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WIDESPREAD HAVOC

THE WIND STORM THE MOST EXTENDED EVER KNOWN.

It Swept Over the Entire West and Extended From Texas to Canada—Many Lives Lost and the Destruction of Property is Immense—Wires are all Down.

CHICAGO, April 2.—That the storm has been one of the most far-reaching and destructive on record is borne out, as fragmentary scraps of information straggle in from the Northwest, the far West and Southwest over the badly crippled, almost unworkable wires which escaped the fury of the warring elements.

The justy famous—though not popular—"Kansas cyclone" seems in this instance to have comprehended a vast expanse of territory upon which to wreak its fury and an estimate approximating the amount of damage done to property, or the number of lives lost, is out of the equstion. The Western Union reported that of their hundreds of wires west, northwest and southwest they had not one upon which to receive or transmit press dispatches. The Pacific coast is as inaccessible by telegraph as the dark unknown, and beyond Kansas City havoc reigns supreme.

The area of low barometer, which has hovered so long over the lake region and northwestern states, seems to have invited this onward rush of high pressure, the weather map indicating two distinct storms, branching from a point apparently in northwestern Texas like a huge V, taking their course one northerly and one northeast.

Butler county, Kansas, seems to have been the scene of the greatest havoc. The town of Towanda was entirely wiped off the face of the earth, and Augusta, a few miles distant, was buffeted out of all semblance to its former self. Not a house or building was left standing in Towanda. The town was asleep when the storm swept down, razed everything in its path and left dead bodies lying in its wake. Four dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins already searched. Twenty persons are fatally hurt and forty more seriously injured besides a large number more or less maimed.

Many other disasters are reported from this locality, and the loss of life is heavy.

Passing northward through Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota, a track of desolation miles in width marks its passage and feeble walls struggle through fag ends of prostrate wires from interior towns anxious to tell their tale of woe. From Omaha to Council Bluffs the tale is but a repetition of the Southwest—crippled wires — buildings unroofed, fences and trees laid waste.

Southwest of Kansas City all wires are down and nothing definite can be learned, though many rumors are current.

The storm swept over Illinois and Missouri, but with less force, and thence northward into Canada.

BLAINE WILL RUN.

An Old Story Retold in New Phrases—Mr. Grace is the Authority.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—W. H. Grace, a prominent Brooklyn Republican, came here yesterday by appointment, and going at once to the Blaine mansion, was closeted with the secretary for two hours. He spent today with some Blaine men, and when seen at the Capitol later, just before his departure for home, said:

"As a result of my talk with Blaine I make the prediction that he will be nominated at the Minneapolis convention, and I desire to state openly that if nominated he will not refuse to accept."

A delegate to the convention, to whom the statement was repeated, said, "I believe it, not only because of its harmonizing with what I have known, but because I have positive knowedge that Blaine wrote his letter, not because he wanted to, but because Harrison and Elkins harrassed him into writing it."

These statements do not lack corroboration to warrant the belief that Blain has at last made up his mind to run. A prominent western senator, one of the anti-Harrison crowd, smiled when the remarks of Grace were repeated to him. Questioned he said: "I called on Blaine last week and spent several hours with him. I am sure he will be a candidate, and I am sure he can be elected."

Losses by the Flames

PADUCAH, Ky., April 2.—Three fires broke out in this city yesterday in different portions of the town, and for a time it was feared the town would be destroyed. The residences burned were those of Fred Schroeder, J. F. Martin and Mrs Harry Beel. The total loss is about $15,000.

Seal Poaching Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The department of state is advised that at present there are seventy Canadian seal poachers in Behring sea, against fifty one at this time last year.

MANY FIRE ALARMS.

Several Small Blazes Made the Boys Run Yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day for the fire department, but the many alarms proved to be but small fires.

At 12:50 the department was called to 18 Gilbert street, near Hall street, on account of the burning out of a chimney on a house occupied by Gerritt Field No damage resulted.

The alarm from box 123 at 2:10 was occasioned by the burning of some bed clothing and furniture in a room in the Allen block, 68 Canal street. The building was damaged to the extent of about $10. The loss on the contents is about $25 with no insurance. The room was occupied by W. Baber, and the furniture was owned by Wm. Henze. It is thought to have caught from a cigar stub carelessly left lighted in the room.

The third alarm, from box 53, was another chimney on West Bridge street, No. 210, house owned by F. Wurzburg. No damage was done.

At 4 o'clock box 313 announced a fire in the house at 288 South Division street, occupied by J. A. Robb. The blaze was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove, and the damage is placed at $15.

BROWN WILL CASE.

A Bogus Settlement Published by the Evening Fakir.

The Evening Leader last night printed under a scare head an article purporting to give the particulars of a settlement of the noted Brown will case. It quoted figures and names in such a manner as to give the article a very plausible appearance. It stated that Cornelius Clark was going to buy Mrs. Haines' interest in the estate and that he would then settle with the contestant of the will.

The story was a fake without a shadow of truth, and was gotten up in the hope of increasing the street sales, which now constitute nearly the whole of The Leader's circulation.

Mayor Uhl, Clark H. Gleason and M. J. Smiley, Mrs. Hayden's attorneys, and E. A. Maher, James Blair, Willard Kingsley, Jacob Kleinhans and L. K. Salsbury, Mrs. Haines' attorneys, last night each said emphatically that they had no knowledge of any settlement, or any talk of settlement.

Mr. Clark stated to a reporter last evening that there was absolutely no truth in the story, so far as related to him. He had no thought of doing anything of the kind; had had no talk with any one about it, and the story was false in every particular.

Mr. Dunham could not be found.

SHAWMUT AVENUE.

Mills and Hauser Liable to Find It a Bar to Re-election.

Several weeks ago THE MORNING PRESS called the attention of its readers to the impassable condition of Shawmut avenue, the unsightly rails projecting above the street from four to six inches, the careful manner in which Alderman Mills of the Ninth ward shuns the street whenever he comes over town with his back, the fact that he rides on the passes of the company and makes no effort to bring the company to terms by placing the road in the same condition as it was before they tore up the thoroughfare. The weeks have drifted by and still the street remains nearly the same. Alderman Mills of the Ninth and Hauser of the Eighth are aware of the facts and do nothing to remedy the evil, yet ask to be returned to the council. "What for?" some are asking. "Can there be any answer," they say, "except that their easy manner of handling the street railway company is highly pleasing to the campany?" Certainly the $200 salary connected with the office is no great inducement. Then why should they be anxious to return to the council? Let voters draw their own conclusions and act accordingly.

THE REGISTRATION.

Large Increase in all the Wards and Precincts.

The returns made by the different registration boards in the various wards show a large increase in all the precincts and if circumstances are favorable the vote polled will be the largest in the history of the city. The returns of new registrations are as follows:

First Ward—First precinct, 104; second precinct, 43; third precinct, 44; fourth precinct, 100.

Second Ward—First precinct, 57; second precinct, 67.

Third Ward—First precinct, 86; second precinct, 53; third precinct, 48.

Fourth Ward—First precinct; 123; second precinct, 83; third precinct, 76; fourth precinct, 79.

Fifth Ward—First precinct, 121; second precinct, 116; third precinct, 101.

Sixth Ward—First precinct, 68; second precinct, 64; third precinct, 66.

Seventh Ward — First precinct, 185; second precinct, 147; third precinct, 127.

Eighth Ward—First precinct, 56; second precinct, 48.

Ninth Ward—First precinct, 74; second precinct, 69.

Tenth Ward—First precinct, 81; second precinct, 278; third precinct, 243.

Eleventh Ward—First precinct, 281; second precinct, 280; third precinct, 325.

Twelfth Ward — Frist precinct, 83; second precinct, 61.

The Arabs, when they wish to pronounce their most forcible malediction, say, "May thy soul know no more rest than the hat on the head of a European!" The hats of kings and emperors must have been specially in their minds when they framed this curse.

William Kinstone, an Englishman, kept his own accounts, shaved and dressed himself, saddled and bridled his horse, threw sledge hammers and did other seemingly impossible things with his toes.

Kept the Least for Himself.

Three ragged newsboys were trying to sell the earlier editions of the afternoon papers. A man carrying a large basket of fine looking oranges on his shoulder passed close by. The motion of his body loosened one of the biggest and ripest and it fell to the ground. The man kept on, not noticing or caring for the loss. The orange lay upon the pavement for about half a minute unseen. Then the largest of the three ragged urchins spied it, and with a cry of delight he ran over and picked it up. It was natural to suppose that he would proceed to eat it all himself, but instead of doing so he called his companions and exhibited his find. They eyed it greedily.

Without any request from them for a share in the coveted fruit the finder divided the orange into three parts and gave his fellow newsboys each a part. The smallest part he reserved for himself. It was only a small thing in itself, yet it proved, I thought, that there was something noble hidden under the ragged garments of that little urchin.—New York Recorder.

Wives of Some English Writers.

Beaconsfield married a lively young widow, who made him perfectly happy, and he never lost an occasion of singing her praises. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, is cited as having an almost ideal home life, and also the late Dean Stanley. All the world knows how happy the Gladstones are in their family circle, and so it is with many others.—Writer.

EASTER CARDS. Geo. A. Hall & Co.

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PINGREE'S AMBITION

IT CREATES SOMETHING OF A HUB BUB IN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES.

The Rich Men Say the Mayor is Merely a Stalking Horse for Tom Palmer—The Turner Crowd's Stilettos are Feared. The Queer Antics of The Tribune.

DETROIT, April 2.—The candidacy of Mayor Pingree for the Republican nomination for governor continues to be the topic of conversation among the politicians. The Rich men are worried because they do not understand what induced Pingree to announce himself just now, nor are they able to size up his strength to their satisfaction.

Most of the Rich men profess to believe that Pingree is being used merely as a stalking horse for Tom Palmer. The fact that Palmer is expected to ask for election as one of the four delegates at large to the Minneapolis convention has given rise to a story that the log cabin farmer may leave Mayor Pingree to his own resources as a condition of getting the support of the McMillan Republicans for delegate. His honor might live to be as old as Methuselah before he would be given even a crust from the Republican banquet table with the consent of a large number of the McMillan clan.

The story as related is that if Palmer finds he cannot be a delegate at large without the McMillan votes and he cannot get these votes as long as he keeps Mayor Pingree on the gubernatorial track—well, his honor, willing or unwilling, will not be on the track long afterwards, and the log cabin farmer will have a front seat in the Minneapolis wigwam. He is said to have particular reasons for wanting to go to the national convention. His honor is working away as if there was no foundation to the story. Still it is related with a good deal of detail.

While, however, the Rich men repeat these stories with considerable gusto, they are keeping a weather eye out in the direction of the state capital. They know very well that the Turner crowd has a rod in pickle for their man, and the members of that gang are reported to carry long and very keen stilletos under their coats. And what is more, they know how to use them in the dark.

What puzzles the Rich men, too, is why The Tribune should have been the chosen medium for announcing Pingree's ambition. Alger and McMillan are supposed to have The Tribune solid, and neither of those gentlemen care to give either Tom Palmer or his friend a boost.

HAS NOT WITDRAWN.

John Greenway Still in the Field for Alderman Of the Fourth.

Reports have been industriously circulated within the past few days to the effect that John B. Greenway, the People's party candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward, had been induced by the Democrats to withdraw, upon the promise that he should be nominated for the legislature next fall. The report is without foundation. Mr. Greenway is still in the field and will stay until after election. Mr. Greenway is developing unexpected strength, and there is a good prospect of his being elected. He has long been the foreman of The Eagle office, and is well known and popular among the laboring men and all others who are brought in contact with him. He has lived in the Fourth ward for twenty-eight years, and is thoroughly acquainted with its needs. As secretary of the Typographical union two terms, and as delegate to the International Typographical union at Denver, the Michigan Federation of Labor at Bay City, and the State Printers' association, he has become identified with organized labor, and has put himself in sympathy with the laboring man. He is not an anarchist, however, nor a communist but a reliable, steady, conservative and well balanced gentleman who will make an excellent alderman.

To Perfect a Title.

Charles Corson of Cascade commenced chancery proceedings in the Circuit court yesterday against Harriet Paterson of the same township to compel the discharge of a deed to lands claimed to be owned by the complainant.

In an early day the complainant and his brother purchased some wild lands from a man by the name of Seely of Livingston county. The brothers settled on the lands, cleared them up and improved them, supposing the title to be perfect. Finally fire destroyed the records and the complainant's brother was entrusted to get a clear title to the lands. The record was perfected as the complainant supposed, but it seems his brother died before transferring a title to complainant and his daughter, who is the defendant in the case, purchased her sister's share in the property. She now refuses to transfer, and the complainant's title is therefore clouded.

How Are You Going to Vote?

Tomorrow will settle the contest and it is a question of the hour, measured by its standard of perplexity, as well as its brevity, and is the oft-repeated question of thousands in Grand Rapids today. These are trying times to candidates when a single vote may determine their fate or success, therefore good, honest, tried and true, lay aside your prejudices and decide to buy your fish, game, dressed chickens, turkeys, lobsters, crackers and canned goods of Dettenthaler, the boss market market man on Monroe street. He's all right and will make a good officer.

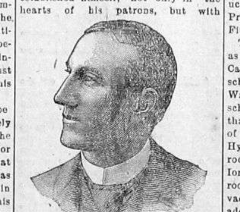
LEO A. CARO, the nominee of the Democratic city convention for the office of board of review and equalization, is a gentleman, a man of marked business qualifications, who for years has represented large mercantile interests with undoubted success and who stands high with the business men of this city. He is affable and popular with all who know him, and will bring to the office the needed quality of zeal, probity and untiring and careful watchfulness that the public interest demands. He has been a resident of the city twelve years and has never sought public office.

BEFORE purchasing examine Wykes & Burns' copying books. The finest in the city.

WE ALL LIKE HIM.

The Energetic and Popular Manager of the World's Museum

The Geary theater and museum is now a thing of the past and will soon be razed to the ground, but "the Geary" is still "on deck" and will be heard of soon. James Geary came to this city a comparative stranger, but brought with him excellent testimonials from Fort Wayne, his former home, and by his energy, integrity and affability, soon established himself, not only in the hearts of his patrons, but with



those with whom he came in contact in a social or business way. There was no glitter of cheap things about Mr. Geary's way of pampering to the tastes of his audiences. What he promised, the patrons got, and what the patrons of his theater paid to see, they saw, and it was the best the market afforded. In his withdrawing from the theatrical arena, for the time being, hundreds of laboring men, their wives, children and sisters, will lose a friend who has not only provided them with excellent entertainments, but has lavished upon the poor and needy money and luxuries in such a generous way that it has had no precedent in the annals of theatrical management in this city. Hoping that Mr. Geary will remain here, and wishing him luck if he goes elsewhere, THE MORNING PRESS will say au revoir.

IT WAS LEGAL.

City Attorney Taylor Says the Boundary Legislation is O. K.

The attention of the residents of the northern portion of the city and of which portion has been lately annexed to the city, is called to the following official statement from William Wisner Taylor, city attorney: "I have given it careful investigation, and unhesitatingly state that the act in question is a valid act, duly passed by the legislature of the state of Michigan (both branches) and duly approved by the governor, and that the objections raised to it are not only untenable, but absolutely frivolous and liable to involve innocent persons in the danger of illegally voting in the townships instead of voting in the city, of which they certainly are electors. I know of no responsible attorney who has examined into the matter carefully, that has given any contrary opinion. The decisions of our Supreme courts are so clear upon this topic that there is no opportunity for one to go astray. I confidently state that the act in question is a valid act, duly passed by the legislature and approved by the governor and until passed upon by the Supreme court and by it held invalid, must be respected by all citizens and public officers."

The Press Club Regular.

The regular April meeting of the Press club will be held next Wednesday evening. It will be preceded by a supper at Sweet's hotel which will be ready at 5:45 sharp After supper the members will assemble at the club rooms and after the business meeting pedro will be in order. More ladies than usual will be present, and it is expected they will help to make the pedro party an enjoyable affair.

Smoking in Church.

The custom of smoking during church service was not confined to the laity and minor clergy, for it is recorded that an archbishop of York was once reproved by the vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, for attempting to smoke in the church vestry.

The Rev. John Disney, of Swinderley, in Lincolnshire, writing on the 13th of December, 1773, to James Grainger, says: "The affair happened in St. Mary's church, Nottingham, when Archbishop Blackburn was there on a visitation. The archbishop had ordered some of the apparitors or other attendants to bring him pipes and tobacco and some liquor into the vestry for his refreshment after the fatigue of confirmation. And this coming to Mr. Disney's ears he forbade their being brought thither; and with a becoming spirit remonstrated with the archbishop upon the impropriety of his conduct, at the same time telling his grace that his vestry should not be converted into a smoking room.—All the Year Round.

A Philosophic Frenchman.

About half past 11 one night the concjerge, in delivering a letter at the door of M. Meilhac, noticed that the entrance hall was full of smoke, and that flames were issuing from a wooden panel. He immediately alarmed the other families in the building and sent for the firemen stationed at the ministry of marine, who were quickly on the spot. The flames were extinguished without great difficulty.

In the course of the excitement M. Meilhac proved himself to be a philosopher as well as a talented librettist. On being told of the fire he asked whether the pompiers had been summoned, and on hearing that this precaution had been taken, replied: "Well, it is their business to put the fire out. I shall not get out of bed."—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Printer's Blunder.

Not long since a London lady went to a stationer and ordered a number of invitation cards which she proposed to issue for an evening party. She particularly instructed the stationer to print "'igh tea" in the left hand corner of each. When at length the cards came home they all bore the letters "I. T." in the corner specified.—Public Opinion.

EASTER CARDS. Geo. A. Hall & Co.

SEE Wykes & Burns' copying books.

WILL BE OPEN SUNDAY

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY TO BE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE.

The Board of Education Decides That Books May Be Read on the Sabbath Without Sin—New Catalogues Ordered—South End School House Site Purchased.

The April meeting of the board of education was called to order last night by President Blair, the mayor and Trustee Fitzgerald being the only absentees.

The committee on teachers reported as follows: "That the resignation of Catharine Smith of Madison Avenue school be accepted; that Miss Clara Ward of the South Division Street school be promoted to the vacancy at that building, caused by the resignation of Harriet Smith, and that Miss Jennie Hyser be appointed to Miss Ward's room; that Miss Harriet Adam of North Ionia Street school be transferred to the room at Plainfield Avenue school, made vacant by the death of Miss Norbert; adopted.

The library committee reported in favor of having printed directory catalogues for the use of the public library patrons, the cost price being $1,500 for 1,500 catalogues. Trustee Fisher spoke strongly in favor of it as did Trustees Stevens, Husted and Stein, and it was voted to buy them.

The matter of keeping the reference library open Sunday afternoons was considered by the library committee, who reported that they favored the idea.

Trustee Felker was strongly opposed to it. He said he objected to the plan as it caused unnecessary labor on Sunday, and his christian precepts taught him to prevent it as far as it lay in his power, and that saloons had just the same right to keep open.

Trustee Houseman was in favor of it and styled the precepts of Trustee Felker as "old Puritanism." He waxed eloquent and told the board he respected all men's religions, but as books had enlightened the world and brought it from barbarism to its present state, he considered that books should be also respected, and if they were so respected they could be read on Sunday as well as any other day.

Trustee Husted was watched anxiously when he arose and many thought he was going to speak in favor of it, but he didn't. He said that the library should not be kept open; that Sunday was a day of rest and should be so observed. He said he was liberal and had demonstrated his liberalism. He was not bigoted or prejudiced, but thought the people should on the seventh day rest as they had been commanded. He considered some work on Sunday as necessary, and did not "kick" on the Sunday papers, except when he did not get his.

Trustee Fisher spoke very strongly in favor of it, as Trustee Wagner did against it. Trustee Wagner was opposed to it because he was a Christian.

A great deal of interest was manifest when Trustee Andrus, the lady member of the board who introduced the resolution, arose to speak for her child. Mrs Andrus made the best speech of the evening and did it in a clear and strong manner, at the same time so modest and lady-like that it carried more weight than all the others combined. She said in substance that the reference library is supported by the people, and as most of the laboring men have no libraries or drawing rooms the reference library should remain open. It is to give these laboring men and women an opportunity to learn the good there is in life and the use it is in living, and we are only following out the teachings of the Master when he said, "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath."

Trustee Leffingwell then spoke against it, but the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas, Trustees Andrus, Clark, Crossman, Fisher, Folger, Hagy, Houseman, Maybury, Stein, Stevens, Strahan, the president—12.

Nays, Trustees Bradfield, Felker, Husted, Leffingwell, Locher, Van Bree, Waguer—7.

The committee on ways and means, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the board of education in December last relative to the examination of the books of the treasurer and secretary, made the following report:

"We have employed, as such expert, I. H. R's Van Dugteren, and herewith submit his report to your committee, of date March 25, 1892."

It will be seen from said report that the investigation covers a period from September, 1888, to March 5, 1892, the entire period of the incumbency of the present secretary, Mr. Stein.

Your committee take pleasure in quoting from the report of the expert the following: "In conclusion, I cannot refrain from stating that in all my experience in examining books and accounts I have seldom seen a set of books and accounts (covering a period of nearly four years, and receipts amounting to nearly $825,000) which were kept so plain, concise and free from errors as the one I had the pleasure to investigate upon your instructions."

The committee on ways and means reported further in regard to the claims of school district No. 6 of Grand Rapids township as follows: "That the school officers of that district had been called upon for a settlement, but they refused to meet your committee for such purpose. Also the town treasurer of Grand Rapids was called upon in regard to the primary tax and library funds in his possession and belonging to the board, he had agreed to deliver the funds, but so far has not done so. The committee would recommend that the city attorney be instructed to begin proceedings according to law; adopted.

The committee on schools and buildings reported in favor of purchasing the Smith site on Jefferson avenue, south of the Houseman Fair grounds, at the price of $3,500; adopted.

The special committee on school sites in the Fifth ward reported in favor of the site on Ann street and Watrous avenue, near Coit avenue. A discussion was started over the fact that the site is on the line of the strip annexed to the city and the strip might not be legally a part of the city. The matter was finally deferred until a special session decides the matter.

Order your koal of E. A. Hamilton.

THE THEATERS.

The ever popular Ida Van Cortland will begin a week's engagement at Redmond's opera house tonight, opening with the play "Lucretia Borgia." The play was first suggested by Victor Hugo. His master mind saw in her traditional history elements of a most powerful play, and in her mobile character one of the very strongest known to stage literature, and though, while the character and incidents are now known to

be entirely fictitious, none of the power of realism is lost from that fact, the ever shifting phases of the play having a most entrancing hold upon the auditor, the glittering scenes of the Venetian carnival, as well as the more somber passages of the latter acts, forming a strong picture of the Mediæval ages that carries with it a useful lesson in the history of that age, the most absorbing interest lasting from the beginning to the end. The repertoire for the week is as follows: Monday night, "The Creole;" Tuesday matinee, "Forget-Me-Not;" Tuesday night, "New Magdalene;" Wednesday night, "Lucretia Borgia;" Thursday matinee and night, "Galley Slave;" Friday night, "Romeo and Juliet;" Saturday matinee, "The Honeymoon;" Saturday night, "The Law Breakers."

One of the richest dramatic feasts of the season can be enjoyed at Powers' next Wednesday and Thursday nights, when a superb company headed by Marie Prescott and J. D. MacLean present "Cleopatra" and "Spartacus." "Cleopatra" will hold the stage on the opening night and "Spartacus" on Thursday night. The story of "Spartacus" is as follows: Crassus, a rich Roman prætor, desiring to be popular with the people, gave them public shows and such games as have mad Rome famous. The favorite excitement was the fight of the gladiators. Spartacus was a Thracian of remarkable strength who was captured by the Romans and made a slave. They forced him into the arena. He refused to fight or become a gladiator until his Roman master promised to free his wife, Senona, and his boy, who had also been captured by the Romans In the great arena scene he killed a Gaul of renowned strength. The Romans, wild with delight, present another gladiator to him to fight, who proves to be the brother of Spartacus and whom Spartacus believed dead for many years. The meeting and recognition of the brothers is a great climax in the play. They defy the Romans and arouse the gladiators to mutiny against their masters, in which struggle they escape from Rome. Meantime the wife and child of Spartacus are slain by the Romans and Spartacus, crazed by grief, attempts to fight his way through the Roman general's camp and avenge himself by taking the life of the prætor who has killed his wife and child. But his effort is unsuccessful and he is slain and dies in the camp of the prætor with the sad words on his lips, "We'll be in Thrace anon."

"Fantasma" will again be at Power's tomorrow and Friday nights and the advance sale already shows that the theater will contain large audiences. The play has been vastly improved since last season. The submarine scenery, the statuary pictures and the dream visions, and the grotto of the oracle are all magnificent triumphs of stage mechanism and stage art. The piece is a constant succession of splendid pictures, so full of the glitter of unreality and the glory of the imaginary, that the spectator feels transported to fairyland. It keeps thirty stage hands hard at work all night to handle the vast and beautiful scenery. There are very clever people with the company, which is extremely large and includes some handsome young women. One of the principal scenes not seen last year is that showing the quarters of King Zamallel at the bottom of the sea. It is exceedingly effective and most realistic. The third act, which is entirely new, is replete with many new and startling effects.

William B. Smith has provided for his patrons for the coming week another excellent attraction in the La Moyne's Specialty company. The company is headed by Bogart & O'Brien, the challenge musical team of the world. Harry Potter, who created such a favorable impression here a couple of weeks ago, will appear in his feats on the slack wire. The three Renos in grotesque dancing and high kicking will be a feature, and Miss Annie Harris, the dashing vocalist and soubrette, will capture the dudes. The La Moyne Brothers, on the triple horizontal bars, do some wonderful and astounding feats, and the Potters on the double trapeze will make your blood run cold. The comedy with which the "turns" are interlarded is entitled "A Contractor's Troubles, or the Lost Diamond." The election returns will be received by special wire and will be given from the stage as soon as counted Monday night.

The Cornell Glee, Banjo and Mandolin club pleased a fairly large audience at Powers' last night. The different numbers were enthusiastically encored and the club created such a favorable impression that if they deign to come this way again they will be greeted by double the number that listened to their sweet melody last night.

Harry M. Scott, manager James Geary's trusted lieutenant, left for Chicago last night, where he will remain for a few days. From thence he goes to Pittsburg, his home, and will take Big Eliza on a tour of the Pennsylvania towns. He expects to visit Michigan shortly, and will call on his many friends in this city.

LUTHER V. MOULTON

SHALL HE BE ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF MAYOR?

W. D. Fuller Writes a Strong Letter in Support of the People's Party Candidate—Mr. Moulton's Labors in Behalf of the People—His Qualifications.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—In 1876 the agitation launched by a few earnest souls regarding the financial question crystalized in the formation of the Greenback party, the nomination of Peter Cooper as its standard bearer and the memorable campaign of that year along national lines.

In Michigan the "financial craze," as it was called, took deep root and in 1878 the new party was second at the ballot box and from that time grew in numbers and influence until 1886, when it was virtually disorganized, but the principles for which it contended lived on and still live and are marching on to a final triumph in the near future. It is not my purpose at this time to enter upon a discussion of those principles or the position of the two old parties regarding the same.

Among the men who espoused the cause of the Greenback party in 1866, I recall a young man who had established himself in business in this city the previous year, and whose unselfish labors entitled him in my judgment to favorable consideration. My first real acquaintance with him dates from his debate with the hard money apostle, Nichol, in Powers' opera house in June, 1878, in which he demonstrated his ability to successfully defend the principles of his party and won the respect of all fair minded opponents. In the fall of 1880 he issued his great work, "The Science of Money," which for depth of research and unanswerable logic, stands second to no treatise on that subject, and has lately been quoted from by a writer in one of the leading magazines of the country as standard authority on that question.

During the campaigns of 1882, 1884 and 1886 his services were given to the allied parties, and I venture to affirm that no speaker in the state was listened to with more respectful attention. My connection with political affairs having ended in 1886, I cannot speak from personal knowledge of his labors during later campaigns, but am informed that his services were eagerly sought after by the Democratic party.

In the fall of 1891 he was selected as the candidate of the Labor party in this city for police judge and polled a large vote, and with a more perfect organization and canvass would have been elected.

As the candidate of the People's party for mayor he is again presented as the champion of the labor element of the city, and can be elected if that element and his old comrades in the Greenback party give him their earnest support. I have no right to speak for that element, but I do claim the right, by virtue of my connection with the Greenback party in this state, to urge every voter who labored with me from 1878 to 1886 for the advancement of its principles to give one vote next Monday for our old comrade, Luther V. Moulton, for mayor of the city of Grand Rapids, for he well deserves this tribute of respect and confidence at our hands.

Of his eminent fitness for the office I need not speak. His record is known and read of all men. His integrity has never been questioned and a suspicion of dishonesty has never attached itself to his name. His sympathies are with and for the common people, and he is necessarily the enemy of all jobs and jobbery in municipal affairs.

In saying this no reflection is intended to be cast upon any of the opposing candidates, who are all honorable citizens, but none of their supporters will venture to affirm their superiority in any of the elements essential to a successful administration of the office of mayor over the candidate of the People's party.

Sincerely yours, W. D. FULLER.

ENTERPRISE AND VIM.

Bound to Be Foremost if It Does Cost Money.

This will be an exciting week on Canal street, and Geary's museum, which is now closed forever, will be superseded by the work of the lightning portrait artist Mr. Zano. His work during the past few days has attracted hundreds to the Valley City pharmacy, and Mr. P. V. Finch has now engaged his services for three weeks at the enormous cost of $100 a week. Everyone visiting the store and purchasing a bottle of German salts, an excellent remedy for indigestion or any stomach or chronic disease, will be given a portrait free. Mr. Finch has only been located at 75 Canal street for six months, and yet today can point with pride to a trade well worthy of more pretentious concerns. He is popular with the public because he keeps that which they want. This offer is worthy of your consideration.

Theory and Practice.

It has been the experience of hundreds that there is considerable difference between the theories of some people and actual practice. Therefore screech not that old and worn cry, "my income is so small, while me expenses are so high," but be ready to attend the annual smoked meat sale at 71 Canal street, which is to be opened Tuesday morning by the Western Beef company. There will be many disappointed people when the stock is closed out if they are "not in it," as this sale lasts only until Saturday night. A small income can be made large by buying your meat at this sale. See price list elsewhere.

HEADQUARTERS for sidewalk lumber at John Dregge & Co.'s, corner Court street and G. R. & I. crossing.

COMMENCING Monday the price of meals at the Livingston restaurant, Lyon street, will be as follows: Breakfast and supper 15 cents; dinner 20 cents.

ADAMS & Co., 90 Monroe street, will display a very fine line of pattern hats and millinery novelties at their Easter opening on next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Order your wood of E. A. Hamilton.

THE INFIDEL'S WOE.

REV. THOMAS DIXON DETAILS THE MISERIES OF AGNOSTICISM.

A Prelude on the Hunger Riots in Berlin and Elsewhere—The Soul of Man Never Can Be Satisfied with "I Do Not Know"—Uncertainty Is Agony.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Before the usual great congregation that fills Association hall every Sunday Mr. Dixon reviewed this morning the recent hunger riots in Europe and their kindred manifestations in America, preceding the sermon of the day. He said:

Famine, hunger, desperation and crime seem to be the order of the day with the under masses of the Old World. Each day's events confirms more deeply in the mind of the thoughtful student of our civilization the idea that society is being driven by a resistless power toward a crisis of tremendous import. From the present outlook it is exceedingly doubtful if a forcible clash between the masses and the classes can be avoided many years longer, unless the ruling spirits in our governing aristocracies of blood and money display new powers of discernment and adjustment. Will the governing forces of the society that is awake to this fact and adjust themselves? We shall see.

Certainly the signs of the times in the social world give us food for serious thought.

FAMINE, RIOT, CRIME.

In Russia, famine—grim, gaunt and horrible beyond the power of the prosperous to conceive—ravages and lays waste a territory covering over 400,000 square miles containing a population of 20,000,000. The grain crop of the Caucasus for the past season was abundant, and yet millions are starving.

In Germany, for three days the city of Berlin is terrorized by surging crowds of unemployed hungry men. They are charged upon by the police and dispersed, but they seemed to rise out of the earth from a hundred quarters at once, and for three days the senseless, pathetic riot of hunger held its dismal carnival of violence. Before the gates of the imperial palace their cry arose. Mounted police drove them back. But the emperor heard the cry, and he will hear it again before he is much older.

The news comes from Vienna of hundreds and thousands out of work, hungry and rioting.

From France we hear the echo of dynamite bombs, the source of which is not in doubt.

England is threatened with the greatest strike in the history of the labor war, in which 500,000 men may be directly engaged and millions of workingmen necessarily affected.

HUNGER AND CRIME HERE.

In free and prosperous America we are not lacking in signs of distress.

The other day James Cassidy, a bricklayer, hungry and out of work, applied to police headquarters and asked to be arrested that he might have food and shelter. Refused the favor of an arrest because he had committed no crime, he stepped outside, smashed the window of the building and was duly arrested. He wanted to be imprisoned for two months, after which he thinks he can live at his trade.

A man by the name of Frank England broke into the house of Rev. Frank Clark the other day in broad daylight to get something to eat for a starving wife.

In the ruins of the Hotel Royal, Joseph Rossiter fainted twice from starvation while trying to earn a few pennies for a starving family.

Within the past few days in Brooklyn there was found a whole family, with one dead, all the rest sick and the head of the household dying, that had been five days without food, fuel, sufficient clothing or medical attendance.

A farmer in Alabama the other day, when offered for his cotton a price far below the cost of production, drove his team out on the bridge and dumped his crop into the river.

POLITICS, OR DEEPER?

Men and brethren, say what you will about the causes, these are awful facts. They are facts freighted with a worldwide sorrow. Read their lessons.

1. When such phenomena appear under the czar of Russia and the stars and stripes we are driven to the conclusion that even the forms of political government are today mere incidents to the world's social disease. The secret of the trouble must be deeper than mere politics—there is something radically rotten at the heart of civilization itself.

2. The church of Christ should hasten to know that this is the question of questions of the age it is called now to face. If the church has no solution of such a problem I honestly believe that as an organic power the church must surely perish in the Twentieth century.

3. Should not our men of wealth read in these signs anew the deep obligations laid upon them to rescue and save society? Can we feast and dance and banquet while our brethren starve? Is it nothing to you? No man has the right to do what he pleases with what he may possess. He only has the right to do what he ought to do.

THE AGNOSTIC DILEMMA.

Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life.—John vi, 68.

Colonel Ingersoll says: "Now, understand me; I do not say there is no God. I do not know. As I told you before, I have traveled but very little, only in this world." This expression, "I don't know," is now the colonel's chief stock in trade when he is confronted with any of the serious problems of life. We recognize this as a distinct gain in his case. He used to *know*. During the process of years he has at least begun to discover the dim outlines of his own ignorance. The knowledge of his ignorance has at least increased. When a man begins to recognize the fact that he does not know, he is on the threshold of knowing. It seems unfortunate, however, that in the colonel's case he seems to be perfectly satisfied with ignorance. He seems positively to gloat over the fact that he does not know. He rejoices and boasts in ignorance. If a man knows nothing about a subject, why should he talk so much about it? If ignorance is so profound, why boast so of ignorance?

MUST KNOW.

All knowledge is partial. We recognize that fact. The Christian does not pretend to know the last that may be said about the great problems of religion. "We know in part," cries the great Apostle. The part we know is the way marked out by the compass. It is not necessary to know the mysteries of the depths of the sea to be able to navigate the ocean. We need simply to understand the laws of navigation, the use of the compass. When presented with this tremendous issue, however, of the way of life, it is not sufficient to say, "I don't know," when the means of knowledge have been given to every man. To answer the great problems of life with "I don't know" and to be content with such a result, is to be content with profound stupidity. Man can know. He must know. The questions are of such tremendous import that nothing short of sublime stupidity or of insane bravado can be satisfied with this answer of ignorance.

A PERSONAL QUESTION.

The question of the way of life is a personal one. The most tremendous question ever presented to man is that question of GOD—of sin, of good, of evil, of pain, of life—the beginning, the end, the mystery back of science. The question whether I am to perish with the matter that I touch, the eternal question of immortality that teases and haunts the human soul, cannot be answered by a stupid "I don't know." The human soul cries "I must know!" Besides, the human soul is conscious of freedom and conscious of the responsibility of life incident to that freedom. Ignorance of law excuseth no man when the means of knowing law are at hand. God has written his law in the heavens. He has flashed it in the inmost soul of man, in the primal light that lighteth every man coming into the world. He has written it in *the* Book which he has given to man. While we recognize the fact that there are uncertainties and mysteries in religion, while we recognize the fact that all knowledge is in one sense partial, even the most exact results of inductive science, how shall we settle this great question of God and of life and death and immortality?

To whom shall we go in our perplexity? To infidelity or to the Christ who has the word of eternal life?

JOYS OF INFIDELITY.

Suppose we go, first, to infidelity. What does infidelity offer to man?

Infidelity offers man the strength of a denial, the consolation of a negation, the luxury of destruction.

When Athens fell, the Venetians had hurled their miscreant shot into the Acropolis. The masterpieces of genius that had stood in glory through the ages were shattered to pieces. I suppose there was a certain joy and satisfaction in the barbarism of that assault. I suppose there was a sort of joy and glee in viewing the shattered ruins of Grecian art and glory.

ARTICULATED AIR.

The occupation of infidelity is fighting Christianity. It has never had any other objective point. It has never done anything else in the history of the world. Its whole work has been purely destructive and obstructive. The human heart has cried for light. Infidelity has sought to put out the light from the souls of thousands of weak and erring men and women. The world has cried for light. The answer has been the darkness, a denial. The world has cried for bread, and it has been struck on the head with the stone of iconoclasm. What man needs is a lamp unto his feet, a light unto his pathway. What infidelity has given has been articulated air.

LUXURY OF A WRECK.

Then, again, infidelity offers man the joy of being lost, the consciousness of being lost. Adrift on the sea of life, without chart or compass or rudder—drifting, drifting, drifting unto death. Colonel Ingersoll seems to take satisfaction in this condition. It is curious that a man can find any strength or joy in it; but he seems positively to rejoice in the fact that he is adrift on the boundless sea of immortal life, and does not know anything about the beginning or the end. He says there lurks the hidden rock against which we must crash in life's fairest day, and the result—"a wreck, a tragedy, as sad and dark and deep as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death." That is to say, I am sailing over the sea of life, and I meet a man in his boat. I hail him.

THE INSANE SAILOR.

I say, "My friend, where did you come from?"

"I don't know."

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know."

"What do you know?"

"I don't know."

He don't know anything. He don't know whence he came or where he is going.

I say to him, "Well, my friend, haven't you got a compass?"

He replies: "I had a compass in the beginning, but I could not understand the inner workings of the machine. I could not understand why the needle pointed toward the north, and I picked it to pieces to find out; and because I couldn't understand it, I threw it away. So I am drifting." If there is any satisfaction in that condition, then the colonel enjoys the luxury of drifting, lost upon a shoreless sea, without chart or compass or destiny, having thrown his compass overboard because he couldn't find a mainspring in it.

LECTURE ON ROCKS.

True, infidelity pretends to offer man the certainties and consolations of exact science. Where infidelity got any patent on science is yet a sublime mystery. All the scientists of the world whose names live in the history of the world have been men who were reared in the cradle of Christianity. Suppose that infidelity should be given the consolation of science. Is science sufficient to answer the cry of the soul when confronted by the solemn mystery of life and death? When your mother dies, call in a scientific lecturer and give the mourners a front seat while they listen to a discourse on the subject of rocks. We will have our scientists give an analysis of the constituent elements of the human body—water, flint, lime, iron and phosphorus. It will doubtless be very consoling to know that your mother was composed of iron and flint and phosphorus and water, and that that was all there was to her.

It is true also that infidelity offers man the liberty of the chains of a selfish life. A man who denies all obligations to God and to man made in the image of God can of course rejoice in the "gospel of good clothes, good houses, good victuals well cooked for himself." On the other hand, the Christian feels under obligation to take off his coat and wrap it round the shivering body of his weaker friend. The Christian believes in the gospel of sacrifice and of love.

Upon the other hand, suppose that we go to Christ—what does Jesus Christ offer the human soul?

He offers peace to the restless and the weary.

From out the past the old prophet's voice cries, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee." And echoing this sublime thought in life, divine, incarnate Jesus cries, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In the midst of the tempest, calm he gives. In the midst of the storm, peace.

He also promises inspiration and motive for life here and now. This he gives—a new heart, a new purpose, a new inspiration to live the highest and noblest and divinest life of which man is capable. He promises strength to weakness. The meek shall inherit the earth in his kingdom. Beneath the shadow of his wing sorrow finds a sure surcease.

THE LOST RESCUED.

He offers salvation for the lost, and he gives it. I am looking this morning into the faces of men who a few months ago were in the gutters and the ditches and who are now clothed and in their right mind. Men from whose weary, aching bodies the rags of sin and misery and poverty and wretchedness have fallen, and from out a hell of despair they have risen *men*, with hope and life and joy and strength. This is not a theory. It is not a question of rhetoric. It is a question of life. They are the living monuments of this vitalizing spirit. They are here today to bear testimony and do bear testimony to the fact that Jesus Christ has redeemed their lives here in this world now

TO SAVE A WORLD!

The programme of Christianity is the redemption of this world, the redemption of the lost heart of man, the redemption of society, the recreation of man, the recreation of society, the recreation of commerce, of business, the making of a new world. The programme of Christianity is to make a world in which the higher law shall rule over the old law of brute force. To bring to pass a spiritual kingdom here in which the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child shall lead them. A world in which hunger and cold and misery and suffering shall yield to the loving touch of the spirit of the Christ. The programme of Christianity is the grandest conception that ever thrilled the soul of man. It is the sublimest undertaking that ever called for human genius and the utmost reach of human endeavor. The goal toward which the Christian presses is one that thrills the soul with its sublime call.

PROGRAMME OF INFIDELITY.

What is the programme of infidelity? What does it propose to do for man? What has it ever done for man? Deny, destroy, break down! And over broken hearts and lost hopes fling the black mantle of hopelessness and ignorance. Christianity fills the life of man here and now with hope. Hope that gives strength. Hope that makes of a pygmy, a giant. Hope that stands above the darkness of the grave and rejoices and cries in triumph: "For me to die is gain! I am in a strait betwixt two, whether to depart or to stay." Has infidelity ever given to a human soul such strength? Has it ever made a man happier in this world? If so, I have never heard it. In answer to all sad cries of the human heart, what is the response? Words, words, words! If the expounder of the creed of negation goes beyond the formula of denial he simply articulates wind. There is nothing upon which the soul can lay hold.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!

Since the recent controversy with Colonel Ingersoll began, his sympathizers have started a society, with a Sunday evening lecture. I have seen one report of the society, and that was its first meeting. I do not see how it could survive the first exposition of its purposes and faiths. Mr. Frank, the expounder of this new religion, made this sublime declaration of faith on behalf of his followers: "We believe in the superhuman, purposive potency of nature! We look upon the universe as the involution of the divine potentialities. The all potential is within all and working through all. What this ultimate, divine potentiality is we do not claim to be fully able to comprehend." O weary, sin sick souls! Weary, sorrowing, despairing men and women, wrestling with the realities of a stern life! Come, here you will find comfort. Words, words, words! Wind, wind!

Upon the other hand, listen, "We believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, and in the forgiveness of sins!" Take your choice. If there is comfort in playing upon words and in the manipulation of sound you will find it in the agnostic articulation of air set forth as the creed of this remarkable conglomeration of men who "*do not know*."

RETREAT AND DESPAIR.

Believe me, agnosticism is retreat. Agnosticism is despair. Agnosticism is weakness. To content one's self with "I don't know" is to fall in the Slough of the Despond of Pessimism. No man can accomplish in this world the work that nature has fitted him for, however brilliant his genius, who holds to such a creed. His life is in itself necessarily a wreck. The soul of man must have the wings of faith, else it cannot rise. The soul of man is not made of matter, and it must have the spiritual and eternal elements of life, else it cannot breathe. It must die without this power.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

If you go into the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the marble room you will find on one side of the room a beautiful memorial tablet. By the side stands a marble figure of exquisite beauty, in the hand of which is the wreath that the dead whose memory is celebrated never saw while he lived. The inscription tells of the sad life and death of Edgar Allen Poe, the most brilliantly gifted man of letters the new world has ever produced. He only needed the wings of faith to rise to the true position for which nature fashioned him when he was born into the world. His life was wrecked because he became entangled in the doubts and fears of the "I don't know" philosophy.

His sublimest poem, "The Raven," which is the inmost cry of his despairing, doubting soul, gives us this secret of his life and secret of his failure. Hear him talk to this grim, ungainly, gaunt and ominous bird, the creation of his rich but gloomy fancy. The bird, we remember, is the personification of his own despairing soul. Listen, as he tries to wring from doubt and despair the words of life and of hope:

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil! prophet still, if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—is there balm in Gilead? tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

Hear him still further, unsatisfied, as he hovers around this burning question of life:

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil! prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore,
Tell this soul with sorrow laden, if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden, whom the angels name Lenore,
Clasp a fair and radiant maiden, whom the angels name Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!"

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked upstarting—
"Get thee back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken! quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore!

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming,
And the lamplight o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—Nevermore.

And it never was lifted from out the darkness and gloom of that shadow of death and despair. In the prime and pride of what should have been manhood's richest day, they picked him up in the streets of Baltimore—*dead*. He died friendless and alone in the streets of a great city. He only lacked the wings of faith to have risen above all clouds and to have made of his life the brilliant and glorious success that his magnificent genius warranted. The promise of his life was never fulfilled. He died in gloom and sorrow and despair.

The creed of agnosticism is the creed of weakness, of wreck, of darkness, of hopelessness, utter and cheerless. It is the creed that never satisfies, that teases, haunts and tantalizes, until at last the weary soul breaks beneath the load it can carry no longer.

"To whom shall we go, Lord? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

Women at Dwight Institute.

It should not be understood the women at the hotel are patients. They are guests. They are the wives of men who can afford the luxury of their presence. They are healthy, loyal, loving women—the only bright spot about the pool of the five porches. The women patients do not come to the "shot tower" for their treatment. They live in boarding houses or in private families, and the physicians go there to treat them, just as they go to the hotel or boarding house to treat a man patient who is too ill to venture outdoors.

The women patients are never seen on the streets. The men patients never meet them. If they go out for an hour toward the close of the treatment they are supposed by all strangers to be residents of the town. Names, faces, place of residence—nothing of them is known, so far as can be prevented. They have no bichloride of gold club.

There are few whisky patients among the women. Now and then one comes, but of the 140 women all but seven are victims of morphine. And, by the way, out of the men who are victims of morphine 60 per cent. are physicians. It seems they are especially liable to fall under the influence of the drug.—Dwight Cor. Chicago Herald.

An European Sunday Not Desired.

The occupation of this country by the European Sunday ought to be looked upon only as a calamity. Such a day intensifies passions the Sunday was designed to abate. It doubles the opportunity of both vice and crime. Under it society can live indeed, but the spectacle is a poor one compared with the vision of a great nation in which the dreamer sees the labors of the week all suspended for one day, the dens of temptation all closed, the churches, the parks, the libraries, the galleries, the fields all open and frequented by millions of persons in youth or in old age who one day in seven touch existence on its greater side. If these millions cannot all feel with the Hebrews that God is in the silence, they can all feel for one day in each week that there is much of nobleness and happiness possible to mankind.—Professor Swing in Forum.

Rats in an English School.

An infant school at Over has been closed on account of the number of rats which infest it. The vermin had become so bold that they scampered about in the most impudent fashion while the children were engaged upon their lessons, and there was no remedy but granting a holiday and in the meantime exterminating the plague.—London Tit-Bits.

A New Cure.

Will—Hello! I thought you were down with la grippe.

Fred—I was, but a burglar cured me.

Will—Explain.

Fred—The fellow was in my house last night; I collared him and held on until I lost my grip.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

What Pain Do Animals Feel?

When the sensitiveness to pain of the negro, compared with that of the European, is but one to three, as Dr. Felkin concludes it is, what relation to the latter is borne by the sensitiveness of the monkey? of the bird? of the reptile and the fish? of creatures lower still?—London Sunday Magazine?

An Automatic Applauder.

A Frenchman has perfected an invention by which managers of theaters can ascertain on first nights, in a practical manner, the feelings of the public. The contrivance is an automatic applauder, set in motion by a five centime piece.—New York Journal.

The irregularity of Maine's coast line is indicated by the fact that a Lubec man who bought a horse in Eastport was obliged to drive the animal more than forty miles to reach his home, although the two towns are only three miles apart in a straight line.

To the Eskimos of Labrador belong the honor of having discovered that the moon was the paradise of the good, and that the wicked are to be consigned to a cold cave in the center of the earth.

The man who never went to the theater in his life is usually the man who declares loudest against the immorality of the stage.

Several women have been permitted to practice dentistry in Denmark after having passed the regular examinations.

The Poor Boy's Chance.

In opening a recent meeting in Boston, Speaker Barrett said:

The social questions are the great questions before us today, wherever you go—in church, congress or elsewhere. They come nearer to us than tariff or silver. Not many years ago Massachusetts sent to congress, and he was later elevated to the vice presidency, a man who as a boy was brought up as a town charge in New Hampshire. Many such may be found in poverty who if cared for may rise to places of dignity and honor.

AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE
BRADY & GARWOOD ...Lessees and Managers

Monday and Tuesday April 4 and 5.

THE WORLD FAMOUS
HANLON BROTHERS
Grand Fairy Spectacualr
FANTASMA!
New Tricks!
New Music!
New Scenery!
New Specialties!
Seats on Sale Friday, April 1.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
BRADY & GARWOOD....Lessees and Managers

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
R. D. MACLEAN,
MARIE PRESCOTT.
Wednesday Night, April 6
In a Grand Production of
CLEOPATRA
Thursday Night, April 7
In a Grand Production of
SPARTACUS
Magnificent Costumes.
Superb, New and Elaborate Scenery.
John Whitley, - - - Manager.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
BRADY & GARWOOD, Lessees and Managers.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 9.
A perfect production of the most successful comedy drama of the present season.
SHE COULDN'T MARRY THREE. Presented with a lavish display of magnificent scenery. One of the costliest productions on the road. A succession of beautiful stage pictures and thrilling sensational effects, abounding with hearty laughter, derived from legitimate comedy situations, interpreted by an efficient company headed by the universal little favorite,
Miss Lillian Kennedy,
And the Original New York Cast.
SEE THE Startling mechanical effects beautiful scenery, thrilling climaxes, fun, fact and furious songs and dances. The perfect of stage realism, Dingley Tunnel, the greatest railroad scene of the age.

REDMOND OPERA HOUSE.
BRADY & GARWOOD, Lessees and Managers.
O. S. BURROUGHS, Acting Manager.
ONE WEEK { Commencing SUNDAY, } APRIL 3.
Evening Prices 10 Cts 20 Cts 30 Cts 50 Cts
Grand Rapids' Favorite Actress
IDA VAN COURTLAND!
And her Stock Company in the following Sterling Plays:
Sunday Night.......Lucretia Borgia
Monday Night............The Creole
Tuesday Matinee.....Forget-Me-Not
Tuesday Night......New Magdalene
Wednesday Night...Lucretia Borgia
Thursday Matinee and Night, Galley Slave
Friday Night......Romeo and Juliet
Saturday Matinee..The Honeymoon
Saturday Night..The Law Breakers
Next Week,
The World Against Her.
Matinee Prices 10 Cts 20 Cts 30 Cts

FLOWER EXPOSITION
—WITH—
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Corner East Bridge and North Ionia Street.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
April 5, 6 and 7.
Open Afternoons and Evenings from 2 to 5:30 p. m. and from 7:30 to 10 p. m.
Admission, Tuesday and Wednesday Adults, 25 cents.
Children under 12 years 10 cents.
Thursday, 10 cents.

SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE.
WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor and Manager.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING { MONDAY, APRIL 3.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
Evening Prices 10 Cts 25 Cts AND 50 Cts
The Le Moyne Specialty Company.
20—STAR ARTISTS—20
In conjunction with the Comedy,
A Contractor's Troubles, or The Lost Diamond.
The greatest aerialist performance ever seen and the Challenge Musical Team.
Election Returns read from the Stage.
Matinee Prices 10 Cts AND 25 Cts

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST!
BE YOUR OWN JUDGE!
Go to any or all the DENTAL offices in this city, or any other town, sample their work, then go to
HUTCHINSON'S,
15 TOWER BLOCK.
And decide. I make a specialty of celluloid plate or bridge work and cemental filling. At his rooms day and night.

OUR SECOND GRAND
Spring Opening
Begins Monday Morning April 4.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1892.

TO THE LADIES OF GRAND RAPIDS, GREETING:

One hundred and forty-seven large dry goods boxes filled with the cream of New York and Foreign markets left this great metropolis for Grand Rapids early last week, and must ere this, have reached their destination, which was Spring & Company's store. Their contents were selected from among the newest and richest accumulations of this and the old world's greatest efforts. Their advent will fill the great store at home with a glorious collection of rare and high art novelties, lending an added charm to the beautiful things already at the disposal of our patrons. We do not believe that an ideal dry goods stock should include everything, but the best of everything. This has always been our opinion. It is pleasanter and less tiring to have taste throw aside poorness and indifference before you get to it, leaving you nothing but real worth and beauty to chose from. We could go on almost ad infinitum in a description of the beautiful things secured for our popular store, and especially for the opening, which commences Monday morning, April 4, but will leave you free to criticise our taste and enjoy the fine art creations at your pleasure.

Attend the Reception and First View of New Spring Fabrics.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION OF RARE SILKS.

THE VAST DISPLAY OF
SPRING CLOAKS AND WRAPS

The Opening of Our Dressmaking Parlors.

Our Dressmaking department will be one of the interesting features this week, as we formally open it to the ladies Monday morning. Our dressmaker, Miss Shea, who has been in New York the last month, will be in attendance. She has secured a beautiful quantity of high class novelties, dainty weaves and exquisite designs for the occasion and the ladies may gain much information with regard to the late styles and dress fads.

In dress goods we shall show the best value for 25c, 37½c, 48c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50, ever displayed in our store, comprising every style in the catalogue.

New Herrinbone Cloth at 25 cents.
New Camel's Hair, all wool, at 37½c cents.
All Wool Mixed Suitings at 48 cents.
Diagonal and Striped Suitings, 50 cents.

One of the best assortment of Pretty Suitings (by the yard) in the new tints and mixtures, from 75 cents to $1.50 ever shown on our counters, will be among the opening attractions.

Notice the west window for styles in new pattern suits, Crepons and Silk warp goods—thirty-five different shades. As a special drive we shall sell this week:

1,600 pairs children's fast black ribbed hose, unbleached fast, double knee, sizes 6½ to 9½ at 22 cents, regular value 35 to 50 cents.

2,500 pairs ladies' fine fast black hose, regular value 37½c, at 22 cents.

At the Creditors' Sale Counters.

The Vossen stock still draws like a house afire and would continue so forever if the goods would but hold out.

This week to close out, 2,500 yards of plain suitings will be sold at 15 cents.

3,500 yards mixed suitings at 24c.
75 dress patterns from $1 50 to $5 88.
1,000 yards unbleached 36-inch wide cotton at 4c.
1,225 yards unbleached 36-inch wide cotton at 5c.
3,500 yards bleached at 5c.
6,700 yards bleached at 5 1-2c.
5,000 yards figured serges, 36-inch 10c.
1,000 yards figured alsatian cords at 15c.
100 dozen ladies' vests, low neck and sleeveless, tape neck and arm, at 12 1-2c.
47 dozen child's dark gray mixed cotton hose, sell at 25 and 35c, will close them at 14c.
54-inch all-wool sackings, to close at 35 and 50c.

This will be a memorable week, both for us and the ladies of Grand Rapids. Accept this one chance to see the wealth of the nations in a grand, unbroken grouping at the store of

Spring & Company.

THE DESERVING POOR

TWO VIEWS OF CHURCH EXTENSION AND STARVATION.

The Careless Remarks of Treasurer Van Norden Reviewed by Colonel Ingersoll. The Agnostic Thinks That Many Are Poor Through No Fault of Their Own.

The attention of Advertiser readers was, in the issue of Feb. 27, called to two se's of facts transpiring contemporaneously in this city. One was the starving condition of 400 cloakmakers who worked for the manufactory of Myer Jonasson & Co., and had struck because they could not live on reduced wages. Arbitration had failed; 200 of the number, seeing starvation staring them in the face, were forced to give up the fight, and the remaining number continued to do battle for higher wages.

While these cloakmakers were in the extremity of destitution, millionaires were engaged in subscribing to a fund "for the extension of the church." The extension committee, received at the home of Jay Gould, had met with such signal success as to cause comment throughout the city. The host subscribed $10,000, his daughter $2,500 and the assembled guests sums ranging between $500 an $1,000.

The Advertiser made inquiry as to whether any of the money contributed for the extension of the church would find its way into the pockets of the hungry cloakmakers.

Mr. Warner Van Norden, treasurer of the church extension committee, was seen at his office in the North American bank, of which institution he is president. He took the view that the cloakmakers had brought their trouble upon themselves, and it was not the duty of the charitable to extend to them direct aid.

Generally speaking, he was not in favor of helping the poor and needy of the city, save in the way employed by the church.

"The experience of centuries," said he, "teaches us that the giving of alms to the poor only encourages them in their idleness and their crimes. The duty of the church is to save men's souls, and to minister to their bodies incidentally.

"It is best to teach people to rely upon their own resources. If the poor felt that they could get material help, they would want it always. In these days if a man or woman can't get along it's their own fault.

"Don't you think there are many worthy poor in this city who need material help?" was asked.

"No, sir; I do not," said Mr. Van Norden. "If a man or woman wants money they should work for it."

"But is employment always to be had?"

"I think it is by Americans. You'll find that most of the people out of work are those who are not adapted to the conditions of this country."

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was asked: "What do you think of Mr. Warner Van Norden's sentiments, as expressed to the reporter?"

"In the first place I think he is entirely mistaken. I do not think the cloakmakers brought their trouble upon themselves. The wages they receive were and are insufficient to support reasonable human beings. They work for almost nothing, and it is hard for me to understand why they live at all, when life is so expensive and death so cheap. All they can possibly do is to earn enough one day to buy food to enable them to work the next. Life with them is a perpetual struggle. They live on the edge of death. Under their feet they must feel the side of the grave crumbling, and thus they go through, day by day, month by month, year by year. They are, I presume, sustained by a hope that is never realized.

"Mr. Van Norden says that he is not in favor of helping the poor and needy of the city save in the way employed by the church, and that the experience of centuries teaches us that the giving of alms to the poor only encourages them in their idleness and their crimes.

"Is Mr. Van Norden ready to take the ground that, when Christ said, 'Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor,' he intended to encourage idleness and crime? Is it possible that when it was said, 'It is better to give than to receive,' the real meaning was, it is better to encourage idleness and crime than to receive assistance?

"Mr. Van Norden takes the ground that the duty of the church is to save men's souls and to minister to their bodies incidentally. I think that conditions have a vast deal to do with morality and with goodness. If you wish to change the conduct of your fellow men, the first thing to do is to change their conditions, their surroundings—in other words, to help them to help themselves, help them to get away from bad influences, away from the darkness of ignorance, away from the temptations of poverty and want, not only into the light intellectually, but into the climate of prosperity. It is useless to give a hungry man a religious tract, and it is almost useless to preach morality to those who are so situated that the necessity of the present, the hunger of the moment, overrides every other consideration. There is a vast deal of sophistry in hunger and a good deal of persuasion in necessity.

"Prosperity is apt to make men selfish. They imagine that because they have succeeded, others and all others might or may succeed. If any man will go over his own life honestly he will find that he has not always succeeded because he was good, or that he has always failed because he was bad. He will find that many things happened with which he had nothing to do for his benefit, and that after all is said and done he cannot account for all of his successes by his absolute goodness. So if a man will think of all the bad things he has done—of all the bad things he wanted to do—of all the bad things he would have done had he had the chance, and had he known that detection was impossible, he will find but little foundation for egotism."—New York Advertiser.

How She Wrote It.

One of the qualities necessary to success in any line of work is the ability to think and act practically upon the everyday questions of life.

A young woman who had charge of the cataloguing of the accounts of a Philadelphia bank employed as an assistant a girl apparently intelligent and well educated, to whom she gave the necessary directions for the work. One of the instructions was that, while she was to write out the full name where an abbreviation was used, she must never abbreviate a name.

One day the young woman in charge found the following peculiar name and address, neatly written out by the assistant, "Saml. Brown, trustee for George and Minnie Section, Academy of Natural Sciences."

Somewhat surprised at the address, she asked to see the ledger from which it was copied. The ledger read, "Saml. Brown, trustee for Geo. and Min. Section, Academy of Natural Sciences."

The young woman had never studied either geology or mineralogy, but when the matter was explained to her she found that the word "Section" is not always a surname, and that "Geo." may be an abbreviation for something quite different from George.—Youth's Companion.

One Kind of Selfishness.

There are many phases of selfishness—and perhaps the most trying of the various manifestations of this fault of faults is not recognized under this name at all. What is called sensitiveness, however, is very often nothing but selfishness pure and simple—a morbid, miserable form, too—making the person herself and every one around her uncomfortable. A frank, generous, unselfish nature is not forever on the lookout for slights and unkindnesses on the part of others. What can be more trying than a person who is continually having her feelings hurt, who magnifies every hasty, unintentional word into a grievance, brooding thereon until it assumes exaggerated proportions?

What can be more distinctly, morbidly selfish and self seeking than such a disposition? Yet people of that temperament seldom if ever properly diagnose their troubles, but if they are honest they must acknowledge that they are continually thinking of themselves and of the relations of others to them. These people are generally well meaning and easy to please, not realizing that they are not living for others but only for themselves by thus indulging their "feelings" and hypersensitiveness.—New York Tribune.

Mirrors Made of Wood.

In Germany wood with a mirror polish is coming into use as a substitute for metal in the finishing of ornamental work. In order to make the wood susceptible to a polish of this order it must first be submitted to a bath of caustic alkali for two days, the bath being kept at a temperature of 175 degs. Fahr. all the while. Next it is soaked in a solution of hydrosulphate of calcium for from twenty-four to thirty-nine hours. The third dip is into a bath of concentrated solution of sulphur. The final dip is into a solution of acetate of lead at a temperature of 100 degs.

After being thoroughly dried the wood is ready to have the metallic surface imparted to it, which is done by giving it a rubbing with finely powdered lead, tin or zinc. Wood treated in the above manner, it is said, will take a polish almost equal to that so often imparted to steel, silver or nickel.—St. Louis Republic.

Culture in Boston.

"Is it," wondered a New York woman just returned from Boston, "because of the use of the sounds of 'a' and 'o' which we are accustomed to associate with cultivated speech that Boston saleswomen seem such refined and attractive persons? They seem a race of gentlewomen, and it was a positive pleasure to be served by them. I noticed also that their hands and nails were beautifully kept, and many of them really did wear eyeglasses. As to that, however, I got in two different horse cars whose drivers had a very scholarly look from the same cause, and a sign posted conspicuously on Boston Common read, 'Professor Brown, Artistic Bootblack.' I begin to believe the stories of the culture of the masses in Boston."—New York Times.

Character Shown in Thumbs.

There is as much character in the thumbs of people as in their faces. A long first joint of the thumb indicates will power; a long second joint indicates strong logical or reasoning power; a wide, thick thumb indicates strong individuality, while a broad nob at the end of the thumb is a sure indication of obstinacy. The thumb is the characteristic feature of the human hand, a characteristic in which it differs from the hand of the monkey, and of all parts of the hand no one is so strongly individual or telltale as the thumb.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Flimflam.

A Customer—Give me a dozen shirts.

Shopkeeper—Here you are, sir, the best quality.

Customer—How much?

Shopkeeper—One fifty each.

Customer—All right, wrap them up. Now, how much are these socks?

Shopkeeper—Fifty cents a pair.

Customer—Well, I'll take three dozen pairs instead of the shirts.

The socks are done up and the customer starts for the door with the bundle.

Shopkeeper — Hold on there, you haven't paid for those socks.

Customer—Certainly not. I took them in exchange for the shirts.

Shopkeeper—Yes, but you didn't pay for the shirts.

Customer—Certainly not, because I didn't take them.

Shopkeeper—That's a fact, and he spends the next half hour trying to make his cash balance.—New York Herald.

Public Office in China.

The Chinese system of government lacks entirely the progressive and unifying element of popular election. The people have no voice in the choice of their rulers, and the rulers consider the people as so many sheep to be fleeced. The officials are paid starvingly low salaries, and many offices are openly bought. Corruption and extortion may therefore be said to be almost sanctioned, the only restraint being the dread of insurrection and the power of guilds, clans and secret societies. There is imperfect protection from robbers and pirates, many villages preferring to subsidize robber bands rather than to have to deal with the worse form of robbery practiced by the officials.—Westminster Review.

Emile Zola's Working Hours.

Emile Zola's habits are extremely regular. He takes a walk every morning, usually leaving his house, whether at Medan or at Paris, about 9 o'clock. He lunches at midday, and writes from 1 o'clock till 6, receiving no visitors and transacting no business in the afternoon. He has a particular liking for large and massive pieces of furniture, so his writing table and his library chairs are of colossal proportions, as is also his inkstand, which is in bronze and represents a lion.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

SHE HAD TO SAY "FLY."

An Amateur Performer Who Insisted Upon Following the Lines.

It is not often that professional actors get mixed up in amateur theatricals, but when they do, as a rule, their lives are made miserable until the affair is over. A few years ago a young woman, who was one of the reigning belles of the Four Hundred in this city, wrote a romantic play, plentifully sprinkled with singing and dancing. She read the play to her intimate friends, and they one and all unanimously declared that it should be produced at one of the theaters where amateur performances are held, and that the author should play the part of the heroine. After much coaxing the lady consented. The play was called "Kismet." The cast was selected from among the best amateurs, the leading man being the head and front of them. The scene of the play was laid in Turkey, in the garden and palace of the sultan. The plot was hinged on the abduction of two beautiful girls and their final rescue.

A clever professional stage manager was engaged at a big salary and rehearsals began. Everything went along as smoothly as could be expected until the last rehearsal, which took place on the morning of the day appointed for the production, when a note was hastily delivered to the stage manager saying that the leading lady and author had lost her voice completely, and that her physician had ordered her not to leave the house. She was very sorry, but advised that a professional actress be engaged to take her place. Here was "a pretty kettle of fish"—how to get an actress at so short a notice. The costumes must be fitted and the part learned before 7 p. m. The manager thought of a friend of his, Mrs. Addie Plunkett, Charles Plunkett's wife, who had just closed her season with Lawrence Barrett and who was then at liberty. He sent for her and requested her to return with the messenger. She did so, and after a long talk with the stage manager consented to rehearse the part. She was nervous, of course.

In the garden scene her sister's lover has discovered her hiding place and they are having a loving interview, the heroine remaining on the lookout for interruptions, which may occur in the form of the sultan's servants, which would mean death to the intruder. At a certain cue the heroine rushes up to her sister's fiance and tells him to "Fly! fly for your life—some one approaches!" and the lover is pushed through a wicket and escapes. Mrs. Plunkett rehearsed the scene carefully and told the leading man that in case she should forget to say all the lines she would make him understand when it was time for him to make his exit. Thus it was settled between them. Evening came, and the time for the curtain to be rung up arrived. Most of the performers had stage fright, one fair amateur declaring that she had entirely forgotten her lines and was sure that she would faint from sheer fright.

The performance began and Mrs. Plunkett struggled bravely through her part, dropping an occasional speech now and then, but with professional tact she covered up her mistakes so that the audience was none the wiser. When the garden scene was reached the lover appeared in good time and she stood guard until the proper cue was given. It came all right, but alas for Mrs. Plunkett, she had forgotten her lines. When she heard the sultan's guard approach she rushed to the lover and said, "Away! begone!" but she received no response from that gentleman. She pushed him and tried to get him to go through the wicket, as agreed upon, but he refused to budge an inch, and said to her in a stage whisper, "Say 'Fly! fly!'" but Mrs. Plunkett was beyond speech by this time, so she continued to push him toward the wicket.

Her efforts were useless, however, for he resisted and declared he would not go until she said, "'Fly! fly! for your life, some one approaches,' so the audience can hear you." Still she could not speak, but with one herculean effort she gave him a tremendous push that sent him flying through the wicket and into some stage bushes which had been artistically arranged at the back of the stage. When the performance was over Mrs. Plunkett heaved a sigh of relief and said, "This is the first and last amateur performance for me!"—New York Tribune.

The Growth of Two Cities.

Just as the Atlantic cities were surprised when Chicago distanced all but two of them in population, and challenged all of them by her enterprise, so will they be astonished again and from another quarter if they refuse to study the forces that are operating to build up new capitals in the west. In another ten years there will be another claim of a million population, and the counting of heads will not make nonsense of it. The new and wonderful assumption of metropolitan importance will be that of the twin cities of the wheat region—Minneapolis and St. Paul. They may not be joined under one name and government—opinions differ about that—but all agree that they will jointly possess a million of population. The last census credited Minneapolis with 164,700 population and St. Paul with 133,000, or, jointly, 297,000. At the time of the preceding census (1880) the two cities included about 88,000 souls. At that rate of increase they will boast in 1900 a population of 976,000 and more.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

Thoroughly Alive.

Young America is in thorough touch with the times. An up town boy of eleven, rejoicing in a little printing press, at once announced a forthcoming newspaper, of which he was to be editor and proprietor. "And Helen," he added, referring to a nine-year-old sister, "may do the woman's page."—New York Times.

Drawing in a Dark Room.

A luminous crayon has been invented which enables lecturers to draw on the blackboard when the room is darkened for use of the lantern.—New York Journal.

Go to the Esler Tea Company, 77 South Division street, opposite Livingstone hotel, for teas, coffees, sugars, spices and canned goods, at bottom prices.

OLD port wine, guaranteed nine years old and absolutely pure, sold for medicinal purposes only for 60c a quart bottle at Scribner's City Drug Store, corner Monroe and Ottawa street

WHAT is Crescent? It is the very best flour on the market for the price

BUY building stone of Kent Stone Co, Quarry, field and Holland sandstone.

THE BIG BONANZA MINE.

A Smoking Hole in the Ground Out of Which Mackay Took $150,000,000.

I was strolling with Mackay some years ago in Virginia City, when we looked down a smoking cavity in the ground that was soon lost in the darkness, and at the mouth of which a windlass was slowly grinding. "Out of that hole," he said, "I took $150,000,000 in bullion." This was one of the famous Bonanza mines, whose history all men know. The Big Bonanza, as it was called, and as Mackay described it to me at the time, was a "kidney" or a "pocket" of crude ore, about as high as the steeple of Trinity and in area as large as the City Hall park of New York. This ore, shoveled out and reduced, gave the stupendous yield to which Mr. Mackay referred, and was the foundation of the Bonanza fortunes.

Associated with him were three other gentlemen, whose names were to win a worldwide mining fame—James G. Fair, afterward senator from Nevada, whose skill as a mining expert had attracted the attention of Mackay; William O'Brien, and James C. Flood. O'Brien and Flood had come to California as friends in the Argonaut days, and had like other men taken their humble parts in the creation of the Pacific states. In those times men who were to be major generals in the army drove drays for a living. Others who were to become luminous in statesmanship and jurisprudence joyfully mended their own trousers and washed their own linen.

They were "partners," a term that Bret Harte has pathetically explained in one of his exquisite stories. "Partners," that is to say, friends, with a friendship such as we who live outside of the atmosphere of adventure which infolded the Argonaut days cannot understand, and which would be but vaguely explained if we compared it to the love of man and woman.

"Billy was my partner once," as Mr. Flood said to me one day in Menlo, while we were looking at the portrait of O'Brien; "Billy was my partner once. He is my partner now, will be my partner forever"—a speech which made a deep impression, coming as it did from the lips of one of the most resolute, self-restrained and undemonstrative of men. Flood was the financial representative and the ally of the two young miners who were at work on the Bonanza; O'Brien, the "partner" in the firm, because Flood could have no interest he did not share.

O'Brien passed away in Bonanza times—Flood not many months since, in Germany. He was a brave, independent, reserved, conscientious man, especially charming and true in the higher relations of life—no better citizen, no truer friend—"in all that goes toward the true development of manhood, the best man I have ever known," as Mackay said to me when the hour of irrevocable silence had fallen. "I know only one man in the world that can break me, and that is Mackay." This Flood said to me and I note it as showing the strong links which in those days bound the Bonanza firm and gave it a strength and a confidence which were the basis of its power.—John Russell Young in Munsey's Magazine.

Beauty as a National Trait.

Is there any handsome people on the face of the globe? Now, we may set aside the black and yellow and polychrome races in general, many of whom are well shaped and like bronze statues to look upon, but who do not come up to the Aryan standard in features and color. Leaving these children of nature out of the question, it may be confessed that there is no race among whom beauty is common. If the ancient Greeks were like their statues, then there once was a beautiful race, but it is not so certain that they did not idealize themselves a good deal. There is the more reason to guess this, as when they have to represent a barbarian, say a Gaul or a German or a professional prize fighter, they make these people as handsome as themselves, though in a rougher way.

There is a famous bronze statue of a boxer, who might be taken for an orator or a poet were it not for his heavy metal studded gloves. Thus it may be deemed that there is a great proportion of the ideal in these statues, vases, coins and figures, where every one is so graceful and goodly. Every nation has a high opinion of its own charms. The French pride themselves on small feet, and it is certain that their women walk very little, and have cunning bootmakers.—London News.

For Ladies Only!

MOTHERS

Save Your Daughters!

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY FOR

MONTHLY PERIODS!

IS

STEKETEE'S

Positive Periodical Preparation

It never fails. Cures Fits and Convulsions if caused from non-appearance of the MONTHLY PERIODS. The greatest nerve remedy 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.

We Will Remove

To No. 50 Canal Street

In a Few Days.

If you want to avail yourself of our low prices you must come now.

Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips and Saddles, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc.

Paul Eifert, 41 South Division Street

NEW YORK

Coffee Rooms and Oyster House

61 PEARL STREET.

Five Cents Each for All Dishes Served From Regular Bill of Fare.

ORDER COOKING! PROMPT SERVICE!

BEACH & BOOTH,

PROPRIETORS.

BUY YOUR

ICE, COAL, WOOD

—OF THE—

S. P. Bennett Fuel & Ice Co.

HARRIS' PAPER HOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS,

is Headquarters for PAPER of every description, and all kinds of PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

Write for prices.

TEN YEARS IN GRAND RAPIDS.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,

The Famous Nerve Specialist,

No. 16 North Division Street, Rooms 1, 3 and 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cures Paralysis, Twitching, Pinching or Prickling Sensations, Tremulous Feelings, Back or Heak Ache, Back or Neck Pains, sometimes running down the arms or back, Dizziness and other symptoms leading to paralysis. Nervous Debility and Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases.

Consultation free and confidential.
No charge for services until cured.
Directions in all languages.

Rheumatism Always Cured.

Catarrh and Head Noises Cured.

Dropsy Cured.

Fits and all Nerve and Brain Diseases Cured.

Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.

The only one who Cures Deafness.

Catarrh, deafness, rheumatism, nervous debility, impotency, and all diseases resulting from early indescretions and excesses of manhood, all diseases of the urinary organs, partial paralysis, varicocelle ruptures, tumors, scrofula, old sores, dropsy, skin diseasrs, liver and kidney complaints, heart disease, shortness of breath, back of head small of back, etc., including all female complaints and chronic diseases cured quickly and permanetly.

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

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

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

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

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

As you value your life do not neglect these warnings. Time and experience has shown, and hundreds of startling and marvelous cures have proved, that these diseases are perfectly and completely cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD, 16 N. Division Street, Rooms 1, 3 and 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

DR. TODD'S office is at 16 North Division street, rooms 1, 3 and 4, Grand Rapids.

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

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

Call everybody. A friendly talk will cost you nothing.

Low charges. Rapid Cures.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

This is neither a picnic party nor a political parade. Mother Hubbard expects visitors and accompanied by a few of her numerous progeny, she sets forth to do some shopping. "What shall the harvest be?" Well, that depends largely on Mother Hubbard's destination. If she goes to Harvey & Heystek's she will see some of the finest patterns of Wall Paper ever shown in the city. This is the case with every citizen of Grand Rapids, and judging by the crowds that are daily selecting patterns, one would judge that there would be a very little Paper left. Again this is not so. Harvey & Heystek have car loads in Gold Tints and Flowered Patterns and the Plainer Ones. Everybody Can be Suited. Competent Decorators and Hangers. Orders filled promptly and satisfactorily. Picture Frames and Mouldings. Fine Stock.

HARVEY & HEYSTEK,

75 and 77 Monroe, 74 Ottawa, 8 Fountain.

THE MODEL HAT STORE,

No. 103 Canal Street.

Commencing FRIDAY, APRIL 1ST for ONE WEEK ONLY, we sell all our 50c, 75c and $1.00 Neckties for 49 cents; the line of neckwear consists of all the latest fabrics and designs for spring 1892, made up in Tecks, Four-in-Hand Puffs for dress affairs. Remember the place,

THE MODEL HATTER AND FURNISHER,

Leader of Fashion and Low Prices,

Superfluous Hairs Removed.

FREE! ELECTRICITY! FREE!

For one week more to all that have not tried the GREATEST REMEDY for disease, by request of the many disappointed ones who failed to call on us when the offer was open for a free test of our modes of treating diseases, we again offer one week from April 4 to April 9, at the

Electrical, Medical & Surgical Institute,

53 to 57 the New Gilbert.

☞ Open from 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. 12 to 1 Sundays.

NOTWITHSTANDING All reports we sell Union Hand Made Cigars.

OUR PRIDE, 5c. - UNION MADE, 5c.

J. L. STRELITSKY, 10 South Ionia Street.

10,000 Is a great number, but it clearly emphasizes the number of

Rolls

Of entirely new and very latest designs in

Wall Paper

Just Received.

Fine work a Specialty.

We have first-class decorator and paper hangers and can promptly fill orders for work.

It is the largest shipment of Wall Paper ever received in Grand Rapids. You can see the stock now on exhibition.

MILLER & MIDDLETON,

14 MONROE STREET.

CATARRH CURED!

By the Only Rational Method,

The Montague Treatment.

Rooms 15, 16 and 17, Powers' Opera House Block,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH.

THE MORNING PRESS.

ENTERED FOR TRANSMISSION BY MAIL AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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

OFFICES D AND E, POST OF PEARL ST. TELEPHONE NUMBER 400.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

By Mail, payable in advance, one year..... $3.00
Six Months..... 1.50
Four Months..... 1.00
Delivered by Carrier in the city and suburbs.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH.

John Vander Stolp has charge of the circulation on the east side of the river north of Pearl, Monroe and Fulton streets, and Jay O. Merriman all south of Pearl, Monroe and Fulton streets. G. H. Judd has charge of the circulation on the west side of the river.

T. M. Sproat has charge of the circulation outside of the city and suburbs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements 6 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 edition and those requiring special or preferred position, 25 to 50 per cent will be added to above rates.

W. S. Stevens is manager of the advertising department.

CIRCULATION YESTERDAY.

Number of papers printed	9,400
Delivered by Carriers to City Subscribers	6,188
Mailed to Subscribers (not including exchanges)	1,270
Sold to Newsboys, newsstands, etc	750
Total Paid Circulation	8,208
Campaign Extras sold	3,150

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

THE ANTI-PINKERTON BILL.

There is a very significant little affair going on in congress that is worthy the attention of workingmen before they vote the Democratic ticket Monday.

Mr. Watson, an Alliance member from Georgia, sometime since submitted what is known as an anti-Pinkerton bill. It was referred to the committee on judiciary and finally referred by that committee to a sub-committee with Mr. Oates of Alabama, a Democrat, at the head and in charge of the bill.

Mr. Oates is opposed to the bill and proposes to smother it in his hands. Mr. Watson don't propose that such shall be its fate, and for the purpose of forcing a report of the bill, whether favorable or unfavorable, in order that a vote on the bill may be taken.

Mr. Watson has been trying for several days to get a recognition from the speaker, but the Democratic speaker of this Democratic house of representatives refuses to recognize the Alliance man for the purpose of moving that Mr. Oates, a Democrat, shall be ordered by the house to report that anti-Pinkerton bill.

The object of this bill is doubtless the disarming and disbanding of Pinkerton's forces that are held in readiness to be sent in bodies of hundreds, armed with Winchester rifles and self-cocking revolvers wherever wanted to put down in blood striking workingmen. They are a force unknown to the constitution and are dangerous to the rights of American citizenship.

It is a surprising fact that a bill with such a purpose should be treated so unfriendly by leading Democrats in congress, including the speaker himself, Workingmen, will you vote Monday to approve the conduct of Democrats towards this bill?

CITY TREASURER.

Under ordinary circumstances City Treasurer Hake would be elected. He has served well in the place, gives his personal attention to the office, is responsible and faithful and is an old resident and large property holder. In urging voters to prefer Mr. Welton there is no reflection intended upon Mr. Hake. He is undoubtedly worthy of the office in all respects.

But his party is in such bad shape that there is no probability of his election unless his personal strength is far beyond what is reasonably to be expected. His party will drag him under and that by no fault of his own. It is most unfortunate for him that he is found in bad company. Mr. Welton has the best personal qualifications for the office of any one of all the men nominated. He is a clean man in all respects. A first-class and thorough accountant and better known than Mr. Sorrick. He should be chosen rather than chance it with Sorrick.

The colored voters of this city should remember that over a million colored men are members of the Alliance in the South and that the color line is to be broken forever by the new party. This is what is wanted to insure the protection of those rights colored men must and should have. There is more efficient protection to colored men in a new party composed of men of all colors in the South than there is in a thousand force bills. Colored men should fall in with the People's party. They are all workers and should unite with the friends of workingmen.

The hand of the Consolidated Street Railway is in this election, but wherever seen it should be struck down. The franchises of the city that remain must be guarded against the monopolists for the good of the people. Watch the campaign and election in every ward and whoever on any ticket is suspected of being a tool of the Street Railway, cross out his name. One thing is sure, every man upon the People's party ticket, from mayor to constable, can be trusted as the friend of the people against the Street Railway. This much cannot be said of any other party ticket.

This same Republican party here in Grand Rapids that is turning up its nose in holy horror over the dishonesty of Democrats is the same party whose city treasurer, Bardsley, and associates robbed Philadelphia of one and a quarter million dollars.

It is to be hoped the owners of factories will give their workmen a chance to vote Monday. Workingmen in the factories, as one man, should assert their right to vote and demand the opportunity.

The prospects of victory for the People's party Monday are increasing hourly. It will poll a larger vote than last November and is certain, at the worst, to be second in the fight.

If the People's party managers get out the vote of their party they will win the election and govern Grand Rapids for the next year honestly and economically.

Have the barbers forgotten how their national union was insulted by The Democrat? Will they vote a ticket that paper supports and that supports it?

There will be no politics in The Democrat this morning. Its politics are of such a character that they are not fit to be read on Sunday.

Perhaps a Mugwump.

West Side News: "Can any one inform us what the politics of The Democrat are? After carefully perusing its editorials day after day, we are unable to decide whether it is Democratic, Republican, People's party or Prohibition or whether it is on the fence, straddling it or under it, and yet it claims to be the organ of the Democracy in Western Michigan. It is most singularly reticent in the matter of the charter election.

How Witches Were Convicted.

One of the theories of the age was that the devil set his mark upon each of his servants—that witches were all marked. A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. It often happened that some excrescence of flesh common to old people, or one explainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebecca Preston and Mary Tarbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most ancient, skillful and prudent, and further declared, "I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving cause thereof." She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person.

The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. Thereupon all the accusers in court "cried out" with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about, creating a scene of the wildest confusion. The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully considered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a confessing witch, was brought in as evidence against her she said: "What, do you bring her? She is one of us." The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the courtroom and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—New England Magazine.

Barbarian Bee Communities.

The so called queen bee is really the mother of the hive. Her functions are maternal rather than regal. If she may be said to reign in a certain sense, the workers rule, deciding all questions and performing all acts affecting the common weal. Populous and powerful bee communities sometimes relapse into barbarism, renounce the life of peaceful industry for which they have become proverbial, acquire predatory habits and roam about the country as freebooters, plundering the smaller and weaker hives and subsisting on the spoils.

These brigand bees seldom reform; if they busily "improve each shining hour" it is not to "gather honey all the day from every opening flower," but to range the fields in looting parties and ransack the homes of honest honey makers. Against these marauders of apian society and other foes the honey bees often fortify their hives, barricading the entrance by a thick wall, with bastions, casemates and deep, narrow gateways. When there seems to be no immediate danger of hostile attack these defensive works, which seriously interfere with the ordinary industrial life of the hive, are removed and not rebuilt until there is fresh occasion for alarm.—Atlantic Monthly.

A Departure in Telephony.

The manager of the telephone exchange in Lisbon achieved distinction some time since by connecting the royal palace with the opera house at a time when the king was in mourning. The telephone man also connected his own house with the transmitters on the stage of the opera, and had wires with receivers attached all around his drawing room. On opera nights he used to invite his friends to enjoy the performance at his house, and it was a curious sight when one ten or twelve people were sitting about the room in comfortable armchairs with receivers to their ears—head telephones were used, so that there was no necessity of holding up one's hands all the time—and listening attentively without uttering a sound beyond an occasional exclamation of delight or surprise.—Electricity.

Songs Not Easy.

Beranger, the famous French poet, whose greatest gift lay in writing little poems which he called songs, was particularly dependent upon the chance visits of the muse.

He was once visited by the author and academician, Vieunet, who said to him:

"You must have written several songs since I saw you last."

"I have only begun one," answered Beranger.

"Only one! I am astonished!" exclaimed Vieunet.

Beranger became indignant.

"Humph!" he shouted. "Do you think one can turn off a song as one turns off a tragedy?"—Youth's Companion.

Use of the Telephone in Surgery.

A remarkable application has been made by Dr. J. Mount Bleyer. In a case of membranous croup intubation was successfully resorted to. When the removal of the tube became necessary it had disappeared. Tracheotomy would evidently have to be performed, but the difficulty was to locate the tube. A delicate metallic probe attached to an electric wire, the other end of which terminated in a telephone receiver, was passed down through the larynx. As soon as it came in contact with the tube a distinct click was communicated to the ear through the receiver. The exact location having thus been determined, tracheotomy was performed and the tube extracted.—New York Telegram.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor—
LUTHER V. MOULTON.

Treasurer—
JOSEPH W. WELTON.

Director of the Poor—
GEORGE DEAN.

Clerk of Police Court—
WALLACE B. WATSON.

Member of Board of Review and Equalization—
JOHN A. LEMON.

Justice of the Peace—
CHARLES C. HOWELL.

Ward Tickets.

First Ward—
Supervisor—Jacob Bas.
Alderman—Hermanus Gezon.
Constable—Lucien L. Sargeant.

Second Ward—
Supervisor—Barrett A. Hamilton.
Alderman—Edwin H. Church.
Constable—William J. Bailey.

Third Ward—
Supervisor—Albert Dawley.
Alderman—Frank Harritt.
Constable—John Vanden Berge.

Fourth Ward—
Supervisor, Edmund Burfoot.
Alderman, John B. Greenway.
Constable, George C. Blakesley.

Fifth Ward—
Supervisor, John Burrows.
Alderman—John Scott.
Constable—William H. Watts.

Sixth Ward—
Supervisor—Charles A. Bissonette.
Alderman—Henry J. Gervers.
Constable—Henry Kramer.

Seventh Ward—
Supervisor—Lorenzo D. Field.
Alderman—Eugene R. Vaughn.
Constable——

Eighth Ward—
Supervisor—Joseph Simmons.
Alderman—William F. Teu.
Constable—Eugene G. Williams.

Ninth Ward—
Supervisor—Peter Braun.
Alderman—Robert J. Heavely.
Constable—William A. Cowles.

Tenth Ward—
Supervisor—Leonhord Schneider.
Alderman—
Long Term—Gerhard Zellstra.
Short Term—Lyman M. Covey.
Constable—

Eleventh Ward—
Supervisor—Adelbert D. Betterly.
Alderman—Charles A. Loughis.
Constable—James K. Stewart.

Twelfth Ward—
Supervisor—Frank W. Sebring.
Alderman—
Long Term—Roelf Gust.
Short Term—Denis L. Campau.
Constable—Cornelius Vanden Berge.

THIRD PARTY DEMANDS.

Platform Adopted by Industrial Conference at St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1892.

We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and urban labor the are same; their enemies are identical.

We recommend a national currency, safe and sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of circulation, direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, as set forth in this subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system. Also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graded income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

We demand that the government issue legal tender notes and pay the Union soldier the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which he was paid and gold.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be opened and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That we hail this conference as the consummation of a perfect union of hearts and hands of all sections of our common country. The men who wore the gray and the men who wore the blue meet here to extinguish the last smoldering embers of civil war in the tears of joy of a united and happy people, and we agree to carry the Stars and Stripes forward forever to the highest point of national greatness.

Fatal Number Thirteen.

The following was recently received and published by the New York Sun:

In my researches into the history of the United States I am forced to the conclusion that if there is any truth in the fatality of the number thirteen the coming election will be a Waterloo for both the Democratic and Republican parties, and that the Farmers' Alliance will stand triumphantly victorious upon their ruins. It is my opinion that when all within whose bonnets the presidential bee is sweetly humming, cast their eyes over the following fatalistic table they will decline to lead the forlorn hosts of Democracy and Republicanism.

The Republican party has evolved from the Federals shows:

President.	Term.	The Democratic party has evolved from the anti-Federals shows:	President.	Term.
Washington	2		Jefferson	2
Adams	1		Madison	2
Adams	1		Monroe	2
Harrison	1		Jackson	2
Taylor	1		Van Buren	1
Lincoln	2		Polk	1
Grant	2		Pierce	1
Hayes	1		Buchanan	1
Garfield	1		Cleveland	1
Harrison	1			
Total	13		Total	13

The Paramount Issue.

Members of the Farmers' Alliance who were in attendance upon the North Dakota Prohibition convention recently held in Grand Forks, withdrew when requested to sign a declaration of principles which stated that "Prohibition is the paramount issue before the American people." While many members of the Alliance favor the prohibition movement it is hardly probable, under the condition of things in political fields at this time, that they will certify that it is paramount to and above the new third party movement, which embraces so much of vital interest to the farmers and promises such salubrious results in the near future.

English Oaks.

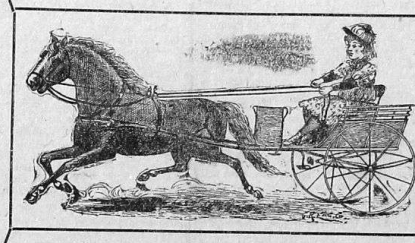
The old "Parliamentary Oak," in Clipstone park, England, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak in that country, called the "Duke's Walking Stick," is higher than the spire of Westminster abbey, and the largest is the "Cowthorpe," which now measures seventy-eight feet in circumference, and at one time with its branches covered more than an acre of space.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Chinese Built Bridges in 65.

From an early date the Chinese seem to have constructed suspension bridges of considerable magnitude, one in the province of Junnan, constructed in the year 65 A. D., being the most celebrated.—New York Journal.

GRANITE STONE CO. Cement sidewalks.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!



This is the Pony, Cart and Harness that we shall give to our customers on July 4th. Every Dollar's purchase at our store secures a Ticket, and on the above date we will turn the outfit over to the Ticket Holders to dispose of as they see fit.

A. May, Grand Rapids, Mich. LANSING, Mich., March 22, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I find by referring to my books, that the Pony you selected is the pure bred Shetland Pony "Forester," foaled May 2, 1880, bred by Jas. M. Turner, at Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich. This pony took First Prize in his class at the Detroit International Exposition in 1891. He was sired by the famous "Aberdeen," No. 570 and dam "Nelly Bly," No. 574, American Shetland Pony Register.

Yours truly, JAS. M. TURNER.

"Forester" stands 40 inches high and weighs 350 pounds.

Giant Clothing Co.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse. Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter 4 years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain; she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle for 10 cents at Thum Bros. & Schmidts' drug store.

Strength and Health. If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the liver, stomach and kidneys; gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at Thum Bros.' and Schmidt's drug stores.

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

GIRLS! learn to make your own dresses. Call at room 38 Wonderly building.

HAVE your prescriptions prepared at Scribner's City Drug Store, Monroe and Ottawa street. Only pure drugs used and lowest prices charged.

GRAND RAPIDS International Private Detective and Collection agency. A full staff of lady and gentlemen employes always available. Office 54 Lyon street.

"BUY BUILDING STONE!" of Kent Stone company, 450 N. Front st.

SPROUL & M'GURRIN,
Plumbing, Steam & Hot Water Heating,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
Mantels, Grates and Tiling,
Gas Fixtures, Etc.
Agents for the
Douglas' Instantaneous Water Heater.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.
Telephone 147.
184 East Fulton Street, Head of Monroe.

Is Marriage a Failure? Not where Professor Le Velre's Specialties are used. His celebrated Monthly Regulator guaranteed to establish the monthly functions with no disturbance to the general system. The worst cases of congestion, displacements and female weakness cured with but one bottle of his Pennyroyal. His Preventive Points work like magic, are harmless, sure and efficient. Send for circular, call or address agent, Mrs. P. Sawyer, 125 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Everything strictly confidential.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

OUR SPRING STYLES ARE HERE!
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Though prices are
N. G.
We are "Still in the Ring."
REMEMBER OUR BIG STORE,
18 Canal St.
A. O. CROZIER, E. A. CROZIER } CROZIER BROTHERS.

WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEART!
A SIMPLE PROBLEM!
The secret of making money is in the saving. After months of winter, during which time coal and wood bills have accumulated, you undoubtedly desire to make a sharp bargain.

A WEEK OF SMOKED MEATS!
At prices that discount anything ever attempted here. Chicago Packing House Prices to all. Commencing Tuesday, April 5, 9 a. m. Closing Saturday, April 9, 9. p. m.
HERE ARE THE PRICES:

No. 1 Hams	7¼ to 9½c	English Cured Dry Salt Pork	7 to 7½c
English Breakfast Bacon	8 to 9c	Pickled Pork	6½ to 7c
D. B. Hams	9 to 9½c	Frankfort Sausage	7½c
Smoked Shoulder, sugar cured	6½c	Pure Leaf Lard	7½c
Pure Lard	6¾c.		

ARE YOU IN IT? ONLY A FIVE DAY SALE.
Those who do not wish to buy from this lot will find our FRESH MEATS selling at the same low prices. The warm weather is approaching and you should be careful about your purchases.
Western Beef Company, No. 71 Canal-street.
Originator of Low Prices.

100 LBS. BEST ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR, $2.20
25 LBS. BEST ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR 55c.

We have now sold 14 carloads of this flour, and some of your neighbors can tell you how good it is. It is as good as the best.

25 lbs Buckwheat Flour for	.65
8 lbs Rolled Oats for	.25
4 lbs Best Butter Crackers for	.25
5 lbs L. M. Raisins for	.25
5 lbs English Currants for	.25
5 lbs Evaporated Blackberries	.25
2 lbs Evaporated Cala Apricots	.25
2 lbs Evaporat'd Cala. Pears for	.25
2 lbs Evaporated Cherries for	.25
1 gallon New Orleans Molasses	.20
1 gallon Sugar Syrup for	.25
1 gallon Golden Drips for	.35
1 lb can Table Peaches for	.12
1 lb can Pie Peaches for	.10
3 pckgs Condensed Mince Meat	.25
3 cans Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Marrowfat Peas, Wax Beans, String Beans, Succotash or Pumpkin for	.25
1 gallon Water White Oil for	.07
10 gallons Water White Oil for	.65
1 gallon Headlight Oil for	.08
Good Beef Roasts, per lb	4 to 6
Good Boiling Beef, per lb	3 to 4
8 lbs Round Steak for	.25
5 lbs Bologna Sausage for	.25
5 lbs Liver Sausage for	.25
5 lbs Headcheese for	.25
4 lbs Pork Sausage for	.25

We do business on the only plan that can give you your money's worth. We buy for cash, and sell for cash, and can afford to give you more for your money than any house that does a credit business.

We do not sell cheap, trashy goods, but aim to give you the best quality for the price.

Try us, if we understand what you want we can please you.

Owing to our immense business we can deliver to the people living in the suburbs twice each day.

Watch for our wagons and see what we carry. Telephone 461.

THE Van Every Co., 55 Canal Street.

SAVE THE EYES.
With seventeen years' experience in fitting defective eyesight we can please you. Artificial Human Eyes to suit every case. Spectacles made to order without extra cost. Sign of the Big Spectacles. Eyes tested free to all.
A. J. SHELLMAN, Scientific Optician. 65 Monroe Street.

Flowers
FOR
Wedding Parties and Funerals
A SPECIALTY.
T. R. Renwick & Co.
123 MONROE STREET.
Telephone 148.

OUR CHRISTIAN AGE.

CHURCHES GAINING FASTER IN SPIRITUAL POWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Foolish Prophecy Credited to Colonel Ingersoll—There Never Was So Much Union and Activity Among Christians as Now Since the Apostolic Age.

DETROIT, March 27.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached in this city tonight in Plymouth church to one of the largest audiences ever assembled here. He lectured on Saturday night in the Star course to an audience of 4,000 people and then consented to remain in the city over Sunday and preach. Plymouth church, where the service was held, is the great people's tabernacle of Detroit, being the largest church in the state. The pastor, Rev. L. Morgan Wood, preaches to the largest regular congregation in the city and one of the largest in the entire west. The audience packed the great tabernacle this evening to overflowing and several hundred were unable to gain an entrance. Promptly at 7:30 Mr. Wood ordered the doors closed and then the great throng, led simply by a cornetist and precentor, joined in singing our rousing national hymn "America." After the opening exercises Rev. Mr. Dixon delivered a most powerful and eloquent sermon on "Christianity Triumphant." He said, speaking from the text, "But ye cannot discern the sign of the times" (Matt. xvi, 3):

A few years ago Colonel Ingersoll is reported to have uttered the prophecy that within ten years from the time he spoke there would be two theaters erected where one church would be built. It is remarkable that a man of the intelligence of the distinguished infidel could work himself up to such a pitch of prejudice and blind incapacity that he could utter so remarkably stupid a prediction. It only shows the height and depth of the pit of blind folly into which prejudice can lead a so called freethinker. Any man who labors beneath a mountain of prejudice such as incapacitates his judgment can in no sense claim to be a freethinker. He is a slave of slaves.

THE OLD NEGRO.

We cannot imagine how the colonel could have the cheek to face the world today after such a prophecy, except that he had sublime confidence in the ignorance of the great public to whom he uttered his prophecy. I suppose he relied upon the same power which an old colored man of whom I heard in the south did, when indicted in a court of justice. The judge asked him if he had any lawyer.

He replied, "No, sah."

The judge asked him if he desired one to be appointed to defend him.

He replied, "No, sah."

The judge asked him what he proposed to do then.

The old man replied, "I jes' t'o't I'd leabe my case to de ign'ance ob de co't!"

Colonel Ingersoll must have had a boundless faith in the fathomless depths of the ignorance of the public he addressed, or else his own ignorance was unfathomable. We are all liable to draw conclusions wide of the fact, if we base our estimate of the world upon our own limited circle of acquaintances. Sometimes when we know one or two people who differ with us in religion, or indeed any subject of vital importance, we are too apt to feel if we are outnumbered in our acquaintances, that we are outnumbered in the world. Many of us feel, when we are surrounded in our daily work by scoffers and unbelievers, that all the world has deserted the truth and that there is no hope for the future. So the colonel knows a few agnostics and infidels, and basing his prophecy on his own limited observation he predicted the downfall of Christianity. Let us lift our vision a little beyond this narrow view.

In the new century that is dawning, what is the status of Christianity?

We see in clear outline a new world whose heart is nearer the heart of Jesus Christ than that of any age before seen in human history.

CHURCH GROWTH.

First—We are led to this conclusion because of the remarkable progress in organic church life within the period of years covered by this remarkably stupid prophecy of Colonel Ingersoll.

Within this precise period the development of church life in America has been the most remarkable in many respects in our history. Within this past twenty-five years the number of communicants in Christian churches in America has increased nearly 100 per cent. faster than the increase of population. The increase of our population within that period has been one of the miracles in the development of nations. The progress in organic church life in the development of the numbers of churches has been equally remarkable. Think of a prophecy that within ten years there would be two theaters constructed for every church! The period of this prophecy has expired. There are about twenty-five theaters in New York city with a population of 1,800,000. There are over 500 churches. There were more churches built in New York city last year than there are theaters in the whole city. The Methodist denomination alone built last year in America over 4,000 churches. I do not believe that there are 4,000 theaters in America.

THE NEW CHURCH POWERS.

Within this precise period of agnostic prophecy the church has developed within itself powers hitherto unknown in the history of the world. Within this period the magnificent organization known as the King's Daughters has been born. It numbers now hundreds of thousands of consecrated women, who, with their hand of charity and love, touch human society at almost every possible point of contact.

Within this period has been born the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, numbering over a million active members. Such an enlistment of the forces of young manhood and womanhood in active organic church life is a development of power of which the church never dreamed twenty-five years ago.

Within this period has been born the Young Men's Christian association, that now covers the civilized world with its thousands of buildings and thousands of organizations and thousands of doors swinging wide open in all the centers of metropolitan life. Into those doors pass and repass millions of young men. I mention only these three among the scores of such organizations that have been developed along lines of endeavor that are new to church work and were unknow forces in that past which preceded this remarkably stupid prophecy.

MIRACLES OF MISSIONS.

Second—Within this very period the development of modern missions has reached a point of which our fathers never dreamed.

The advance has been simply marvelous. Every nation of earth is now open to the propaganda of Christian doctrine, and every nation of earth has its Christian missionary proclaiming that gospel. Within this period we have had such remarkable developments as that of Dr. Clough at Ongole baptizing ten thousand natives in a single year, and the remarkable developments of the great inland mission in China, where hundreds of missionaries are supported yearly by the voluntary giving of the Christian world backed by no organization.

To take an illustration at our own doors, within our own city of New York, there is a single church, with no rich men in its membership, that sends out this year into the mission field 100 missionaries. This organization, which is only a few years old, has established thirty-three missionaries in India, the Congo Free State, China, Japan and Hayti, and within the past six months $118,500 has been contributed toward furthering the Gospel in heathen lands. I refer to the remarkable work conducted by the Rev. A. B. Simpson.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Third—The growth of unity in the Christian world within this period of agnostic phophecy has been most remarkable.

Twenty-five years ago the Protestant churches were busy fighting one another. Now they are busy seeking to co-operate with each other in fighting evil. Co-operation in aggressive church work is one of the orders of the day. The temper of the Protestant world is most accurately expressed by the late Professor Austin Phelps, of Andover. He says: "I was once a blue Presbyterian; I thought Episcopacy a sin and Romanism of the devil. I now find a great deal of piety everywhere where Christ is owned as the living head. I work Congregationally because I must work somewhere, and am neither wise nor strong enough to work alone, and am not such a fool as to throw away nine-tenths of my power for good by trying to work in ecclesiastical solitude. But I could work just as well in half a dozen other organic forms of church life. There is an Episcopal temperament and a Methodist temperament and a Calvinistic temperament, from which sects grow by natural evolution. At the core of character they mean little more than red hair or a birthmark. The master will know his own only by the name in the forehead."

There has come likewise to be a better understanding between the Catholic and Protestant world. Today, if any movement is started in our great cities looking toward the destruction of evil and the uplifting of society as a whole, you may count with certainty on the support of a large and influential element in the Catholic priesthood. They will be found by your side on the platform and cooperating with you in every way to further the common cause.

Within this period we have witnessed the remarkable reconciliation of science and revealed religion. Twenty-five year ago the church militant shivered at the mention of science and men timidly thought that the remarkable developments of modern science threatened the foundations of the church. Today science is the servant of Christian truth. Today science is the handmaiden of religion. Today the preacher's library contains as many books of science as books of philosophy and theology.

NEW LINES OF BATTLE.

Fourth—The display of the power of adjustment to new conditions, shown by the church within this period, has given evidence of its immortal power and its immortal destiny.

Within this period the great social problem has become the problem of the age, and the church has shown that within its heart there was the principle of salvation not only for the individual, but for society. The pope of Rome has swung the great ecclesiastical machine of the ages into line of battle. He champions today the cause of the masses. He lays his hand on the church in France and says to the clergy, "The cause of the republic is the cause of the people." And whereas once the ecclesiastical machine stood for monarchy and centralization, it has, today, adjusted itself on the platform of triumphant democracy that is to be.

The church of Christ has developed a liberality in giving within this period such as the leaders of church life and mission work did not dream of twenty-five years ago. Last year we gave about $40,000,000 to home missions and $35,000,000 to foreign missions.

All along the line of the Christian world within this past decade there has been a forward movement. There has been a remarkably forward movement in education. Within our own denomination in the past two years there has been given over $5,000,000 to the cause of higher education. There has been established the great University of Chicago, which has laid under tribute the scholarship of the world and will be a contribution to the higher education of the whole world.

THE AGE OF THE MASSES.

Within this period we have had a remarkable development of evangelism such as the world never saw before. Men believe, sometimes, when they read the past, that the age of Whitfield was the age of power in the evangelization of masses. It is not true. The past twenty-five years has been the age of remarkable development in the evangelization of masses of people. There is a man now at work, whose name many of you do not know, whose meetings are far more remarkable in results than any of the meetings of Whitfield or Wesley. Rev. B. Fay Mills recently held a meeting in the city of Elizabeth, N. J. There were over 2,000 professions of faith in those two weeks. All business in the city was suspended. Stores were closed. Thirty-five saloon keepers quit their business and made confession of religion. Mr. Mills has just closed a meeting in Cincinnati with results equally as remarkable. The night that he left 10,000 people filed before him, taking him by the hand, thanking him for the work he had done, for the blessing he had brought to their lives. There are scores of men today in the field in active evangelistic work, reaching hundreds and thousands of people whose work is as large as the work of the great evangelists of past centuries. It excites no comment today because it is so common.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

In London we have the remarkable developments of a great metropolitan mission work. We see the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes as he starts five years ago without a single member in a hall, with no church, and in five years builds a church with nearly 2,000 members, with four great congregations, a network of charitable and philanthropic endeavor that covers a vast district of the city. In New York and all our great centers, within every denomination there is an aggressive movement looking toward the reaching and the saving of the great masses of the people.

Within the precise period of this remarkably stupid prophecy has been born the Salvation Army. Twenty-five years ago it seemed that the church lost its grip on the lapsed and lost millions. In response to this need the Salvation Army sprang into existence. Its drumbeat now echoes around the world. Its officers and men are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, even by the million. It is lifting up and saving the outcast world. It is laying its hand on the great social problem involved, and gives promise today of the Christian solution of this riddle that has puzzled the heart of our civilization for the past fifty years.

THE MOST POWERFUL MINISTRY.

Fifth—The Christian church has today the most vigorous and powerful ministry in the history of the world.

There never was a time when there were as many men enlisted in teaching and proclaiming the truths of Christianity as today. In America alone there is an army of over 100,000 ministers in the Protestant world who have devoted their lives, all they have and are to the proclamation of its eternal truths. Think of this army enlisted for life, that never wearies in its work, to whom defeat or victory are all alike, to whom, therefore, there can be no such thing as defeat. In serried rank, with militant tread, they press forward with triumphant faith to the goal set by the Great Commander. They march to the waving of unseen banners, to the throb of music unheard by common ears! Nothing daunts, nothing turns them aside. They are better equipped, better educated and have a firmer grasp of truth than any ministry in the history of the church. Their lives are more spiritual, and therefore their work rests upon a surer foundation than ever before.

THE SECRET OF POWER.

The great ministers of the world today are men not great because of the machine back of them, but great because of inherent spiritual power. Even within the great ecclesiastical machine of the world this is equally true as of the Protestant world today. Cardinal Manning was the typical cardinal of modern times; and Manning's greatness lay not in the fact that he wore the red hat, but in the fact that his life was worthy of the highest honor that Rome might confer.

The ministry of today preaches the strongest, purest, sweetest Gospel, a Gospel closer to the heart of Christ than that of any age within Christian history. The prophets of God today are bolder in their utterances than ever before in the history of Christianity. Their field is wider and their appreciation of the responsibilities of that field are greater. The time was in the past when the court preacher was proclaiming his message before the king. He announced the great truth, "All men must die." The king made a gesture of impatience, and the preacher hastened to add, with servile accent, "Yes, sire, almost all!" If you had gone to Dr. Parkhurst's church and heard him deliver his second sermon on the subject of municipal misrule in New York, I will guarantee that you would have heard no such accent as "almost!" And there are scores of men equally faithful.

INFIDELITY RETREATS.

Sixth—Not only has Christianity made remarkable progress within this period of agnostic prophecy, but infidelity has beat a retreat.

Within this period infidelity has been dying out with a rapidity that is gratifying to the Christian believer, and that must carry dismay to him who rejoices in the creed of destruction.

Within this period of twenty-five years has come the remarkable development known as "Agnosticism." Even Colonel Ingersoll now is an agnostic. His reply to all the great questions is, "I don't know." This is a vast retreat from the position occupied in the old days. He used to know. He knew it all. He asserted his position with dogmatic confidence. Agnosticism is the first rallying point in the retreat of infidelity. It is the cry of uncertainty. It is the cry of confusion in the ranks that once were solid with vehement denial. The growth of the idea of God has been so overwhelming in the thought of this modern world that it is impossible for any man today, outside of a lunatic asylum, to stand up before an assembly and declare there is no God. No sane man makes such a declaration. Twenty-five years ago it was a common declaration by public men.

The state of Kentucky in its old constitution had no mention of the name of God. In the new constitution adopted it has a clause of faith and thanksgiving and prayer. This is not because the modern world is bigoted and demands the incorporation of religious dogma in law. The age is far more liberal than the age which made the old constitution. This idea of God was incorporated into the new organic law simply because the heart of the people was so full of the idea that it could not be kept out of the constitution.

THE FRENCH PULSE.

France is a nation more mercurial than any other in the Old World, and the student of the civilization of the race will do well to study the history of France first. The French temper is more subject to sensitive change, indicating lines of progress or retrogression in the history of thought. Twelve or fifteen years ago France was practically infidel outside the Catholic church militant. The government was infidel. The brains of France denied God. Now we have what is known as the Neo-Christianity of France. There has risen a new Christianity. The heart and the brain of France has swung back to the Christ of Galilee and of Calvary. They have grown weary with the materialism of certain scientific schools and of the heartless negations of the school of Voltaire. This movement is remarkable in that it has touched the whole life of France, artistic, social, political, intellectual, and is sweeping it with resistless power.

THE NEW ISMS.

The growth of antimaterialistic isms within this period has undermined the foundations of a materialistic philosophy.

From the ranks of infidelity and unbelief of various degrees these antimaterialistic isms have been recruited.

Spiritualism numbers its followers by the thousand and the million. Spiritualism is recruited from the ranks of those who have lost faith or who had no faith practically.

Within this period we have had the remarkable developments of hypnotism and telepathy, which in the minds of hundreds have undermined the basis of matter on which they had before based a denial of spiritual reality. Within this period Theosophy has been born.

Take two remarkable illustrations and you will see from whence these isms are recruited.

Dr. Hare, the distinguished physician, was a noted infidel. He declared that he had analyzed the human body and knew its component parts. He declared that man was made of water, phosphorus, lime, flint and iron. He declared that this was all there was to man, that he knew it—had reduced him in his retort. Dr. Hare was inveigled into spiritualistic seances. He deserted his former position and solemnly swore that he had conversed with the disembodied spirits of his ancestors!

Mrs. Besant was the high priestess of infidelity in the British empire. With Charles Bradlaugh she stumped the empire in the propaganda of infidel ideas. She denied God and ridiculed the supernatural. Mrs. Besant was recently in New York as the high priestess of Theosophy, and solemnly declared that she had received a letter from the disembodied or re-embodied spirit of the ex-high priestess, Mme. Blavatsky! The development of modern thought, in other words, has undermined and destroyed the foundations of materialistic philosophy.

THE CHURCH OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

Seventh—While organic church life has advanced and infidelity has retreated, the spirit of Christ has far outstripped the organic development of the church. The spirit of Christ conquers the secular world. And we are beginning to see fulfilled the great thought of the apocalyptic seer in the redeemed world when he declared, "And I saw no temple therein." There has been growing in addition to the organic development a vast church outside the church. The development of hundreds of benevolent and fraternal societies unconnected with the organic church have still embodied the fundamental principles of Christ. They are based on the brotherhood of man, and in their lives they verify the spirit of Christ. In the political world the spirit of Christ is coming to assert its supremacy step by step. Politics have been humanized, and therefore Christianized, within the past twenty-five years to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the world.

War today is a more remote possibility than ever before. Christian sentiment is the dominant sentiment in the last analysis of the world's diplomacy.

DAVID B. HILL.

In practical politics today in America Christian sentiment is a greater power than ever before in our history. Even David B. Hill went to church the other day. Think of it, ye saintly Republicans! Think of the modern Mephistopheles of the political world deeming it necessary to go to church! Indeed, it was a necessary movement upon the part of this great political diplomat. He knew that no man in this age could ever be elected president of the United States who stood in a position of antagonism to organic church life, even such as once occupied by Thomas Jefferson. Not because this age is more bigoted; for it is the most liberal age in the history of the world. It is simply because at heart the age is Christian.

This Christian spirit is permeating the commercial and international relations of the world. From Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia we lately launched our great monster of destruction, with lips of steel. But from the docks in Philadelphia the other day was launched a new ship in a new navy of the new earth that is to be. On swift wings of mercy across the sea flies this messenger of peace and of love, bearing its burden of bread to starving strangers. Across the ocean we stretch the hand of fraternal greeting to Russia. We bear not guns, but bread!

THE STUDENT WORLD.

At heart the thought of this century is becoming more and more Christian. The men who do the thinking are Christian at heart. It is supposed by shallow observers that our institutions of learning are infidel and agnostic. It is a stupid mistake. A census of the class at Cornell was taken in January—504 students representing every class of our people. Out of the 504, 289 were members of the church; 145 were regular churchgoers, though not church members; only 70 expressed no denominational preference, though not necessarily without religion. This is a typical expression of the sentiment of our institutions of learning, for the class at Cornell last year was so liberal that it invited Colonel Ingersoll to deliver its annual address.

The cry of infidelity today is the cry of retreat—"I do not know!" The answer to that cry is a thunderpeal of victory from 450,000,000 hearts that make up the Christian world, the civilized world. From every continent of the earth, from every island of the sea, from every kindred, race and tongue comes back the answering shout of triumph, "We know in whom we have believed!" Comes the answering shout of joy:

> In the cross of Christ I glory,
> Towering o'er the wrecks of time.

Comes the answering shout of victory:

> All hail the power of Jesus' name,
> Let angels prostrate fall;
> Bring forth the royal diadem
> And crown him Lord of all!

What the Spring Girl Will Wear.

When the swagger girl comes out of the chrysalis of her cape ulster with the spring sunshine she will be gotten up as close to the English "chappie" ideal as the more gracefully flowing curves of her figure will admit. Her closely fitting cloth skirt will be the only distinguishing difference between the garb of the typical howling swell and her own. There is the same cutaway coat and double breasted waistcoat, the same immaculate shirt front and carefully adjusted tie, the stiff crowned derby hat and dogskin gloves. There will be a debonair and defiant grace about the spring female chappie hitherto unobserved, an air of buoyant confidence, a kind of I-am-just-as-good-as-you-are swing to her step. And the secret of it all is her latest appropriation from masculine attire.

She doesn't wear the trousers, but she does wear the suspenders. They are of the same color and often of the same material as her gown. They have silver chains slipping through a silver cylinder, thus yielding to every movement of the body. The only difference between them and the masculine suspender is that the suspender buttons are on the inside of the dress and on the outside of the trousers. There seems to be something demoralizing to conventionality in the suspenders, for the most precise of maidens, when in calling attire, has a mischievous twinkle in her eye and an independent swagger in her step when she wears the chappie dress that suggest ice cream larks and soda water sprees of the wildest Bacchanalian order.—New York Sun.

Not a Bigger Man.

Eustis Russell, the heir apparent of Massachusetts, is a strict constructionist.

He took a very lively interest in the last state campaign, and, although he is not yet old enough to read the political news in the daily papers, he asked questions enough of his father and other members of the family to form a comforting, if somewhat biased, opinion of the situation.

His interest and excitement culminated on election day, and it was only after a good deal of persuasion and by whispering some mysterious sentence into his ear that his nurse could induce him to go to bed at all.

The morning after election Eustis was up very early. He came down into the dining room and sat there very quietly all alone. By and by his gubernatorial dad appeared.

He said, "Good morning, Eustis," but the heir apparent made no answer. Instead he got gravely up and circled about his astonished father, surveying him from head to foot.

"What is the matter, Eustis?" asked the governor uneasily. "Is there anything wrong with my coat? Is my tie coming up behind? Do you see any smut on my nose?"

"No, pop," said the son, in a disappointed tone. "But you ain't any bigger today than you were yesterday. Nurse said last night if I went to bed early I'd wake up this morning and find you the biggest man in Massachusetts. I think she fooled me."—Boston Herald.

Pity the Morphine Victims.

The victims of the liquor habit, or disease, are royal compared with the sufferers from morphine. They look down from an admitted height on the slave of drugs. They do not want to be classed with them. They are above them. The morphine victims, by the way, are the greatest sufferers. There is not a chamber of horrors in all the world so terrible as that dim hall at Dwight when the morphine patients are waiting for their injection. Splendid men, strong physiques, fair faces, but such hollow, hungry eyes; such roving, restless eyes; such fearful, mindless eyes. The face is wan and pinched, the fingers are twitching, the feet are constantly moving, the thought is distracted. You cannot talk with them. They will not follow you two minutes. They will move away and walk with frightened haste up and down the hall. They will hurry and prepare for the injection. They will crowd and quarrel for first place in the line. They are unstrung and shattered.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

New York's Mayor on His Knees.

The following query and answer is found in the columns of the New York Sun: "Will you kindly inform me of the significance of the act of Mayor Grant at Cooper union, at the celebration of the pope's birthday, when he knelt and kissed the hand of Archbishop Corrigan? According to the report in The Sun, no one else seems to have done it. Yours truly, IGNORAMUS.

"What the mayor kissed was not the hand of the archbishop, but his episcopal ring. That ring is a symbol of the authority of the church. Every bishop wears one, and every pious Catholic will drop on one knee and kiss it, when the bishop's hand is offered to him."

An Artist Enraged.

Now Paderewski's hair is as famous as his playing, and the comments upon it have been wide and various. It is related of him that on entering a well known dining room in St. Louis he found it plastered with those flamboyant signs the west is so profuse of.

"Get your hair cut at the Southern."

"Hair cut, fifteen cents, at French market."

"Use Randolph's hair remover."

"Highest price paid for human hair at Wiggins & Co.'s."

"Buy Slummer's clipper and be your own hair cutter."

"Hair cut while you wait at the Brand Tonsorial parlors."

"Hair cut without pain at Forest Park shaving parlors."

"Hair cut twenty cents, gas ten cents extra, at St. Jone's barber shop."

These were only a few of the delicate allusions to the need of the great artist for tonsorial attention.

Paderewski was in a towering rage and refused for a long time to go on.

"I have been insulted, ah! To me, ze great Paderewski, they say, 'Geta your hair cut.' I say to you, by gar, sar, the citee of San Looe shalla pay for this what you calla one outrage. Cutta my hair! That hair zat shooka before sevena kings and fiva queens? I shall killa the man that insulta my hair! I will keel him in fifty minutes!"—Boston Home Journal.

The Labor Commissioner of Ohio.

Following his election as president of the United Mine Workers of America, John McBride sent his resignation as commissioner of labor statistics of Ohio to Governor McKinley. The governor thereupon filled the vacancy by the appointment, temporarily, of William T. Lewis, of Martin's Ferry. Mr. Lewis, who is now a lawyer, was national master workman of the Miners and Mine Laborers' Assembly at the time of the great Reading strike. He it was who ordered the miners back to work prior to the collapse of the strike of the Reading trainmen. Mr. Lewis studied law after the Reading trouble and subsequently ran for congress, but was defeated.

The air is full of rumors of strikes to come. It is not unlikely that this spring will see some important struggles between laborers and capitalists.

The Platform for the Present.

"God speed the Prohibitionists and the Woman Suffragists, say I," exclaimed a Nebraska delegate at the Richelieu. "I have advocated both these doctrines for twenty-five years past. But the third party cannot afford right now to put prohibition and woman suffrage in its platform, because it now has money, land and transportation planks uniting farmers and laborers of the entire country, and there is no necessity for inserting other planks which will antagonize certain elements. Prohibition and woman suffrage will come later in the history of the third party. As for the single taxers, they are with us anyway."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There are people who claim to love the Lord who would apologize to the devil if they thought they were in his way.

READ, AND ACT AS YOUR CONSCIENCE ADVISES.

Look in And Save Your Money

100 lbs Best Roller Process Flour.	$2.20
25 lbs Best Roller Process Flour.	55c
25 lbs Buckwheat Flour.........	60c
3 pckgs Mince Meat, 3 cans corn, 3 cans Tomatoes, 3 cans Green Peas, 3 Cans Succotash, 3 Cans String Beans, 3 Cans Lima Beans, 3 Cans White Wax Beans, 3 Cans Stringless Beans, 5 lbs English Currants; 5 lbs Raisins or 5 lbs Prunes..	25c
2 lbs Evaporated Apricots, 4 lbs Dried Apples or 2 lbs Evaporated California Pears........	25c

WE SELL A FINE QUALITY OF MEAT

Boiling Beef, per lb..............	3 to 4c
Beef Roasts, per lb..............	5 to 6c
Best Rolled Corned Beef, per lb..	6 to 8c
Pork Steak, per lb...............	8c
Pork Roast, per lb...............	8c

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THE HOME TREATMENT CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF KENT, CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS. } ss.

CHARTER ELECTION.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, March 23, 1892.

To the Electors of the said City of Grand Rapids:

TAKE NOTICE—That the annual charter election of said city will be held in said city of Grand Rapids on Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1892, at which time the following city and ward officers will be elected, viz.:

One Mayor; one Treasurer, for the term of one year (to fill vacancy); one Director of the Poor; one Clerk of Police Court; one Justice of the Peace; one Member of the Board of Review and Equalization.

Also the following ward officers:

First Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Second Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Third Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Fourth Ward,—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Fifth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Sixth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Seventh Ward—One alderman, one supervisor, one constable.

Eighth Ward—One alderman, one supervisor, one constable.

Ninth Ward—One alderman, one supervisor, one constable.

Tenth Ward—One alderman for the term of one year from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1892, and one alderman for the term of two years from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1892, one supervisor one constable.

Eleventh Ward—One alderman, one supervisor, one constable.

Twelfth Ward—One alderman for the term of of one year from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1892, one alderman for the term of two years from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1892, one supervisor, one constable.

And you will also further take notice that the following places have been duly designated by the Common Counil of said city of Grand Rapids as the polling places for the respective wards, and precincts thereof, of said city of Grand Rapids, for said charter election, viz.:

First Ward, First Precinct—At No. 83 South Division street, in said city.

First Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 27 Grandville avenue, in said city.

First Ward, Third Precinct—No. 137 Grandville avenue, in said city.

First Ward Fourth Precinct—No. 249 Grandville avenue, Porter's barber shop, in said city.

Second Ward, First Precinct—At No. 17 Fountain street, in said city.

Second Ward, Second Precinct—No. 42 North Division street (Cummings' carriage factory building), in said city.

Third Ward, First Precinct—At Nos. 44, 46 and 48 South Division street, in said city.

Third Ward, Second Precinct—A No. 565 Cherry street, in said city.

Third Ward, Third Precinct—At office of Boulevard livery barn on Cherry street, in said city.

Fourth Ward, First Precinct—Southwest corner of Kent street and Crescent avenue, Killinger's store (so-called), in said city.

Fourth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 204 Ottawa street in said city.

Fourth Ward, Third Precinct—No. 204 East Bridge street, in said city.

Fourth Ward, Fourth Precinct—No. 327 East Bridge street, in said city.

Fifth Ward, First Precinct—At south store of Saunders' block (so-called), west side of Plainfield avenue, north of Quimby street, in said city.

Fifth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 39 Plainfield avenue, Finn's hall [so called], in said city.

Fifth Ward, Third Precinct—At south store of Barnard block (so called), east side of Ottawa street, known as 526 Ottawa street, in said city.

Sixth Ward, First Precinct—At No. 289 Alpine avenue, Bartel Jonkers' corner, in said city.

Sixth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 89 West Leonard street, in said city.

Sixth Ward, Third Precinct—At No. 42 West Leonard street, Wilmot block, in said city.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—Germania hall, so called, Front street, in said city.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct — No. 174 Stocking street, in said city.

Seventh Ward, Third Precinct—No. 44 Stocking street, in said city.

Eighth Ward, First Precinct—Turner hall, so called, Jefferson street, in said city.

Eighth Ward, Second Precinct—Polish hall, so called, Jackson street, in said city.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—No. 150 (old number) West Fulton street, southwest corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets, in said city.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—At building on northeast corner of Straight street and Butterworth avenue, No. 340 Straight street in said city.

Tenth Ward, First Precinct—At No. 490 South Division street, in said city.

Tenth Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 644 Wealthy avenue, Mells & Ferguson's store, in said city.

Tenth Ward, Third Precinct—At 110 Baxter street, in said city.

Eleventh Ward First Precinct—At Ringuette's Hall, corner South Division street and Fifth avenue, in said city.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 772 South Division street, near Hall street, in said city.

Eleventh Ward, Third Precinct—No. 701 Madison avenue at White's hall, over Oliver's drug store, in said city.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—At No. 417 Grandville avenue, in said city.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—At Shamrock hall [so called] at the northeast corner of Grandville avenue and Shamrock Place, in said city.

(Attest) WILLIAN A. SHINKMAN, Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARDS

Grand Rapids & Indiana

Schedule in Effect January 10, 1892.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Arr. From South.	Lve Going North.
For Saginaw and Cadillac	6:15 a. m.	7:05 a. m.
For Traverse City and Mackinaw	9:20 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
For Saginaw and Traverse City	2:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
For Petoskey and Mackinaw	8:15 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
From Kalamazoo and Chicago	8:35 p. m.	

Train arriving at 6:15 a. m. daily; other trains daily except Sunday.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Arr. From North.	Lve Going South.
For Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago		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	10:30 p. m.	11:05 p. m.
From Saginaw	10:40 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, ar 10:10 a m 4:30 p m 9:05 p m

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service.

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

South—7:00 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 Cincinnati. 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 9:00 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 10:10 p m
Arr. Grand Rapids. 2:00 p m 8:35 p m 6:15 a m

3:10 p. m. train 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 Station, or G. W. Munson, Union ticket agent, 67 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y. JAN. 3, 1892.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'D RAPIDS..9:00 a m 12:05 p m *11:35 p m
Ar. CHICAGO.....3:55 p m 5:25 p m *7:05 a m

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO......9:00 a m 4:45 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 BENTON HARBOR ST. JOSEPH AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids..9:00 a m 12:05 p m *11:35 p m
Ar. Grand Rapids..*3:10 a m 3:55 p m 10:10 p m

For Indianapolis 12:05 p m only.

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R... 9:00 a m 12:05 p m 5:30 p m 8:30 a m
Ar. G. R.—10:55 a m 3:55 p m 5:35 p m ....

TO AND FROM MANISTEE, TRAVERSE CITY AND ELK RAPIDS.

Lv. Grand Rapids............ 7:25 a m 5:17 p m
Ar. Grand Rapids............11:45 a m 9:40 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. Buffet Parlor Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 12:05 p m, leave Chicago 4:45 p m. Free Chair Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 9:00 a m; leave Chicago 9:00 a m.

Between Grand Rapids and Manistee—Free chair car—Leaves Grand Rapids 5:17 p m; leaves Manistee 6:50 a m.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. JAN. 3, 1892.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G'ND RAPIDS..7:15 a m *1:00 p m 5:40 p m
Ar. DETROIT...... 12:00 m *5:10 p m 10:40 p m

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETROIT...... 7:00 a m *1:15 p m 6:10 p m
Ar. G'ND RAPIDS 11:50 a m *5:15 p m 10:15 p m

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids........... 7:05 a m 4:15 p m
Ar. Grand Rapids..........11:50 a m 10:40 p m

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids.... 7:15 a m 1:00 p m 5:40 p m
Ar. from Lowell..... 11:50 a m 5:15 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; arrive Grand Rapids 10:40 p m. Seats 25 cents.

*Every day. Other trains week days only.

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

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE. TIME TABLE NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	†No.14	†No.16	†No.18	*No.82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6;50am	10:20am	3:25pm	10:45pm
Ionia........Ar	7;45am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:7 am
St. Johns.. "	8:28am	12:17pm	5:20pm	1:05am
Owosso..... "	9:03am	1:20pm	6:05pm	2:15am
E. Saginaw. "	10:45am	3:05pm	8:00pm	6:35am
Bay City... "	11:30am	3:45pm	8:45pm	7:30am
Flint....... "	10:05am	3:40pm	7:05pm	5:10am
Pt. Huron.. "	11:55am	6:00pm	8:60pm	7:30am
Pontiac .... "	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:35am
Detroit..... "	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:05am

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No.81	†No.11	†No.15
Gra'd Rapids, Lv.........	7;05am	1:00pm	5:10pm
Grand Haven, Ar.........	8:30am	2:10pm	6:15pm
Milwauk'e Str. Ar.........	......	......	......
Chicago Str...Ar.........	......	......	......

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the east 6;40 a. m. 12:50 a. m., 5;00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Trains arrive from the west 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m., and 9.50 p. m.

EASTWARD—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 chair car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper.

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

JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager.
BEN. FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent, 23 Monroe street.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

	Arrive.	Leave.
New York Express....	12:40 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Detroit Express.......	10:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Mixed..................	4:00 p. m.	7:06 a. m.
Day Express...........	10:00 a. m.	1:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express......*	6:00 a. m.	10:30 p. m.

*Daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Taking effect Sunday, July 15, 1891.

Sleeping cars on Pacific and Atlantic expresses to and from Detroit. Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 7:00 a. m.; returning leave Detroit at 4:45; arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:00 p. m. Direct connection made at Detroit with all through trains east.

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

FRED M. BRIGGS, Gen. Agt., 23 Monroe st.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

In effect Nov. 15, '91. depot West Fulton st.

3	1	......Express.........	2	4
p m	a m		a m	p m
3.00	7.40	Lve..Grand Rapids..Arr	9.30	5.50
p m	a m		a m	p m
6.30	11.05	"...White Pigeon..."	5.50	2.25
p m	a m		a m	p m
7.40	11.54	"......Elkhart......"	4.45	1.35
a m	p m		p m	p m
7.00	3.00	"......Chicago....."	11.30	10.30
p m	p m		p m	a m
10.25	2.50	"......Toledo......"	11.10	9.50
a m	p m		p m	a m
1.35	5.00	"......Cleveland...."	8.55	5.45
a m	p m		a m	p m
6.20	10.30	"......Buffalo......"	11.50	11.45

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Agt., 23 Monroe St.
C. S. ROGERS, City Passenger Agent.
A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

CASH CAPITAL.............	$100,000
PERSONAL LIABILITY......	$100,000
DEPOSITORS' GUARANTEE	$200,000

THOMAS HEFFERAN, President
HENRY F. HASTINGS, Vice President
CHARLES M. HEALD...Second Vice President
C. B. KELSEY, Cashier

Receive deposits of $1 and upwards.

Pay 4 per cent. interest on time certificates and savings deposits.

Sell exchange on New York, Chicago and Detroit and all foreign countries.

Loan money on real estate security.

Organized under the General Banking Laws of the State of Michigan.

OCEAN TICKETS.

FOR OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS, DIAGRAMS, SAILING LISTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING ALL LINES APPLY TO

JAS. CAMPBELL, General Steamship Agent, 23 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR SOROSIS.

Steaming Sick Babies—The American Woman in Paris—Dress Reform—German Favors—She Knows Man's Weakness—Her Career Cut Short.

The regular annual election of officers for Sorosis was conducted with great harmony and dignity behind closed doors in the Sherry ballroom Monday afternoon. There was a flutter in the dovecote when the curious scribe defied the statute and looked in for a moment to see how women vote when they have a chance. And this is the way it is done: There is before the election a caucus, which the women call a business meeting, when a nominating committee is appointed to take charge of the election. The chairman of this committee sends out to each member of the club blanks bearing the list of officers to be chosen, and the member fills them out with the names of her candidates and sends them in unsigned. Two candidates for each office receiving the most support are nominated and the voting is done by ballot in the regular way, only that tickets are not printed and each officer is voted for separately.

This year, for the first time in the history of the club, there was only one candidate for the presidency, Mrs. Jennie M. Lozier, who was elected by unanimous vote. Mrs. A. M. Palmer was selected in the same way as chairman of the committee on philanthropy, no opposing candidate being nominated and the vote being unanimous. The other officers appearing in the returns as successful candidates are vice presidents, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Ruth A. De Lamater and Rebecca A. Morse; chairman and members of the executive committee, Mrs. D. S. Denison, E. Louise Demorest, Romelia L. Clapp, Christina J. Higby and Iona Bird; recording secretary, Mrs. Maude K. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mary Dame Hall; treasurer, Miriam D. Doane; auditor, Hester M. Poole; musical director, Genie H. Rosenfeld, and chairmen of the various committees on literature, art, the drama, science, education, house and home and business women, Mrs. Merrill, Isabella Bird Chalmers, Lydia J. Wood, Dr. Sarah French, Jeannette Leeper, Sophia Curtiss and Ellen M. Van Brunt; chairman of custodia, Mary M. Bergholtz.—New York Sun.

Steaming Babies.

Within the past few months membraneous croup has been unusually prevalent among small children throughout the city, and the children's wards in the numerous hospitals have been crowded with the little sufferers from this scourge. At the Children's hospital, where they have had a large number of cases, a new form of treatment is used which has proved successful in 42 per cent. of the cases, an extremely large proportion.

At this institution, as soon as the children are found to be suffering from the complaint, they are placed on a cot, from the four corners of which poles extend upward several feet. They are joined at the top by strips, and blankets are then thrown over the whole, completely inclosing the patient. A small kerosene stove, on which is a large kettle, stands on the floor at the foot of the bed. The kettle is filled with a mixture of gum camphor, oil of turpentine and water.

This is brought to a boil, and a tube leading from the kettle goes under the blankets and carries the steam inside, where it condenses on the blankets in great drops, the moisture and the fumes of the drugs enabling the patient to breathe.

When the case is extremely bad another instrument is used consisting of a small spirit lamp over which is a small vessel that acts as a boiler. On the side is a glass bulb filled with bicarbonate of soda, glycerin and water. A glass tube extends into the bed, and is placed at the patient's mouth. The heat from the lamp causes the steam from the liquid in the tube to pass into the boiler and then through the second tube to the patient's mouth.—Philadelphia Record.

The American Woman in Paris.

The American woman is evidently destined to play an important part in the higher social life of France and Italy. The fact has been forced into notice by the marriage of Miss Mattie Mitchell to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld. As I look around I see nothing but American wives, although they assimilate so amazingly and their French is so good that I forget the land of their birth. Mme. Ribot and a dozen others in high political circles are thorough Americans, and at a charming party given the other night by the Marchioness of Anglesey—nee Miss King, of Georgia—there was nothing but transatlantic married beauties full of life and refinement. The Quirinal court is just as American, and even the patrician Colonnas have one American princess in the person of Mrs. Mackay's daughter in their illustrious family.

It would be invidious to make comparisons in this connection, but I cannot help repeating what an American diplomatist said yesterday: "The fact," he remarked, "is that the American girl can live in a flat and takes to hotel life; the English girl is too long falling in, and although her body training is elegant enough, she has not the cunning superficial attributes in the way of dress that my fellow countrywomen have."—Paris Cor. London Times.

Dress Reform!

However much intelligent women may yield to the tyranny of fashion, they recognize the fact that comfort and health are the last things with which that fickle goddess concerns herself. Indeed, they know, and long have known, that the modern dress of their sex is positively injurious in both these respects.

It is pitiable that this should be so at the height of modern civilization, Christian enlightenment and physiological knowledge, when nearly 3,000 years ago the women of Greece furnished the world with the highest ideal of the female form, clad in robes that gave freedom to every limb and the fullest play to every internal organ.

Fashion seems to defy the Almighty. Beginning when the bones are soft and pliable it insists on diminishing the capacity of the chest and its power of expansion. The result is that respiration is interfered with, the liver is badly crowded upon—sometimes, in fact, almost cut in two—while the abdominal organs are forced into unnatural positions, which lead almost inevitably to serious disorders.

But it is a satisfaction to know that women are realizing more and more the galling and sinful character of this servitude. Indeed, dress reform is already among the recognized movements of the age. Nor is it in the hands of "cranks," but in those of broad minded women, who understand the necessary limits of the reform proposed.

The reform is gathering momentum both in England and in this country. It is something that the word and the idea are becoming everywhere familiar among us, and that practical measures are in progress for its success. The study of physiology in schools is helping it.—Youth's Companion.

German Favors.

A problem which wears upon the gray matter of the brains of many society women is the selection of german favors. Fans are going out of fashion for favors, but now and then somebody wants them, and the designers' brains are taxed to fill the bill for something new. An odd design was a fan favor at a fancy dress cotillon given recently. It was a palm leaf fan cut in fanciful shapes. Covered with tinsel and tied with bows of ribbon, the design was neat and very effective.

Bags of brocade are popular at Tuxedo. They are cut in fancy shapes and tied, as usual, with plenty of ribbon. They are intended to be hung on the backs of the fair recipients' chairs as a catchall for their fans, handkerchiefs and such favors of small size as can be stored away.

A quaint conceit was shown at one cotillion on last New Year's night. Sticks in the shape of long shepherd's crooks, enameled white, were employed. Near the bent part was a big bunch of holly leaves and berries tied with a bow of white satin ribbon. They were pretty and effective, and much sought after by the dancers. Such favors cost from fifteen to twenty dollars a dozen.—New York Ledger.

She Knows Man's Weakness.

Speaking of art, I know an art writer who has fitted up a unique corner in her family sitting room that would charm any man fond of a pipe, a cigar or a chat with the clever hostess. It is a sort of a divan fitting into a slight recess or alcove. A small black bearskin sprawls upon the wall at the back, just beneath a high window. The divan is covered with a magnificent robe which puzzles nineteen out of twenty people—a Texas cowskin, coal black and of great size. On the floor at the foot of this is a rug of a mountain lion skin—a splendid specimen. And fastened to the walls, working in a swivel to the right and left, are superb and highly polished horns of the wild cow whose hide you are sitting on.

The horns are ash and cigar stub receivers, and can be lifted out of their sockets and replaced at will. Above them on either side are Indian relics and Chinese trinkets, respectively. Each article has a history. Stretched at full length in this cozy retreat, with a good cigar and the conversation of a highly gifted woman, it seems hard to believe that there is anything worth living for outside.—New York Herald.

Her Career Cut Short.

I have just learned of the death in Vienna of Leila Risley, of this city, who was a promising singer, a pupil of Professors Wilder and Revard, of Brooklyn. She made her debut in this city at a concert, and after a short residence in Galveston went to Vienna to perfect her musical education. She studied under the best teachers in Vienna, and in the musical circles of that city she was soon celebrated for purity of tone, compass, strength and sympathetic quality of voice. The manager of the Buda Pesth opera house secured the young artist for the national Hungarian opera, but her last success was at the opera in Paris last year. She was to have sung at Covent Garden during the London season of 1891, but was prevented by the illness from which she never recovered.

She returned to Vienna last summer for medical treatment, and everything that friends and medical skill could do was done, but in vain, for a few days ago death came as a relief after months of suffering.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Flowers in Spring at Home.

The woman who loves flowers, yet who cannot at this season afford to indulge her taste, should go afield as the buds begin to swell. Let her gather lilac and sprays of young birch, branches of beech, wild plum, pussy willow, cherry, forsythia and wistaria. Then, if she have a sunny window, let her set the bare branches in a vase of warm (not hot, not tepid) water on the window ledge and patiently await developments.

Her pains will soon be rewarded with an abundance of blossoms, small, it is true, but perfect in form and color. As the water evaporates care must be taken to fill up the vase every second day, using, of course, warm water. As far as possible keep an even temperature and avoid drafts. The writer recalls a case where a bunch of promising buds was completely spoiled through the carelessness of a servant, who left them in front of an open window for half an hour.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Any Girl Who Can Talk May Sing.

A fine example of bright, independent young American womanhood is Katharine W. Evans, a Rochester girl, who, after a six years' sojourn in Europe, where she devoted herself to studying what is best in French, German and Italian methods of teaching vocal music, has returned to her native country and taken a position in one of the leading conservatories. According to Miss Evans' statement, any one who can talk can sing, and all that is necessary is a competent teacher, an industrious pupil and time. She believes, as did Sir Morell Mackenzie, that there is no reason why a child of six or seven years should not be taught the right method of voice production, though she would not advocate the same kind and amount of daily practice that might be employed with safety by an adult.—New York Advertiser.

The Domino Veil.

Among the striking novelties prepared for the feminine customers is a new veil that is supposed to play a double part—enhance the beauty of the wearer and half conceal her identity. The latter it hardly does; the former effect it certainly will have when put on, as it should be, with th thickest part coming well below the eyes. This for it is only shown in black, and has the upper portion thicker and of a different net to the under part, the upper piece ending in woven scallops or a straighter edge. It recalls rather the effect of a mask, though it is of course perfectly transparent. As any becoming novelty is sure to be a success, the devotees of Dame Fashion will probably see that this little veil is not neglected.—Dry Goods Economist.

Velvet and Ribbon Sashes.

The long ribbon sashes reaching to the edge of the gown continue in vogue, not only for evening, but for street dresses. Sometimes the ribbons simply start from the shoulders, and fall almost to the edge of the gown; again, they are brought front, cross over the corsage, come around under the arms high up to the center of the back, where they are arranged in small bows, while the long ends reach quite to the edge of the skirt. By the by, to be effective, these decorations should always be of velvet ribbon.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Money Is Ready.

Some of the wealthy citizens of New York have pledged $50,000 for the establishment of free kindergartens in the city if Sarah B. Cooper, the successful founder of the kindergarten system of San Francisco, will take up the work. Mrs. Cooper, however, feels that she cannot leave the great work in San Francisco. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars has been given to it during the past twelve years, and sixteen of the thirty-two kindergartens have been liberally endowed.—New York Sun.

Shall Girls Propose?

A "speculative bachelor" has written a book to answer the question, "Shall Girls Propose?" He takes the affirmative and declares there is no sense in a custom which permits a stupid man to propose marriage to a clever woman and debars his brilliant sister from expressing her preference. That women have proposed is asserted, and Queen Victoria, Mme. De Lesseps, Patti, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Hopkins-Searles are cited as illustrations.—Indianapolis Journal.

Women Editors.

Women editors are on the increase in the United States. There are many well known weekly papers edited wholly or partly by women. And in addition to these old ones there are several new literary and psychological newspapers which have lately been started. The psychist is edited by Emma J. Nickerson, and Poet Lore, which is devoted to the study of Shakespeare and Browning, is edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen Clark.—Detroit Free Press.

What the Red Cross Women Have Done.

Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross of America, reports that under the auspices of the Red Cross 300 carloads of grain are now ready to be transported free by the railroads to any port where a ship can be made ready to carry it across the sea. Iowa women are very enthusiastic in this relief work, and the contributions received by her for the work has come in small sums, and mostly from women.—Washington Letter.

A Woman for President.

John Hooker, of Hartford, suggests that as we have had twenty-three men presidents already, it is fitting that a woman should now be called to the place. He names Mary A. Livermore as a desirable candidate, and says he is confident that she would govern the country as well as George Washington ever did or any other man.—Exchange.

Ada Rehan, the actress, is said to be a rich woman. She owns enough stock in a New York railroad to give her a seat among the directors, has several good mortgages, and owns a $30,000 house in an excellent location in New York.

Mme. Bodichon bequeathed $5,000 to Girton college and $5,000 to Bedford college, both English schools for women. Mrs. Dickinson, of Fairport, N. Y., has just given $40,000 to Oberlin college to be added to the general endowment fund.

Always pack your freezer before putting in the mixture to be frozen. This will do away with many crushing disappointments, in the form of lumps of salt in the sherbet or cream.

The girls of the Woman's college, Baltimore, have decided to don the cap and gown. They are to be worn on all college days and on all college occasions.

If the feet become frostbitten soak them for one-half hour in a strong, hot solution of alum water, and if one application is not enough two will be a cure.

Buffon told his friend that his wife had a great influence over his composition. "I am always refreshed and aided by her advice."

Powderly Is All Right.

Some of the old party papers, in their efforts to ridicule and misrepresent the Industrial conference held at St. Louis, have gone to the extreme, manufacturing out of whole cloth untruths as to the proceedings and the acts of individuals at the meeting. One instance is the statement made, and not corrected, that T. V. Powderly and his Knights of Labor associates withdrew from the conference and repudiated the third party movement. Mr. Powderly and other prominent Knights announce themselves as satisfied with the action of the conference, and pledge their unqualified support to the platform adopted.

Equal Rights.

Men should have as much right to say what their labor is worth as a merchant has to put a price on his goods.

The burdens of labor can only be lightened by organization and by hard and patient work. Let capital organize, but let it not prevent labor doing so as well. The matter will eventually be settled on an equitable basis, and that will be the co-operative system.

The state is not to blame for the condition of things. The state is what the people are. When the people wish to change existing conditions they can do so. If there is anything wrong now the people are to blame for it.

By organization the workingmen have rid themselves of the evils of truck pay and store orders, and the lives of countless miners have been saved by proper legislation initiated by labor bodies.—P. J. McGuire.

Sir James Paget says that he once heard Mlle. Janotha render a presto by Mendelssohn in which she had to play 5,595 notes in four minutes and three seconds!

MONEY IS NOW KING.

A Great Novelist Who Thinks That Individual Power Must Be Limited.

Put me down for one conviction stronger than any other that there is no man now living, no man that ever lived, no class of men that ever lived, who can safely be trusted with unrestrained and unlimited power. The history of the world is the history of the abuse of power by those who have been trusted with it, or have acquired it by force of arms or persuasive tongue.

The man in authority must be restrained. He must be limited and bounded and hedged in. He must be restrained by the terms of his commission, by the exercise of public opinion. He must be controlled and held back by the presence of juniors whose authority, nearly equal to his own, must be as clearly defined. No man must ever be allowed unlimited power of reward or of punishment.

If he is an employer of labor he should be made to publish, for all the world to see, what his wages mean compared with his profits. If he is a king, he must be limited by a parliament; if he is a parliament, he must be taught reason by the fierce light of open debate, publicity and impending dissolution.

Our own manufacturer, till he was compelled by act of parliament to cease, employed tender children of six—twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day, and was not ashamed.

Did not John Bright himself fiercely protest against the factory acts? The sweater of needlewomen grinds them down to thirty cents a day. The small shopkeeper makes his girls stand for fourteen long hours behind the counter. The publisher, who is not forced to have his accounts audited habitually, systematically and without scruple cheats the author by overstating the cost of production and by putting in his own lists and columns—where the things cost him nothing—the money charged for advertisements.

All these people, you see, have got power, and they use it without scruple and without conscience. Scruples, indeed, are with most men things imposed from the outside, when they interfere with money getting.

Lastly, there is the power exercised by lawyers. They can charge just exactly what they please. The iniquity of making the defeated party pay the costs of the action is the chief cause of their having this power. It is so gross an iniquity—it carries with it such a frightful, irresponsible power—that the nation ought to rise up as one man and demand with one voice that it should henceforth cease.

As the thing is now worked nobody knows when he embarks in a law action what expenses and loss he may incur. Suppose he fights a great corporation. His case may be taken up for appeal on this or that pretense. If he loses in the end he has to pay the whole of the enormous costs. Fancy fighting a great water company up to the supreme court and losing your case!

Therefore nobody does fight great corporations, and tyrannies multiply. Now, suppose each side had to pay his own costs; a man would then go to his solicitor and make a bargain with him to carry the case through for so much. Every man ought, of course, to be able to get justice for nothing, and in an ideal state the courts would sit from day to day all the year round hearing cases for nothing. None of us will live to see that day. But we may dream of it.—Walter Besant in New York Press.

Miss Willard's Views.

Miss Frances Willard said in a recent interview that labor organizations are today "the most efficient power in this land for the protection of women in equal pay for equal work, and of children from the stunting of body and mind through servitude that is little better than slavery. The eight hour law would increase wages, add one-fourth to the number of unemployed, thus almost disbanding the army of tramps. Arbitration, co-operation, state control of all the means of public locomotion and communication would help to verify or refute the theory, now rapidly becoming prevalent, that if corporate powers are good for capital, labor might appropriately share them. Stephen Girard once said, after listening to the sympathetic lament of kindly do-nothings over a case of destitution, 'Gentlemen, I feel sorry $1,000 worth—how sorry are you?'"

Machines and Men.

In agricultural employments, brickmaking, the manufacture of small arms, of boots, carriages, etc., labor has been displaced temporarily by the introduction of power machinery. It is impossible to ascertain with any mathematical exactness, for any number of industries, the displacement of labor. It can only be given for distinct inventions. We are apt to look at the displacement as a finality, and such displacement causes great distress at times, discouragement of the workingman and an unrest which is not offset by any theorizing that can be advanced as to the expansion of labor; in other words, to the man displaced by a machine no satisfactory answer can be given. But labor abstractly is greatly benefited by the introduction of power machinery and what are called labor saving inventions.—Carroll D. Wright.

No Time for Intolerance.

We know of workingmen's organizations the members of which work in harmony with men who are "nonunion." These union men seek to win over the nonunion men by argument and convincing facts and are meeting with success. A more liberal spirit than is displayed in certain instances would redound to the credit of labor organizations. The present is not the time for intolerance and persecution, and above all things workingmen who have been the groaning victims of oppression and injustice should not use power when it is secured to inflict penalties upon other workingmen. Such an outrage should not be possible.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

Children's Play in Germany.

It is a common belief at the present time in south Germany that if children play soldiers very often in the street there is a war coming, and if they play "funeral" an epidemic will come over the land and many deaths will result. The relator of this tells that, when a boy, he with others played "funeral" in front of the house of an old miser in his native town in Germany. The miser became much excited and exclaimed, "I will not die yet!" and made complaint to the mayor that the boys should be arrested and punished.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FINCH'S LATEST NOVELTY!

A Portrait of Yourself, Wife, Daughter or Sweetheart Free.

This is the golden opportunity of your life and is an offer never before given to the citizens of Grand Rapids.

Prof. Zano, the celebrated crayon artist who has attracted so much attention on Canal street during the past week, has been retained for the next week to make these life appearing portraits for us.

Our Proposition is that you purchase of us one or more bottles of German Salts (25 cents a bottle) and the picture is given you free.

It requires only three minutes to complete the work.

GERMAN SALTS is an excellent remedy for Indigestion, Catarrhal Inflammation of the Stomach, disease of the Liver and Chronic Constipation. These excellent Salts are manufactured by us and we guarantee them pure. Any person suffering from the above named diseases should give them a trial. The cost is light—only 25 cents a bottle.

VALLEY - CITY - PHARMACY.

PAUL V. FINCH, Proprietor. 75 CANAL STREET.

National Loan and Investment Company,
OF DETROIT, MICH.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$20,000,000.00
FRANCIS F. PALMS, capitalist	President
GEO. H. PAINE	Secretary
SILAS B. COLEMAN	Treasurer

Officers Local Advisory Board.

DR. J. B. GRISWOLD	President
E. A. MOSELY	Vice President
C. B. KELSEY	Treasurer
H. W. NASH	Secretary
EDWARD TAGGART	Attorney

This company is one of the strongest and best in the country, and has ample funds to loan on good real estate security at reasonable rates. Also has investment stock for sale with a "fixed dividend" of 6 per cent, payable semi annually by coupon; also "installment stock" for savings. Parties wishing assistance in building will find it to their advantage to address or call upon, either day or evening,

H. W. NASH, Secretary,
87 Wonderly Building,
Telephone 517. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Boston Steak & Chop House,

Open Day and Night.

54 LYON STREET.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

First-class order cooking a specialty.
Oysters, Game and Fish in season.
Special attention to the Ladies.
Regular meals 25c; six meals $1; 21 meals $3.

W. VAN KEUREN, Prop.

N. B.—This house will be open day and night and cater to first-class trade. Nothing will be spared to wait upon you at any time as we employ first-class help only.

GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
(Organized March, 1880.)

CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS	$100,000

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

EDWIN F. UHL	President
FREEMAN GODFREY	Vice President
FRANK M. DAVIS	Cashier
JOHN L. BENJAMIN	Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS.

Edwin F. Uhl,	Freeman Godfrey,
George H. Long,	Enos Putnam,
Wm. G. Herpolsheimer,	M. J. Clark,
D. H. Waters,	Joseph Houseman,
Silas Godfrey,	Charles S. Hazeltine,
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Asbestine Portland Stone Co

Manufacture artificial FLAG STONE WALKS and other Sidewalks, with Granite or Sand finish. Also roller surface and all modern improvements. Concrete corridor floors, basements, etc. Twenty years' experience. All work guaranteed for five years. Best of references given and sureties if required. Office No. 14 West Bridge street. Telephone No. 403.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Good Work Tells!

If you are thinking of getting any garment dyed or cleaned it will pay you to get first-class work. We do no other! We compete only in work. In this we excel.

LADIES AND GENTS.

Bring us your Shawls, Dresses, Sacques, Silks, Gowns, Jackets, etc.; your Coats, Vests, Suits or Costumes. We color in any shade.

CINCINNATI DYE WORKS

Corner Fountain and Ionia Streets.

ATTORNEYS.

DUNHAM & PRESTON,
LAWYERS AND COUNSELORS,
Rooms 57 to 59, Wonderly Building.
PHONE 1178.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Ethelwolf Scatcherd,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
And Commissioner for Taking Affidavits for Use in Canada.
Room 20, Widdicomb Building Grand Rapids, Michigan
TELEPHONE 992.

— ARE YOU —

BUILDING

A SIDEWALK, A SEWER, OR ARE YOU

BUILDING

A BLOCK OR A HOME?
—IF SO, BUY—

BUILDING

—MATERIAL OF—

A. B. KNOWLSON, 25 Pearl St

UP A TREE

Are some men, and they know not what to do They flounder about like an eel in a frying pan. Others, like

ROTHFUS & POWERS

Are steadfast and reliable as an old Dutch Clock. The public always recognize this fact, hence the above firm do a prosperous business. They are ready to fix your Water Pipes, Pumps, or do any Plumbing needed.
51 Pearl Street. 'Phone 1191.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
PINE **WOOD** PINE
$1.10 per Load.
ALSO
COAL, HARD WOOD
W. H. HAHN & CO.,
Office and Yard, No. 5 Winter-st. Phone 1229

Headquarters for Horse Clipping!
Andrew Tabor's barn, 66 N. Ionia-St.
Wm H. Esterhill,
Telephone 153. Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE ROCHESTER.

The largest line of Wheels in the state now on exhibition. Call and see.

PERKINS & RICHMOND, NO. 13 FOUNTAIN STREET.

Watch this space Tuesday morning.

HEYMAN & CO

Vote! Vote!!

Politically

We don't care which side you favor.

Commercially,

However, we are rather expecting, in fact,

WE DEMAND

That you buy your Carpets and Draperies of us.

BOSS & NORTON,

No. 27 South Division Street.

Fee $100 } ALCRYON! { Fee $100

RECORD 2:15. No. 7478.

Sired by Alcyone, the best son of the great George Wilkes, and the sire of McKinley, who holds the four-year-old stallion record, 2:12¼.

Also sire of more horses with records better than 2:20 than any stallion of his age.

1st, dam Lady Blanche, by Privateer. 2d, dam Jenny Lind, by Alexander's Abdallah. 3d, dam Lady Wisner, by Saltram, sire of Highland Maid, the queen of the turf in her day, with record of 2:27, being the first to lower the 2:30 record.

Alcryon will make the season at one hundred dollars ($100,) at the Boulvard Barn, Grand Rapids. For further particulars call on or address,

G. G. ROBENS,
Lock Box 59
Telephone 1150-2 rings. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FREE TICKET To The **WORLD'S FAIR!**

Every purchaser of a Lot at NORTH PARK PLACE receives a coupon, with deed, good for Transportation and Entrance to World's Fair. Perfect Title and Abstract furnished. 145 large lots on Plat, 58 sold. Ten houses built. Streets graded. Pure spring water (at fire pressure) at each lot, Sewers laid, Sidewalks and Trees, Quick Transit, 20 minutes to City Hall, 5c Fare to Residents.

For Circulars of Plat and Prices apply to RUSSELL & WILMOT, owners, on plat, or

JAMES F. BROOKS, Agent.

Rroom 5, The Gilbert. Corner Monroe and Spring Street.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

The Fifth Ward Alderman's Race.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—For the first time in seventeen years the old Fifth ward is ripe for a change. The experience of late years has been anything but satisfactory to the taxpayers of that ward. The People's party carried the ward last fall for Hutchins and Moulton, the People's candidates for congress and police judge, by handsome pluralities, and it stands a fair chance of winning again on all or most of its ward ticket. It is certain, however, that the man who assisted in engineering the silica-barytic pavement matter through the council, and who succeeded in foisting upon the city the costly experiment of tower lights, will be retired from an office which he has held so long that few of the voters of the ward can remember the commencement of his aldermanic career.

The contest is conceded today, by knowing voters of that ward, to be between John Scott, the People's candidate, and James E. McBride, the Republican candidate for alderman.

While Mr. Scott is not as well known as Mr. McBride, he is known to be a conscientious, affable and honest man, as well as a consistent member of the party he represents, and even if he could not take such a prominent place in municipal affairs as could Mr. McBride, if elected, he will be found in the right place, and on the right side on all important questions of interest to the people.

We well know the strength of Mr. McBride among the people of his ward, and particularly among the laboring men of which it is largely composed, and that many of the latter, out of gratitude to him for his fearless defense of the rights of organized labor, will support him in the aldermanic contest.

Except for the good of the People's party, which the election of John Scott will insure, there is not a doubt in the minds of the masses that, if elected, Mr. McBride will as courageously as before, and with better opportunities, and with greater effect, guard better the rights of the people against the encroachment of trusts and combines, through which dishonest men seek undue advantage.

His honesty and integrity are as fully believed as his fidelity to the laboring men is known.

He has been fighting on the right line in our local affairs, and his convictions have been sealed in many an open contest.

That he is a Republican and not a member of the People's party, many of his warmest friends deplore, but if elected, when he enters the council chamber he will carry with him a force which will make the old party boodlers and tools of monopoly halt in their movements.

He will be a valuable ally to the People's aldermen from other wards.

As a workingman and a member of the People's party, I can see a power of good to be derived from the election of Mr. McBride; good to the masses regardless of politics, while by the election of Mr. Scott, we can score a party victory without securing a well equipped guard of labor rights on the common council. E. E. A.

Mr. Shanahan's Generosity.

The employes of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper company are very indignant about an article that appeared in a Holland paper called The Standard concerning Maurice Shanahan's donation to a sick man. The article was manufactured by one of the Democratic henchmen and made to appear as if signed by Mrs. Lindwood, the mother of the deceased. The money donated to the sick man was subscribed for by and through voluntary donations to which Mrs. M. R. Bissell donated a good sum, which was told immediately after the employes had donated all they could possibly spare. The employes do not wish to deny that Mr. Shanahan paid the $35, but wish it understood that he paid the sum for Mrs. Bissell.

EMPLOYE OF BISSELL'S.

A Spring Poem Sprung Just Before Election

Mr. Stuart, he is a decent man,
And so, by the way, is Mr. Shedd,
And in favor of Maurice Shanahan
There's much that might be truthfully said;
But L. V.
Moulton, he
Is peer to any one of the three.

The Democrats claim to be labor's friends,
With the people they say they're always in touch,
But the man who on their smooth talk depends
Will find that he leans on a poor, frail crutch;
But L. V.
Moulton, he
Has shown himself what he claims to be.

Mr. Stuart is certain, beyond a doubt,
That he and his party the day will win,
That they'll turn the city hall rascals out,
And squeeze himself and his own gang in;
But L. V.
Moulton, he
May prove too much for the g. o. p.

If we working men will only vote
As we talk in our unions and on the street
We'll easily manage to "scoop" the lot
And win a victory grand and complete,
And L. V.
Moulton, he
Next mayor of this great city will be.

Just let us cast off old party ties,
And to the professions we make be true.
Then we'll open a few bourbon eyes
And teach party bosses a thing or two
For L. V.
Moulton, he
Will lead on our forces to victory.

This third party movement some folks don't like;
But just go ahead, never mind what they say.
At the ballot box, boys, is the place to strike,
And the time to do it's election day.
Then L. V.
Moulton, he
Along with us all the result will see.

—REUBEN GLUE.

Police Court Record.

William Smith and James Toole were tried in Police court yesterday morning on a charge of a breach of the peace. The evidence showed that the parties engaged in a disgraceful fight, and the court imposed a fine of $3 and costs on each person. Smith was unable to meet the assessment and went to jail for fifteen days. Toole paid up and was discharged. The case of larceny against Thomas Kennedy, the man who snatched a silver dollar from a bar belonging to George A Fouts, was called up again yesterday and adjourned until April 14.

NO END to the recommendations we can furnish you with as to quality of our work. H. B. FEATHER CO.

THAT SCAB MOLDER.

The Union Men's Side of the Brass Foundry Difficulty.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—In your issue of Saturday, April 2, there appears an article under the caption "Assaulted a Workman," in which there is so many misstatements that I feel called upon to rectify, is my only excuse for the following: In the first place, Albert Day, who assaulted Shulte (or "Cabbage," as he is familiarly known in the trade,) has not been employed in the Grand Rapids Brass works for more than six weeks, and hence had nothing whatever to do with the trouble ascribed to him in the article referred to. He is, and has been for the past six or more weeks, been employed in the Bicycle works. Shulte was employed in the brass works about one year ago, and when the strike was declared he showed a disposition to go scabbing it.

He was not a competent workman, but in the condition that the Brass works found themselves in they were glad to use him as a tool to beat the competent hands into submission. The old hands tried to pursuade him to remain out and be a man, but he preferred to be the tool that he is and assist the oppressors of labor to use him as a lever to press down his fellow workingmen.

Mr. Day naturally sympathizing with those with whom he had formerly worked, espoused their cause. He met Cabbage and tried to pursuade him to be a man, but found that he had none of the elements of manhood in him, lost his patience, Cabbage ran his face up against Day's fist, and hence the assault. Mr. Day is a peaceable citizen and would not without great provocation have struck him. But that Smith was so terribly used as the article referred to would indicate we contradict. There is nothing in it. Smith is sailing under an alias. His name is, according to his card which he brought here from Toledo shows that his proper name is Hugh Maher. Now we must submit that when a man is obliged to change his name that there is at least cause to suspect that he is a crook, and if crooked men get a punch in the nose once in a while the community should thank the man that punches him, and pray that he will punch him some more. We have no apoligies to make and hope that this explanation will suffice to place the matter in a proper light before this community, of which we are a humble, but try to be a respectable part.

Respectfully,
J. E. MCDONALD,
Sec. M. P. N. No. 5391.

Musical Mention.

The following is the programme to be presented by the Oratorio society next Tuesday evening in Chapel hall of the Western Michigan college, corner State street and Jefferson avenue:

PART I.

The Soft Southern Breeze, from.......... ....Barnby's "Rebekah"
Whitney Mockridge.
a. "Spinning Wheel Song"..........Henschell
b. "Ich Grolle Nicht"..........Schumann
Mrs. Reuben Peterson.
"Eri tu," from "Un ballo in Maschera"...Verdi
J. Francis Campbell.
"Love's Sorrow (by request)..........Sheely
Whitney Mockridge.

PART II.

Mercadante's beautiful sacred oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Our Savior," sung by the Oratorio society, with Mrs. Minnie Nichols, Mrs. Reuben Peterson, Mr. Mockridge and Mr. Campbell as the soloists, and a full string orchestra.

JOHN SCOTT.

An Excellent Candidate for Alderman in the Fifth

The tax payers of the Fifth ward will exercise good judgment tomorrow when they visit the polling place and deposit a ballot for John Scott, the People's party choice for alderman. They can then rest in the consciousness that they have contributed their mite towards an honest and uncorruptable city government. John Scott has been identified with labor organizations ever since his entrance into the ward and city twelve years ago. Previous to that he was a grocer in Balston Spa, N. Y. He is of Irish-Scotch ancestry, and characteristic of that combination of races, he has the indomitable perseverance and steadfast integrity that has made him hosts of friends in the ward. He is at present a furniture worker and is respected both by his shop mates and employers, who will bank on John as a man above schemes of any kind.

Latest Michigan Pensions.

Original—James Car, George W. Hatfield, William Houk, Walter Moran, Geo. W. Pettis, James S. Follett, John P. Schwahn, Phillip Dohm, Charles W. Blumburg, Henry S. Sinclair, Samuel F. Cramer, Benjamin Ayer, Cyrus B Ward, Alex McConnell, Lyman W. Dickerson, Peter C. Bessette, Frank Caster, James McMiller, John Herrick, Reuben Bachman, Richard Greenman, George S. Lemoyne, William H. Little, Lewis H. Hines, Joseph R. Bass.

Increase—Martin V. B. Moon, Thomas Maloney, George H. Broeffle, Washington B. Anderson, Levan D. Bingham.

Supplemental—Francis W. Goodale, John S. McConnell, deceased.

Additional—Samuel Crone, Christopher Rhenes, August Henry Merike.

Original widows, etc.—Kate Messner, Anne McConnell, Catherine Thull.

Reissue—Alonzo Coraghton, Thomas J. Magee, James Lovejoy, deceased.

In the Circuit Court.

In the Circuit court yesterday the assumpsit case of Thomas M. Pierce et al. against John W. Closterhouse to recover for lumber furnished in the erection of a house built for the defendant on a contract, was placed on trial and after taking the evidence of four witnesses the jury was excused until Tuesday afternoon to give the members a chance to vote.

In Judge Grove's court Warren A. Frary was given a judgment for $122 24 and costs against Walter E. Moore.

How to Vote.

To vote a straight ticket place an X in the ☐ under your party heading.

To vote a split ticket place an X in the ☐ under your party heading—draw a line through the name you do not wish to vote for on your own ticket and place an X in the ☐ opposite the name you desire to vote for on the other ticket.

Make your crosses with a good pencil as City Attorney Taylor advises.

What it Cost.

The expense to the Oratorio society for giving the "Messiah" free Sunday evening, January 31, was as follows: Hartman for use of hall, $75; placing and removing stage, $26; substitutes for musicians, $9; librettas, $13 50; incidentals, $5; total, $128.50.

ONLY 5 cents a pound for renovating feathers by the latest and most improved process. H. B. FEATHER CO.

A Tale of Woe.

Oh the tower lights have been the talk of the town.
To see them was every one's craze.
They were talking about them from morning till night
And anxiously waiting the blaze.

Alas, they have come, the excitement is done,
And tax ridden voters have found
That electric lights to show up very bright
Should not be so high from the ground.

The aldermen too are feeling quite blue,
O'er the expense to the city they've made,
For with the money used right
We could have a good light,
And no blame to them could be laid.

But election's nigh and when it does come
The aldermen all will lose their place:
And if for that office again they should run
The tax payers will give them a chase.

XXX.

The Flower Exposition

Like many other cities in the United States, this city will have its first spring flower show. As this is the first endeavor in that direction those who started this enterprise need the earnest support of all who wish this to become an annual feature of the glorious spring time.

Messrs. N. Smith, P. Goebel and I. Schols have assisted in various ways in the preliminary work. These florists and Messrs. Crab, Hunter, Treyling, Mendels and I. Van Doom will bring the finest plants and flowers at the exhibition. The well lighted hall at the corner of North Ionia and East Bridge streets is reshaped inside in a beautiful English garden with smooth paths along green lawns, with which the black soil of the flower beds and their contents of nature's colored and fragrant gifts are nicely contrasted, while a fountain with its sparkling water gives life to the whole spectacle of summer beauty which this hall presents. In the afternoons piano and organ concerts, at night male quartette, concerts, etc., have been prepared and other musical surprises may be expected. Flower girls will sell inexpensive bouttoniers and roses. Any one wishing to purchase flowers, lawn vases or other garden ornaments will be accommodated by a salesman. No sales, however, will be urged. All that is requested is that the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity will avail themselves of taking a walk through this garden of Eden and enjoy the splendor of summer time without its heat. Monday night the exposition will be opened. Only invited guests will be present to listen to W. C. Garfield's opening speech and be allowed to make a guess at the result of the jury (Prof. L. C. Taft of Lansing, W. Garfield and Mrs. E. Taggart) who on Tuesday forenoon will assign to the most worthy the many prizes offered. At 2 p. m., April 5, the public will be welcomed to get the first and fresh aspect of the exposition. For admission see advertisement elsewhere.

How to Get Rich

This world is all for money. You can easily make money, but you don't know how to save it. Then buy your hats at the New Model Hat Store, 103 Canal street. Every hat warranted and we guarantee to save you from 50 cents to $1 on each hat.

In furnishing goods the Model Hat Store carries the largest line in the city. For 50 cents you can buy a negligee shirt, your choice of 200 different patterns in all colors, warranted not to fade, made from outing flannel, satine, linen, Madras cloth, the New Bedford cord, cheaper than you can buy the cloth for. In neckwear the Model is known to have the most desirable goods in the city and at prices that are extremely low for such fine goods for 50 cents. You can buy at the Model a tie in all shapes, made from imported silks, satin, crapes, in the newest designs. You pay $1 on Monroe street for these goods. Remember the special sale of Ties this week. Special attention is paid in the children's hat department. Mothers, you can buy a nice little Derby for your son at the Model Hat Store and save 50 cents on it. Remember, the proprietor doesn't want to get rich. He only wants the reputation of selling the correct styles of hats for less money than elsewhere. The Model Hatter and Furnisher and Leader of Fashion and Low Price.

Miss Edna's Birthday.

Miss Edna, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Wilson, entertained a number of her little friends yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, 659 South Division street, the occasion being her birthday. The afternoon was passed pleasantly with games and fun run riot until stopped by a grand feast of good things.

Marriage Licenses.

Number.		Age.
5214	Jesse Grant, Etna Dunn, both Solon	28—18
5215	Harry A. Davis, Josephine Ingledue, both city	32—23
5216	Louis F. Antonides, Cornelia Dykema, both city	21—21
5217	Charles E. Stauffer, Walker; Blanche Averill, Chester	25—21
5218	Alfred M. Perrin, Solon; Jennie N. Van Blose, city	24—20
5219	Theodore G. Mekkes, Katie Medemar, both Grandville	23—20

THE ONLY PAIR OF PANTHERS

Born in Captivity in Michigan Are in Possession of Johnson's Museum at Reed's Lake

C. W. Johnston, manager of the Johnston Museum company at Reed's Lake, starts today for St. Louis, Mo., to pack and ship a large quantity of curiosities, which Mr. Hulbert, United States agent, has shipped there for the above firm. We are putting in the only ball park there is in the state and we also have five lots for rent for summer cottages. Mr. Johnston has the plans of eight for parties in Ohio and York state. The above firm will keep on hand hammocks, cots, fishing tackle and dishes of every description for picnic parties, which will be rented for less money than you can carry them from the city for. This pleasant resort will be open on Thursday, April 11, to receive guests. Come one, come all, and see for yourself that this is the most spacious, best regulated place in Kent county for pleasure seekers.

Wanted—One intelligent lady 25 years old to look after silverware and assist to entertain guests; must be a good pianist and singer; none but a respectable lady need apply. Call at 152 Mt. Vernon street. Johnston & Co.'s office, 31 Canal street. Hours 8 to 9 a. m.

IT'S growing late, it's growing late and your name is not upon our slate. Procrastination is a thief of time. Come, hurry up, and get in line and go right across Pearl street bridge to the H. B. Feather Co.'s office and leave your order for renovating.

WE want you to bring your feathers and have them renovated.
H. B. FEATHER CO.

Sunday Service Announcements.

Episcopal Mission Hall—No. 18 Plainfield avenue. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Wm. Taylor, superintendent; Luke Vickerman, warden; W. H. Meech, secretary; John Rickling and Wm. Burgess, treasurers. Services and sermon at 3:15.

St. Mark's Oakdale Park Mission, Seymour and Cottage Grove avenues—Union Sunday school at 3 p. m.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal—Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair, rector. Service and sermon at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Holy communion at noon by Rev. G. E. Peters. Daily services throughout Lent at 8:25 a. m., 12 m. and 4 p. m. and on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Calvary Baptist—Rev. J. Snashall, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Subject of morning sermon: "The Mind of Christ." Evening: "Heaven."

First Presbyterian—Rev. L. H. Davis, pastor. Services as usual, morning and evening. Sunday school at noon. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. S. H. Cobb, pastor. Usual services. Preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at noon. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 p. m.

South Episcopal Mission—In hall on South Division street, opposite Eleventh avenue. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and service at 4 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Hubbs.

Plainfield Avenue Congregational—Rev. J. T. Husted, pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at noon. Meeting of Young People's society of Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m.

Church of Christ—W. J. Russell, pastor. Services at the usual hour. Sunday school at noon. The Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 6 p. m. All invited.

Second Street M. E Church—Rev. J. W. Reid, pastor. Services as usual conducted by Rev W. J. Cogshall. Evening subject, "Protest Against Catholicism" by the pastor.

Plainfield Avenue M. E.—Rev. W. A. Frye, pastor. Services as usual. Subject of morning sermon: "Christ and the Masses." Evening subject, "A Man in Ruins."

New Jerusalem Church, corner of Lyon and North Division streets—Services morning and evening at the usual hours. Morning subject, "Reason of Revelation." Evening subject, "Probation After Death."

Progressive Spiritualist Society—Elks' hall. Meetings at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of lectures taken from the audience.

Unity Church—Temple Emanuel — Services morning and evening. Rev. Mila F. Tupper, pastor. Morning subject. "The Miracles of Jesus." Evening, "Jesus as the Personal Christ." Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church — Rev. A. E. Wells, rector. Sunday services holy communion 9 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30. Evening prayer and the visitation of the bishop, who will preach, 7 p. m.

CURRENT STATE NEWS.

The examination of Ed Moore for the murder of William O'Toole is exciting intense interest in Port Huron.

William McCoy, a porter at the Hawkins house, Ypsilanti, brutally assaulted Manda Gough, a dining room girl, Friday morning, tearing the earings from ears and throwing her on a stove. He was arrested.

A hive of lady Maccabees has been organized at Hopkins' station, Allegan county, by Miss Bina M. West, state organizer, with six charter members.

Arthur McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback, was at one time a sailor stranded without a cent of money at West Bay City.

Muskegon brewers have organized for mutual protection.

A large number of Ann Arbor wheelmen have been arrested during the past week for riding on sidewalks.

The large new warehouse of King's basket factory at Holland was so wrenched by the wind Friday night that it will have to be torn down and rebuilt.

Mayor Hobbs of Benton Harbor has enough of public life, and has declined a renomination.

It is expected that the mills and salt blocks around Manistee will start up within a week.

The ice has all been driven out of Muskegon lake, and navigation will soon open.

J. P. O'Malley, editor of the Manistee Advocate, has caused the arrest of Dan Viall, who had for sale in his store a pamphlet supposed to be written by ex-Alderman Goldsborough of Manistee entitled "Life and Adventures of John Patrick O'Malley.

Spring Lake's waters are covered with thousands of Lake Michigan gulls.

Mrs. Dr. Martha Stevens of Laporte, Ind., will establish a sanitarium at Benton Harbor.

The Flint Blues will represent the Third regiment at the World's fair.

Emmet county will hold the annual fair from September 13 to 16.

Dr. Wm. P. Madden, an old and prominent physician of Alpena, died of pneumonia on Friday.

George Maron is in jail at Corunna charged with breaking into the depot at Garland a year ago and stealing cases of boots and shoes.

At the Republican county convention at Saginaw on Friday a motion was made and carried that the convention declare in favor of Russell A. Alger for president.

A voting school was held in Olivet yesterday to instruct voters how to cast their ballots intelligently.

An now the ladies of the Congregational church at Reed City will adopt the Otsego plan. During the present month every one of them is going to earn $1, and May 1 they are going to hold an experience meeting and tell how they did it, and fibbing is barred.

Wm. Pratt, the Mount Forest man who was found by the wayside a few days ago suffering from burns which he said had been received from two men who had robbed him of $10, has died from his injuries.

Manistee Democrat: "Nick Habes recently fell heir to $600, left him by his mother in Milwaukee. He has been so used to being broke that the shock nearly killed him. His friends togged him out like a missionary and he went over to Milwaukee Wednesday to get his inheritance."

A movement is on foot to build a railroad from Port Huron to Whitehall via. Bay City, Midland, Mt. Pleasant and Newaygo.

L. Bywater of Lake Odessa will have to stand trial for highway robbery.

President O. Clute of the agricultural college has published a statement relative to the cases of diphtheria there. In it he accuses the Lansing Republican of uttering a list of direct falsehoods regarding the outbreak.

Charles Talmage of Portland was struck by a stick thrown by Charles Smith, at the time of the dry kiln fire last summer. Talmage wanted $10,000, but by a board of arbitration he was awarded $1,200. Not satisfied, he sues for the original sum.

The Republicans of Crystal Falls being frightened by the People's party placed in nomination on their ticket many Democrats.

George Hills, a retired farmer living at Davison Station, was struck by a through freight train about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon at that village and instantly killed.

Brakeman Wells of Bay City was killed Friday morning near Pinconning by falling from a Michigan Central train.

The state board of education has designated Aug. 22 to 26 inclusive as the dates for the next examination of applicants for state certificates. Applicants desiring to be examined at that time must make application to Secretary Fitch at least ten days prior to the date of the examination.

BUCHANAN'S BUDGET.

Several Matters Considered Which Are of More or Less Interest to Labor.

The Chicago Inter Ocean waxes exceeding hot over the statements which have gone about that there are 30,000 unemployed workmen in that city. It declares that the statement is false and that the number mentioned is out of all proportion to the real facts. Notwithstanding the positive utterances of The Inter Ocean, I prefer to believe what is told me by the leading men and women of Chicago's labor organizations, as they have ample facilities for arriving at the truth in the matter. The editor of The Inter Ocean charges that the reports referred to were started and are kept afloat by "crazy agitators" who would "delight to see a renewal of riot in Chicago." If he can get his head clear enough to think a few minutes he will probably be able to discern that a newspaper which helps to create the impression that there is plenty of work to be had in Chicago, and invites the unemployed of the whole land to swarm upon that town, is doing more to incite bread riots than all that can be done by the whole army of "crazy agitators." It may be of interest to record that the Chicago Herald, in a recent exhaustive article on the subject, placed the number of unemployed in the city at 100,000. This beats the "crazy agitators" by a large majority.

Those who hope to see the day when the workingmen of all lands will be united, when national prejudices will no longer array the producers of one country against those of another, have been greatly encouraged by two events of the past month. The unemployed of Berlin singing the song of the French proletaire, "The Marseillaise," in the streets of the German capital means something to the close observer. More than a million English workmen signing a request that parliament adopt a system of arbitrating all difficulties which may arise between England and the United States has a peculiar significance. The rulers who have been wont to make wars to advance the interests of a privileged class or to satisfy their own absurd pride are receiving notice that the chaps who have done the shooting and faced the lead heretofore are no longer disposed to shoot at and be shot by their brothers.

A recent article in the New York Sun tells about the special guards who parade day and night in front of the dwellings of two dozen or more millionaires as a protection against cranks with bombs. There are said to be sixty of these guards, some of the rich men being so nervous that it takes three watchmen to insure their safety. The guards wear uniforms and are, of course, well armed. Of course the necessity for such precautions are not creditable to a free and enlightened republic, while none of us are surprised that the czar of Russia needs especial protection, but if each of the millionaires of this country would only get so badly frightened as to employ a guard of a thousand or more men the overstocked labor market would be greatly relieved. The job is an easy one, does not require special training and pays fifty dollars per month.

There is another New York neighborhood that has its parading guard as well as Fifth avenue. This is the block in which the striking, starving cloakmakers hold their meetings. The guards at this place wear blue coats and brass buttons, and they are not there to keep the cloakmakers from being robbed. They are there because the robbery has already been thoroughly accomplished. The two extremes must be closely watched, but for different reasons. What a beautiful, heavenly picture is here presented—starving men and children guarded for fear their cries will become boisterous, opulence watched over to prevent its being forced to give up some of its abundance. There is something wrong, or neither of these extremes would have existence.

Foster Coates, of the editorial staff of the New York Mail and Express, says in an article which appeared in The Ladies' Home Journal: "I advise all young men to join labor organizations. When they become members let them do what they can to better their condition and help themselves by raising the standard of labor. Let them learn, too, that labor organizations are not for the purpose of selfish motives and to advance the interest of the workingmen at the expense of the capitalist." The advice is good, but the opinion is hardly so sound. If labor organizations are not for the purpose of advancing the interests of those who compose them, then why advise men to join them? If this is not a selfish motive, what is? Mr. Coates makes the mistake of many of his class who have lately found it the proper thing to praise labor unions, and who at once conclude that they know all about what is and what should be.

I don't want to be set down as always hammering away at the capitalist class, and as one who would array one class against another; but facts are facts, and labor organizations would soon dwindle away to nothingness if justice was the rule of life and employers always recognized the rights of employees. Organized labor is better paid and receives better treatment than unorganized labor; for this is it organized. Then it follows that the employing class is compelled by the power of the unions to do certain things. Of course it is understood that Mr. Coates means wage payer when he uses the word "capitalist." The wage receiver wants the full value of his labor, and it is natural that the wage payer should get his work done as cheaply as possible. Therefore it is nonsense to talk about their interests being "identical." JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

In order to maintain discipline among its members, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers gives notice that those making demands for higher wages or a change of rules, without permission from the order, will be expelled.

Her Mode of Treatment

The ladies in Grand Rapids should bear in mind that the mode of treatment for chronic nervous ailments, exhaustion of the nervous forces and all kindred affections, by Mrs. Margaret A. Edison is worthy of careful study. Vapor and electric baths have become very beneficial. Mrs. Edison also treats with massage, salt glow, hot and cold packs applied to the nerve centers, and her parlors at 155 Barclay streets are open at all hours. Her system is most highly recommended.

EASTER CARDS. Geo. A. Hall & Co.

Henry Hoffmaster,

78 & 80 West Bridge St.

Offering of Matchless Bargains During This Week.

Dress Goods.

36 inch twilled Plaids, 6½c, worth 12½c.
28 inch wool Henriettas, 12½c, worth 15c.
36 inch wool Henriettas 18c, worth 25c.
36 inch Bedford Cords 25c, worth 30c.
36 inch Diagonals 25c, worth 30c.
36 inch all wool Cheviots 29, worth 50.
36 inch all wool Cashmere and Serge, plain and striped 25, worth 50.
54 inch Dress Flannel 75 and $1.00.
36 inch wash Surahs 12½.
Bedford Cords 10 and 12 1-2.

Domestics.

Shirting and Dress Prints 3 1-2c.
30 inch wide Dress Prints 5 1-2c.
Dress Ginghams 5c,
Dress Ginghams 8c, worth 12 1-2.
2 1-2 yard Brown Sheeting 13 1-2c.
2 1-2 yard Bleached Sheeting 16c.
42 inch bleached Pillow Case Cotton 9c.
45 inch bleached Cotton 10c.
36 inch bleached Cotton 6¼c.
Good bleached Cotton 4c.
Fine bleached Cambric 7c.
Domestic Flannels 5c.
Outing Flannels 6c.
Curtain Scrim 3 1-2c.
Lace Curtains 68c a pair and up.
Ladies' fast black Hose 5 cents.
Ladies fast black ribbed Hose 8 cents.
Ladies' fast black regular made Hose 17 and 19 cents.
Children's fast black regular made Hose 10 cents.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves 5 cents.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests 5 cents.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Fine Quality Vest 10 cents.
Corsets 44 cents, worth 65 cents.
Steward's Linen Thread, 100 yards, 2 1-2 cents.
The best value in Hamburgs offered, 1c a yd and up.
Fine Dress Buttons 4 cents a dozen.
Pins 1 cent a paper.
Hand made Torchon Laces 2 1-2c a yard and up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' Kid Shoes 75 cents.
Ladies' Kid Shoes $1.00.
Ladies' Kid Shoes $1.25.
Ladies Kid Shoes $1.50.
Ladies' Kid Shoes $1.75.
Ladies' Kid Shoes $2.00.
Ladies' Kid Shoes, hand turned, $2.50.
Ladies' Kid Shoes, hand welt, $2.50.
Boys', 1 to 5, 88 and 98 cents.
Men's Shoes $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
Men's Calf Shoes $1.75 to $3.00.
Children's Dongola, 2 to 5, 29 cents.
Children's Grain, 5 to 8, 47 cents.
Children's Grain, 9 to 12, 63 cents.
Children's Grain, 12 to 2, 63 cents.
Children's Fine Dongola 75 cents.
Misses' Fine Dongola $1.00.

We will sell you better wearing goods at the prices named than any other house in the city.

BASEMENT FLOOR.

QUEEN'S AND GLASSWARE.

6 piece Decorated Chamber Sets $1.98.
85 piece decorated comb. Dinner and Tea set $5.95.
100 piece decorated Dinner set $6.98.
56 piece Gold Band China Tea set $4.00.
Glass Tumblers 2 cents each.
Fruit Saucers 2 cents each.
Cut Glass Tumblers 7 cents each.
Cut Glass Cracker Jars 21 cents each.
Cake Stands 16 cents each.

A line of Japanese and French Chinaware at equally Low Prices.

4—4 Floor Oil Cloth 19 cents.
6—4 Floor Oil Cloth 36 cents.
8—4 Floor Oil Cloth 50 cents.
5—4 best quality Table Oil Cloth 18 cents.
Opaque Curtains with Fixtures complete 21 cents.
Opaque Curtains. 10 inch Border complete 25 cents.

Our buyer in Tew York, always alert for Bargains, paying cash on delivery, thereby securing all discounts, enables us to place before our customers unrivalled Bargains in every line.

HENRY HOFFMASTER.

DEATH NOTICES.

BRAKEMAN—In Grand Rapids, April 1, 1892, Maurice J., only son of Clarence A. and Jessie M. Brakeman.

Funeral services Sunday, April 3, at residence, 197 East street, at 3 p. m. Immediate friends of the family invited. Interment at Plainwell, Mich., Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Smith of 462 Second street—a 10-pound boy.

Miss Lillian M. Young of Coopersville visited with friends in the city yesterday.

The building at 94 West Bridge street is reported as being in a dangerous condition.

Reynder Yonker and Henry Yorker were admitted to citizenship yesterday in Judge Grove's court.

Henry Brock paid $25 fine and $12.40 costs in the Superior court yesterday for selling liquor to minors.

Hazel O'Neil, corner Griggs and Jefferson avenue, scarlet fever, was the only case of contagion reported yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shumway, of 771 Hall street, entertained a large number of friends Thursday evening with progressive pedro.

The Mission band of the Church of Christ will give a literary and musical entertainment Tuesday evening. Everybody invited.

The Sons and Daughters of Malta, K. G. E., will give their last masquerade of the season Monday evening at their hall on Lyon street.

The case of Hennessy & Waters, on trial yesterday, for keeping their saloon open after hours, was continued over the term by consent.

Charles Murray was sentenced to the the county jail for three months upon pleading guilty to a charge of larceny from a store in daytime.

The public, as in one voice, declare that the nobbiest and cheapest hats for ladies this spring can be had at Berwin's millinery parlors, No. 27 Canal street.

The Wolverine Bicycle club (formerly the Workingmen's) will give their first club ride this afternoon, leaving their rooms, 32 West Bridge street, at 2:30 sharp.

The case of Alexander Douglas for keeping his saloon open after hours was nolle pros'd in the Superior court yesterday on motion of the prosecuting attorney.

Mrs. J. T. Escott of Big Rapids returned home yesterday after spending one week with her brother, J. N. Loucks and wife and other relatives of this city.

The arm holes on Canal street along the tracks of the Consolidated Street railway were reported to the city marshal yesterday as being in a dangerous condition.

The annual election of officers of the Kindergarten association will occur Tuesday evening at the kindergarten, corner of Park and Bostwick streets. All members are invited.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given in the church of Christ by the Mission band next Tuesday evening. A fine programme is arranged and none who come will be disappointed.

Director of the Poor Kruse ordered a sick woman, living at 80 West Bridge street, removed to the U. B. A. Home yesterday, but when the ambulance was sent to move her she refused to go.

Lewis Isabell, charged with assault and battery; James Carroll, a drunk and disorderly, Richard Miller, a vag, and Charles Murray, a thief, were the names of those registered last night at Hotel McQueen.

Lewis Waterman of Lowell was knocked down on South Ionia street last evening by a bicycle artist. The collision resulted in bruising Waterman considerably and he was sent to St. Mark's home in the ambulance.

The wind yesterday blew down the electric light wires in the south end of the city, near Hall and South Division, also one of the wires leading to the electric lamps on the tower at the corner of Griggs avenue and South Division street.

Burial permits were issued at the board of health office for Cornelius Kaarhock, 93 Worden street, consumption; infant son of E. J. Kellogg of Oakdale avenue, convulsions; Maurice J. Brakeman, 179 East street, acute bronchitis.

Union men are inquiring how it is, on the same night that Charles A. Hauser, candidate for alderman in the Eighth ward, secured the contract for building the Street Railway company's power house, he went into the council and voted in the interest of the present street railway monopoly.

The hobo gang of Gunnison swamp fame were out in large numbers last night and caused considerable annoyance for the residents of the Ninth ward. They keep a weather eye on the police, but two of them, John and Patrick Feehly, were placed under arrest and sent to police headquarters as drunk and disorderly persons.

A horse belonging to a prominent contractor ran away on East Fulton street yesterday and was caught by an employe of Mr. Gelock before any damage had been done. The driver of the horse came up in a few minutes and found fault because his weight was lost, and he was so hot about it that he would not thank the man for stopping the horse.

H. W. Greene of Thomas street is the owner of a running horse. Last night he was driving on Fifth avenue when he heard a runaway horse coming up behind him. He jumped out of his wagon to stop the horse when his own, filled with excitement of a brush, pricked up his ears and lighted out at a 1:40 gait. Both horses were stopped before any damage was done.

ADAMS & Co., 90 Monroe street, will display a very fine line of pattern hats and millinery novelties at their Easter opening on next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

MRS. F. W. WORFEL of 116 Canal street has just returned from Chicago where she has been for a week examining the styles in millinery and now has in stock the very latest.

The Whisky Combine.

EDITOR MORNING PRESS—But a few hours and the polls will be opened for the purpose of selecting city and ward tickets, and a few more hours you'll hear the words, "Hear, ye; hear, ye, these polls are closed." I have seen the time and, I believe all the readers of this article have, when a man could not reach the ballot box with safety. I have seen the time when a man about to vote would be watched very cunningly by some scoundrel or knave. It is a matter of the past, thank God! that the old way of voting is abolished, the way through which the people of this country were defrauded of their pight to exercise the power of that sacred ballot, a piece of paper which you'll find in the booths Monday morning with the Democratic tickets first, Republican second, Prohibition third and the People's ticket last. Of course the People's must be last as they only drew a handful of votes, a little over 3,000, last fall. They are not in it. Don't be so sure, my friends. As the Hon. Melbourne H. Ford said, "people sometimes change their minds," so they did, the people defeated him in that very campaign. The next campaign the people changed their mind and elected him. The People's party know that thousands of voters are changing their minds and are coming to us, telling us that at last they have declared they will compel the courts to give them a bill of divorce from the old parties for cruelty and non-support.

Enough of that. It requires a majority to elect and in order to get that majority we must do something, says the old party boss. What will it be? No principle, no platform to stand on, no man allowed to persuade this friend as to how he shall vote around the polls; what will it be? Well, we will spend some money, may be that will make it. How? Well, we can buy them, but that is against the law. We would not care so much for that, but we can buy and sell but we can't deliver the goods, consequently no bargain. What will it be? Liquor; there you have it, and so all the influence is placed in the saloon to poison a poor unfortunate man's mind with whisky in order that he may possibly use that sacred ballot in behalf of his enemy. Agreed; the money will be used for liquor. In you go, one heeler after another. What will it be, whisky, gin, brandy? Hurrah! For who? For nobody; I tell you that d—d People's party is going to elect every man, and what are you going to do about the matter? Well, we'll fix it up in some shape. Mr. Shanahan cannot be elected, nor any other Democrat, so if the Republican candidate will be with the liquor element we will support their ticket; in other words, fuse. Very fine principle, but let me tell you that is where you belong. The two old party hags must come together in this very election to beat a few laboring people. Oh, how brave! Hurrah! Some more whisky.

The People's party is glad to see them come together for they are one and hope to see them stay together. The People's party has made no promises to the liquor men; neither have they made promises to Prohibitionists; they would have nothing to do with them at the Lansing convention. I fought and voted against the Prohibition plank and will continue to do so, and I am thankful that the People's party have nothing to do with them. Let them go their own way. I claim that the People's party have enough planks that are of more importance than all the old parties ever had. We have made no promises, to religious organizations; we have made no donations in order to obtain their votes. In fact, we are clear and free from all fraud that is now practiced in order to beat the People's ticket; but we do not complain. Go right on, gentlemen. While you are spending hundreds of dollars to gain the required number of votes to elect, we spend a few pennies, nickels and dimes to bring before the people good literature, such that will educate the masses. Thanking you for your space, I am,

JACOB TAZELAAR.

What Will Future Generations Say?

The horrors of Siberia, of the Russian persecution of Israel, of the no less infamous sweatshops in our own country, may relegate the latter third of the Nineteenth century to the same limbo of infamy to which the ages of Nero and Simon Legree are condemned, notwithstanding the comparatively great ameliorations in the average condition of the human race. Still later generations will wonder at the possibility of inhumanity which in our day condemns the many to life shortening and life embittering toil that the few may consume in luxurious idleness the price of their sweat and suffering; at the travesty of justice which punishes the criminal who robs his one victim with his puny arm of flesh and bends the knee to the ruffian who despoils his thousands with his mightier brain; at the selfish greed of the titled idlers who partition the soil among themselves and take heavy toll of the multitude of earth's children for presuming to live upon the bosom of their common mother; at the unspeakable cruelty of the sex which flatters and spoils with indulgence a portion of the other sex, and drives by its tyranny another portion to starvation, suicide, or infamy.—E. P. Jackson in Popular Science Monthly for March.

IF you want fine decorating or paper hanging done call or address Geo. A. Wright, 153 Monroe street. Estimates given.

DR. W. H. ROSS, who has been for the past two weeks taking a post graduate course at the Chicago Medical college, will be home today and resume the care of his patients.

EASTER CARDS. Geo. A. Hall & Co.

SMOKE union made cigars.
J. L. STRELITSKY.

EASTER CARDS. Geo. A. Hall & Co.

SPECIAL - SALE!

—OF—

Fine Clay Worsted Diagonal Coats and Vests, Blue and Black Sacks and Cutaways,

Lined with fine Italian Cloth in the body of the Coat and Striped Sateen in the Sleeves. They are also bound with a broad binding. These Coats and Vests are cheap for $18.00, but we will sell them

For $12.00.

They are Perfect Fitting and as we only have about 150 of them they will Sell Fast. We cannot duplicate them for a cent less than $15.00.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

MAY fashion books at Wykes & Burns'.

ORDER Ice of Grant Ice Co. Tel. 238.

SMOKE union made cigars.
J. L. STRELITSKY.

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—A competent cook. Mrs. Z. V. Cheney. 290 Crescent avenue. 5

WANTED—A boy about 17 or 18 to learn the hat and furnishing goods trade. Inquire at the Model Hat store. 3

WANTED—Several good men, either young or old. Call at 87 Wonderly bld'g. 3

WANTED—A few more scholars can be accommodated for piano or organ; terms reasonable. Mrs. Wright, 30 Butterworth avenue. 5

WANTED—Girl for housework, must be a good cook and laundress. 281 North Ionia street. 5

WANTED—Girl for general housework; three in family. Mrs. W. A. Benekes, 123 Madison avenue. 4

WANTED—Permanent office assistant; either sex, salary $750. Railroad fare paid to office. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. H. Jones, Sec'y Chicago. s-stf

WANTED—Twelve shirtmakers can find employment by calling in the evening at the the Grand Rapids Shirt Company's 19 and 21 South Division street. 3

WANTED—Ten dressmakers, 20 laborers, cooks, dining room girls and dishwashers. Room 11, 28 Canal street. tf

WANTED—Young girl to assist in housework. Inquire at 55 Hollister street. H. VanZee 3

WANTED—Experienced lady canvassers. Apply room 41, third floor, Powers' Opera House. tf

WANTED—Two or three intelligent and well appearing men to sell clocks, rugs, wringers and other house furnishing goods. City reference required. Men of good habits and character only wanted. F. C. Adams Co., No. 30 South Division street. apr-13

WANTED—Girl for housework; 330 Plainfield avenue. 3

WANTED—Two dining room girls, wages $12 per month; also chambermaid. Livingston hotel, Lyon St. tf

WANTED—50 Ladies to learn the United States Taylor System of cutting, $3 a week paid to apprentices while learning. Prof. Clement, Hermitage building, room 142. tf

WANTED—Anyone wishing dirt for filling lots can have plenty if drawn away at once, by calling at 284 South Union street. 3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—33 acres, house and barn half mile from city limits, only $10 per month. J. Miller, 26 Canal street. 3

FOR RENT—Three stores, Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Lyon street at $16 per month each. Suits of rooms over stores at $5 and $7 per month. Enquire at room 15 Wonderly building. tf

FOR RENT—A good hotel partially furnished; the best location in city; possession given immediately and license until May 1 Inquire at 67 Carrier street. tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms convenient for light housekeeping. Inquire at 142 Barclay street. 5

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms on ground floor, suitable for small family; suite front rooms on first floor; also furnished rooms with or without board; day board $3 per week, at 144 Island street, one block south Fulton street park. 4

FOR RENT—Bachelor's apartments, with board if desired, at 147 Sheldon street. ap26

FOR RENT, sale or exchange—House and lot, Northeast corner North Lafayette and Hastings streets. Call upon or address room 25 New Houseman block, Grand Rapids, Mich. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The new houses, No. 396 West Bridge street, and 15 Lane avenue, (second house south of Bridge st.,) 6 and 8 rooms, modern, built, genteel homes, a good neighborhood with all new improvements. Will be sold low on terms to accommodate. Apply to owner, No. 11 New Houseman block. 3

FOR SALE—Money can be made by buying 10 lots one block south of city, $2,100. Also house on Bates street, $800. You can double your money on these lots. B. F. Barendsen, 129 Monroe, over Peck's drug store. May 2

FOR SALE—Neat cottage one block from electric cars and tower light, facing Lincoln park, corner lot 53x125 feet, hard and soft water. Worth $2,000, but I must sell now and will take $1,600. One half down and balance on time. C. A. Shackelton, corner Chatham and Marian streets. 9

FOR SALE—500 or 600 cords of stove wood, Inquire 250 Logan street. 3

FOR SALE—One lot corner South Division street and Burton avenue; will tak horse or a safety in exchange; address Wm Andre, 18 Lake avenue.

FOR SALE—a safety, good as new; cheap; $40. Inquire at 214 North Division st. 9

FOR SALE or exchange, stock of goods, 223 West Bridge street. O. A. Lewis. 4

FOR SALE CHEAP—Soda fountain. Room 11, 28 Canal street. tf

FOR SALE—One cheap house and lot, $500 below cost on terms to suit. Call on B. F. Barendsen, notary public and real estate dealer, over 129 Monroe street or J. Duck, 594 Jefferson avenue. apr-22-&-tf

FOR SALE—One cheap lot on South Union street, near Fifth avenue, price $475. Come and see B F. Barendsen, the notary public and real estate dealer, over Peck's drug store. tf

FOR SALE—A restaurant with a seating capacity of 100, in heart of city enjoying the patranage of 400 per day, and open for inspection. For sale cheap, $300 down, balance in easy payments. Call or address C. W. Johnson, 31 Canal street. tf

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres with good improvements. Charles Mosely, 48 Lyon street. apr-8

FOR SALE—Small house and four acres of land nearly all set out to small fruits, at Lamont, Mich. Rare bargain. Call upon or address room 25 New Houseman block, Grand Rapids, Mich. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT MONEY.
DO YOU NEED ANY?
I make loans of any size large or small, on Grand Rapids real estate at the lowest rates of interest. Willard R. Grimths, No. 6 Canal street. tf

SEND ME A
DESCRIPTION OF ANYTHING
You have to sell, exchange or rent. Willard R. Griffiths, No. 6 Canal street. tf

BREAK away from the city any time before May 1. Get a good farm in exchange for your city property and so begin again. Why not? Call on John B. Martin, 95 Canal st. tf

WANTED—To buy a good work horse that will weigh between 1,100 and 1,200; apply at 110 James street. 3

I AM still offering several good farms in exchange for encumbered city property; now is the time to break away from the factory and shop, get out of debt and begin again. John B. Martin, 95 Canal street. tf

TO EXCHANGE—Improved property, East part of city for farm, team and tools. Address B. F. Barendsen, over Peck's drug store. apr-5

WANTED—1,000 men and women, if afflicted in any way, to call on Dr. W. H. Gunn and Mrs. E. J. Gunn, M. D., Powers' Opera House Block, Rooms 39, 40 and 41, third floor. Take elevator. apr17

TO INVESTORS—Ten acres of land inside city limits on East Bridge street. just the piece to plat, lies high and sightly; five acres beautifully wooded. John B. Martin, 95 Canal street. tf

HOUSE FURNITURE MOVING—Office No. 44 North Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Goods packed for shiping; all orders promptly attended to. Telephone 1123. Ostrom & Harvey. may 6

WANTED—Every young man in Grand Rapids to stop 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

MONEY TO LOAN.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
I make loans of any size, large or small, on good real estate security. Willard R. Griffiths, No. 6 Canal street.

MONEY TO LOAN—For short time in large or small amounts, on any form of good security. Frank A. Werner, 50 Monroe street. Phone 1126. tf

MONEY Loaned on real estate. Lowest interest, easy terms. Van Dugtern, room 6 Old Aldrich block, Monroe street. tf

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.

GENTLEMEN! Here Is Success!

GRAND SUCCESS!

All Diseases of Men Cured!

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

CURED

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