

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

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MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

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K. O. P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 85, meet in Castle Hall, in Keeler Block, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting knights cordially invited. Work in knight rank. C. C. M. A. Coykendall; K. of R. and S. Aaron Sherk.

K. O. T. M. meetings held on Monday eve each week. Members of Order are invited to visit us when in the village. K. K. J. D. Dietrich; C. D. C. BENAWAY.

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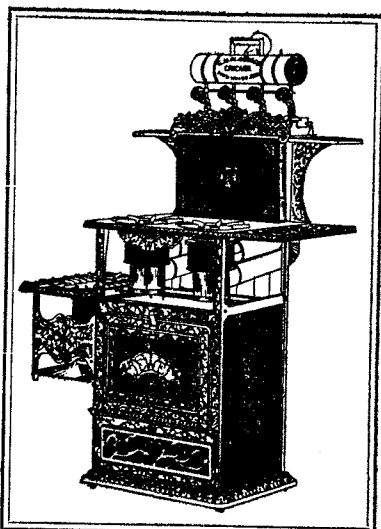
A little work may give you a piano, organ, bicycle or some other one of these beautiful presents. No lists counted unless thirty cents for a Six Months' Subscription or Fifty Cents for One Year's Subscription is sent with list.

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## Neighborhood Notes

GATHERED BY A Live Corps of Correspondents.

### BOWNE BUDGET.

June 22—Fine corn weather. Haying and harvest will soon be here. Hay is a bountiful crop in this locality but wheat is below the average.

Everybody has been busily engaged in cutting rye out of wheat. Those who neglect this must take a low price for their wheat.

Miss Hattie Salsbury has returned to her work at Grand Rapids after an illness of about three months.

Measles are still raging and some have been exposed to the mumps.

A good many from this way attended the exercises at Buck church and had the opportunity of listening to a fine program.

Sheep shearing is the order of the day.

Dan Wood of Grand Rapids is attending to his fruit farm near Alto. They are selling strawberries for 5c per quart.

All districts are now doing their road work and we are now enjoying some of those nice roads.

W. H. Watts has two wagons on the road selling goods.

Children's Day will be observed next Sunday after a postponement of two weeks.

### CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

The promotion exercises of the 8th grade last evening were a success and a tribute to the teachers who planned and superintended the rendering of them.

Caledonia will get her share of the wool this season, about 40,000 lbs having already been taken here.

About 150 persons attended the O. E. S social last Saturday evening.

The Boys' Brigade will take their first drill this week.

The encounter between the Irving nine and the Caledonia boys resulted in a score of 12 to 13 in favor of Caledonia.

### DUNCAN LAKE.

June 21—There was quite a frost on low grounds last night.

Last Friday quite a number from this vicinity went to Grand Rapids. Your cor. and wife and son, Wilbur, Mrs. Chas. Pike, Dillman Benjamin, Homer Freeland and Henry Adam were among the number.

There will be a dance in Myron Kilmer's barn on Friday night of this week in honor of Harry Ellsworth.

N. Carpenter, wife and Bertha McDowell of Leighton visited at E. P. Carpenter's, Sunday.

I understand that Frank Damouth will move into the Gamwell house at Pike's mill in the near future.

Our school closes this week Friday.

Pond lilies are in bloom. Now is a good time for the SUN force to come and catch fish; and if the fish don't bite, gather lilies.

A potato buyer was at Duncan lake today, but reported potatoes hard to find.

Quite a number from this place attended Children's Day exercises at East Caledonia, last Sunday night. A fine program was rendered.

Mr. H. Freeland raised a large barn last Saturday on his place near the railroad crossing on the county line.

Homer Freeland and Abe Beery were seen strolling towards the mill-pond at sundown tonight and as they had fish poles, bull heads seemed to be their object.

Charles Pike has gone to Saugatuck on business; will return Wednesday.

Elder Moffit is the boss fisherman of this vicinity. He always fishes with two poles and the fish seem to like the elder, as they in large numbers accompany him home.

Mr. Andler's people entertained company from Leighton, Sunday.

### EAST CALEDONIA.

Mr. Clement and family and Mrs. Teeple of Paris visited at Henry Peet's, Sunday.

Claud and Ella Streeter of Whitneyville spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Levi Rathbun.

Oscar Stone was in Grand Rapids, Saturday.

Mrs. Lydia Searls of Grand Rapids visited at Mr. D. W. Dutcher's a few days last week.

Albert Tobey was in Nashville last week.

Children's Day was observed at this place Sunday evening. The church was well filled and the children did their parts well.

Al Tobey had the misfortune to fall off the road machine. It did not hurt him but he was scared.

Gertie Baker was in Grand Rapids last Thursday and Friday.

### STANDS AT THE HEAD.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

### LEIGHTON LOCALS.

June 22—Mr. Stout and Miss Willson of Plaiswell were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Harrington, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDowell were in Grand Rapids, Saturday.

Miss Zina Willson is visiting relatives and friends in Trowbridge.

The Hoover annual reunion was held Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hoover. About 40 relatives were present and report a very pleasant gathering.

Mrs. Harvey Wiggins and daughters are visiting friends in Grand Rapids.

Rev. C. W. Marshall and wife visited at Mr. Harrington's, Tuesday of last week.

### NORTH IRVING.

June 21—Mr. Geo. Coulter, an aged and much respected resident of this place, died at his home last week and was tenderly laid at rest in this cemetery Sunday p. m. The service was held at this church, Revs. Wright and Freeman conducting it. They spoke most excellent words from Rev. xiv:13 and were listened to by a large number of friends and neighbors from Freeport, Hastings and near by. The church was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, the desk was beautifully decorated with pond lilies. All showed the high regard in which he was held. "Father Coulter," as he was most commonly known, was 77 years old and had been sick a long time. He will be greatly missed by all that knew him, both in the church and out. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

"Dearest father, much we need thee in the home you used to dwell. How we miss the welcome footsteps Of a dear one, loved so well."

"But our hearts have consolation Which the world can never give; We shall meet thee in endless glory If we live as thou hast lived."

Miss Flora Trego closed a very successful year's school at Rutland No. 1. Interesting exercises were held in the p. m., two receiving diplomas, Grace Hoos and Milroy Hutchison.

John Trego and wife visited the former's brother, Dave, in Hastings, Saturday evening.

B. R. Rose of Hastings visited at Mrs. Cobb's, last week; also Rev. R. D. Freeman and wife and Mrs. Gamble of Irving.

E. L. Sunday evening led by Rev. R. D. Freeman.

### NORTH ORANGEVILLE.

Lee Johnson, Minnie Jenkins, Minnie Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Turner and Frank Johnson and wife were guests of John Carter's people, Sunday last.

Thursday evening lightning struck a locust tree about a rod from Wm. Townsend's house. Fortunately, it did no harm, only to the tree and two window glasses.

Children's Day was well attended at the Oak Grove school house, Sunday last, and the exercises were very nice.

### PARMELEE PICKINGS.

Robert Jenkins and daughter Mary visited the county seat last Thursday. The latter attended the teachers' examination.

The famous young trotting horse owned by Orin Leonard for the past 22 years is now in the possession of Chas. Parmelee "for better or worse."

Cutting the brush and weeds in the cemetery and removing them have made a decided improvement and also put a stop to much comment from the passer-by.

Homer Freeland raised his farm barn one mile north of Parmelee last Saturday. Everything fitted "like de paper on de wall." George Haight used the mallet and chisel.

E. R. Skiff and men loaded cars last Friday, and Saturday afternoon Skiff took the train for northern Michigan.

Robt Allen and family visited with Sheriff Ritchie at Hastings last Saturday.

George Carr of Lake Odessa spent a few days last week with E. R. Skiff's people after which he departed for Allegan Co., where he will stop the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson of Chicago has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Monaghan of late. Before returning home she called on East Church street friends.

Ben Rathbun was in Grand Rapids on business last Saturday.

A fine monument of unique design now marks the resting place of Mr. and Mrs. William Broughton in the Parmelee cemetery.

A number of the Pythians from this place attended the memorial exercises in your village last Sunday.

Oats are looking fine since the recent rains.

Mrs. Parmelee was in Grand Rapids Monday visiting her daughter.

Some of the farmers here are getting ready to sow their buckwheat.

We are all working on the road for a change.

Mrs. Calvin Beach who has been suffering very much of late with sore eyes, consulted a physician in Hastings Tuesday.

### A GOOD MEMORY

Often loses money and also good health. If you are troubled with constipation, indigestion of any form or stomach trouble remember to take home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and health will be restored to you. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses 10c) large size 50c and \$1.00 of J. W. Armstrong.

## JOLLY OLD UNCLE JOSH.

His Great Generosity Toward His Newly Married Niece

A Realistic Romance of Middleville Which a Number of Prominent Business Men Take a Very Conspicuous Part.

Advantages of Middleville are Illustrated in a Striking Way.

"Miss Summers—Polly—I—I—er—dare I—." But the speaker took a header over bashfulness, only to hear a sweet.

"Yes, Charley."

"Can I aspire to—er—to—that—is—." Again a lapse into silence, followed by an encouraging

"Yes Charley."

"Oh, if I might only hope to—er—to—"

Another failure of language. It was seemingly a hopeless case, and might have been only for a demure

"Charlie, I have said 'yes' twice, and if you mean it, I mean it, too, and—"

And to this day that young man will insist that he popped the question.

All this happened away "down east," and it wasn't long before there was a wedding. Not much longer before there came a letter from Polly's Uncle Josh, out here in Michigan, who wrote effusively of his delight at her exhibition of what he called "grit," and he proposed that if the young people would locate at Middleville, he would start them up in life as a wedding gift, and buy them a fine farm near by. Of course they accepted, and were soon bidding their friends in the east, adieu.

A few weeks subsequent to the above conversation a travel stained party arrived in Middleville. Our friend, Uncle Josh, was in charge and led the party straightway to a hotel. "The St. James Hotel," said he, "is a typical Michigan hotel of the first-class. I have known J. N. Olmstead, the proprietor, for years, and he is mine host after mine own heart. A thorough business man, endowed with that delightful intuition that makes a guest feel at home, comfortable, contented, and in mighty good luck. The house is one of convenience; the apartments are well furnished; the cuisine all that a superior chef and unlimited orders on the market can make it. I have engaged rooms here for you to occupy until your own house is in readiness."

With these remarks Uncle Josh graciously presented the deed to the fine farm he had bought them.

"After breakfast," said the old man, "I am ready to go and buy your outfit," but first of all, we will drive out to the farm and see how you like it."

To expedite matters I have ordered a carriage of E. W. Aubil, our enterprising livery man." When the handsome carriage, with elaborate trappings and prancing horses drew up in front of the St. James Hotel, Polly declared it the "finest turnout she had ever seen."

"Yes—sir—ee" replied Uncle Josh, "the three S's, 'Speed, Safety and Style' is E. W. Aubil's coat of arms. So, young folks, when you want to take a drive, either for business or pleasure, go to him for a rig every time." It was in this stylish turnout that the trip to the farm and the rounds the village were made.

"Having provided you with a cage for the bird," said Uncle Josh, "now the first thing we'll look after will be the furnishings for it." Hereupon Polly energetically declared that she had heard so much about Young & Chaffee Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, and not finding what she wanted in Middleville, decided to go to Grand Rapids for furniture. The result was that they were ushered into such a bewildering display that the girl was at a loss how to select. But she soon yielded to the seductiveness of a magnificent parlor suit, a bed room set in oak, antique finish, that would do credit to old Antiquity himself. To this she added an easy rocker for Uncle Josh, and also one of those elegant \$12.50 antique finished bed room sets for the servant girl, and didn't forget a most convenient and ornamental writing desk for "Hubby" Charley.

"A pretty good start," said the old man, "and now we will step over and see my old friends, W. D. Gardner & Sons, and buy our hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. Polly's housewifely instincts had full play in marvels of kitchen apparatus. There is not an establishment in this section that carries a more comprehensive stock of household furnishings," remarked Uncle Josh. "Every possible piece of kitchen furniture, from a tin dipper to a cooking range, is here in all styles and variety. If Polly fails to accomplish wonders in the culinary art, it will not be for want of superior cooking utensils, for she purchased a Jewell range, besides a Quick Meal gasoline stove and a refrigerator for summer use, with all equipments needed in a well regulated kitchen, and for farm implements Charley will require all kinds, and as this house keeps the best line we will buy them here also. He also needs a buggy and harness and a farm wagon and other implements, and several bales of Sewall & Day binding twine. Buy them all now while we are here." All of which the old man paid for with delight.

"Let's see—I promised you a gold watch, didn't I?" queried Uncle Josh of Polly, "and M. F. Dowling is the place to get one cheap. Entering the popular jewelry store the old man gallantly acquitted himself of the promise and then directed Polly's attention to the superior stock of silverware carried by the house. "There is no other such house in town," said the old man, "and I will guarantee the quality to be the very best. Pick out your family clock while here," he added. "Mr. Dowling carries a magnificent line. Don't forget another fact," he continued, "if

(Continued on 8th Page.)



VICTORIA'S JUBILEE THE THEME OF TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE.

The eloquent preacher pays a fine tribute to England's beloved ruler and enforces the lesson of her life—the greatest coronation.

Dr. Talmage has been attending the Chautauqua at Beatrice, Neb. He lectured Saturday and preached Sunday. Text, Esther v. 3, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

This question, which was asked of a queen thousands of years ago, all civilized nations are this day asking of Queen Victoria. "What wilt thou have of honor, of reward or reverence or service, of national and international acclamation? What wilt thou, the queen of the nineteenth century?" All nations praise God for the beautiful and the glorious reign of this oldest queen amid many centuries. From 5 o'clock of the morning of 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the embarrassed and weeping and almost affrighted girl of 18 years with the startling words, "your majesty," until this sixtieth anniversary of her enthronement, the prayer of all good people on all sides of the seas, whether that prayer be offered by the 300,000,000 of her subjects or the larger number of millions who are not her subjects, whether that prayer be solemnized in church or rolled from great orchestras or poured forth by military bands from forts and battlements and in front of triumphant armies all around the world, has been and is now, "God save the queen."

Beginning with that scene at 5 o'clock in the morning in Kensington palace, where she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to pray for her, and they knelt down, imploring divine guidance until this hour, not only in the sublime liturgy of her established church, but on all occasions, she has directly or indirectly declared, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." I declare it, fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity to-day is the throne of England. I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah and the throne of Esther has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits she reads the Bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's "Corsair." She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or dissolute woman. To very distinguished novelists and very celebrated prima donnas she has declined reception because they were immoral. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palace of England. Compare her court surroundings with what were the court surroundings in the time of Henry VIII., or what were the court surroundings in the time of Napoleon, in the time of Louis XVI., in the times of men and women whose names may not be mentioned in decent society. Alas! for the revelries, and the worse than Belshazzar feasts, and the more than Herodian dances, and the scenes from which the veil must not be lifted. I hail her, the Christian daughter, the Christian wife, the Christian mother, the Christian queen, and let the church of God and all benign and gracious institutions the world over cry out, as they come with music and banners, and with million voices huzza, and the benedictions of earth and heaven, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

Another thing I call to your attention in this illustrious woman's career is that she is a specimen of high life uncorrupted. Would she have lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation and the seventy-eighth anniversary of her birthday, had she not been an example of good principles and good habits? While there have been bad men and women in exalted station and humble station who have carried their vices clear on into the seventies and eighties and even the nineties of their lifetime, such persons are very rare. The majority of the vicious die in their thirties and fewer reach the forties, and they are exceedingly scarce in the fifties. Longevity has not been the characteristic of the most of those who have reached high places in that or this country. In many cases their wealth leads them into indulgences, or their honors make them reckless, or their opportunities of doing wrong are multiplied into the overwhelming, and it is as true now as when the Bible first presented it, "The wicked live not out half their days." Longevity is not a positive proof of goodness, but it is prima facie evidence in that direction. A loose life has killed hundreds of eminent Americans. A loose life is now killing hundreds of eminent Americans and Europeans. The doctors are very kind and the certificate given after the distinguished man of dissipation is dead, says, "Died of congestion of the brain," although it was delirium tremens, or "Died of cirrhosis of the liver," although it was a round of libertinism, or "Died of heart failure," although it was the vengeance of outraged law that slew him. The temptations of social life among the successful classes have been so great that every winter is a holocaust of human nerves, and the beaches of this tossing sea of high life are constantly strewn with physical and mental and moral shipwreck. Beware, all ye successful ones.

Queen Victoria's habits, self-denying and almost ascetic, under a good Providence, account for her magnificent longevity. It may be a homely lesson for a sexagennial anniversary in British palaces, but it is worth all the millions of dollars the celebration will cost, and the laborious convocation of the representatives from all the zones of the planet, if the nations will learn the salutary lesson of good hours, plain food, outdoor exercise, reasonable abstinence and common sense habits. That which Paul said to the jailer is just as appropriate for you and for me—"Do thyself no harm." And here let me say to people outside of Great Britain ought to be more interested in this queen's jubilee than our nation. The cradles of most of our ancestors were rocked in Great Britain. They played in childhood on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde or the Shannon. Take from my veins the Welsh blood and the Scotch blood, and the streams of my life would be a shallow. Great Britain is our grandmother.

We have read in the family records that without our grandmother's consent, her daughter, our mother, left home and mar-

ried. All the splendors of earth and heaven are to be entwined into one coronal for our Lord's forehead—one blazing glory, one dazzling brightness, one overpowering perfume, one down flashing, up rolling, outspreading magnificence, and so on his head shall be many crowns. Already the crown woven out of many crowns is being put upon his brow. His scarred feet are already ascending the throne. A careful statistician estimates that in 1950 there will be 174,000,000 people in the United States, and by the present ratio of uniting with the church 100,000,000 of them will be church members. What think ye of that, ye pessimists inspired by the devil? The dearest failure in the universe is the kingdom of Satan. The grandest throne of all time and all eternity is the one that Christ is now mounting. The most of us will not see the consummation in this world, but we will gaze on it from the high heavens. The morning of that consummation will arrive, and what a stir in the holy city! All the towers of gold will ring its arrival. All the chariots will roll into line. The armies of heaven which John saw seated on white horses passing in infinite cavalcade. The inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and of all islands of the sea, and perhaps of other worlds, will join in a procession. The conqueror ahead, having on his vesture and on his thigh writing "King of kings and Lord of lords," and when he passes through the chief of the twelve uplifted gates, all nations following, may you and I be there to hear the combined shout of church militant and church triumphant. Until the choir standing on "the sea of glass mingled with fire" shall sound the triumph in more jubilant strains, accompanied by harpers with their harps and trumpeters with their trumpets, the hundred and forty and four thousand coming into the chorus, I think we will stick to Isaac Watts' old hymn, which the 5,000 natives of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa sang when they gave up their idolatries for Christianity, and I would not be surprised to see some of you old heroes of the cross, who for a lifetime have been toiling in the service, beating time with your right hand a little tremulous with many years: Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run; His kingdom stretch from shore to shore Till seas shall rise and set no more. Let every creature rise and bring Peculiar honors to our King; Angels descend with songs again, And earth repeat the loud amen.

Capital and Labor.—The interest of the laborer is not served by crippling and injuring capital. The capitalist is one of the people; he must not be looked upon as a criminal and an enemy. Unless this foolish war upon property and upon the higher wants of civilization comes to an end the whole body politic will suffer.—Rev. F. M. Miller, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Hero Worship.—Hero worship is a characteristic of every age and nation. It is a man's natural impulse to worship the heroic. And just as the world applauds and admires the bravery of the soldier or national hero, whose acts achieve benefits for succeeding generations, so ought man to o'er all the world to rejoice in and commemorate the death and resurrection of Christ.—Rev. A. L. Marden, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Work.—Let Christian people build, not for the present, but for the future. Let them so build that as generations to come walk into their temples and see the rites and ceremonies performed they will feel at once that they are heirs, direct and legitimate heirs, of the past generations, and that their work will be transmitted and taken up in due service by the generations that are to come.—Archbishop Riordan, Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

Emotion Not Religion.—Religion worthy of the name is an expression of the highest sanity. Religion in one form or another must be the central axis of a worthy life. But mere emotion without purpose of action is not religion. Excitement of the nerves for the mere pleasure of excitement has no ennobling influence. It tends to weaken the will, to enfeeble the mind, to produce that condition of spiritual lassitude which shows itself in chronic conversion.—Rev. D. S. Jordan, Unitarian, Oakland, Cal.

Real Religion.—Religion is for use and service. In it is justice, brotherly kindness and truth. The knowledge of God's presence in the every-day life is the need of the hour, a religion that sanctifies the store and the office, a religion that runs into the business of Monday and Tuesday, making you as careful about your credits and debts as you are on Sunday about your praises and prayers. The trend of religious thought to-day is in the right direction.—Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tyranny of the Trusts.—Over against the tyranny of the laboring men stands the tyranny of the trusts. To-morrow, when the artisan awakens, he steps to his stove and kindles his fire with a match made by a match trust; his breakfast is cooked with oil furnished by an oil trust or with coal bought by the Reading coal combine; the artisan will drink coffee bought of the coffee trust; he will sweeten his coffee with sugar from the sugar trust; eat oatmeal bought of the oatmeal trust; put on a coat made by a new clothing trust; and when night comes more than forty trusts have taken toll from the poor man's meager wage.—Rev. N. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

The latest enumeration of the asteroids, or small planets, circling around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, shows that up to the close of 1890 no less than 429 had been discovered. The number of new ones found last year was twenty, but sometimes it turns out that the supposed discovery of another asteroid is really only the rediscovery of one that had been seen before. They cannot be identified by their appearance, since, except a few of the larger ones, they are mere specks of light, and the only way to keep track of them is by studying the orbits in which they travel.

Japan Enters a Protest. Before the final signing of the treaty the Secretary of State was presented a formal protest by the Japanese Government, through its legation, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry Acquits the Young Lover. Secretary Long has received the report of the court of inquiry before which Swits Conde accused Ensign Stone, attached to the United States monitor Puritan, and his friend, Ensign Osborne, of the Terror, with "obtaining entrance to a home-steed under false pretenses, knowingly, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought, then and there attempting to coax, cajole, entreat and by various other devices induce one Marie Conde, daughter of Swits Conde, to leave her home for the purpose of becoming the wife of one George Loring Porter Stone."

The verdict is "not guilty." The court of inquiry sat last week on board the Maine, in the Brooklyn navy yard. The finding is that Ensign Stone has not, in any way, behaved himself in his love-making "in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is a broad verdict. But, to make it stronger, Admiral Bunce sent an official telegram to Secretary Long, repeating the finding of the court and endorsing it.

Sparks from the Wires. The New York Herald has started a fund for Mark Twain, opening the list with a subscription of \$1,000. A lump explosion in the residence of Stephen Welch near Sharpsburg, Pa., set fire to the house and badly burned the four occupants. The Eakin Store Company at Washington, Ark., one of the largest plantation supply firms in Arkansas, has gone into the hands of a receiver on application of W. P. Eakin, president of the company.

Reversing the Ordinary Course. Curious facts have lately come to light concerning the island of Sakhalin, which lies off the eastern coast of Siberia. Cold winds and sea currents circulate around it, and produce on the island a reversal of the ordinary course of nature respecting the arrangement of temperature. Usually the air is warmest near sea level and coldest on highlands and mountains, but in Sakhalin the coldest air is found near the sea, while in the lofty interior of the island the climate is mild, and even sub-tropical plants flourish on the heights.

Cannibalistic Tendencies. "Who is that young fellow?" "That's Jim Dowling, better known as 'Cannibal.'" "Why cannibal?" "His father is a retired missionary and Jim lives on him."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

HAWAIIAN DOCUMENT READY FOR APPROVAL.

Islands to become an integral part of Territory of the United States—Secretary Sherman signed for Uncle Sam, Minister Hatch for Hawaii.

Goes Now to Senators. In the great diplomatic room of the State Department where four years and four months ago, in the closing hours of the Harrison administration, the first Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed, only to be withdrawn from the Senate and thrown into a pigeonhole, the representatives of the governments of the United States and Hawaii gathered Wednesday morning and signed a treaty by the terms of which, if ratified, the little island republic will become part of the territory of the United States. Of the persons who stood in the room three were present when the original treaty was signed, namely, Special Commissioner Lorrin A. Thurston and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Crider.

The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all of the signatures. Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here, while Minister Hatch signed first the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow commissioners coming next in order. Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kinney. The treaties were sealed by Assistant Secretary Crider with a private seal carried in his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians and the treaty was made so far as the executive branch of the government could effect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony and after a photograph had been taken of the commissioners the ceremony was ended.

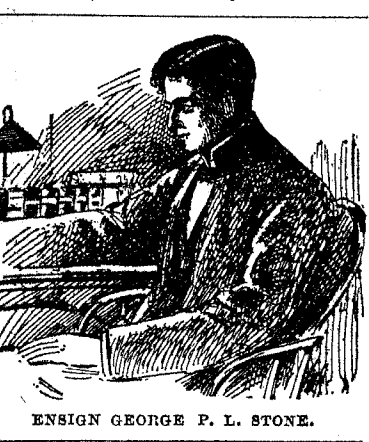
Provisions of the Treaty. The treaty provides that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands cede to the United States, absolutely and forever, all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The Government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description. Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local legislature, but subject to the approval of the President. Until Congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands. The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until Congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States likewise is prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty before it becomes effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and of Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaulanani.

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George Kennan's Method for Overcoming His Natural Timidity.

"When I was 17 or 18 years of age," said Mr. Kennan, "I went as a telegraph operator to Cincinnati. I had become so morbid and miserable by that time that I said to myself one day, 'I'm going to put an end to this state of affairs here and now. If I'm afraid of anything I'll conquer my fear of it or die. If I'm a coward I might as well be dead, because I can never feel any self-respect or have any happiness in life, and I'd rather get killed trying to do something that I'm afraid to do than to live in this way.' I was at that time working at night, and had to go home from the office between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning. It was during the civil war, and Cincinnati was a more lawless city than it has ever been since. Street robberies and murders were of daily occurrence, and all of the 'night men' in our office carried weapons as a matter of course. I bought a revolver, and commenced a course of experiments upon myself. When I finished my night work at the office, instead of going directly home through well-lighted and patrolled streets, I directed my steps to the slums and explored the worst haunts of vice and crime in the city. If there was a dark, narrow, cutthroat alley down by the river that I felt afraid to go through at that hour of the night I clenched my teeth, cocked my revolver and went through it—sometimes twice in succession. If I read in the morning papers that a man had been robbed or murdered on a certain street I went to that street the next night. I explored the dark river banks, hung around low drinking dives and the resorts of thieves and other criminals, and made it an invariable rule to do at all hazards the thing that I thought I might be afraid to do. Of course I had all sorts of experiences and adventures. One night I saw a man attacked by a highwayman and knocked down with a slungshot, just across the street. I ran to his assistance, frightened away the robbers, and picked him up from the gutter in a state of unconsciousness. Another night, after 2 o'clock, I saw a man's throat cut, down by the river—and a ghastly sight it was, but although somewhat shaken I did not become faint nor sick. Every time I went through a street that I believed to be dangerous, or had any startling experience, I felt an accession of self-respect.

"In less than three months I had satisfied myself that while I did feel fear I was not so much daunted by any undertaking but I could do it if I would to do it, and then I began to feel better.

"Soon after this time I went on my first expedition to Siberia, and there, in almost daily struggles with difficulties, dangers and sufferings of all sorts, I finally lost the fear of being afraid which had poisoned the happiness of my boyhood."—Atlantic Monthly.

A Color Test on a Large Scale.

A color test on a large scale occurred recently near Geseke, Germany. The Volmede, the Wald, and the Heder are three brooks which have their source near Geseke, and according to tradition their waters had subterraneous connections with the Alme, a mountain stream whose bed is some five miles distant. Millers located on the lower Alme dumped refuse in certain eddies of the upper stream, and the millers on the Volmede, the Wald, and the Heder claimed that by doing this the water supply of the latter streams was materially diminished. To determine this connection, about four pounds of potassium fluoresceinate was dumped into one of the eddies five miles from the source of the Heder. This substance is marvelously powerful, and a solution containing one part in ten million shows a distinct fluorescence in transmitted light. Twenty-five hours later the Heder took on a beautiful dark green color, showing conclusively the connection between the two streams. An experiment at another point showed with equal clearness that there was a subterraneous connection between Alme and the Wald and the Volmede, though in this case forty-four hours had elapsed between the depositing of the dye-stuff in the Alme and the appearance of the coloration in the other streams.

Queen Victoria's Big Family.

Queen Victoria has had over seventy descendants, over sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her sons and daughters who are living are: The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, the Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are princes, princesses, dukes, duchesses, one emperor, two empresses, one marchioness and a lady.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Reversing the Ordinary Course.

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Cannibalistic Tendencies.

"Who is that young fellow?" "That's Jim Dowling, better known as 'Cannibal.'" "Why cannibal?" "His father is a retired missionary and Jim lives on him."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

FOUR CHILDREN CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A BARN.

Cyclone finds victims at Illinois State Home for Feeble-Minded—Louisville Suffers Severely—Spalding Freed of One Charge—Treaty Must Wait.

Death in Its Wake. Death rode on the wind which passed over Lincoln, Ill., Friday. In a terrific storm a barn on the grounds of the State home for feeble minded children was crushed like an eggshell, and when a rescuing party cleared away the ruins four dead and three injured boys were found, besides two attendants, one of whom and possibly both will die. The dead are: Sylvester Baker, Coatesville, Ill.; Cassie Lebanon, ward of Mrs. J. K. Carter and J. C. Cooper, Chicago; Cornelius Mackenzie, Chicago; James O'Brien, Chicago.

The injured are: Robert Ascott, Chicago; Heinrich Berger, Chicago; Milton Garrow, Ottawa; Lemuel Gleason, attendant; W. E. C. Witham, Gray's Lake; Jacob Wilmert, farm superintendent, fatally hurt.

Great Damage Done.

Factory roofs and chimneys were blown away, houses were damaged and trees dismantled. The center of the storm, however, was about the asylum, just west of the city. The roof of the north wing of the main building was injured and a chimney on the custodial building was blown over.

It was at the farm, however, that the greatest damage was done. There are sixty boys employed, under the direction of Superintendent Jacob Wilmert, to care for the 800 acres owned by the State. Besides these, other boys are hired to assist on extra work. Friday a party of twenty-six, averaging 14 years of age, were taken down to pick peas, under charge of Attendant Lemuel Gleason.

The day was intensely hot and when the work was done Gleason took the boys to Salt creek and treated them to a swim. As they started back the storm cloud was seen, and the attendant hurried the boys into the farm barn. This was the biggest barn in Logan County. It was 175 feet long by 28 feet wide, and was erected four years ago at a cost of \$3,000.

Falls Without Warning.

Scarcely had the boys entered the storm centered its fury on the structure. Without warning the timbers gave way and the barn fell, crushing its human occupants. The storm continued for thirty minutes, but before it was over the work of rescue was begun and four bodies brought from the ruins.

The financial loss to the State is \$4,500 upon the different buildings and grounds, but the loss of forest trees—large ones in the park being lifted out by the roots—cannot be estimated.

SPALDING NOT GUILTY.

Former Chicago Banker Acquitted of Charge of Embezzlement.

Charles W. Spalding, former treasurer of the University of Illinois and president of the late Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, slipped through one of the loopholes of the law Friday and escaped a sentence to the penitentiary on a technicality. Charged with the embezzlement of eight bonds belonging to the endowment fund of the university and valued at \$7,500, he was acquitted on the grounds that he had been improperly indicted, and that while he might have been found guilty of an improper use of the funds intrusted to his care, he was not guilty of embezzlement. Spalding is still in the county jail. He has missed only one of the twenty-nine chances that threatened to brand him as a criminal. There are twenty-eight indictments still hanging over his head, charging him with embezzlement of university funds and receiving deposits at the Globe Savings Bank after it became insolvent. Attorney Deane intends to make the former banker run the full length of the gauntlet of the law before the prosecution shall cease.

NO ACTION ON TREATY.

Annexation Cannot Be Settled This Session of Congress.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said Friday that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the Senate during the present session of Congress.

"While," he said, "the opposition to the ratification of the treaty is not formidable as to numbers, it has already been made evident that it will be quite determined, and this fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time after the passage of the tariff bill, has already forced the conclusion that an effort to secure immediate action would be futile; hence it will not be made. We shall, however, be able to get the treaty reported to the Senate. We shall also have it formally taken up so as to have it well to the front at the beginning of the next session."

DAMAGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Storm Wrecks Many Buildings and Hurts Fifteen People.

A thunder, rain and hail storm, resembling in many respects a cyclone, swept over Louisville, Ky., at 5:28 o'clock Friday morning and lasted until 6 o'clock. From 5:28 o'clock to 5:32 the wind blew fifty-five miles an hour, demolished several frail structures, unroofed scores of residences and business houses, smashed windows, tore down wires, uprooted trees and caused thousands of people to get from their beds into the debris-strewn streets. Fifteen persons were injured, but no one fatally. The property damage is estimated at \$45,000. East of the city wheat fields were ruined and cattle killed by falling trees. In New Albany two Catholic churches and twenty other buildings were unroofed. The storm was the worst experienced since the cyclone of 1890.

An extraordinarily severe sentence was imposed recently on a lawyer convicted of forgery, conspiracy and perjury at Liverpool by Justice Wills. The man, who is 36 years of age, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. His frauds were particularly heartless ones on poor people. The whaleback steamer City of Everett sailed from San Francisco for India with a cargo comprising 2,600 tons of corn for the famine-stricken natives of that country. Cash contributions of \$200,000 were also taken.



**Shake Into Your Shoes**  
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The oldest queen in Europe, the Queen of Denmark, is a Princess of Hesse-Cassel, and married the present King of Denmark, who is her senior by a few months, in 1842.

**A Good Appetite** is essential for health and physical strength. When the blood is weak, thin and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are fast, less, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

**FUN MAKING**



and health making are included in the making of HIRE'S Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

**HIRE'S Rootbeer** is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

**Radway's Ready Relief.**



His life-long friend. It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion. Internally a teaspoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

**Special ORGAN Offer!**

**\$47.50.**

This organ has 5 octaves, 2 full registers, 122 reeds, 11 stops, 2 couplers, 2 knee wells, handsome oak or walnut case. This special price can only be appreciated when you remember it is a high grade organ, and fully guaranteed by us. It excels many \$65 organs in every respect. Easy payments if desired. If your dealer can't supply you, address Dept. 77 LYON & HEALY, Chicago. Complete catalogue of Parlor and Church organs sent free on request.

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**Sweetness and Light.**

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physics, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physio—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Noted French Scientist.**  
Dr. Yersin, the French bacteriologist, who is on his way to India to conquer the dreadful plague of the bubonic fever, is a member of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and one of the most experienced of the microscopists of Europe. He has had large experience with Oriental plagues and has fought contagious disease in such noted centers as Hong Kong and Canton. He is utterly fearless. The Doctor, in collaboration with Dr. Roax, discovered the wonderful diphtheritic serum, or toxin, and also the antitoxin for croup.



When the Pasteur Institute was founded at Paris in 1887 Dr. Yersin was appointed to take charge of the "microbe technique," and his wonderful researches have made him almost the peer of Pasteur or Roax. In the following year he went to China for the benefit of science and humanity. There the energetic Frenchman found microbes galore. Landing at Saigon, he made a journey into the interior at terrible risks to the integrity of his person. Soon his fame as a great "medicine man" spread throughout China. He could actually cure people who were sick of the plague. The people made a god of him, and Dr. Yersin, while relieving the suffering Chinese, was collecting immense treasures for the archives of his beloved institute in the Rue Dutot. He was known as the "great white sorcerer," and when he returned to Hong Kong he was tormented with the honors the people showered upon him. The Doctor is certain to score a great success in India, as the bubonic plague is easy to stop. He has with him a plentiful supply of his famous serum.

**Current Condensations.**  
A physician says that practice at singing wards off consumption. Vendors have been killed in Peru with wings of forty feet spread. The first trial of woman suffrage, curiously enough, was on the Isle of Man. Cleopatra's needles were not erected by that queen, neither do they commemorate any event in her history. They were set up by Ramesses the Great.

In the snowy regions of the Himalayas, it is said, little smoking funnels are made in the frozen snow, at the end of which is placed some tobacco, along with a piece of burning charcoal, while to the other the mountaineers place their mouths, and lying flat on their stomachs, inhale the smoke.

The Queen made her will in 1876. It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added. One entry relates entirely to the disposal of the Queen's jubilee gifts, which are not the property of the nation.

In a magazine article Dr. Hammond, formerly surgeon general of the United States, wonders why the physician should not be entitled to as much for saving a nose by a skillful operation as the Sicilian brigand can exact from a tourist by threatening to deprive him of the organ. He mentions a doctor who, upon being asked for an itemized bill, wrote: "One dollar for performing the operation and \$499 for knowing how."

For having mocked and offended a lady who wore a crinoline in a public garden in Vienna four persons were fined. It appears that a crowd followed the wearer, but she could not find out the names of more than four offenders. They offered to beg her pardon, but the indignant woman would not hear of it, and insisted upon their being punished, saying that she only wished she knew who the other offenders were.

**Odds and Ends.**  
Over 600,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly for the manufacture of beef extracts. The descendants of a single female wasp will often number 25,000 in one season. Female spiders are much larger and more ferocious than the males, and often devour their husbands. Two Bit is a novel name of the youngest town in the Black Hills. It is located in the gulch of that name in the northern hills near a mine which yields red paint. Nearly seventy round towers, from thirty to 135 feet high, are found in various parts of Ireland. They are believed to have been used in the ceremonies of fire worship.

## NATIONAL SOLONS.

### REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

**The Legislative Grind.**  
The sugar schedule was again the subject of debate Saturday in the Senate. Practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the Senate adjourned the amendment of Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The most sensational feature of the day was the speech of Senator McHenry of Louisiana. It was his maiden speech in the Senate. He openly avowed himself in favor of a tariff upon sugar. He moreover defended the sugar trust, whose interests, he argued, went hand in hand with the sugar planters. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky and Mr. Caffery were the other Senators who addressed the Senate at length.

The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted forty-five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Greer County, Oklahoma. Mr. Henry of Texas promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before the session began the hub of a wheel wound round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen.

The Senate made rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee proposed many changes in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 81. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with. The Senate met at 11 a. m. and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of. The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself were read to the Senate.

The Senate made greater progress Thursday on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed—namely, schedules H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. The portion of the bill passed is substantially the same as that reported, all committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Vest were systematically rejected by majorities ranging from five to ten. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list. The House was in session an hour and a half, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County, Oklahoma, was passed.

The tariff bill came to a halt in the Senate Friday, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels. Late in the day Mr. Morgan proposed a sweeping amendment to place a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on all articles now on the free list, with a few stated exceptions. In supporting the amendment Mr. Morgan called attention to the singular fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill is not repeated and can be enforced by a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bills were passed for public buildings at Cleveland, O., to cost \$2,700,000, and at McKeesport, Pa., to cost \$200,000. Owing to the interest in the Hawaiian annexation treaty Mr. Davis of Minnesota secured an agreement for the printing of 5,000 copies of the treaty and other documents.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure.**  
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

"Jackson seems to enjoy meeting new people." "Of course; it keeps him from forgetting his old jokes."—Detroit Free Press.

A doctor says that probably half the deafness prevalent at the present time is the result of children having their ears boxed.

**Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children** soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures, cures colds. 25 cents a bottle.

## SAVED FROM INSANITY.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Proved to Be the Right Kind of Medicine.

The horrors which accompany a shattered nervous system are known only to those who suffer. No one else can comprehend them. Weak nerves, insufficiently nourished owing to impure blood, lead to nervous prostration and insanity. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves and restores physical, mental, nervous and digestive strength. Just read this letter:

"Kalamazoo, Mich., April 6, 1897.  
"O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:  
"I was sick for six months and in a terrible condition. When I was not confined to my bed I was hardly able to get around. I was all run down and lost flesh so that I weighed only 100 pounds. I could not sleep and I had very bad spells with my heart. My stomach was also in a bad condition, and my head felt so that at times I could not see across the room. I was told that I had nervous prostration and that my blood was bad. I tried medicines with only temporary relief. One day I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I got six bottles. I began taking it and soon commenced to improve. This encouraged me to continue. I had found the right kind of medicine. I am now completely cured. I have gained in flesh and weigh 158 pounds. I can eat and sleep well. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers and believe it saved me from the insane asylum." Mrs. F. F. Firrar, 1023 North Burdick street.

**Tommy Was a Strategist.**  
A little boy dropped his drumstick into a well. In vain he entreated his parents, the gardener, the footman, the coachman, the cook, the housemaids to go down into the well to recover his drumstick. In his distress a brilliant expedient occurred to Master Tommy—he secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard and threw it into the well. Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and an active search for the robbers took place. In the midst of the alarm and the confusion Master Tommy ran with the news that he had found the plate. "Where?" was the cry. "Down the well," replied Tommy. "I saw it quite plain shining at the bottom—spoons, ladies' bread baskets, salvers and all." The housemaid hurried to the well at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was seen. A ladder was procured, a servant descended and the plate was brought up. Just before the last article was fished up Master Tommy whispered to him: "John, please bring up my drumstick when you go down for the soup ladle."—London Telegraph.

### The Finest Parlor Organs at Almost a Nominal Price.

On another page will be found a display advertisement offering the famous parlor organs of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, for \$47.50. These are very fine instruments in every respect. Not long ago such a price would have been considered impossible, and to-day it is a good \$20 less than the real value of the organs—but Lyon & Healy have unequalled opportunities for marketing their productions. Lyon & Healy instruments are known the world over and it is Lyon & Healy's policy to give their customers the benefits of their enormous facilities. Write to them to-day if you are at all interested in an organ—you will never regret the purchase. They also sell other styles of organs—from the cheapest to the finest pipe organs.

### Insects for Medicines.

Insects once occupied a place as important as herbs in the list of sovereign remedies. To take a wood louse or millipedes, perhaps alive, and conveniently self-rolled for the occasion, was as common as to take a vegetable pill. Five grains were administered with as much confidence as three grains of calomel. In an alarming fit of colic, no visitor with a drachm of peppermint could have been more cordially welcomed or swallowed than a lady-bird. Fly-water was eye-water, and even that water-shunning monster hydrophobia, was urged to lap water by the administration of a dry cockchafer. Like other dogs and drugs, these have all had their day in the world of medicine, but have left behind them that salutary bitter, the Cantharides, or Spanish flies of Europe.

### Two Bad Habits.

Taking strong coffee to cure a headache is like taking whisky to cure the shakiness which is one of the effects of whisky. It seems to do it, but the result is deceptive. The cure becomes a new cause and you are worse off than before. Better stop coffee altogether and use Grain-O, the new food-drink. Whereas coffee is not a food at all, but only a nerve-fooling toxic stimulant, Grain-O is a preparation of pure grains, palatable, nutritious and absolutely harmless. It is thoroughly satisfying, four times cheaper than coffee, acceptable to the most sensitive stomach and free from the constituents which make coffee a damaging beverage. Drinkers of Grain-O are never kept awake of nights—not by that anyway. Ask your grocer for a 15c. or 25c. package.

### The Turks' Vitality.

Big stories are being told of the vitality of the Turks. One man shot through the stomach in a battle stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over, and then marched ten miles before reporting to the doctors. Another, with a wound in each leg and one in the shoulder, kept on duty for twenty-four hours, when an officer noticed him and sent him to the hospital. The doctors attribute the quick recovery of the Turkish wounded to their abstemious habits.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

"Jackson seems to enjoy meeting new people." "Of course; it keeps him from forgetting his old jokes."—Detroit Free Press.

A doctor says that probably half the deafness prevalent at the present time is the result of children having their ears boxed.

**Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children** soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures, cures colds. 25 cents a bottle.

## Washing Blankets.

Blankets which have been used all winter, no matter how white they may look, are never clean, and should not be put away for the summer without being washed. Many housekeepers satisfy themselves by shaking and airing their blankets, rather than risk spoiling them in washing. But this is an error, for if the work is properly done no shrinking will take place, and the softness and color may be retained for years. The most necessary thing in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. Inferior soap is the real cause of the damage done woolen goods in washing.

When ready to begin the work shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water. Dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put in one blanket at a time. Dip up and down and wash gently, with the hands. Never rub soap on the blankets, or wash them on the washboard. After the blankets are clean rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and sponge them, and hang on the line until dry; then take down, fold and pack in a box and set away in a cool room. Blankets thus washed will retain their original freshness, as well as wear three times as long as if put away soiled year after year.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

### Bells.

In Antwerp Cathedral there are some of the most interesting bells in Europe in point of age. The most famous is the "Carolus," which was given to the cathedral by Charles V., who was once King of Spain, Emperor of Germany, and Archduke of Austria. This bell is only rung twice a year, when it requires sixteen men to move it. Its value is estimated at over \$100,000, it being made of an amalgam of gold, silver and copper.

### Would Arm the World.

If all guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., could be collected, there would be more than enough to equip the standing armies of the world. There are over 2,000,000 Winchester guns in use to-day and the number is rapidly increasing. The popularity of Winchester rifles and repeating shot guns is deserved, for they always give entire satisfaction, and for strong and accurate shooting they are unsurpassed. These guns are made in all desirable calibers and styles. Every gun has to pass the most severe tests before it leaves the works, which insures its being perfect. When buying a gun the Winchester is the make to take, for it can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Intelligence is largely in knowing what we do not know.



My sister, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything. The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave."

—MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

**"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use**

## SAPOLIO

**1897 Columbia Standard** of the Bicycles World.

**\$100 to all alike.**

Practically tested by fast riders, rough riders and fair riders, 1897 Columbia have not been found wanting in speed, strength and beauty. 5% Nickel Steel Tubing, patent fast joints and direct tangent spokes are some of the new features.

**POPE MFG. CO.,**  
Hartford, Conn.  
Catalogue free from any dealer; by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

**HARTFORD BICYCLES, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$40.**

**DRUNK** ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by ANTI-JACK, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write to N. A. CHAMBERLAIN, 66 Broadway, New York. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Pleasant Taste. Sold by druggists. In time.

**CONSUMPTION**

**"A Bundle of Nerves."**  
This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, and get a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

**Won Lee's Letter.**  
The postmaster of a Western town received a letter from a Chinaman in Omaha who gave proof of the surprising possibilities of the English language by writing as follows:

"Dear Sir Postmaster: I have a letter for you, Sir, and I have to ask you in that town how many inhabitants to live, Sir, and how many steam laundry here and how many Chinamen to keep laundry here, Sir, and if you want me to come, Sir, and how much rent I will pay. You tell me all about that town and your answer for me will here come and I say thank you now, Sir."

"WON LEE."

**There is a Class of People** Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

An Iowa preacher declares that the famous creed put forth by the Rev. John Watson and judiciously advertised in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," was promulgated seventy years ago by the Hindoo reformer, Rajah Rammohun Roy.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the fall by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

**France's Shipbuilding.**  
Though it cost from 25 to 50 per cent more to build a merchant vessel in France than in England, according to the Vicomte d'Avenel, France still builds her own ships.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. L. Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, '95.

The number of unmarried women in England and Wales exceeds the number of unmarried men by nearly 200,000.

## SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not like to tell a doctor the details of their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician. No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

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## SAPOLIO

**EARN A BICYCLE**  
\$100 to all alike.

**75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE**  
Western Wheel Works  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
CATALOGUE FREE

**CURE YOURSELF!**  
Use Big C for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the urinary tract. Prevents conception. Painless, and not irritating. THE VANDERBILT CO., CHICAGO, ILL. or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

**PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.**  
Examination and advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for INVENTORS' GUIDE, or HOW TO OBTAIN PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C.

**PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.**  
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.  
3 yrs. in last war, adjusting claims, etc., since.

**SORE EYES, DR. SAATCHI'S EYE WATER**  
C. N. U. No. 26-97  
When writing to advertisers in this paper.



Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine contains lumps it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

**WHAT TO DO.**  
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effect following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect November 23, 1896.

### EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	NY	Net	Fr
	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Dep.	7:00	8:00	11:00	4:00
Middleville.	7:35	8:35	11:35	4:35
Hastings.	7:50	8:50	11:50	4:50
Jackson Ar.	9:50	9:00	8:40	5:20
Detroit Ar.	12:20	11:50	7:10	

### WESTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Exp	M'Il	G R	Fr
	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Ar.	4:00	4:10	4:20	4:30
Middleville.	4:10	4:20	4:30	4:40
Hastings.	4:20	4:30	4:40	4:50
Jackson Dep.	4:30	4:40	4:50	5:00
Detroit Dep.	11:05	7:15	4:45	

### Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.

### NORTHERN DIVISION.

Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.		
NORTHERN DIVISION	Leave	Arrive
	Going	From
	North	North

### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Train leaving at 7:45 a. m. has parlor car to Potoskey and Mackinaw.	Train leaving at 2:15 p. m. has sleeping car Potoskey and Mackinaw.
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### MUSKEGON TRAINS.

	South	South
Cincinnati.....	+ 7:10 am	+ 8:25 pm
Wayne.....	+ 2:00 pm	+ 1:55 pm
Cincinnati.....	* 7:00 pm	* 7:25 am
10 a. m. train has parlor car to Cincinnati		







# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher.

MIDDLEVILLE, - - MICHIGAN.

## SHRIVER SET FREE.

### JUDGE PUTS REPORTERS IN A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

**Ruling in the Contempt Case Causes All Newspaper Men to Rejoice - Storm in Kentucky and Indiana Kills Several - India Still Shaking.**

Not Guilty of Contempt.  
John S. Shriver, the correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, was declared not guilty of contempt in refusing to answer questions of the Senate committee in relation to sugar trust investigation. Mr. Shriver was the fourth of the alleged recalcitrant witnesses. Messrs. Havemeyer and Seales, president and secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, both having been discharged, while Broker Elvert R. Chapman was convicted and served one month in jail. Judge Bradley based his decision in the Shriver case on two points, first that the witness had not been legally summoned, and second that the question asked him was not pertinent. The contention of the defense that communications to newspaper men are privileged as a class the same as are communications to priests, lawyers and physicians, the court refused to sustain, but as the court, on the other hand, held that to ask the witness the name of his informant was not a pertinent question, counsel for the defense now hold that a precedent is established which virtually brings newspaper witnesses within the privileged class.

### DEATH IN A STORM'S TRACK.

Several People in Indiana and Kentucky Are Killed.

A severe tornado struck Kentucky and Indiana Friday morning and reports indicate that the damage was widespread. In Louisville trees were uprooted, houses unroofed and two persons killed. For an hour Main street was almost blocked by roofs which were blown from whole-sale houses. Near the city, on the Bardonia road, a colored woman and her little daughter were killed in their cottage, which was completely demolished. Across from Irvington, Ky., on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, the home of a farmer named Streebich was blown down. Streebich's son James, aged 15, was killed, and a hired girl was so badly injured she died within an hour. The remainder of the family had a narrow escape, but were only slightly bruised. The storm hit the Monon train before it reached Bloomington, Ind. Lightning struck the rear sleeper, shocking all the passengers and seriously hurting Conductor Johnson. At English, Ind., the court house was badly damaged and several residences were unroofed. At Worcester two houses were blown down and two negroes killed. All over the State the damage was more or less serious, but no further loss of life is reported. As many as ten persons were shocked and one, James Elling, at Winchester, was killed by lightning. Joliet, Ill., was in possession of a cyclone for one hour during the morning. At 9 o'clock it was dark as night, the wind blew down trees and awnings and broke plate-glass windows. Lightning struck houses in all parts of the city. One of the curious phenomena of the storm was the alternating blasts of intense heat from the northeast with arctic blasts from the west. A tornado struck Norfolk, Neb., doing some minor damage to buildings.

### ASSAM, INDIA, IN RUINS.

Almost the Entire Province Devastated by Earthquake.

Almost the whole of the Province of Assam, India, was devastated by the earthquake. The ruin is appalling. The courts, treasuries, jail and hospitals collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are mostly ruined and great scarcity of food is expected. All traffic is difficult, as numbers of the roads have been completely demolished. Earthquake shocks still continue to be felt in the province, and much alarm is felt, especially as renewed shocks have been reported from various places in Bengal. Heavy rains are immensely increasing the damage.

**Race for the Pennant.**  
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

	W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore	33 9	Brooklyn 22 22
Boston	32 12	Pittsburgh 20 23
Cincinnati	27 16	Louisville 17 27
New York	24 17	Washington 16 26
Philadelphia	24 23	Chicago 17 28
Cleveland	22 22	St. Louis 9 38

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

	W. L.	W. L.
Columbus	31 15	Detroit 23 25
Indianapolis	30 15	Minneapolis 19 31
St. Paul	34 17	G. M. Rapids 18 31
Milwaukee	27 24	Kansas City 14 38

**Long Service Counts Not.**  
Despite the fact that he was compelled to testify in the Davis case to the effect that he believed the signature to the alleged will to be a forgery, George Maxwell, after twenty years' service as paying teller for the First National Bank of San Francisco, has been summarily discharged for having violated the confidence of that institution in his startling testimony.

**Three More Votes Needed.**  
There are fifty-seven Senators who can be counted as certain to vote for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This is just three less than the requisite two-thirds. There are eleven other Senators who are undecided as to how they will vote and twenty-one who are opposed to the treaty.

**Death in the Storm.**  
Jacob Griner, aged 55 years, a well-to-do farmer, residing near Ayrsville, Ohio, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Lightning struck the Citizens' Opera House, while the high school graduating class was rehearsing, and Clinton Garvey and Fred Haller were stunned.

**Capture \$250,000 in Gold.**  
A train carrying \$250,000 in gold intended for the payment of Spanish soldiers in the field was blown up by dynamite near Jaruco, Havana province. The snafuzants captured the money.

## EPISCOPALIANS DIFFER.

Abolition of White Surplice Causes Bishop Cheney and Others to Withdraw.

The members of the general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church wrestled at New York with the question of clerical robes and wound up by forbidding the white surplice, save in the parishes where it is now used. Immediately thereafter Bishop Charles E. Cheney of Chicago, the leader of the whites, resigned all his posts in the gift of the council. R. W. Hare, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. William Fairley, Philadelphia; the Rev. T. J. Walton, Chicago; and J. S. Van Epps, Cleveland, did likewise. C. M. Morton of Philadelphia announced that Miss Harriet S. Benson had delegated him and William Tracey to state that on account of the action of the council in regard to the vestments she would withdraw until further notice the income from her contribution to the special church extension trust and the annual synod trust. These trusts provide an income to the church of \$15,000 a year. Bishop Cheney, after adjournment, was asked if he would leave the church. "Certainly not," he answered. "I merely resigned the position given me by the council. The council did not make me a bishop."

### WOULD KILL FAURE.

French Anarchist Attempts the Life of His President but Fails.

An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, President of the French republic, while he was en route to Longchamps to witness the Grand Prix. While Mr. Faure's carriage was passing a thick net near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet, and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

### Farmers Will Profit.

The manufacture of butterine as an industry will virtually cease in Illinois July 1, now that Gov. Tanner has signed the bill preventing the coloring of that article. Uncle Sam will lose \$600,000 a year in internal revenue taxes, restaurant and boarding house keepers will have to buy genuine butter for their patrons, and the farmers all over the Prairie State will shout for joy as soon as the bill becomes operative. Thirty million pounds of butterine is made in Chicago a year, on every pound of which the manufacturer pays 2-cent tax to the Government. He can afford to do it, too, for the modern product so closely resembles dairy butter in color and taste that it easily brings as good a price as the best butter that ever came out of a churn. But now that the law prohibiting the coloring of butterine, thereby leaving the coloring of mutton tallow, the palmy days of the stock yards product are past. Butterine no longer can compete with dairy butter, and in consequence the manufacturers will shut down their works or move them to a more congenial climate, where the farmers are more meek and long-suffering. There are four firms engaged in the manufacture of butterine in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Braun & Pitts and G. H. Hammond & Co. The last named firm has an extensive plant at Hammond, Ind., and will suffer only the loss of the Illinois trade. The other three houses will be obliged to move to other States. Armour and Swift have plants at Kansas City and will probably transfer the machinery used in Chicago to that city.

### Barnato Kills Himself.

Barney Barnato is dead. The famous Kafir king committed suicide by jumping into the ocean. The startling news was received at London late Monday night from Funchal, Madeira Islands, that Barnato had plunged from the steamship Scot into the Atlantic. A half gale was blowing at the time, and though a boat was at once launched in an attempt to rescue the suicide the effort proved futile. The body, however, was recovered after a prolonged search. Barnato was supposed to be the richest man in the world; but of late years he had suffered tremendous losses, and the Transvaal raid made a huge hole in his estate.

### Commerce Shows Greater Vigor.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders, and the amount of work done, are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crop of wheat and cotton helps; growing demand from dealers whose stocks are gradually gaining consumption deplete also helps; and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence."

### Letter to Posterity.

Ex-President Cleveland has declined an offer from one of the leading literary syndicates for a series of articles on current topics, to appear at the rate of two a month, at \$2,500 for each one. Mr. Cleveland has a definite purpose of writing a history of his two administrations. From a most reliable source this statement is affirmed, but this story is not to appear during the lifetime of the writer. Necessarily, in such history, the use of "I" would be very prominent. And on this account the ex-President has decided that it shall be posthumous.

### Denounce the Lynchings.

The Afro-American community in New York is stirred up over the recent outbreaks of lynching in both South and North, and in all the colored churches the subject is being discussed. The negroes look to their ministers to take the lead in all public movements and the ministers are contemplating calling a mass meeting to protest against the outbreak of lawlessness and to advocate stringent Federal legislation to protect the negro.

### Freedom for the Youngers.

Powerful friends are working for the pardon of the Younger brothers, once the terror of the Mississippi valley. Bob, the youngest, died in the State prison at Stillwater, Minn., some time ago, but Cole and Jim are still living. Cole is now 53 and Jim 47. It is said that Gov. Clough has lent willing ear to their pardon. He is not pledged, as former Governors were, not to liberate these men.

### For Annexation.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed Wednesday morning at the State Department by Secretary Sherman for the United States and Messrs. Flatich, Thurston and Kinney for Hawaii.

## SHOT BY A CYCLIST.

### MEDDLESOME SOLDIERS GIVEN A JUST DOSE.

Cheyenne Telegraph Operator Defends Himself from Their Brutal Assaults—Negotiations with Spain Will Require Time.

Disgrace Their Uniform.  
Charles Erswell, a well-known telegraph operator of Cheyenne, when riding home on his bicycle late Tuesday night, was attacked by a party of ten or twelve soldiers from Fort Russell. After he had been knocked from his wheel Erswell shot one of the soldiers. He then managed to get inside his house, which the soldiers immediately bombarded with rocks and pieces of timber. They broke windows and forced in the kitchen door. As they rushed into the house Erswell shot a second time, dropping another of the soldiers. The city police arrived at this time and the soldiers retreated. The wounded men were taken to the post hospital and guards placed about Erswell's house to prevent further attacks. It was learned that both of the wounded men belong to G Company and that one of them is seriously wounded. Erswell surrendered to the authorities, but was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

### RED TAPE TO UNWIND.

Negotiations with Spain Regarding Cuban Affairs Will Require Time.

Little doubt is expressed in Washington that the President's demand on Spain for indemnity for the murder of Dr. Ruiz will meet with prompt compliance. It is Spain's game to keep on the most exact terms with this Government. Her sole purpose, of course, is the hope of demonstrating so clearly that she wishes to do the proper thing, as to soften the charges of extreme cruelty on the part of Weyler made by the other side. Rumor persists that the President will follow the Ruiz note with a vigorous one for stopping the Cuban war. The cabinet official quoted the other day, says that now, as then, the President contemplates doing nothing to disturb the business interests of this country until the remotest possibility of diplomatic negotiation shall have been exhausted. It takes a long time to exhaust diplomatic negotiation. And in the present instance it is likely to be longer than usual, because the President intends to carry on such negotiations through a new minister to Spain, and that official has not yet been nominated. So that a month, at least, is pretty certain to elapse before the new minister, who ever he may be, will reach his post, and a couple of months more will undoubtedly follow ere the end of diplomatic negotiation will be reached. What the President will do then no one, not even he himself, knows.

### IN HONOR OF DEAD WARRIORS.

Sioux Indians Want to Erect Monument at Wounded Knee.

The remaining braves of the Sioux tribes have petitioned the Government for permission to erect a monument over the graves of the dead warriors slain at the battle of Wounded Knee seven years ago. About eighteen miles west of Pine Ridge Agency, extending along the ridge of a plateau, is the trench where lie one hundred and thirty Indian warriors. The Government has marked the place where many of the soldiers are buried with a fitting monument, and now the remaining Sioux braves have asked that they may erect a shaft fifteen feet high, six feet at the base and tapering to an apex of six inches at the top, in commemoration of their dead. The stone is to be made of Sioux Falls granite and the expense will be borne entirely by the Indians. It is desired to have appropriate epitaphs engraved on it in their own language, and as an evidence of good faith to the Government it is further desired to imprint thereon words that shall proclaim Wounded Knee to be the last battlefield on which the Indian shall show hostility to his white brother.

### Heat Causes Awful Suffering.

Wednesday dawned upon the Northwest with a continuation of the awful heat of the day before, and in country, villages and cities the excessive humidity and high temperature combined caused many deaths and prostrations. But after noon a series of thunder showers brought relief. In Chicago heat caused three deaths and many prostrations, and lightning claimed two more victims, while twenty-one persons were severely shocked.

### Blow Up a Garrison.

The west trocha was crossed by a large band of Cubans last week, and two forts blown up with dynamite. In one case the garrison was blown to pieces, and in the other the Spaniards retreated when they saw the Cuban forces advancing. The railroad that ran along the trocha was dynamited and a large number of troops who were on board were injured.

### Butler Frank Guilty.

The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Captain Lee Weller while the two men were on a gold prospecting trip, was concluded at Sydney, N. S. W., the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. It was his practice to advertise for a prospecting partner, and having found one with means, to murder him while in the bush.

### Must Choose One Wife.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are wrought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1 relating to polygamy. After that time each of the forty Cheyenne Indians who has more than one wife will have to choose one of the two, three or five wives that he has.

### Women Carried Off.

At Las Toironas, Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, a band of pacificos working on the sugar estate there and tobacco fields, with papers from the Spanish commander allowing them to do so, were raided by a guerrilla band. The women were carried off.

### Opium Worth \$2,000,000.

The steamship City of Rio de Janeiro from the Orient, brought an unusually large consignment of prepared opium from Macao. There are over 960 cases of the drug, valued at about \$2,000,000, upon which the duty amounts to \$221,400.

### Four Hurt at a Fire.

A lamp explosion in the residence of Stephen Welsh, near Sharpsburg, Pa., set fire to the house and badly burned three occupants. Welsh and one of the children may die.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Figures from the Report of General Manager Swank for the Year 1896.

James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, has issued his annual report for 1896. The report says that in 1896 the United States made 8,023,127 tons of pig iron, 3,919,098 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, 1,238,700 tons of open-hearth steel and 5,281,080 tons of steel of all kinds, and rolled in all 5,515,841 tons of finished iron and steel, including rails. There were also shipped in the same year, 9,916,035 tons of Lake Superior iron ore and 5,411,602 net tons of Connellsville coke. These figures all show material decreases as compared with the corresponding items of production in 1895. The foreign value of all the iron and steel manufactures imported into the United States in 1896 was \$19,506,587, a decrease of \$6,265,549. The exports of iron and steel from the United States for the same period amounted to \$48,700,218, an increase of \$13,698,055.

### TRAMPED IT FROM RUSSIA.

Konstantin von Rentgarter Has Walked 10,500 Miles Since 1894.

Konstantin von Rentgarter, now in San Francisco, has tramped 10,500 miles. He hails from Riga in Russia, has crossed Asia afoot, took steamer to Seattle and Monday evening arrived in the Golden Gate City. He left Riga Aug. 27, 1894, and went to Anstorf on the River Don, then over the Caucasus to Tiflis, thence into Persia to Teheran. The hardest part of his trip was through Siberia. Rentgarter intends to walk to the Atlantic seaboard. He pays his own expenses, writes for several Russian papers and is not walking on a wager.

### They Number 200,000.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics held its twenty-ninth annual convention in Pittsburgh. The delegates came from almost every State and territory in the country. The order is now firmly established in all but one or two States in the Union with thirty-eight State organizations and an aggregate membership closely approaching 200,000.

### Day of Terrible Heat.

Great sizzling balls of hot weather ricocheted the burning pavements and streets of Chicago Tuesday and frightened a perspiring populace into all the shady retreats in town. One man was driven to suicide and over forty were prostrated. The temperature reached 98 degrees in the shade. It was a red-hot day throughout the Northwest.

### Death of "Human Ostrich."

Harry Whallen, the "human ostrich," who was operated upon at the German hospital at Kansas City, and from whose stomach the surgeons took two pocket knives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass and tacks, nails, screws and staples to the number of seventy, died as a result of the operation.

### Inheritance Tax Unconstitutional.

Judge Penrose, of Philadelphia, Pa., filed an adjudication in an estate dispute in which he takes occasion to decide that the direct inheritance tax is unconstitutional. Judge Hanna rendered a similar decision. The law was recently enacted by the State Legislature.

### Montana Indians Quiet Down.

A telegram received at the War Department from the headquarters at St. Paul states that all is now quiet among the Indians in southern Montana, and that it is safe to withdraw the troops sent from Fort Custer and Keogh, which will be done.

### Beaten with a Neck Yoke.

Because he slapped her face, Mrs. Prairie Chicken, a squaw on the Winnebago reservation, near Sioux City, Iowa, beat Henry Fontenell, a leader of the tribe, over the head with a neck yoke, inflicting probably fatal injuries.

### Brady to Govern Alaska.

The President has nominated John G. Brady of Alaska, to be governor of the district of Alaska. To be commissioners in and for the district of Alaska, Caldwell W. Tuttle of Indiana and John E. Crane of Illinois.

### Pay \$100,000 for a Peak.

The Bartlett Lumber Company has purchased Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountain peaks, its altitude being 6,292 feet. It was purchased for its timber, and the price paid was \$100,000.

### Hermit James Piper Dead.

James Piper, a quaint character of Bloomington, Ill., was found dead. He was worth \$100,000, but lived like a hermit. His age was 80. He had never married.

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 35c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$25 to \$70 per ton.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 34c to 36c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.  
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 10c to 12c.

## SENSATION IN PARIS.

### ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

Anarchist Hurls a Bomb Loaded with Powder and Swan Shot—No One Injured by the Explosion—Illinois Feud Ends in Death.

Meant to Kill Faure.  
An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Longchamps to witness the Grand Prix. While Mr. Faure's carriage was passing a thick net near La Cascade restaurant, in Paris, a bomb exploded. It was a piece of tubing six inches long and two inches in diameter, charged with powder and swan shot.  
No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police also arrested a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped.

### Cheers for the President.

The news spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm.

### Scene of Previous Attempts.

This attempt on the life of M. Faure was made on the very spot where Berzowsky tried to shoot the Czar while driving to the military review at Longchamps in 1897, and where Francois, a fanatic, fired his revolver at M. Faure July 14 last.

It is rumored that the prefect of police has information connecting the Paris anarchists with the outrage, but it is generally believed that the act was the act of a madman rather than a conspirator.

### FATAL END OF A FEUD.

Mayor Richards of Bunker Hill Shot by Editor Hedley of the Gazette.

Bunker Hill, Ill., is in mourning for Mayor John R. Richards, and Capt. Fenwick Y. Hedley, editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette, is accused of the murder.

A feud of many years' duration ended Saturday noon, when the two men met in the street. After a few angry words had been passed Hedley shot Richards. One bullet wounded his arm. The other passed through his liver and lodged in the spine. His wound caused his death six hours later.

Hedley's friends and witnesses of the shooting assert that it was done in self-defense. In extenuation of the act it is said, also, that several times in the past Richards had insulted the editor and twice knocked him down. Hedley had not retaliated.

Saturday the men met. Richards opened the conversation with these words: "Hedley, why don't you speak to me, according to our agreement?"

"I'll speak to you when you speak to me first," was the reply.

### An Assault Alleged.

Mayor Richards, it is said, then assaulted Hedley, knocking him down. As he rose, it is further asserted, Richards picked up a rake, when the editor drew a revolver.

"Shoot, you coward; I dare you to shoot," it is said was tauntingly remarked by Mayor Richards, as he moved forward, when Hedley shot twice in succession.

Hedley at once delivered himself to the authorities and was taken to Carlinville and placed under bond of \$2,000.

### Causes of the Enmity.

The trouble between the men started with politics. Their differences during the last campaign were partly patched up through the intervention of friends, who induced them to sign an agreement containing certain stipulations, one of which was that they should speak to each other in public.

Behind all this there is a woman. Miss Ella Brown was Richards' stenographer. Richards wished to marry her. Hedley was organist of the church choir in which Miss Brown was the soprano, and thus they were thrown much together. Richards forbade Hedley to have anything to do with the young woman, as he was a distant relative and aided in the financial support of the Brown family.

Miss Brown was one of the witnesses of the shooting and is prostrated.

In spite of a protest of constitutionality Mrs. Wilkie of Elwood was admitted to practice before the Indiana courts. This is the first time in that State that the legality of such proceeding has been called in question.

The Government of Nicaragua, by decree, has provided for the free admission into Nicaragua of all materials necessary for mining.

The general council of the Reform Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada opened at New York City.

### DEATH RAVAGES CUBA.

Mortality in the Island Is Now More than 1,000 Daily.

A New York Herald correspondent writes from Havana: "More than a thousand persons die every day in Cuba as a result of the famine and disease, due to Gen. Weyler's enforced reconcentration of pacificos. Gen. Weyler is reaping his crop and the result will horrify the world. This fertile land is weary beyond measure of Weyler and war. Next month there cannot but be another jump in the death rate. In May it was more than twice as great as it was in March. Now come the rains, and with them an increase in yellow fever, typhus, which is already in the field, and the enteric disorders to which concentrated armies are particularly liable. It was said weeks ago that the logical end of Gen. Weyler's policy was extermination, and now I send proof that it is true. Even were war stopped now there would be 50,000 or 75,000 deaths before a better condition of the stricken population could check the march of the destroyer. I say this without regard to Spanish or rebel. The proof that it is true is here."

### EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE.

Macatawa to Have Hordes of Visitors from the West.

A ride across Lake Michigan from Chicago to beautiful Macatawa Park, ninety-eight miles and return, is a part of the program mapped out for this summer by hosts of people from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. Thousands of visitors come to Chicago each season upon their vacation trips, and naturally the fame of Macatawa Park—the most popular of all Michigan's famous west-shore resorts—has attracted them. The Holland-Chicago line boats, comprising the superb steamers, "Soo



Provisions of the Pact Between the United States and the Little Island Republic as Signed and Sent to the Senate.

THE United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the long and friendly relations existing between the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States; John Sherman, Secretary of State, the President of the Republic of Hawaii; Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

ARTICLE I.  
The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all right of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.  
The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property, of every kind and description, belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.  
Until Congress shall provide for the government of said islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE IV.  
The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to the depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, shall be assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States shall not exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V.  
There will be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese or person of Chinese blood shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE VI.  
The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall advise the President as to the conditions which shall be necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VII.  
This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.  
Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN,  
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,  
LORRIN A. THURSTON,  
WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Communication Which Accompanied the Treaty to the Senate.

The following is the text of the message sent to the Senate by President McKinley to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that after due consideration the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant. For the better understanding of the subject I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State, briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the United States is a measure of the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the destiny of the Hawaiian Islands. The pre-eminence of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820, when the United States, through its agent of the United States, found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands, from this time, were no longer a remote and isolated group of islands, but a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1893, the policy of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands was consistently maintained, with the exception of a few years, when the Hawaiian Islands were under the control of a foreign power. The Hawaiian Islands were a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1893, the policy of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands was consistently maintained, with the exception of a few years, when the Hawaiian Islands were under the control of a foreign power. The Hawaiian Islands were a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

Not only is the union of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States a measure of the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the destiny of the Hawaiian Islands. The pre-eminence of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820, when the United States, through its agent of the United States, found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian Islands, from this time, were no longer a remote and isolated group of islands, but a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

The report of the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiations and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of the Hawaiian Islands are left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I cannot doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, that the Hawaiian Islands will be a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States was formally offered, and, although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its policy to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

WEYLER IS A FAILURE.

Disastrous Results of His Year's Command in Cuba.

Under a recent date a Madrid newspaper man, writing to a London paper, gives a graphic account of Gen. Weyler's year of command in Cuba. It has from the beginning been marked with unexampled severity toward all classes of Cubans. One result of this has been the disappearance of the Moderates and Autonomists, some of whom have been driven into exile, others into the ranks of the Separatists. Another result has been to desolate a large part of the island. Gen. Weyler has literally made a solitude and called it peace. But it is not peace. With an overwhelming army he has made "military promenades" through the four

provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, burning and ravaging everywhere. The insurgents have avoided coming to a pitched battle. So he has declared there are no rebels there and those provinces are pacified. But it is not so. No sooner has he turned back to Havana than the patriots are in the field again, masters of the whole country outside the few fortified towns, and often menacing the latter and inflicting severe losses upon the Spanish army itself.

The correspondent gives an impressive official summary of the losses sustained since the outbreak of the war. Down to December, 1896, Spain put into Cuba nearly 108,000 men, including 40 generals and 684 field officers. Of these there have been killed in battle or have died from wounds 2 generals, 12 field officers, 107 subalterns and 1,707 men. Losses from yellow fever and other diseases reach the appalling aggregate of 1 general, 30 field officers, 287 subalterns and more than 20,000 men. Although the official statistics are silent on this point, it is known that fully 20,000 men have been sent back to Spain in an invalid condition, most of them with shattered



GENERAL WEYLER.

constitutions, many of them to die. The total loss, then, to the Spanish army aggregates more than 44,000, or more than 22 per cent of the whole.

Against this the Spanish claim to have killed in battle 212 rebel officers and 13,001 men, to have wounded 41 officers and 3,522 men, to have taken prisoners 34 officers and 941 men, and to have received 22 officers and 2,594 men who have voluntarily surrendered. These figures, especially those of the killed, must be taken with much allowance, remembering that in the Ten Years' War the Spaniards claimed to have killed and captured more rebels than the whole population of the island. But even taking them at their face value, they show a total loss to the insurgents of only 20,457, or considerably less than half the Spanish losses. No wonder that, in view of this showing, Gen. Weyler realizes that he has failed.

News of Minor Notes.

It is said that the present administration of Kansas is about to make a fight to obtain possession of a half-mile slice of the most valuable property now belonging to the city of Kansas City, Mo.

A cyclone struck St. Vincent island, of the Windward group, seriously damaging some of the public buildings, injuring a number of persons at Georgetown, capsizing a sloop and drowning three of the crew.

Later details of the murder of the French Catholic priest, Father Mazer, at Loli, in Knangsi, show that the crime was committed by a marauding band and that no anti-Christian sentiment animated the criminals.

Siam's army is to be reorganized by Russian army officers, over 100 officers having volunteered as instructors in answer to a circular from the war department. The King of Siam will select fifty from among them.

An avalanche in Kashmir, involving the loss of life of several English officers, which has been paining many people in England, turns out to be the invention of a native servant who had run away from one of the officers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Long Term for Bicycle Thief—Famous Old Sailor Dead—An Elopement that Failed—Hard Lines for a Metamora Preacher—Adrian Senation.

Severely Sentenced.

Judge Burlingame of the Grand Rapids Superior Court imposed a severe sentence upon a self-confessed bicycle thief. When George Moffat acknowledged that he had stolen Wallace Arnden's wheel, the court promptly sentenced him to prison for three years. In pronouncing the sentence the judge said: "I am inclined to think that when I began with bicycle thieves I began right. Subsequently I tempered justice with mercy, but bicycle thefts, like horse stealing, are getting numerous on account of the facilities for getting away. But it is going to stop in this city; it is not going to be a town for bicycle stealing."

Postoffice Salaries.

Following are the changes made in postmasters' salaries in this State by the fourteenth annual readjustment just completed:

An Sable, Lake City and Milan relegated from third to fourth class.

Increases.—Blissfield, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Imlay City, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Marine City, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Newberry, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Rochester, \$1,000 to \$1,100; South Haven, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Cadillac, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Jackson, \$3,000 to \$3,100; Midland, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Norway, \$1,500 to \$1,600; St. Joseph, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Three Oaks, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Durand, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Manalocua, \$1,200 to \$1,300; Newaygo, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Portland, \$1,500 to \$1,600; Sault Ste. Marie, \$2,300 to \$2,400; West Bay City, \$2,000 to \$2,100.

Decreases.—Buchanan, \$1,700 to \$1,600; Clare, \$1,300 to \$1,200; Fluelling, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Homer, \$1,400 to \$1,300; Ithaca, \$1,000 to \$1,500; Ludington, \$2,200 to \$2,000; Monroe, \$2,200 to \$2,100; Ontonagon, \$1,300 to \$1,100; Traverse City, \$2,400 to \$2,300; Cassopolis, \$1,400 to \$1,300; Crystal Falls, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Grayling, \$1,300 to \$1,200; Houghton, \$1,900 to \$1,800; Lake View, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Mariette, \$1,200 to \$1,100; Mount Pleasant, \$1,800 to \$1,600; Schoolcraft, \$1,100 to \$1,000; West Branch, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Cedar Springs, \$1,100 to \$1,000; Dowagiac, \$2,200 to \$2,100; Holly, \$1,700 to \$1,600; Ionia, \$2,400 to \$2,300; Lowell, \$1,500 to \$1,400; Mendon, \$1,300 to \$1,200; Negaunee, \$1,800 to \$1,700; Stanton, \$1,200 to \$1,100; White Hall, \$1,300 to \$1,200.

Flint Whipped Again.

Rev. Dr. Flint was again whipped on the main street of the village of Metamora. It was alleged that he had made statements connecting in a disgraceful manner the names of Mrs. Lillie Wickham and Ed E. Doty. Mrs. Wickham is a highly respected married woman and Doty is a newspaper man. Mrs. Wickham's husband is an invalid. Rev. Flint was met on the street by Doty, who asked if he (Flint) had made such remarks. Doty roared him and let him go. As Flint started away he called Doty a coward, and then Doty whipped him until citizens interfered. Doty immediately hunted up Justice Moser and asked to be fined. He was fined \$10 and costs. Not long ago Rev. Flint was horsewhipped by a man named Brownell, between whom and his wife, now dead, he was alleged to have created discord, ending in a separation, by gossip.

Enraged Father on His Muscles.

Mary J., the 16-year-old daughter of Joseph E. Collison, manager of the River Road Clubhouse at Des Plaines, Ill., eloped with Bert Johnson, employed as a flagman at a railroad crossing in the vicinity of her home. They went direct to Owosso and hired a rig to drive them to the home of Johnson's mother in Venice township, eight miles east of town. Collison gave chase and in company with Sheriff Seouglave drove out to the home of Thomas Frowley, Johnson's stepfather. They had gone but a short distance when they met the elopers returning from the village of Vernon. Collison gave young Johnson a severe beating before the sheriff interfered. Frowley caused Collison's arrest on a charge of assault and battery. Collison pleaded guilty, paid a fine of \$5 and left with his daughter for home.

Five Youthful Burglars Sentenced.

A short time ago the startling discovery was made that a number of petty burglaries had been committed by five Adrian young men of good family and that their booty had been concealed in the closets of the Y. M. C. A., of which some were members and all habitues. John McElowney, 20 years of age, was arrested and he implicated five others. All confessed to one count. Judge Lane in the Circuit Court disposed of the immature manufacturers as follows: John McElowney, six months, Ionia; Will Reese, ninety days; Thomas Price, thirty days, and Milward Ellis, ten days, all in county jail. Zach McElowney, a mere boy, was released on suspended sentence.

Minor State Matters.

Among the pupils of the Ypsilanti high school are five pairs of twins.

A Saginaw woman named Bomberger was charged with whipping two boys named John and Emil Peels, but was acquitted of assault and battery at Saginaw because her 13-year-old daughter, Christiana, testified that she had pummeled the lads herself.

Burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Rev. F. W. Dietz, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Port Huron, but secured no booty. Mr. Dietz was awakened by hearing them in the kitchen and went after them with a revolver. He saw the men as they disappeared through the back door and blazed away, but did no damage. The police were notified, and in a short time found a man giving the name of Frank Isabell hiding in the bushes in the yard.

John Borgers, Jr., an employee of a Holland furniture factory, tried to kill President Herman Van Ark of the company in an altercation over wages. He shot three times, but failed to hit Van Ark. After being arrested he tried to take poison and was prevented.

The copper country is evidently prospering, if the amount of building being done is any indication. The Calumet and Hecla will erect 100 residences this season, besides other buildings, and it is estimated that 700 new residences will be built in the whole district during the summer.

Last year Ingham County borrowed \$50,000 to run the current expenses; this year the county treasurer has been ordered to borrow \$40,000.

Carl Carleton, near Benton Harbor, was kicked to death by a vicious horse. He was struck by both feet in the stomach, terribly rupturing his bowels. He lived only a few hours afterwards.

Edward Roach, the Battle Creek man who shot his wife recently, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to murder at Marshall, and was sentenced by Judge Smith to twelve years at Ionia.

While plowing on the farm of John Searls, about three miles north of Buchanan, a farm hand unearthed a specimen of pure galena ore weighing nearly three-quarters of a pound. The find has created quite a bit of interest among local mineral experts, who will endeavor to locate the vein with the hope of finding a silver-bearing lode.

Thomas Turk, the oldest business man of Pontiac, died Monday. He was 77 years old. He established the Turk Brothers' grocery and crockery stores, the oldest establishment of that kind in the city. Mr. Turk was wealthy, owning many acres of city property and several business blocks. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

W. H. Merrick, deputy collector of internal revenue, after a lingering illness, died at Bad Axe. He was a prominent Mason, also a member of the Maccabees. For many years he was a probate judge of Huron County, and held other offices of public trust. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter. The funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices.

Millers in Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun and adjoining counties are urging farmers to get at work at once and pull the rye out of their growing crops of wheat. They say that many crops are mixed from one quarter to one-third, and if not taken out before the crop matures, it will reduce the price all the way from ten cents on each bushel down to the price of feed.

Seventeen thousand acres of land will be reclaimed by the dredging of Maple river. If the Grand and Portage were likewise cleaned out the sanitary condition of Jackson County would be improved, and as many acres reclaimed in Jackson; the great Portage marsh would come to be some of the most valuable land in the section; besides thousands of idle men would get employment, and the taxable property increased.

Climax township, Kalamazoo County, was the township chosen in Michigan by the Government in which to experiment with the scheme of free mail delivery among the farmers, consequently for several weeks mail distributors have been delivering mail through the township, riding out from Climax village with ponies. The new system pleases the farmers, but is objected to by merchants, as having nothing to come to town for, the farmers stay at home and allow trade in the village to languish.

When an electrical storm was fiercest, lightning struck among a group of buildings at the Adrian State Industrial Home for Girls, partially demolishing the chimney of the new school building. The force of the shock was such as to prostrate Miss Belle Burgess and Miss Oakes, teachers, and an inmate of Crosswell cottage named May Arney, who was resuscitated with much difficulty. The children in the three cottages were panic-stricken and a hysterical scene ensued, which was only checked by the prompt action of the officials.

Following closely on the elopement of Warren T. Martin, aged 76, and Mrs. J. P. Arnold, aged 68, at Muskegon, comes another romance. County Clerk R. Andrew Fleming Saturday issued a marriage license to Charles N. Merriman, a horticulturist and real estate agent, to marry Miss Farnelia M. Strong. Mr. Merriman is 70 years of age and owns a farm in Fruitland township, near the (Michigan-Indiana) summer resort, where Miss Strong, who is a school teacher in Elmira, N. Y., aged 59, has been stopping. Mr. Merriman has been previously married once.

The case of ex-City Comptroller Hiram A. Waite of Port Huron, charged with embezzling city funds, has come to a close, the prisoner being sentenced by Judge Vance to five years' imprisonment at the Ionia house of correction. At the trial, which lasted three weeks, Waite was found guilty of misappropriating \$580, the amount he drew out of the bank the day of his disappearance. Before passing sentence Judge Vance granted Mrs. Waite a half-hour's private audience, in which she pleaded for leniency. With all possible good time Waite can reduce his term of imprisonment to about three and a half years.

Schoolcraft, with a population of but a thousand, stands in the front rank as a literary town, and all through the energy exhibited by its ladies in securing a public library and library building. They have a handsome brick library building that cost \$2,400, and over 900 volumes, appropriately arranged therein. The building was completed last October. James H. Bates, one of the pioneers of Schoolcraft, and now of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a liberal donor to the building fund. Mr. Bates first came to Schoolcraft in 1837. At that time bands of Pottawatomies roamed at will over the surrounding country, and Chicago had a population of but 3,500.

General State Accountant Humphrey has just completed his official figures, giving in detail each appropriation made by the last Legislature for this year and next. These figures show that the special appropriations aggregate \$1,284,177.23 for 1897, and \$966,052.02 for 1898. By adding the levy for general purposes of the State government and the fixed charges provided for by previous Legislatures, the total amount of the State tax for the years named is found to be \$2,379,907.23 for 1897, as compared with \$3,013,919.52 for 1895. For 1898 it will be \$2,012,227.02, as compared with \$2,068,538.02 for 1896. The total for the two current years is \$4,392,154.25, as against \$5,082,458.14 for the previous biennial period.

Marshall has won the appellation of "The Patent Medicine City." Many patent medicines of national fame are put up in the town, and several of the citizens have become rich in the manufacture and sale of remedies.

There has been more hard wood lumber sold in this State the last month than was sold during the entire year of 1896. The quantity of hard wood logs put in last winter was not large on account of the open weather and lack of snow as well as hard times, but the improvement in the trade conditions in that commodity is very encouraging.

LIFE INSURANCE HAS PROSPERED IN MICHIGAN.

Assets Increased \$86,390,452; Liabilities, \$78,907,857—Need of Revision of Laws Governing the Business—Commissioner Giddings' Report.

Insurance in Michigan Last Year.

Insurance Commissioner Theron Giddings, who retires from office to make room for Major Milo D. Campbell, submitted to the consideration of Gov. Pinckney the second part of his annual report for the year 1896. It deals with the business of life, fidelity, casualty and fraternal insurance, and the figures are taken from the reports of the companies for the calendar year.

The whole number of level premium life companies transacting business in the State during the year was forty-one, being one in excess of the previous year. Compared with the year 1895 the total business transacted was as follows:

1895.	1896.
Policies issued....	\$24,502,848 to \$23,891,138
Policies in force....	127,850,365 to 129,925,230
Premiums received....	\$4,361,715 to \$4,351,070
Losses incurred....	1,584,765 to 1,583,188

The admitted assets of the forty-one companies was \$1,259,491,231, an increase of \$86,390,452 over the showing of the previous year. The total liabilities of these companies were \$1,081,792,280, an increase of \$78,907,857. The increase in the insurance reserve was \$75,881,882 and the increase in the net surplus as to policy holders, \$7,488,594. The increase in the total receipts was \$12,271,151, and in disbursements, \$12,465,257. The total premium receipts increased \$8,519,232. The increase in the amount paid for losses and matured endowments was \$6,056,476. There is an increase in the number of policies in force of 102,533 and in the amount of risk of \$149,607,001.

Six fidelity and guarantee companies, eighteen stock casualty insurance companies and thirty-five co-operative or assessment companies are doing business in the State. Of this latter class five were added to the list during the year and two ceased to do business.

Co-operative assessment accident companies have flourished. At the beginning of the year 1896 there were fifteen doing business in the State. Five new ones were licensed and one ceased doing business. Since Jan. 1 of the present year, however, six companies of this class have obtained authority to do business.

Fifteen fraternal associations have been authorized to do business since Jan. 1, 1897, and during the year four companies of this class ceased to do business. They were the American National Benefit Association of Detroit, the Fraternal Union of Detroit, the Equitable Aid Union of Columbus and the Michigan Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of Detroit.

The following insurance companies have deposits with the State Treasurer for the security of policy holders: Michigan Mutual Life, Detroit, \$104,400; Standard Life and Accident Co., Detroit, \$168,150; Imperial Life Insurance Co., Detroit, \$24,760; Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, Ont., \$100,000; Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, Quebec, \$100,000. The Imperial Life Insurance Co. of Detroit, which is in process of liquidation, is said to have settled all death claims in full up to date, which has had the effect of depicting its deposit. The commissioner says that it is pleasing to note that, notwithstanding the depressing conditions of general business last year, the Michigan companies are able to make a good showing. The commissioner also assures the public that all companies doing business in the State at the present time are reliable and worthy of the confidence of the people.

Discussing the prospects of co-operative and fraternal assessment associations which are doing an enormous business in Michigan, the commissioner says:

"It is only by close examination of the applications and articles of associations of this class of insurance companies and applying to them the strict rule of law governing the admission of the same, that this department has found any satisfaction relative to associations coming under the statute regulating assessment insurance. While it is true that among the many associations that are doing business in the State there are a large number that are of a substantial and reliable nature and promptly paying all legitimate claims, it is still a deplorable fact that the same law that allows them to do business also permits another class to obtain a foothold in this State who lack any desire of responsibility or honorable dealing, and prey on the credulity of the public for a meager existence. They become fairly seated in our midst before it becomes possible for the department to discern the good from the bad, and have done their damage before they can be rooted out. As I have stated in former reports, this is entirely due to the inefficiency of our laws governing assessment insurance. While our last Legislature made no improvement in the present law, the public are to be congratulated that they passed no measures to make it worse.

"The interests of the State demand that there should be a complete revision of all of the insurance laws. Until that is done frauds will continually be perpetrated on our people, no matter how strict or thorough be the supervision of the insurance department."

Fell in His First Battle.

Word was received at Haverhill yesterday of the death of John Prouslang, of that city, in one of the recent battles in Greece. Prouslang, with his brother, enlisted just before the war broke out, but the latter was struck blind while in New York and could not go. He is now with friends in Lowell. John Prouslang, however, kept on, and landed in Greece about a week after the war was declared. He fell in his first battle.—Springfield Republican.

The birth of a daughter to the Duke and Duchess of York makes the number of Queen Victoria's living descendants seventy. There are seven living sons and daughters, thirty-three grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of them are still outstanding. Three million three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen.

Suffering Humanity Succumbs to Sun's Fierce Rays.

The excessively hot weather of the past week, following an unusual cold spring period, has brought on inconsiderable suffering. Many places report the hottest June weather ever known. Wednesday the South was a furnace. In Kansas the earth sizzled under shade trees, which could not keep the mercury from reaching 100 degrees. Only Duluth escaped the hot wave, the thermometer registering a minimum of 46 degrees there, 31 degrees lower than at not far distant St. Paul. The extreme East had a few degrees less warmth. This is an indication of how the country sweltered:

Concordia, Kan.	100	Des Moines	90
Omaha	98	Davenport	80
Dodge City	96	St. Louis	80
Jacksonville, Fla.	96	Springfield, Ill.	80
Arlene, Texas	94	Wichita	80
Kansas City	94	Washington	84
Charlotte, N. C.	94	Chicago	84
Amarillo, Texas	92	New York	80
Parkesburg	92	Boston	78
North Platte	90	Albany	78

Chicago and vicinity Wednesday afternoon and night was visited by a terrific thunderstorm. Strange visitant with the rain was hail which fell heavily in the south end of the city. Terrifying lightning flashed and played queer freaks, and thunder roared. Fatalities were supplemented by damage to property and by broken and surcharged overhead wires. Persons were shocked and injured by the electric fluid. The rain fell in sheets and choked up sewers and flooded basements over the city.

The electrical display, due to the long drought and the overcharged condition of the air, was something marvelous. It had another side than the spectacular. At the Harrison street bridge the lightning became enamored of the iron girders of the structure, and completing a circuit with the ground wires of the trolley line, turned the bridge into a mighty magnet. George Brown, a driver, urged his horse out upon the bridge in spite of the blue flames that were playing along the iron rods. The animal was hardly upon the structure before the electric fluid leaped through the iron calks of its shoes and it went down in a heap, stone dead. The draw was finally swung open and the circuit broken.

Lightning struck several electric street cars, one of which was thrown from the track by the shock. Lightning ran along the cable in the power house of the Metropolitan elevated electric road and caused a blaze in the repair shop. The rainfall lasted almost incessantly from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

CROPS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Favoring Weather Conditions and Everything Growing Rapidly.

The following bulletin, based on the reports of the directors of the several climate and crop sections, is furnished for the information of the public:

The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable to agricultural interests over the greater portion of the country. There has been too much rain, however, in New England and in northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States, where it has also been rather cool, while over portions of the lower Ohio valley, western Canada and northeastern Missouri rain is much needed. Except over limited areas rains would prove generally beneficial to growing crops in the central valleys and Central Gulf States. The latter part of the week was particularly favorable in the States of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. In Nebraska the week was the most favorable of the season.



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**MEETS THE DEMAND.**

James R. Hayes, proprietor of Wayne hotel, Detroit, recognizing that very popular demand for cheaper rates, not only from the commuters, but from the traveling public generally, has decided to satisfy this demand by making some radical cuts in price by reducing the rates at the Wayne Hotel to \$2.00 and \$2.50 for single meals to be 50 cents. Mr. Hayes says he thoroughly understood the reduction in rates will not interfere with the hotel being one of the same standard of excellence as in the past.

"It!" commanded Uncle Josh, as a shrill cry came in front of Mr. W. H. Plover's handsome drug store. "It's right in!" "Why, Uncle, we're back, and—" "Guess I know that, I suspect it won't be long before our man begins to take an interest in matters of pargorio and—" "U-n—" "Well, go in anyway. Polly may come to tell articles she wants." "Not enough, before leaving she was down with combs, brushes, face cream and ointments upon ointments, fine perfumes, besides buying several boxes of anti-headache powders, and an

say "advertised" when asking for  
letters.

**DAVID MATTASON, Postmaster.**

three years I have never been  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Hæmorrhœa Remedy in the house,"  
H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins &  
Indianapolis, Ind., and my wife  
soon think of being without  
a bottle of this Remedy in the  
season. We have used it with  
of our children and it has  
ailed to *cure*—not simply stop  
one absolutely. It is all right,  
one who tries it will find it so."

[illegible]

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