to the report," said Dr. Keeley today at the Wellington hotel. "I shall not reveal the secret until the world is ready to receive it and make proper use of it. That time has not yet come, and I want it distinctly understood that I shall not make the cure public until I am sure it will be rightly received and handled."

Dr. Keeley, accompanied by J. N. Burson, manager of the Philadelphia Keeley institute, and a party of eight has inspected the Keeley institute, left Chicago for Dwight on the 1:45 train this afternoon. All the morning Dwight graduates called at the hotel to see the gentleman who has done so much and reclaimed them from drunkenness. Dr. Keeley was besieged by friends as soon as he returned from a ride at noon, and his progress through the hotel was repeatedly stopped by some one who insisted on shaking his hand. Several ladies also waited in the parlor to thank him for the benefit their husband's and sons had received at his hands. One woman was the wife of a prominent and wealthy business man of Pittsburg, who, after being himself cured of the appetite for drink, has sent numerous patients to Dwight at his own expense.

A MINE HORROR.

Six Men of Families Killed by an Explosion in the Nanticoke Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Nanticoke mine today. Six were killed and seven injured. It was caused by gas igniting from a safety lamp in the hands of a mine. The men were hurled in all directions. Wm. Williams, Henry R. Jones, Wm. Jonathan, John Arnott, Richard George and Thomas Thomas, all married men with families, were killed, while Thomas Thompson, David Smith, David Powell, David Evans and Henry Williams were severely injured. The scene at the mouth of the mine was pathetic in the extreme.

Later—Two more died tonight, making a total of eight deaths.

SLAVIN AND SULLIVAN.

Discussing a Plan of Campaign Against "Boston's Pride."

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Nothing has been arranged for Slavin's visit to America. His backers meet next week to decide on a plan of campaign against "Boston's Pride." It is stated that he is in earnest. He says it is all nonsense for Sullivan to expect him to wait a year for a fight. When he reaches New York Slavin will try to force a speedy battle.

CHEAP ENOUGH.

Cost Flower Only Five Thousand to be Elected Governor of New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The statement of Governor-elect Flower as to his election expenses in the late campaign was received here last night. Mr. Flower states the sum of $5,000, given on October 7, for the purpose of making a canvass of the voters of the state is all the money he contributed directly or indirectly.

The Briggs Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—It was said today that Dr. Briggs' friends will make another effort at the meeting of the presbytery Monday to have the committee of prosecution discharged. The complexion of the lay element will be slightly different from what it was Wednesday when the trial was had.

A Little Town Badly Burned.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—The best portion of Terry, a little town of 500 inhabitants with ten or fifteen stores, fifteen miles south of here, was burned today.

THE THEATERS.

Sunday night theatrical performances are certainly appreciated by a large number of people as was amply demonstrated last night at Redmond's opera house. Ullie Akerstrom closed her engagement in the play "Renah, the Gypsy's daughter" to a house which was simply packed from gallery to pit. Many representative citizens were present and it is said that some of them went to the theater after having attended evening services at church. All seats on the lower floor were sold at regular prices. Between the second and third acts Manager Burroughs appeared on the stage and with a Chesterfieldian wave of the hand quieted the orchestra. He then stated that as many people thought the announcement that a part of the proceeds would be devoted to a charitable purpose was simply a bluff or an advertising dodge, it had been decided to make the presentation in public. The objects of the charity were a little boy and girl who occupied the right proscenium box and were accompanied by Arthur Kromer of the Schubert club, who will see that the money is judiciously expended. After Mr. Burroughs had made his "spiel" he handed Mr. Kromer $42.75. After the presentation there was tremendous applause and many left the theater with a consciousness that they had not sinned in contributing their mite to charity. Tonight Kattie Emmett will commence a week's engagement in her successful comedy-drama, "The Waif's of New York."

Billy Emerson, who appears at Powers' tomorrow night, is billed on the dead walls as William Emerson. That is wrong. A person would be led to believe that Emerson is a sedate and dignified man. The name William is divided into three different and distinct parts, each part denoting a different characteristic in the man. The name Billy denotes a man full of fun, jolly and companionable, one who would rather laugh than eat. The name Bill denotes a man of a morose disposition or of bluff and rugged characteristics; but the name William denotes the stern, dignified man of business, who believes in calling a spade a spade. Emerson is certainly entitled to the name Billy, unless he has lost his jollity since he was last here and became a crotchety old crank. The people will have a chance to decide which name belongs to Emerson at Powers' tomorrow night.

If every comedian now before the American public had the same faculty of drawing from an audience one continuous laugh from the rise to the final fall of the curtain, like Frank Daniels has, the opera and Shakspearian plays would be relegated to the rear. Tonight in "Little Puck" he will convulse his audience at Powers' with his droll humor.

Speaking of the lying struggles of the Juch Opera company, the Mirror says: "Mr. Locke is a type of manager whose existence is a menace to the prosperity, comfort and happiness of many members of the profession, and the prolonged agonies of his victims in trying to furnish a spectacle that is not without its pathetic aspect.

The Nibbes French Burlesque company that opens at Smith's tonight played to packed houses in Chicago all last week, and the press of the Garden City is unanimous in its praise of the performance.

Mingtrel Manager W. S. Cleveland has sued the city of Atlanta, Ga., for $5,000 damages because he was arrested there on a charge of disorderly conduct and using profane language.

The collapse of the Annandale Opera company at Cincinnati is said to have been very complete—salaries five weeks in arrears and the members of the company almost penniless.

Charles B. Hanford has bought all the scenery and effects used by the Booth-Barrett company in "Julius Cesar" and will star as Marc Antony in that play next season.

The Wonderland theater had very large audiences yesterday afternoon and last night, and the prospects for a profitable week are flattering.

James Owen O'Connor, the would-be tragedian, is again performing in Jersey City and dodging the missels thrown at him by the audience.

The Lilly Clay Colossal Gaiety company's posters were too loud for McKeesport, Pa., and the mayor ordered them covered up.

Richard Golden, the actor, is taking the whisky cure treatment at Dwight, Ill.

Robert Downing now employs a female press agent, Miss McRay.

Sara Bernhardt has 107 trunks and no tights.

The Pope is Really Sick.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Pope is suffering from cerebral anemia due to his advanced age. His condition is considered grave. A conversation with the archbishop of Rheims, Cardinal Langenieux, the holy father recently said that he thought the end of his life was close at hand.

Rushing Work on the Newark.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Owing to an order from Washington that the cruiser Newark must be ready for sea on the 10th inst., that vessel was floated today with only a part of proposed repairs finished. Her bottom has been scraped and painted and her decks calked.

Sunday Fire at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Nov. 8.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the buildings occupied by the McLain Machine company, Canton Steam Pump company and Harvard Dental and Surgical Chair company. The total loss is estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

Carpet Mills Shut Down.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 hands employed in the Moquet carpet mills were last night thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the mills for two weeks, said to be on account of repairs.

ORDER your wood of E. A. Hamilton

Go to Chicago via. C. & W. M.

Go to Detroit via. D., L. & N.

PLEAS FOR THE POOR

"MEN WHO WANT WORK AND CAN NOT FIND IT."

Timely Suggestions for the Relief of Worthy Unfortunate People by Rev. Dr. Jackson of the Fountain Street Baptist Church.

The subject of Dr. J. L. Jackson's discourse at the Fountain Street Baptist church last evening was "Men Who Want Work and Cannot Find It," and he treated it in substance as follows: "There are three classes of people who are constantly asking for help. First, the unworthy poor or the ones who spend their money in drink and live a life of idleness, and I believe it to be a crime to give to such people as it only tends to encourage them in their ways of living, and I believe that if people would stop their back door charities it would be better for all. Then there are the worthy poor, another class that do not always win our careful consideration. They are the sturdy class that earnestly desire work to bring them shelter and bread to eat, but cannot find it, and when we see one of this class walking up and down the street looking for work we are filled with suspicion and are not in sympathy with them and are apt to think them idlers.

"I do not think that the statement made a short time ago in the New York Sun, that 'no man is a criminal or a pauper except of his own choosing,' is right for we do not know, nor do I think the man that wrote the article knows, how hard some men struggle against adverse circumstances and are finally driven out into the world homeless and destitute because they cannot find work and are forced to beg or commit some crime so that they will have something to eat and a place to sleep."

Dr. Jackson better explained his meaning by the example of a man who had applied, hungry and homeless, to the sheriff of a certain place for shelter, but was told that he could do nothing for him as the jail was only a place for criminals. The man went up town and took a pair of boots that were hanging in front of a store while the proprietor was looking at him. He was then arrested.

Other illustrations of a similar nature were given. "Now," said he, "are the two extremes, but there is the middle class, those who are willing to work but are able to do it, the work being too heavy for them to accomplish, and if they cannot find work they can do they must either beg or starve. I have had such men come to me and say 'I've had a week's work but too hard for my shattered nerves to work out in the boiling sun to do such heavy work and I've had to give it up.'

"It is truly a sorrowful and pitiable thing to see your brother standing before you not as a pauper, not begging bread, but wanting work, and you not able to help him. It is for your interests and for the interest of society that provision be made for such people. As it is there are two things that must be done. If you give to such people you are apt to kill them off and we dare not kill them, so we merely starve them.

"We take up the morning papers and we read that some poor unfortunate has taken his life because he had nothing to feed his family, and we say, 'poor fool, why did he not come to me and I would have helped him.'

"Now what shall we do to help these people? Why could there not be in each community a place where men could find work? It is for community to need not be large but a place could be provided where such people could earn enough to feed and shelter them. This plan is not wholly imaginary, as such ideas have been successfully carried out. Many will say we have poor houses, but a man that is capable of self-support and desirous of living, will hesitate before applying there.

"I believe there is a bit of jealousy in the minds of the laboring men when they read in the papers of the turkey dinners that are served in the prison on Thanksgiving when they barely have the necessities of life." Dr. Jackson then referred to the report of the superintendent of police recommending that a place be established for the homeless, as applications are almost daily made by such people for a place to be provision made for them. He wanted to know if a sentiment of that kind could not be stirred up that would result in provisions being made for that class of people, and he said "Who may know but that through the reverses of fortune you may want a job or a place of shelter and if you have added your mite to a place of this kind you could ask for aid with a freer heart in the consciousness that you had once aided an unfortunate."

SHE WAS RUNNING WILD.

A Cattle Train Gets Crazy and Creates Havoc Generally.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 8.—A cattle train on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad became unmanageable six miles from here this morning and dashed into the city at the rate of a mile a minute. It collided with a yard engine, turning it over on its side. The train dashed into the yards of the Chicago, Cincinnati & St. St. Louis railroad, striking a train standing on the main track and demolished both engines. Engineer Peter Hill was drown out of his cab and both legs were broken. He was also internally hurt. Fireman Maloney's arm was broken and his head cut. The property loss will amount to over $20,000. The accident was caused by the bursting of a compressed air cylinder of the air brakes, and the brakemen were unable to stop the train.

Another "Flying" Mail.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Capt. L. L. Troy, superintendent of the railway mail service, has secured permission from Washington to put a railway postoffice on the night train over the Santa Fe road between Chicago and Kansas City. The train leaves Chicago at 7:50 p. m., and arrives at Kansas City the next morning. The new service will begin Nov. 15.

ORDER your koal of E. A. Hamilton.

Go to Detroit via. D., L. & N.

THE MORNING PRESS.

ENTERED FOR TRANSMISSION BY MAIL AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

OFFICES 63 PEARL STREET.
TELEPHONE NUMBER 400.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

By Mail, payable in advance, one year.....$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Four Months.....1.00
Delivered by Carrier in the city and suburbs TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH.

John Vander Stolp has charge of the circulation on the east side of the river north of Pearl, Monroe and Fulton streets, and T. M. Sproat all south of Pearl, Monroe and Fulton streets. Geo. H. Judd has charge of the circulation on the west side of the river.

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 of space, taken for a single insertion and those requiring special or preferred position, 25 to 50 per cent will be added to above rates.

S. A. Schulte is manager of the advertising department.

CIRCULATION YESTERDAY.

Number of papers printed.....6,170

Delivered by Carriers to City Subscribers.....4,172
Mailed to Subscribers (not including exchanges).....1,530
Sold to Newsboys, newsstands, etc.....426

Total Paid Circulation.....6,128

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1891.

A BAD MATTER.

Evening Leader:

What does THE MORNING PRESS mean by urging that a bad matter be not made worse? The paper contributed its best efforts to make politics in this district as bad as they are, and now is it ashamed of what it has done? Many of the leading members of the People's party, now that they have elected their worst enemy, realize the mistake they have made, and are repenting their action just as THE MORNING PRESS does.

The Leader knows very well that THE MORNING PRESS is not ashamed of what it has done and does not repent its action.

The "bad matter" referred to by us is well understood by The Leader. It knows the Democrats are entirely responsible for the election of Belknap and not the People's party.

The Democrats made the election "a bad matter" when they bulldozed Richardson off the track as a People's party candidate.

The Leader knows and acknowledges that the Democrats made the election "a bad matter" by refusing to nominate Moulton.

THE MORNING PRESS would have combined the anti-Republican vote on Richardson if it could have done so and he would have been elected. We had no expectation of anything else when he was placed on the People's party ticket. After that step was taken there was no honorable back-out from the policy of a separate nomination and the division of the anti-Republican vote was inevitable, made so by the nomination of Mr. Lawrence and the further nomination of Mr. Carroll.

We repeat the defeat of Mr. Hotchins through the unexpectedly large vote east for Mr. Lawrence and the indifference of the farmers to the importance of voting for one of their class at this political crisis.

We regret the election of Capt. Belknap, we disclaim being in the least responsible for it. As between those two we would have much preferred Mr. Lawrence to Capt. Belknap.

The whole unavoidable situation was seen when the Democratic congressional convention assembled. Mayor Uhl saw it, H. F. McCormick saw it, Mr. Richardson saw it and they carefully avoided the fight. It is not our fault if other Democrats could not see it, and relying on the assurance from The Leader and other wise bosses that the People's party could not poll enough votes to cut any figure, foolishly went forward with a bourbon plan that ended in disaster.

This "bad matter" can be made worse and far reaching by casting insults, making false charges, dealing in cowardly insuendoes and no one understands it better than The Leader. That paper is now posing as a Democratic organ and we give it credit for having been the ablest and most spirited Democratic supporter of Lawrence in this city during the last election, but withal its Democracy just now it is no more loyal to Governor Winans than is W. G. Thompson of Detroit, whose enmity to Governor Winans, The Leader must acknowledge has made a matter of greater magnitude in badness than anything it can possibly attribute to THE MORNING PRESS.

BANK FAILURES.

An unusual number of national banks are failing these days. These failures invariably are the result of gambling operations by some of the high officers or downright stealing.

The national bank act provides severe penalties for these crimes and in that respect the system is well guarded, but it seems not effectually so. There should be an increase of examiners and greater care required of them under the penalty of increased responsibilities.

The national banking system has its weak spots but upon the whole it has never been equaled by any banking system the world has ever seen. Its franchise for the issue of money should be taken from it. That is a prerogative of government that should not be delegated to corporations, but for exchange, discount and deposit it is a splendid system.

We do say it is perfect and should be perpetuated against better systems. We favor postal savings banks for small depositors, but that idea is not intended to embrace discounts, nor exchange, except in a limited way, as now provided for in the money order system.

It is not expected that the postal savings banks will do a general banking business, or at least it should not be expected, and banks of general deposit, discount and exchange will still be required and to meet that absolute requirement of business the national bank system amended in some particulars affords a safe and efficient medium.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic has done right in forbidding the presence of the members where the Confederate flag is displayed.

That flag is the emblem of rebellion and treason and cannot be honored by any true comrade of the Grand Army.

The Democrat of this morning is mistaken in supposing that this order of Commander Palmer will be resisted by those members of the Grand Army who favor unions of the blue and the gray. These unions are held on the common basis of patriotism and loyalty. As we understand it there is no offensive wearing of the gray or display of the stars and bars on such occasions. The gray and the rebel flag are only memories that are there and then recalled with feelings of sadness and regret rather than exultation.

The memories of war are necessarily mostly sad. Humorous incidents are not wanting but the pathetic and sorrowful abound. Visions of dying comrades in hospital and on battlefield, the mangled forms of fallen heroes, the weary march and exposure, followed by fevers, the bloody repulse and depressing defeat, the prison pen and its horrors, all form a series of sad pictures that are but dimly lighted by the glorious moments of victory, or the cheering jokes of a light heartedness ever accompanied by the thought of the enemy and the dead of tomorrow.

These unions perpetuate the memories common to both sides, where each encountered terrible dangers and all exhibited the loftiest courage of civilized men. They are not to keep fresh the monumental folly of treason and its hated trappings.

THE CIRCULATION RECORD.

A recapitulation of the circulation statements of THE MORNING PRESS published during the past week gives the following results:

Monday	6,586
Tuesday	6,369
Wednesday	6,821
Thursday	6,250
Friday	6,258
Saturday	6,272
Sunday	6,128
Total	44,684

Daily average for the week, 6,383; daily average for previous week, 6,950; net average loss, 567.

At last the courts have decided that the persecution of workingmen, through the agency of the police force, prostituted to the service of the street railway, was without law or justification.

FENTON R. MCCREARY of Flint, appointed secretary of legation at Santiago, is not Col. W. B. McCreary, the American consul at Valparaiso, we believe he is the son of the consul.

THE SYMES CHILDREN.

Governor Winans Will be Asked to Pardon Their Mother.

Judge Burlingame will be called upon by a number of Christian ladies of the North End and will be asked to use his influence in securing the pardon of Mrs. Symes, who was sentenced a short time ago to the Detroit house of correction for six months for the larceny of $50 from Mrs. Heman Blodgett of Quimby street. It is thought the circumstances surrounding the appropriation of the money will have a tendency to cause the governor to mitigate the sentence. Mrs. Symes was engaged in house cleaning for Mrs. Blodgett and found under the carpet the money in question and it probably being more money than she had ever seen at one time in her life, she was tempted and fell. Mrs. Symes did not appear to realize her situation until after she was separated from her children. Her intense agony at the present time is sur ely sufficient punishment for the crime and the judge in the kindness of his heart can not do better than listen to the Christian women and assist them in restoring to the orphans' their only friend on earth—their mother.

The children are now living alone in a tumble down house in Quimby street. The boy, who is 13 years of age, is earning a slight subsistence for himself and sister, who is but of 7 years. A peep into the habitation through a window, almost completely obscured by cobwebs, discloses poverty in all its naked features. The sun's rays tumble down stove the stools and chromo covered walls that have been printed from time to time from scenes of poverty stricken homes are there, and the imprint of poverty's finger is outlined on the baby face of the little girl.

Lamentably Ignorant.

State Democrat: The Mason News quotes the Hon. J. J. Woodman as saying "No one desires to see another inflation like that which brought on the panic of 1872-3." This is misleading and Mr. Woodman is either lamentably ignorant, or else he is trying to deceive the farmers. The panic of 1872-3 was not brought on by inflation. There was no inflation. There was not as much currency per capita as the country needs. The panic referred to was brought on by contraction. This contraction has made a 125 cent gold dollar, and has inflicted a great injury. Mr. Woodman ought to know this, or else he ought not to trust himself to speak in public.

Comrades! Comrades!

Charles D. Smith and a comrade, too drunk to give his name, both inmates of the Soldiers' Home, spent Sunday at the county jail. It seems they started out to do the town, stopping at every saloon on their way down. When they struck the police limit they were gathered in. Smith was allowed to depart, but later he came back to see his chum and was so drunk that he was also locked up for safe keeping.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in, and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's new discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles 10 cents at Thum Bro.'s drug store; regular size, 50 cents and $1.

CURRENT STATE NEWS.

Springport's canning factory has put up over 30,000 gallons of apples this season.

There are sixty-nine applications for the position of sealer of weights and measures at Muskegon.

The Globe Match company, organized at Grand Haven with a capital of $50,000, will begin building at once.

Within forty-eight hours after Benton Harbor's water bonds were voted they were all bought up right at home.

The C. & W. M. now runs trains as far north as Elk Rapids. Next summer steamers can "all aboard" for Charlevoix.

The Baptists want to raise a $100,000 endowment fund for Kalamazoo college, and have $55,000 pledged provided they get the remainder.

Work upon the sanitarium building site at Alpena is being pushed mid snow and ice. The ground was broken yesterday and more fell last evening.

Alf Engleman, the Constantine forger, has been sentenced to state prison for seven years, and Frank Hinley will serve five years for outrageous assault.

The Edison Soo Light and Power company, Sault Ste. Marie, has made an assignment, having become hopelessly involved through mismanagement.

Wm. Lindsley of Hudson drew the water from his carp pond Wednesday. It had been a profitless mudhole before, but he sold $100 worth of fish from it that day.

The Owosso Light Infantry company is trying to make arrangements to build a large armory. The design is to make it a building that could be used for public occasions.

Saginaw secures the Keystone Manufacturing company from Girard, Pa. A two-story brick factory to cost $20,000 will be erected for it an once and 100 hands will be employed.

The "Famous" clothing store of Detroit filed chattel mortgages amounting to over $15,000. Creditors afterwards closed the store. There are larger debts hanging over the concern outside Detroit.

Viola M. Gillett sues James H. Gruesbeck of Eaton Rapids for $5,000 worth of blighted affections. The parties are both prominent in Eaton Rapids social circles;

While other towns are bragging of big potatoes, East Martin, Allegan county, comes to the front with a claim of eleven citizens who measure six feet in their stockings.

A Swede named Nels Anderson has been missing from his home in Calumet two weeks, and as he was steady and well-to-do, fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

The Tecumseh Herald says Dr. C. M. Woodward, surgeon of the First regiment, has been tendered the position of brigade surgeon of the state troops. He acted in that capacity at the last camp.

While a church choir up north were singing an anthem a lot of wasps descended and put them to flight and the local paper spitefully said "the wasps had put up with their singing long enough."

Kalamazoo's Mantel company has been offered a fine bonus to move its plant to an Eastern city. This means that Kalamazoo must make a financial effort to retain it. This kind of plant moving fever is running in Michigan this fall.

John S. Dixon of Charlevoix dropped dead of paralysis at his home. Mr. Dixon was one of the first settlers of the Grand Traverse region, having located there in 1854. He represented the district in the legislature in 1863. He was 73 years of age.

Trouble that has brewing for some time between two families named Dodge and Shock, residing three and one-half miles northeast of Che saning, culminated in the fatal shooting of Charles Shock, aged 24, by Will Dodge, a youth of 19, son of Leonard Dodge.

The Battle Creek Call has been sold to R. M. Lamoreaux, late editor of the Ingham County Republican, published at Leslie, and a practical newspaper man who has successfully guided the destinies of several newspaper ventures. He will have the name of the paper to The Tribune.

Fire has destroyed the building occupied by the Patrons of Industry store in Jennings, together with the dwelling house of John Nelson, the owner of the store. A saloon adjoining the store was also burned. The goods in the buildings were saved. The property was not insured.

Burglars entered the residence of B. H. Enos at Grand Ledge and stole his clothes, gold watch and a small amount of money. Mr. Enos is an electrician and had just drawn his monthly salary, which is probably the motive for the theft, but the money was not in the house.

Ministers in Emmet county have not complied with the marriage law, which requires returns to be made to the county clerk within ninety days, and an effort is being made to have the pastors hauled over the coals to the extent of the law. The penalty is a fine of not over $100 or ninety days in jail.

Pialawell Independent: "The man who is so lazy that he stops his clock nights to keep from wearing out the running gear, may get forgiveness for his sins. But if the man who stops his paper and then steals it from his next door neighbor, don't die early and go to ashes, he can sue us for publishing falsehoods."

Engineer Eades wanted to become a Elson, but was afraid of the Fort Gratiot coast and went to the Port Huron lodge for initiation. All went well until he got astride the goat, but the fractious animal nearly killed him. When his senses returned he found himself surrounded by the Fort Gratiot crowd and the goat he had tried to escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rex of Saginaw, are greatly worried over their 12-year-old son Oscar, who has been missing from his home since Tuesday, no trace of him being found. He was dressed in blue knee pants, gray coat and an old gray cap. He had blue eyes and light hair. His father is a carpenter in the Flint and Pere Marquette shops, and resides at 1029 South Fourth street.

A Calhoun county sportsmen was away out in the woods hunting, when he was approached by two men, who professed great solicitude for the due observation of the game laws. They confiscated the results of the day's shooting and threatened to have him arrested. He was glad to be alive when they left him, and only just begun to realize that he was the victim of two young and almighty mean Napoleons of imposition.

The annual report of Commissioner of Railroads Lewis Coman shows that the railroads of Michigan operate 14,691.99 miles of road, of which 6,584.81 are within the state. Capital stock paid in is reported at $338,190,035.70, of which $9,636,725 is held by Michigan men. The total income from all sources was $94,069,83. The proportion for Michigan was $36,165,108.90. The total expenses and taxes amounted to $63,925,091.54. The proportion for Michigan was $25,507,037.89.

EVERY ONE MAY BE RICH

ACCORDING TO HENRY CLEWS WE CAN ALL BE MILLIONAIRES.

Sensible Position Taken on the Eight Hour Question by English Unionists. Absurd Attitude of the Newspapers. Laborers from Canada.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, has contributed an article to The Ladies' Home Journal on the subject of money making. As Mr. Clews is a many times millionaire he is generally accepted as an authority on this subject. Just to show what stuff and nonsense some of the fellows who claim that every man has an equal show in this country attempt to palm off for wisdom upon an unsophisticated public I make a few excerpts from the aforesaid article:

It does not require a genius to make money. The accumulation of wealth is, after all, an easy matter. It does not require education, breeding or gentle manners, and certainly luck has nothing to do with it. Any man or woman may become wealthy if he or she begins aright. The opportunities for gathering the nimble dollar are very numerous in this country.

It is rather odd that it should be so easy to acquire wealth while millions of industrious and frugal men and women find it so difficult to get barely enough to keep soul and body together. As to "luck," no one has ever fully and satisfactorily defined that term; but taking it to mean what is usually accepted as its significance, I unhesitatingly declare that of all the enormously wealthy men in this country only some of those who have become so through "luck" can successfully defend themselves against the charge of robbery. Men who have become rich through lucky strikes in mines which they themselves have discovered, who have paid fair wages and been honest, may claim that they have obtained their wealth without directly robbing others. Inventors may also belong to this class; but where riches have been acquired through ordinary business channels the probabilities are that the possessor has something which others have produced and for which they did not receive a fair equivalent.

But let us see what the next paragraph in this very wise banker's article says:

The first step to acquiring a fortune lies in hard work. I could give you no better advice than that given by Poor Richard, "Save something each day no matter how little you earn!" Cultivate thrifty habits. Make your toil count for all that you can. Always save some portion of your wages and then be on the alert for investment. If you do this wisely your money will begin to accumulate, double, treble, and in a few years, perhaps, you may be a millionaire.

Without desiring to show disrespect for the memory of "Poor Richard," I must say he uttered some very foolish things. There are days in the lives of some poor people when, if they tried to save something out of their earnings, it would mean starvation. And Mr. Clews could find without much difficulty thousands upon thousands of men who have been doing nothing but hard work all their lives and have never got beyond what he calls the first step. As to becoming "millionaires in a few years," they would be happy if they could feel at ease concerning the future; if they could know that those dependent upon them would always have the ordinary necessities of life.

It is probably true that many of the great fortunes of today have been built up without any serious violations of the law; the system under which we live has not only permitted but applauded what has come to be looked upon as "legalized robbery." But there are certain laws, not man-made, which have been ruthlessly trampled upon. Some of these are embodied in a paragraph of Mr. Clews' recipe for getting rich. Read it:

Be brave, be generous, be helpful, be honest, do not overwork, keep in good health, cultivate your mind, be pure, and to these add thrift, and success may be yours. You cannot fail.

Start 1,000 poor boys out to fully live up to the foregoing and have them all boycotted by "luck," and every one of them will be paupers. Let them just try that, and if you will carefully consider what it means for a poor man to be "brave, generous, helpful and honest" in this world you will agree with me.

If Mr. Clews is a sample rich man and his article in The Ladies' Home Journal an average of the product of his intellect, it will not be hard to believe that "genius and education are not required to make money." The children in the slums may cheer up and look bright, for Mr. Clews declares that "it is not a long step from the child's savings bank in the playroom to the millionaire's bank account. It is a short and easy span." Of course the dirty little starvelings who haven't the savings bank in the playroom are not in it, although the big banker says "any one may become wealthy." That is the kind of stuff lawmen who are put out to combat the statements of laboring men generally produce.

The final action of the eight hour question of the Trades Union congress at Newcastle, England, has caused considerable comment in the papers on both sides of the Atlantic. In the congress last year a resolution was adopted which resulted in the introduction of a bill in parliament to establish the eight hour day in all trades. The recent congress took a view somewhat more conservative, and early in the session adopted an amendment to the effect that the eight hour day would not be enforced in any trade without the consent of two-thirds of its members. Later in the convention this amendment was changed to one demanding that the law be made general and enforced except in trades where a majority of the organized members protest by a ballot vote against it. The press pretty generally objects to the last amendment, because it substituted trade option to object for trade option to adopt the eight hour day, the effect that in the former a two-thirds vote was required while the latter allows a majority to prevent the operation of the law is overlooked.

Those who are familiar with workingmen, as were the members of the Newcastle congress, know what a difficult thing it is to get even a majority of a trade's organization lined up and be counted on the side of a demand upon their employers. The only exception is where wages are materially and directly concerned. Our struggles for the eight hour day in this country will illustrate the point. It is not necessary to here consider why this is so; that it is so is sufficient for my point. Too many workingmen are willing to bear their ills and blindly trust to the future to see them selves righted. Hence in many trades where the thinking, intelligent men would demand the eight hour day, more than the one-third necessary to defeat it could be found among the ignorant, cowardly and indifferent. But these same elements will operate to put the law in force under the provisions of the final amendment adopted by the congress. Most of those who would not vote for the eight hour law and especially those who would not record themselves upon either side), under the first amendment, would, and generally for the same reasons, refrain from casting their ballots against it under the second amendment. The Newcastle congress was wise; it decided that cowardice, indifference and ignorance should not stand longer in the way of progress.

Secretary Wilson, of the English Seamen and Firemen's union, is advocating the eight hour day for seamen, wherein opposing newspapers in London and the United States are railing at what they call "a preposterous, impracticable proposal." This shows how unfair the average capitalistic editor is and how reluctant he is to let go of any of the advantages his class possesses over the workingman. Five minutes' thought will convince any one that an eight hour work day is just as practicable on a shipboard as it is on land—if enough men are employed. Under a work day of any length it is understood that emergencies may arise on a ship when a man at rest may be called out, but as there is certainly now a system of shifts at long hours, it is as easily possible to suit the vessel on shifts of short hours. Accidents are constantly occuring upon the sea as well as upon land because men are overworked and strained beyond their capacities, and many ships have been lost in gales because they were shorthanded—a thing that would not so often occur if a sufficient crew were shipped to reduce the hours of a shift to eight. The rules that govern in railroading will hold on ship board, with the exception that in the latter case the men have to be carried on the vessels, while in the former they change at divisions.

The labor organizations of Buffalo and Detroit are taking a hand in enforcing the alien labor law. In both cities, it is claimed, men who live in Canada and are citizens of that country work in the United States. At Buffalo they cross twice a day on the bridge over the Niagara river, and the ferries carry them back and forth between Windsor and Detroit. To these special cases are of course added those who come from Canada and take up residence here temporary or permanent, as the employment and wages determine. Some of the cases which have come up in the two cities show how aggravating and subject to unjust application is the law. It seems hard to refuse a man the right to work because he lives on the wrong side of a river; but the unions of Detroit and Buffalo are not to blame. If we annex Canada some time in the future, we will look back at these alien troubles and—well, we may feel foolish.

There is one word in the language which is one stirs up the ire of the workingman every time he sees it. That word is demagogue. It has been used so recklessly and indiscriminately by writers for the capitalist press when referring to leaders in the labor movement that it has not only lost all its force, but has come to be considered the trademark of jealousy and spleen. If a labor orator or union official says anything that displeases their royal highness of the press he is forthwith denounced as a demagogue, and every man who has in his whole life said ten words that were of any benefit to the labor movement has earned the title. The men who have been "wise leaders" one day have become "demagogues" the next, and vice versa. Such men as Powderly, Gompers, P. J. McGuire and McNeill have been treated to this lighting change. If the title was bestowed and then taken away it would be something to be proud of. Three cheers for the labor "demagogues," "cranks" and "kickers!"

There is a famine in Russia and hundreds of thousands of peasants are living (no, starving) on "hungerbread," made of chopped straw and dung; ten thousand Russian exiles are landing on our shores each month, and the benefit associations are out of funds; but a Russian capitalist is going to put up a display at the World's fair which will cost $250,000. He intends to reproduce a street scene from Nijni-Novgorod. This man, Ivan Malokoff, is said to be a wealthy capitalist of St. Petersburg. Wonder if he will put into his reproduction a family of starving peasants, a band of persecuted Jews and a few chained candidates for Siberia? The World's fair is going to be a great show, and especially interesting to the poor people of this country and Europe.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Indiana Eight Hour Law.

An important verdict, involving the eight hour labor law, was rendered recently at Indianapolis. Several months ago John Grissell was employed by Noel Bros. in the Fort Wayne shops at wages by the week. He brought suit for time he had worked in excess of eight hours per day. The case was first tried before Justice Alford, who gave the plaintiff a verdict. On an appeal the case has been tried before a jury in the superior court, and a verdict for $125 awarded the plaintiff. It will be appealed to the supreme court. If it is affirmed it will give rise to the filing of thousands of like claims all over the state.

Good Looks.

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THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Christianity and the Jewel.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—Mr. Houghtaling in his article of Nov. 2 says it seems "hardly worth while to spend time and breath talking with a man who has no recognized or positive authority on which to build a hope or establish an opinion, but is ready to cast aside any text of scripture that does not suit his taste as either an interpretation or a base forgery."

Mr. Houghtaling is surely aware there are many opinions in regard to the authority that he infers is supreme, even among the followers of the church, and well there may be. I will simply refer him to one of his old and well known texts: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Can we say the fruits of the church have been altogether good? Let us take a common sense view of it and see what it has done for the world. In the first place it has caused more bloodshed than anything else on the face of the earth; it has torn trembling hearts from the innocent breast and dragged virgins into concubinage to serve the lust of its bloody-handed supporters and upholders.

It has opposed every and all great and noble sciences and discoveries, and many of the noble men who dared to oppose the church and think for themselves have been incarcerated in a dungeon or put to death.

The church maintained its supremacy for years with the sword and forgod, and any one who dared to oppose any of its heathenism was put out of the way. They have put forth such men as Solomon as the wise man; Moses and Joshua as saints. The songs of Solomon would put a harlot to blush; the deeds of Moses and Joshua would disgrace the most cunning cruelty of Sitting Bull or Captain Jack.

I beseech every one to read the bible thoroughly, thoughtfully and soberly, standingly. It has been claimed that the so-called infidel only picks out isolated chapters and passages and parades them before the public. By reading you will soon find out whether it is the clergy or the infidel that picks out the isolated chapters. The clergy has a way of smoothing these things over, but read for yourself, think for yourself, use the mind that the true God has given you and your eyes will be opened wide.

It is claimed by the clergy that the church has civilized the world, but it is simply error. They have left no stone unturned to hold it in darkness and superstition. The persuasion used was the sword and fagot. Its history is simply written in blood, but the people have at last civilized the church so she has been forced to lay away her cruel tools of torture. The people have civilized the church and they in turn have tried to civilize the Bible. King James tried his hand at civilizing the Bible. A few years ago a congress of clergymen was appointed to give it another civilizing revision, and still they are whispering of giving it another trial. Even the Presbyterians are quarreling over a civilizing epoch. Amen! Let the good work go on.

Brother Houghtaling, "it is hard to kick against the pricks" but facts are suborn things. Of course you will say some of these things transpired in the dark ages. We are thankful they did, but give any one branch of the church the power absolute and supreme, and they would soon degenerate and take us back to the dark ages again. Christ would suppress every belief except their own.

How many times have I heard a churchman say that every infidel ought to swept from the face of the earth. Still showing the spirit of persecution—a twin brother of the church. Our Puritan forefathers through oppression left their own country and came to the wilds of America, that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. As soon as the gained supremacy they forgot that they had been persecuted and went to burning Quakers. What would a man not do when he is cloaked into belief that he is pleasing a jealous and angry God?

GREEK FIRE.

The Milk and Water Measure.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—Section 1 of the new milk law is a real milk and water production in phraseology; it says: "For the purpose of this ordinance the term 'milkman' shall mean any person who produces milk, etc." Now any person knows that the cow produces the milk, not the milkman. But such is the overzealous sense of our lawmakers, who are watering their intellect in creating office-holding positions for their friends. Moreover, the ordinance should have read: "The purpose of this ordinance," and not "for the purpose," as it does now; as it reads now it is technically incorrect and the milkmen are already watering their milk on that point for the purpose of testing the unconstitutionality of the water and milk ordinance. In our humble opinion the whole transaction of the common council in this milk business will be a waste of time and money, for it will be impossible to watch all the milk wagons or private venders that peddle milk throughout the city, even if the inspector (who by the way should be a very competent officer), should appoint as man assistants as there are peddlers. A little solid thought will convince any one that the ordinance is a milk and water production. But, read the ordinance, oh, ye milk consumers and water it yourself.

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CUNNING MRS. QUINN.

It was quite an open secret in the Brannigan family that Mrs. Brannigan had taken a villa down at Clamville-by-the-Sea for the express purpose of offering her eldest daughter Tilda extra facilities for securing a husband.

Both Mary Cadogan, Mrs. Brannigan's twin sister, and Mrs. Delia Quinn were aware of this, and as the summer began to wear away these two old worthies laid their heads together and decided that they must hurry matters on a bit and bring Tilda's matrimonial quest to a satisfactory conclusion.

"I'd loike to do Julia a favor, I would," exclaimed Mrs. Quinn, beaming as she discussed the matter with Mary on the back piazza. "She's been mighty good to me this summer.

"Julia's queer and she gets highfaluting notions now and then, but her heart's in the right place. It ain't many girls, now, when they've made their pile and got as fine a place as this, as would be askin their auld time friends to come down and stay for the summer. Faith this is the first time in me life that for two months runnin I've had puddin every day."

"Yes," declared Miss Cadogan. "Julia's good hearted, there ain't no use talking. But she's enjoyed havin us, too. She told me it wuldn't be fair Tilda's goin's on in that old shed, there, she wouldn't have had nothin to complain about all summer."

After a moment's mature deliberation Mrs. Quinn exclaimed, impressively with a broad sweep of her large right hand:

"Do you know what I'm goin to do, Mary? Well, I'll tell you now. I'm goin to get rid of that barr on Julia and bring an engagement ring for Tilda at the same time, or else me name ain't Delia Quinn and me invention has gone back on me."

The shed in question stood at the bottom of Brannigan's garden and was a most dilapidated cross between a scandal and a pigsty, entirely out of keeping with the other portions of the villa.

The landlord seemed to have entirely overlooked it when he was repairing and repainting the other parts of the establishment, and although Mrs. Brannigan had entreated him with tears in her eyes either to pull it down or make it reasonably respectable, he had kept putting it off from day to day, until here it was the middle of August, and not so much as a coat of whitewash had been administered to the shed.

"You'll have to help me, Mary, as much as you can," pursued Mrs. Quinn. "First thing we want to do is to get a nice for Barney to Gilvern. He's a fine, handsome young lookin fellow, Barney, but he ain't romantic enough for Tilda. If we don't she'll be bitchin herself to that putty faced young Eugene Wyncoop, the man wid the pedigree."

"Now, come along, darlint, let's go up in the hayloft."

When the curtain rose on the first act of "Sewanaka," standing room was at a premium.

The stage was set as a prairie, with an Indian encampment in the foreground. The twenty-one members of the Clamville fire department, metamorphosed for the time being into the Indian followers of the white squaw, lay about the stage in various attitudes of languor.

"Yes! Barney Gilvern is grow drowsy and sank to rest. The moon arose above the prairie grass, and while the orchestra played slow music there entered from R. E. Miss Tilda Brannigan, the White Squaw.

"Yes! Barney Gilvern is a little of what the poets call the light which never was on land or sea. I call it a halo just to save tuone."

That evening Clamville-by-the-Sea was treated to two sensations. The new fire engine arrived in town and Miss Tilda Brannigan announced to her assembled family at the tea table that she was about to go on the boards of the Clamville theater in the capacity of a star.

The fire engine had cost a good deal more money than had been expected, and therefore the amateur fire company, to which both Eugene Wyncoop and Barney McGivern were shining lights, decided to give a performance of "Sewanaka, or the White Squaw," to defray the expenses. Wyncoop, who was the fire chief, immediately offered Miss Brannigan the leading role, and that evening after fire drill he came up to the Brannigans and talk things over.

They were all sitting on the piazza when he and Tilda appeared. He talked to the company and then went over and sat down by Mrs. Quinn.

"Here's something that perhaps you would like to look at, Mrs. Quinn," he remarked as he presented her with a roll of parchment. "I've just been showing it to Miss Brannigan, and I thought perhaps it might interest the rest of you. It's my coat of arms, you know, and my family tree."

"I trace my ancestry back to 1154," he continued, with a smile of pride. "The first Wyncoop, as you will notice, was Archbishop of Canterbury in Henry XI's reign."

Mrs. Quinn handed the parchment to him without saying a single word. But no sooner were she and Miss Cadogan alone than she astonished that good woman by droning to herself.

"William I, 1066. William II, 1087. Henry I. 1100; Stephen, 1135; Henry II 1154.

"There!" she exclaimed triumphantly "I knew that he was lyin somewhere. I didn't learn much at school but I know me dates. There never was no such king as Henry XI."

Then Mrs. Quinn went off into such a fit of laughter that shook her like a veritable jelly.

"The foine gentleman's got a thing or two to learn yet. Why, he can't trace iate a number yet. If, which is Ronan for second, he goes and reads in plain American eleventh. Did you ever hear the likes of that?"

"Delia," exclaimed Miss Cadogan mysteriously, "did you notice the bar cannister on his crest?"

"The what?"

"The bar cannister, I tell ye. Wance, at a house where I was cook, the mistress gave me a book of suits of arms to look at. Then she told me a whole lot about 'em and what all the different things meant. I've forgotten all the rest she told me, but the bar cannister made an indelible impression.

"I'd know it anywhere if tiers now wid me eyes shut, and that Wyncoop has got wan sure. Put your head down and I'll whisper the particulars to you."

Mrs. Quinn obeyed, and gradually, as the drift of Miss Cadogan's remarks drawing upon her, her features took on a triumphant grin.

"Faith, now, why didn't that strike me at all? Archbishops can't marry, to be shure. But that settles it. 'Tilda shan't marry him now if I die for it, for I'll never own as nephews and niece children whose great-great-great-great-grandmother wasn't a perfect lady."

Within three days every fence in Clamville announced that Miss Matilda Brannigan, the renowned society amateur actress, would appear in "Sewanaka, the White Squaw," on Saturday night, Aug. 15, "supported by Mr. Eugene Wyncoop and a select coterie of society leaders."

Rehearsals were called for twice a day, and consequently so much was Tilda engrossed with her part that her family saw scarcely anything of her, and poor McGivern nothing at all. He used to hang about the house and make love in a mild sort of way to Julia's second cousin Bridgie, who had not been invited to take part in the play.

He had consented to appear as one of the white squaw's Indian warriors, more for the pleasure of being near her than anything else, for to appear in Tilda's eyes as this was essentially a thinking role, he was left with a good deal of time on his hands, and Mrs. Quinn, seeing how disconsolate he looked, finally took compassion upon the poor fellow.

She dragged him off for a long walk, and by the time she brought him home again his features were one broad grin. Mrs. Quinn and Baby Brannigan were also much together in those days.

By Miss Cadogan's express stipulation baby was not to be witness his sister's debut. Miss Cadogan did not approve of theatrical performances in any shape or form, and as Baby was the prospective heir, it was thought best to regulate his conduct accordingly.

On the morning of the day of the performance Mrs. Quinn did a most extraordinary thing. She volunteered to water the garden of her own accord. Just in front of the barn, to which Mrs Brannigan so strenuously objected, there was quite a little bald patch, Mrs. Quinn was observed to examine it very carefully and then to gauge with her eye the distance from the hayloft down to the ground. Then she turned the hose on the bare patch until it was thoroughly soaked, and betook herself to the house again. There were piles of hay in the rear of the barn and also on each side. Mrs. Quinn didn't bother about soaking them, however; the pile before the hayloft evidently met her entire attention.

That night, when Tilda was all ready to start for the theater, Mrs. Quinn and Miss Cadogan wished her every joy.

"Well, I hope you'll be a thumpin success, Tilda," remarked Mrs. Quinn. "Me and May shall be thinkin of you though we shan't be there. I'd go in a minute if it wasn't for me toothache, and anyhow, even if it did let up, I couldn't go now, for I've promised to take Baby up in the hayloft and let him play in the hay. Tell Barney, if you see him, to come up for supper. What wid these rehearsals and the fire engine practices, I ain't laid eyes on him in t'ree days."

Then turning to Baby, she exclaimed: "Now, come along, darlint, let's go up in the hayloft."

When the curtain rose on the first act of "Sewanaka," standing room was at a premium.

The stage was set as a prairie, with an Indian encampment in the foreground. The twenty-one members of the Clamville fire department, metamorphosed for the time being into the Indian followers of the white squaw, lay about the stage in various attitudes of languor.

"Yes! Barney Gilvern is grow drowsy and sank to rest. The moon arose above the prairie grass, and while the orchestra played slow music there entered from R. E. Miss Tilda Brannigan, the White Squaw.

"Yes! I could have heard a pin drop anywhere in the theater as the White Squaw, daintily picking her way among the sleeping men, advanced to the footlights on tiptoe. Everybody leaned forward to catch the first syllable which should fall from her silvery lips. There was an instant's pause and then she spoke.

"See!" she exclaimed in a staccato whisper, "the dusky warriors sleep."

Hardly had the sentence left her lips when the fire bell began to ring.

Every dusky warrior sprang to his feet tumultously and tore headlong off the stage. In an instant they had cleared the stairs, and, in full war paint and feathers, were rushing down the street toward the engine house, helter skelter. The White Squaw, left alone in her glory, beat an ignominious retreat behind the scenes, where she threw herself upon a camptool and at once began to cry.

Eugene Wyncoop, the only man who had stood by his chieftain, then advanced to the footlights and began to stammer forth an apology, which wasn't at all necessary, as half the audience had left the hall and the other half were getting out with the utmost alacrity.

There was nothing for it but to pull the curtain down and go and comfort the White Squaw. But when he reached the dressing room the squaw had disappeared as completely as any of her warriors, and looking out of the window Wyncoop caught sight of her rushing madly up the street. An instant later the fire engines, armed by nineteen dusky Indians, dashed by in the direction of the Brannigan house.

"Where's the fire?" he shouted, and a small boy who ran tearing up the street called back at him;

"It's the Brannigan barn."

There was a red glare in the sky in that direction, and as the poor White Squaw, out of breath and half dead with fright, rushed toward it it seemed to her as though she would never reach there after all. If there was any God above all else in this world, which the White Squaw loved it was her brother Baby. Then suddenly she remembered what Mrs. Quinn had said about Baby going up into the hayloft to play.

The poor girl was getting brighter every minute, and she was still three blocks away. She had to stop a moment to catch her breath, and as she did so she saw an Indian rushing from the direction of the fire toward her who looked marvelously like Barney.

"Barney," she cried, "for Gawd's sake tell me where's Baby!"

"Oh, he's all right," exclaimed McGivern, "I was just runnin back to tell you about it. Tilda, I fought you might be scared.

"I got there just in time, though. When we ran out of the teayter I seen where the fire was, so I left the other fellows to get the engine out and I ran on by a shorter cut. When I got there, there was Mrs. Quinn and Miss Cadogan a standin in the yard a screamin and wringin their hands, and there was Baby, wid the flames a creepin up all round him, standin in the hay loft."

Tilda turned away her head in horror and ejaculated:

"Oh, for Gawd's sake!"

"I run up to the barn and called out to him, 'Jump,' I sez. 'I'll catch you alone.' So little Bridgie he jumps shuts his eyes and grits his teeth together and then he jumps right into me arms. For heaven's sake!"

"Before he could say another word the White Squaw had thrown her arms about him.

"Oh, Barney," she cried, "I have been pretty mean to you, but after this you're the may for me."

Then, for the first time, she noticed he was wearing his right arm in a sling.

"Oh, that's nothing," he explained. "When Baby jumped he hurt me arm a bit, and Mrs. Quinn says she thinks it's broke. She happened to have this sling lying around, so she told me to slip arm into it and run off to tell you, and we could examine it when we got back."

"Now, ain't that lucky," said the White Squaw, who, now that the danger was over, was fast regaining her composure.

"Why, I seen Aunt Delia sewin on that sling yesterday morning. She told me then it was a bit of fancy work."

By this time they had reached the house, and the White Squaw rushed forward, seized Baby up in her arms and hugged him.

"Arrah, now it's Barney you may be thankin that he's alive at all," cried Mrs. Quinn, as she stopped her eyes. "The poor darlint would have been a cinder now if it hadn't been for him. How the juice am I ever goin to meet your poor ma and tell her as her beautiful barn's been burned while she was away?"

"Oh, the barn don't matter, auntie," exclaimed the White Squaw. "Let's go and look at Barney's arm."

"Be jabers, I was forgettin all about it. Mary, you stay here wid Baby and watch Bridgie, and come along wid me, Barney dear, and we'll see if you're hurt bad. Tilda, you'd better stay here too. I can make the inspection better by meself."

Two minutes later Mrs. Quinn returned with a very solemn cast of countenance.

"It's broke," she said. "It'll take about ten weeks to set it right. We won't need to call in a doctor, for it's as easy as winkin to set an arm. Barney had better stay at home, though, so we can have him under our eye."

The Wyncoop genealogical tree was lying on the piano. The White Squaw rolled it carefully up, and then handing it to Baby, she said:

"Baby, you take that down to Mr. Wyncoop first thing tomorrow morning. Tell him that it's very nice, but I've got no further use for it, and he'll have to get an understudy for his part in the play."

"The whole thing worked like clockwork," whispered Mrs. Quinn. "There wasn't wan of us that missed a cue. Julia's tickled to death at losing her barn, and you'll all square wid Tilda."

"You're a jewel, Mrs. Quinn," exclaimed Bussey, "but how did you manage to keep the fire down until I had time to get here?"

"Oh, faith, that was easy enough. Twas Mary rung it, and I gave her special instructions to send it off three minutes in advance."—New York Evening Sun.

Justice or Revolution.

Sir John E. Gorst, political secretary of India, said in an interview in London the other day: "Something must and will be done or a revolution is certain. I do not mean a bloody revolution, but I mean that the people will demand possession of the land they live upon. They have the power to do so, and they are dissatisfied with their present lot. Consequently, they will have things altered. Allotments may palliate, but they will not solve, the difficulty. The Conservatives ought to attempt the solution of the problem, which would stop emigration and keep the people from flocking into the towns. Give them an interest in the soil; that is true conservatism. I am now inquiring into the condition of the rural laborers and the small peasant farmers. I am a learner, and am gleaning by personal contact facts which will justify me to form a definite policy upon the English land question."

Taming a Zebra.

Zebras can never be tamed, unless the process is begun while they are still very young. H. A. Bryden gives an instance of a tragic fate which befell one of them, captured when he was 7 or 8 years old.

He had joined a troop of horses belonging to one of the author's friends, and finally followed himself to be taken with them into a kraal or inclosure. It was then determined to keep him, and if possible to domesticate him.

For this purpose he was lassoed and tied to a tree, but so ferocious was he in his struggles that it was found necessary precautions had to be observed in approaching him. All possible means were taken to induce him to feed. When captured he was in splendid condition, and his coat shone in the sun. Herbage was brought from the neighboring veld where he had been used to graze, and every conceivable food placed before him, but in vain; he steadily refused to eat.

Water he drank greedily, and would dispose of three bucketfuls at a time.

At length, after three weeks of vain endeavor to tame the noble creature, during which time he subsisted entirely on water, he died.—Youth's Companion.

The Use of the Word Telepathy.

The term telepathy must not be introduced without explanation. Some term not yet in common use must be employed when mental phenomena—including those which have hitherto never seen to be closely related have to be classed together and, if possible, brought under one law. The familiar term "though transference" has much too limited a meaning. And "telepathy is another term in use. It has been adopted by the Society for Psychical Research, and among other writers, especially by Mr. Edmund Gurney.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Delayed.

Briggs—I saw your wife in a dry goods store yesterday morning.

Griggs—You did, eh? She must have been pricing something.

Briggs—Why so?

Griggs—She was late to dinner last night.—Cloak Review

Not So Bad in Turkey.

A Turkish working day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day's work begins work between 5 and 6 in the morning, knocks off at 8 for half an hour, works on till noon, rests till 2 and then labors on until sunset. This is in summer. In winter he commences work at half past 7 or 8, rests from 12 to 1 and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice.

PUFFI AND OUT THEY GO.

A Cavern in Colorado That Resents the Intrusion of Strangers.

There is a cave near Rockwood, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which has been visited by many persons. No particular mention of the cave has been made, as it seemed to be little worthy of notice. On Sunday last a number of pleasure seekers left this city to join a party at Rockwood who had planned to visit the cave. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the party, having disposed of their dinner, began to climb the hill near the top of which the mouth of the cave is located.

After much exertion the foremost of the party reached the mouth of the cave, and being in advance of his companions they were startled to see him fall backward into the low oak brush as if he had been thrown from a catapult. His companions pushing forward more vigorously, soon came to his rescue and found him recovering, not much hurt, but slightly scratched and somewhat dazed. He could give no explanation of his sudden removal from the opening to the cavern.

Curious to know what the cause was the entire company in a body pushed up the hill, which had proved so steep a descent near the mouth of the cave. To the astonishment of the whole number the instant after stepping into the cave they found themselves all piled together in a spot near where the first had landed. It was but a little while to recover from the entanglement, when they began to inquire the cause of this sudden excitement. They all agreed that they had seen nothing to cause such a thing, and they were curious to know the reason for this phenomenon. But how to find out what they wished was the thing to decide.

At last it was determined that the strongest gentleman of the party should gain a position in front of the cave, and others, thus protected, get an opportunity to reconnoiter. So, taking a circuitous route and avoiding a position directly in front of the opening, they soon found themselves close beside the entrance, when they quickly putting his head out beyond the protecting wall, the foremost peered it. His hat immediately took flight down the declivity, but he was thus made aware of the exact state of affairs.

The philosophy of the current of air in caves suddenly dawned upon him. As is well known the air of a warm day in summer is much lighter on the outside of a cave or cellar than it is inside. Consequently the cold, heavy air rushes out with great impetuosity through so this case to cause the trouble spoken of and throw the party down the hill.

Later, relating this tale, an old timer told your correspondent of a former adventure of his at the same place. On a cold day in 1864 he was there hunting, tracking a deer along this hillside, when he was astonished to see the cave open up before him, and he noticed that the snow seemed to have been disturbed very recently, as though a body had been thrown into the entrance.

Without thinking, he stepped forward to examine into the cause of the disturbed condition of the snow, when he felt himself violently pulled into the cave, the force pulling him from his feet. He felt a shock, and for awhile was oblivious to all around him. When his senses returned he found he was lying by and partially upon the body of a deer. Upon examination he found the deer was dead, and was cold. This led to a still closer examination. He at last determined that the force of the current of air blowing into the cave had drawn the deer in, killing it, but that when he was drawn in the shock was somewhat related by his coming upon the deer, thus saving him from death. The explanation is just the reverse of the other, the air being warmer inside the cave than out. The current flows into the cave during the winter, thus accounting for the strange affair.—Denver Sun.

FOR LADIES ONLY!

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY FOR THE

MONTHLY PERIODS

—IS—

STEKETEE'S

Positive Periodical Preparation

It Never Was Known to Fail.

Cures FITS and CONVULSIONS and the best remedy of NERVOUSNESS known.

☐ Ask your Druggist for

STEKETEE'S

Positive Periodical Preparation.

If your Druggist has it not send $1.75 and I will send it, express prepaid.

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

Grand Rapids, Mich. Proprietor.

CAN

WINCHENDON, MASS., Feb. 19, 1890.

F. E. C. Medicine Co.:

I had been afflicted for a long time with a severe kidney trouble. I was so bad I was unable to work more than three months in the year. Had tried a good

YOU

many medicines but failed to get any relief. At last, about two years ago, I commenced using the F. E. C. Kidney, Blood and Liver Remedy. From the first

LIFT

it commenced to help me, and with the use of three bottles I was cured and am now well and able to do a good day of work. My business is moving pianos

A PIANO,

and heavy boxes. To any one suffering with kidney trouble I say, take my advice, try the F. E. C. Remedy. LORING GALE.

The F. E. C. Remedy is taking the lead of all others, wherever introduced. It is the only remedy for *Liver Blood Kidney* diseases. All druggists, $1 per bottle; six for $5.

BEWARE OF PARALYSIS!

Dr. Comfort's little "Compills" are a sure preventative. Do you have dizzy spells or a feeling of numbness, or want of circulation? Do not delay; get "Compills." They are made from roots and herbs. If not kept by your druggist, send 25 cents to the F. E. C. Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y., and the "Compills" will be sent by mail.

For Sale by PECK BROS., Grand Rapids.

Wm. A. Cowles,

DEALER IN

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

COR. W. FULTON ST. AND L. S. & M. S. R. R.

TELEPHONE 1032.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BRANCH OFFICE 38 SOUTH DIVISION STREET, HOWARD FURNACE CO

NEW STEAM, HOT WATER AND FURNACE

Heating Apparatus!

Put in, as well as Old Ones Repaired, Cleaned and given the right price. Call and Winter use. See our

WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS,

Gas Fixtures, Fenders, Andirons, Tiling, Grates, etc.

SPROUL & MCGURRIN,

184 East Fulton Street.

COAL.

"BE WISE TODAY," or tomorrow, we don't care which, but nevertheless

BE WISE

And buy your COAL at once of

A. B. KNOWLSON

Office 25 Pearl Street.

New Restaurant!

W. S. PIXLEY has opened a First Class Restaurant in the Basement at 32 SOUTH DIVISION street.

Regular Meals 20 cents.

Six meals for $1 00.

☐ Order cooking a Specialty

Oysters, Clams, etc., at all times.

BUY

Old Lee

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Old Lee

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Old Lee

Coal

OF

S. P. Bennett Fuel & Ice Co.

GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

(Organized March, 1883.)

CAPITAL.....$500,000

SURPLUS, $100,000.

EDWIN F. UHL, President.

FREEMAN GODFREY, Vice-President.

FRANK M. DAVIS, Cashier.

JOHN L. BENJAMIN, Assistant Cashier.

Interest at 3 per cent per annum on all time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Edwin F. Uhl, Freeman Godfrey,

George H. Long, Enos Putnam,

Wm. G. Herpolsheimer, M. J. Clark,

D. H. Waters, Joseph Houseman,

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Nervine!

CURES

NERVOUS PROSTRATION SLEEPLESSNESS,

St. VITUS DANCE Fits, Spasms, Etc.

Samples at Druggists, or by mail 10 Cts

Miles Medical Co. Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. LOUIS A. ROLLER,

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

129 Monroe Street, Over Peck's Drug Store, Grand Rapids, Mich. Telephone 681.

Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings 7 to 8. Sundays, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARDS.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in Effect September 10, 1891.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Arr. From South.	Lve Going North.
For Saginaw and Traverse City.....	8:15 a. m.	7:05 a. m.
For Traverse City and Mackinaw.....	9:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
For Saginaw and Cadillac.	2:15 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
For Petoskey and Mackinaw.....	8:50 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

Train arriving at 9:20 a. m. daily; other trains daily except Sunday.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Arr. From North.	Lve Going South.
For Cincinnati.....	6:20 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago.....	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
For Fort Wayne and East.	11:50 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
For Cincinnati.....	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
For Chicago.....	10:40 p. m.	11:05 p. m.
From Saginaw.....	10:40 a. m.	11:05 p. m.

Trains leaving at 6:00 p. m. and 11:05 p. m. run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon, Lve 7:00 a m 11:25 a m 5:40 p m

From Muskegon Arr 10:35 a m 4:55 p m 10:00 p m

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service.

North—7:00 a. m. train has Parlor Chair car to Traverse City. 11:30 a. m. train has Parlor Chair car and Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw. 10:30 p. m. train has sleeping cars Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

Southbound—10:35 a. m. train has Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati. 10:30 a. m. train has Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Chicago. 6:00 p. m. train has Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago. 11:05 p. m. train has Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

Chicago via G. R. & I.

Lv. Grand Rapids 10:30 a m 2:00 p m 11:05 p m

Arr. Chicago 3:55 p m 6:30 p m 6:50 a m

10:30 a. m. train has through Wagner Parlor car, and 11:05 p m train daily through Wagner Sleeping car.

Lv. Chicago 7:05 a m 3:10 p m 10:12 p m

Arr. Grand Rapids 2:15 p m 8:50 p m 6:15 a m

3:10 p m train has through Wagner Parlor car, and 10:10 p m. train, daily, through Wagner Sleeping car.

Through tickets and full information can be had by calling upon A. Almquist, ticket agent at Union depot, or W. H. Hunt, City Passenger, ticket agent, 67 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

SEPT. 6, 1891.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'ND RAPIDS. 9:00 a m 1:05 p m *11:35 p m

Ar. CHICAGO..... 3:35 p m 6:30 p m *7:05 a m

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO

Lv. CHICAGO..... 10:00 a m 3:00 p m *11:15 p m

Ar G'ND RAPIDS 3:55 p m 10:10 p m *6:10 a m

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON, RAVENNA AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids. *7:05 a m 1:05 p m *11:35 p m

Ar. Grand Rapids. 6:10 a m 3:55 p m 10:10 p m

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R. ..... 10:00 a m 3:15 p m 8:30 p m

Ar. G. R. ..... 10:45 a m 3:55 p m 6:35 p m

TO AND FROM MANISTEE AND TRAVERSE CITY.

Lv. Grand Rapids..... 7:25 a m 5:17 p m

Ar. Grand Rapids..... 11:15 a m 9:30 p m

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Grand Rapids and Chicago—Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids *11:35 p m; leave Chicago *11:15 p m. Drawing Room Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 1:05 p m; leave Chicago 4:55 p m. Free Chair Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 9:00 a m; leave Chicago 2:00 p m.

Between Grand Rapids and Indianapolis—Sleeping and chair cars—Leave Grand Rapids, except Saturday 11:35 p m; leaves Indianapolis except Sunday 4:45 p m.

Between Grand Rapids and Manistee—Free chair car—Leaves Grand Rapids 5:17 p m; leaves Manistee 7:15 a m.

JUNE 21, 1891.

DETROIT LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G'ND RAPIDS. 6:50 a m 1:00 p m *6:25 p m

Ar. DETROIT..... 11:15 a m 6:05 p m *10:35 p m

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETROIT..... 7:05 a m *1:15 p m 6:00 p m

Ar. G'ND RAPIDS 11:40 a m 6:40 p m *10:15 p m

To and from Lansing and Howell—Same as to and from Detroit.

TO AND FROM ALMA, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids..... 7:55 a m 4:30 p m

Ar. Grand Rapids..... 11:50 a m 10:00 p m

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids..... 6:50 a m 1:00 p m 5:25 p m

Ar. from Lowell..... 11:15 a m 5:00 p m 10:00 p m

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Grand Rapids and Detroit—Parlor cars on all trains. Seats 25 cents.

Between Grand Rapids and Saginaw—Parlor car leaves Grand Rapids 7:05 a m; arrives from Saginaw 4:40 p m. Seats 25 cents.

*Every day. Other trains week days only.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE

TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD

Trains Leave	†No. 14	†No. 16	†No. 18	*No. 88
G'nd Rapids, Lv	6:00a m	10:30a m	3:45p m	10:55p m
Ionia..... Ar	7:45a m	12:45p m	4:50p m	12:20a m
St. Johns..... "	8:28a m	12:17p m	5:40p m	1:56a m
Owosso..... "	9:15a m	1:00p m	6:40p m	3:15a m
E. Saginaw..... "	11:30a m	3:40p m	9:00p m	6:40a m
Bay City..... "	11:50a m	3:45p m	9:30p m	7:00a m
Saginaw..... "	12:05p m	4:00p m	9:45p m	8:40a m
Ft. Huron..... "	3:00p m	6:00p m	10:30p m	7:35a m
Pontiac..... "	10:50a m	5:00p m	8:00p m	12:05a m
Detroit..... "	11:55a m	4:00p m	9:50p m	1:00a m

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 81	*No. 11	†No. 13
Grand Rapids, Lv	7:05a m	1:00p m	5:10p m
Grand Haven, Ar	9:30a m	3:15p m	8:15p m
Milwauk'eSTr. Ar			
Chicago STr. Ar			

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the east 6:40 a. m. 12:50 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. daily.

Trains arrive from the west 10:10 a. m., 3:35 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily.

EASTWARD—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 16 chair car. No. 88 Wagner Sleeper.

WESTWARD—No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 chair car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.

JOHN W. LOUD, Gen'l Superintendent.

HEN. FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent, 23 Monroe street.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

	Arrive.	Leave.
New York Express.....	8:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
Detroit Express.....	10:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Mixed.....	4:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Day Express.....	10:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express.....	*6:00 a. m.	11:15 p. m.

*Daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Taking effect Sunday, June 14, 1891, Sleeping cars on Pacific and Atlantic express to and from Detroit. Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 9:40 a. m. Parlor cars leave Detroit at 4:45; arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:00 p. m. Direct connections are made with all through trains east.

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and at Union depot.

FRED M. BRUCE, Gen. Agt., 95 Monroe st.

C. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

GOING SOUTH—DEPART.

Mail and Express.....	7:40 a. m.
Mail.....	3:00 p. m.
Mail and Express.....	5:30 p. m.
Freight.....	6:35 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Mail and Express.....	9:20 a. m.
Mail and Express.....	3:20 p. m.
Freight.....	12:35 a. m.
Freight.....	4:30 p. m.

A. J. SMITH, G. T. and P. A., Cleveland, O.

DEATH NOTICES.

STILWELL.—At the residence, 462 Second street, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1891, Clarence W. Stilwell.

Funeral from the residence Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Wind and Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—For Lower Michigan: Winds shifting to colder, northwesterly; colder and probably fair weather Tuesday.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

It will be Judge Haggerty for the next two and a half years.

Heter Leys was the only drunk gathered in yesterday by the police.

Peninsula chapter, O. E. S., will hold a special meeting tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Jones of Belmont spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sheldon.

The spring weather yesterday brought out the June flies and angleworms in large numbers.

The balloon ascension at Reed's lake yesterday attracted quite a crowd to that pleasant resort.

The Grand Rapids District Ministerial association of the M. E. church convenes at Sparta this morning.

Several new men have been added to the police force, and are on still hunt duty for saloon keepers

Charles Anderson and Mary Jane Martin both of Gaines were married by Justice Hydorn Saturday.

I. C. Levi of the Star Clothing House went to Chicago last night to purchase goods. He will return Wednesday.

This morning Judge Haggerty will assume control of the many rags which adorn the floor of the Police court room.

Yesterday was change day with the police and with the change the winter dress and helmet was put on by those in uniform.

The bids for additional steps to the court house will be opened Wednesday. The advertisement calls for limestone or granite.

The city clerk has complied with the law requiring general advertising of the proposed bridge across the river at Wealthy avenue.

The Unity club will hold a meeting tomorrow night at 7:30 at Temple Emanuel. Dr. Henry Hulst will open the discussion on "Hypnotism."

One of the electric motors on the Bridge and Lyon street line was burned out yesterday afternoon on Lyon street, causing considerable delay in passenger traffic.

Rev. Fr. James Byrne, for some time past assistant pastor at St. Andrew's cathedral, has been appointed by Bishop Richter, pastor of St. Mary's church, Cascade.

The gas lamps in the Eighth and Ninth wards were not lighted last night until 8 o'clock, and ladies going to church were forced to cross the street through the mud.

The funeral of Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, who died from the effects of the terrible burning received last week, will be held from St. Andrew's cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Union Veterans' union will hold a meeting this evening in Koch's hall for the purpose of preparing for the reception of a banner to be presented them by Gen. W. P. Innes.

Albert Bosma, one of the men injured in a sewer on Grandville avenue Friday afternoon by the caving in of some dirt, was removed from his home to the U. B. A. home yesterday.

Detectives Gates and Gast arrested Josephine Weathers yesterday on suspicion of stealing a watch, and she was given her old quarters at the jail pending further examination.

The ladies complain that the crosswalks of the city are in a horrible condition. It was noticed yesterday that some of them found it necessary to lift their skirts much higher than the rules of etiquette prescribe.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grand Rapids Dental society will be held tomorrow evening at the office of Dr. L. D. Wood. Dr. B. A. Nellis will read a paper on "The Treatment of Dentalized Teeth."

The police Saturday night took a hand in family pleasantries (?) at the following places: Corner Leonard and Taylor streets, corner Barclay and Lyon streets, 68 Henry street, 54 Ellsworth avenue, 12 Spring street, 22 Adams street and 22 Ellsworth avenue.

Mrs. Thompson Sinclair and sister, Mrs. Whipple, leave for California Wednesday where they will spend the winter. They will be accompanied as far as Chicago by Mrs. John Kendall who will spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. McConnell.

WILL LEARN VOLAPUK.

A Society in Chicago Will Learn the Strange Tongue.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Last evening a meeting was held at 113 Adams street, the result of which was the organization of a society to be known as the Zilak Volapukelas de Chicago (Circle of Universal Language Speakers of Chicago). The society thus formed is the realization of a desire on the part of the local adherents of the volapuk cause to come into closer union for the purpose of propagating the language, for personal practice in speaking it and to prepare for the reception and entertainment of foreign volapukels who intend to visit the city during the year of the exposition. It is also proposed, with the cooperation of kindred societies in foreign countries, to make an exhibition of volapuk literature at the World's Columbian exposition to demonstrate to the visiting millions that Father Schleyer's language has practically and successfully solved the problem so long vainly attempted by philologists, viz., the invention of a form of speech which can be readily acquired, used and understood by people of all nations. The Zilak Volapukelas de Chicago, will meet weekly hereafter. The president is John J. Davies, editor of the American Artisan, 69 Dearborn street, and Romeo Tagliabue, 214 Orchard street, is the secretary and treasurer.

Latest Michigan Pensions.

Increase—Edward Smith, Samuel Halford, Charles Culver, William St. Clair, Cole, Charles H. Waters, Hiram Merritt, John D. Holmes, Squire Lapham, Lewis Sharron, William C. Curtis, Lord W. Hamlin, James S. Hoar, Thomas H. Isaac Wheeler, Robert Chivers, Isaac Perrine, Abner Sears, Amos Graves, Abram V. G. Lundy, John Murray, Benjamin F. Walker, William Rollo, Gilford Benton.

Original, widows, etc.—Griffith Lewis (father), Margaret Jock, minors of Jacob Mark, Isaac J. Cower (father), Susan J. McMasters, Susan A. Bergman, Sarah T. Hale.

Original—William Ebler, Truman Sawdy, Linderman J. Compton, John Harry, Edward M. Carpenter, John F. Johnson, James Simmons, William H. Stryker.

Additional—William H. How, Samuel Sayers, Charles E. Foote, James H. White, Solomon T. Lyon (deceased).

Reissue—David O. Ramsey.

DENTIST HUTCHINSON'S Neuralgia Medicine cures Headache, Face-ache, Toothache, Earache every time. Agents wanted to distribute it to aching humanity. Room 15 Tower block.

COL. BOB'S BON MOT.

He Tells Why He Wants the Exposition Open on Sunday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who delivered a lecture on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child" at the Auditorium last night under the auspices of the Press club, entertained a contingent from the Sunset club at the Grand Pacific this morning. The Sunset men were ex-Judge William Barnum, Clarence S. Darrow, George Schilling and several others, all of them strongly in favor of keeping the World's Fair open on Sunday. They called, they informed the colonel, to pay their respects to the man who was such an able champion of human liberty and such a foe of that religious element that was seeking to coerce the great majority to favor the closing of the exposition on the Sabbath. Col. Ingersoll was very glad to meet the gentlemen and then he dropped one of those quaint expressions that make him so famous. He said Sunday was but a space of time, "and," he declared, "I don't see why a space of time should be any more sacred than a vacuum is holy." Messrs. Darrow, Barnum and Schilling almost exploded with laughter and when they left they tarried in the hallway and discussed the little "gem," as they called it, and one of the three wrote it down to be used at a future Sunset banquet.

MIND READER JOHNSON.

Receipts.

His Show Called a Fake and He Divided the

OZARK, Ark., Nov. 8.—An alleged spirit mind-reader combination, consisting of Professor J. H. Johnson, Dr. H. B. Slade and Mms. Closkey, were billed to appear here yesterday evening. The doctor and madame failed to materialize. The Prof. drove about town bindfolded and found a hidden article. This caused a large crowd to attend the entertainment. The show was of a fake character and the audience began to be demonstrative. It insisted that the receipts be divided among the Sunday schools of the place. The professor agreed to the proposition and the lights were turned out.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

Victor White Said to Have Killed Himself in a Park.

It was reported about town yesterday afternoon that a telegram had been received here stating that Victor White, a brother of Mrs. Jacob Barth had committed suicide in one of the parks at Chicago.

There was nothing about the body to identify him except the name on the clothing he wore. Upon inquiring at the home of Mr. Barth last evening it was learned that a notice that effect had been received and that he had telegraphed for further particulars, but up to a late hour last night nothing definite had been learned.

Boys' Suits Sacrificed.

The Star Clothing House has had quite a rush in the Boys' Department since their special sale has been started, and the suits are going fast. Just think of this: They have placed on a separate Table Cassimere and Worsted Suits that aesold for $3.50 and $4.00, and some firms are asking for these goods $5.00. These goods you can buy until Wednesday night for $2.50; also, suits that sold for $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50, made of Fine Worsted Blue Tricot, Fancy Cassimere—they all go for $5.00.

Lake Erie Drying Up.

Mr. J. T. Wamelink had occasion to visit the building inspector's office in the city hall, and as one or two of the officials are, like him, fond of hunting, the conversation naturally turned to that subject.

In speaking of the state of the water in the marshes, Mr. Wamelink said that within a few years the level of Lake Erie had been reduced two feet. Mr. Wamelink expressed the opinion that the permanent lowering of the water level was due to the constant increase in the channel at Niagara falls, which permitted a greater volume of water to roll over the falls. He was of the opinion that, in order to preserve the proper stage of water in the harbors of the lake, it would yet become necessary for engineers to raise the level of the Niagara river. Inspector Morse stated that it would be necessary to drop huge bowlders into the stream in order to accomplish that result.—Cleveland Leader and Herald.

Seventh Pig Had Seven Legs.

Friday night last a sow belonging to C. W. P. Howell gave birth to a litter of seven pigs. In this there is nothing very remarkable, but that the seventh one should have seven well formed legs is somewhat strange, to say the least. The pig is still alive and doing well.—Live Oak (Fla.) Banner.

A Knowing Cabbage.

A cabbage with fourteen heads can be seen in our counting room window. It was raised by Charles F. Mendall on the James Sherman place on the King Philip road, this city.—New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

In the abysses of the oceans, below 500 fathoms, many animals have either imperfect eyes or none. Their condition in this regard affords a suggestive parallel to that of cave life, and the causes are probably the same. Science is of the opinion that all deep sea life originally emigrated from the shallows.

A writer on social affairs in Iceland says there is not a single prison in the island; that such things as locks, bolts and bars are unknown, and that there are neither watchmen nor policemen.

In the line of eating the Manchus, who have ruled in China since its conquest by them some 250 years ago, are strongest in baked meats. The Chinese excel in soups.

MILLARD'S OINTMENT

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Barber's Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Itching Piles, Boils, and all eruptions of the skin.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. or sent postage paid upon receipt of above price.

PREPARED BY H. E. Millard & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Why Are we Sick?

Call on Dr. S. Clay Todd for the particulars.

LIVINGSTON HOTEL,

Best $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Hotel in the City. Open All Night. The Only 15 Cent Restaurant in the City. 51 and 53 Lyon Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Telephone 775.

A. L. LIVINGSTON, Proprietor.

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—At the Quigley house at once. A good kitchen girl. Call at 616 South Division street. 11

WANTED—A competent girl, Swede or German preferred, for general housework in family of two. Call at 75 Paris avenue. Mrs. McDonald. 12

WANTED—Agents to sell our goods on railroad trains. Apply Union News company, opposite depot. 10

WANTED—A sewing girl to exchange sewing for music. Address Miss R. Stephen, Grand Rapids. 10

WANTED—Lady agents for a corset of new invention; those that mean business and want to make money call on X, 66 South Division street. 10

WANTED—Competent girl at No. 7 Central place. 10

WANTED—A few agents wanted at once; call at the Livingston hotel, Lyon street, room 7. 14

WANTED—Young man of good address call today, room 3, 112 Monroe street. 11

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Inquire at 622 South Ionia street. tf

A NEWSPAPER MAN, or a would-be newspaper man, may hear something to his advantage by calling at Room 38, New Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first-class meat market with good patronage; also building to rent. Enquire 56 West Leonard street. Henry Uhrbrock 10

I HAVE five stores on Plainfield avenue from No. 300 to 328 that I will do like to sell to a person who would like to make a good investment. The stores are all rented and bring in more net cash than any piece of real estate on the street. Enquire of William Karreman, No. 300 Plainfield avenue. 12

FOR SALE—As I am going away, I must sell my house and lot for whatever it will bring; everything in first-class order. Call and see E. S. Ebro, 130 Valley avenue. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap. A first class billiard room and lunch counter. Good location. FitzGerald & Frankford, real estate and insurance agents, 50 West Bridge street. Telephone 1328. tf

FOR SALE — Or rent cheap. Five small houses on West Side. Apply for terms at room 15 Sweet's building. tf

FOR SALE—Two story brick block on West Bridge street, or will exchange in part for other property if sold within 30 days. Inquire of A. A. Lord, 161 West Bridge street. tf

FOR SALE—Two-burner gas cook stove, good as new. No. 7 Central place. 10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, heated by furnace; very cheap. 87 Mt. Vernon street. 9

FOR RENT—I will rent part of my house, nicely furnished, suitable for light housekeeping, to a desirable family of two, for $6.00 a month. Is that cheap enough? Come and see. F. L. Childs, 91 Baxter street. tf

FOR RENT—Two rooms; also boarders wanted. Call at 102 Lagrave street. nov29

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. ARCHER, the reliable medium can be consulted daily at the Weston building, next to Sweet's Hotel. Hours 10 to 9. tf

MME. NAVARRO, trance medium and clairvoyant, is still at No. 13 Ransom street. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—If so you will find it to your advantage to see us before borrowing.

We make loans on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, or personal property of any kind at the lowest possible rates and in the quickest possible time.

Our loans are made without publicity and the property is left in your undisturbed possession.

Loans can be carried as long as desired or can be paid in full, or in part, at any time to suit your convenience, and any part paid reduces the cost of carrying the loan.

If you owe a balance on furniture, piano or other property, we will pay it up for you and carry it as long as you desire.

Our offices are the most pleasant in the city and are so arranged that parties calling upon us may be waited upon quickly and courteously.

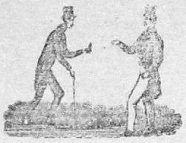
GRAND RAPIDS MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 2 Tower Block, Corner of Monroe, Pearl and Canal sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To rent a boarding house or block, any good location for the business, would take a house containing boarders. Good references furnished. Address "C. B.," this office. 11

MONEY TO LOAN—Small or large amounts, on short or long time, on any kind of good security. Frank A. Werner, 95 Canal street. tf

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



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GRAND SUCCESS!

All Diseases of Men Cured!

All Diseases resulting from Early Indiscretions and Excesses of Manhood, Overwork of the Brain, etc., all Urinary, Female and Chronic Diseases, young, middle-aged and old people

CURED

By Dr. S. CLAY TODD, Rooms 1, 3 and 4, Wenham Block, 16 North Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Consultations free and confidential, from 9 in the morning to 7 at night, every day but Sundays.

No nervines. They hurt the head. Keep your head clear.

No Mechanical Treatment.

No unnecessary surgical operations.

Keep whole. You will live longer and be happier. Make one call if possible.

FOR ONLY

$3.50 - THREE FIFTY - $3.50

100 - ONE HUNDRED PAIRS - 100

Of Men's Fine All Wool Cassimere PANTS,

Heavy, Strong, Durable; Cheap at $5.00, for Only

$3.50 - THREE FIFTY - $3.50

Vander Werp, Benjamin Brothers & Co., 84 Monroe Street.

SPECIAL PRICES ON UNDERWEAR AT THE STAR.

SPECIAL Underwear Sale At 75 cents.

Special Sale of Jersey Overshirts At 58c, 79c and 98c.

AT 75 CENTS SPECIAL UNDERWEAR SALE.

LOT No. 1—Brown and Orange striped Underwear, satin facing, all sizes, worth $1.25, only 75c.

LOT No. 2—Grey Mixed Jersey Fleece lined, a bargain worth $1.00, only 75c, all sizes.

LOT No. 3—Odd sizes of all wool Camel's Hair, also Brown Ribbed worth $1.50, also Red and White Mixed very soft worth $1.25, only 75c.

LOT No. 1—At 58c.—Jersey Overshirts, dark blue trimmed with yellow, with pocket, worth 85c, only 58c; sizes 15 to 17.

LOT No. 2—At 79c—Red and Black Mixed Jersey Overshirt worth $1 25, only 79c.

LOT No. 3—At 98c—Black Wool Jersey Overshirts worth $1.25 to $1:50, only 98c.

In fine Underwear we are offering Special Bargains in Goods that by a certain process are made as soft as silk. Prices $1.50 to $2.50.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

"The Last Rose of Summer"

Is getting very lonesome.

Profit by past experience and Provide for Cold Weather Now.

A New Coal Stove benefits your entire family. A New Over Coat benefits you alone.

TRY ACORN ONE

STOVES AND RANGES

Celebrated Acorn Stoves and Ranges. All warranted in every respect.

New Goods in All Departments. Furniture, Crockery, Carpet and Stoves.

Elegant Holiday Goods found among our stock of Small Wares.

SPECIAL SALE OF PLATED WARE.

6 Tea Spoons, per package 3 Table Spoons, do 3 Forks, do 2 Butter Plates, do	Worth three times the money we ask.	Your Choice 25c
6 Tea Spoons, 3 Table Spoons, do do 3 Forks, do do	Extra Plate, A1, Chased, One-third Value.	50c Per Package.
Napkin Rings, Sugar Shells, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, Mustard Spoons, EACH IN A HANDSOME SATIN-LINED BOX.		Your Choice 25c. Each.

PEPPERS OR SALTS, YOUR ONLY 25 CHOICE CENTS.

CALL AND SEE US.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS

WINEGAR FURNITURE COMPANY,

123, 125, 127 and 129 South Division St., 160 and 162 Cherry St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The Excitement Unabated!

A surging sea of bargain hunters keeps the large corps of energetic clerks busy at the great shoe house of

M. EHRMAN, 69 CANAL ST.

Busy from morning to night dishing out the best of footwear for less than 50 cents on the dollar. The people of Grand Rapids are alive to the fact that by paying this great house a visit they can make their 50 cents in cash count one $1 00 in trade, and that they are not slow in taking advantage of our liberal offering is shown by the immense crowds that throng our store daily.

We Offer for This Week Only

FOR 4c 1,000 doz. bottles Shoe Dressing worth 15c.

FOR 30c 8 cases of infant's shoes, fine kid and dongola, worth 50c.

FOR 48c 725 pairs ladies' fine kid house slippers, worth 75c.

FOR 93c Choice of 700 pairs of ladies' dongola kid, patent tip button shoes, worth $1.50, all sizes

FOR $1.25 We give the lovers of handsome footwear the choice of 83 different styles of kid, dongola or goat, any size or width; they are cheap at $2.25; don't fail to see them.

80c Buys a man's solid work shoe, worth $1.50.

$1.25 Buys a pair of fine gents' dress shoes, calf or dongola in congress or lace; they are cheap at 2.50.

$1.45 Buys a gents' fine calf sewed congress or lace shoes; 18 different styles; a dandy; worth 2 35.

$1.75 AND $2 Buys a pair of fine dress ladies' or gents' shoes in calf or kangaroo, kid or dongola; your choice of 23 different styles; these fit fine and are dirt cheap at 3.00.

The above with many more bargains, which, owing to lack of space herein not mentioned, and the fact that you can save from 50c to $1.00 on every pair of shoes we sell you, are a combination of inducements that no other store in the city offers. So fall in line and follow the crowd to

M. Ehrman's Great Bargain Shoe Store,

69 CANAL STREET.

Money Refunded if Goods are not as Represented, our rule.