

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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REPUBLICAN TICKET

NATIONAL: For President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, For Vice President William Howard Taft of New York. STATE: For Governor John T. Rich of Leapeur County, For Lieutenant Governor J. W. Grooms of Westfort County, For Secretary of State John W. Jochen of Marquette County, For Treasurer Joseph E. Hammett of Houghton County, For Auditor General Stanley W. Tenner of Roscommon County, For Attorney General Albert A. DeWitt of Ottawa County, For Commissioner of State Lands John J. Berry of Ontonagon County, For Supt. Public Instruction R. A. Patterson of Ingham County, For Member Board of Education E. A. Wilson of Van Huron County.

WEATHER: WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—For lower Michigan: Fair; probably showers by Monday night; warmer in west portions; winds shifting to southwest.

NO TEARS FOR HIM

Few tears will be shed in loving remembrance of Jacob Groenwald, who, too brutal and vicious to live in peace with his wife, was sent to jail, where, moved by one remaining spark of kindness for society and his family, he saved both the further pain of his existence by tying a rope around his neck and strangling himself. The world gains everything by his act; society and his family lose nothing. He was a morose, sullen and quarrelsome creature, like many other strange and inexplicable freaks molded in the likeness of a man, and if he had a single redeeming trait it never manifested itself until he was found dangling at the end of a rope in a cell at the jail yesterday morning. He made a wife and child miserable in the old country and blackened the life promise of another woman and four children in this country. He was no good to his family, to society, to himself. His death will not be mourned. Nobody will send flowers to his funeral. Nobody will plant forget-me-nots above his grave. In his case there is no chance to point a moral, nor is there an invitation to speak well of the dead. He died as miserably as he lived, and it was a fitting finale to a career that cursed others with bitterness of soul and sorrow.

CAUTION NECESSARY

"The immediate course of the market," says Henry Clews, "is uncertain. In view of present low prices and the confidence with which stocks are held by big capitalists, there would seem to be room for an advance, particularly as all the unfavorable influences now visible are either diminishing in intensity or have been amply discounted. As the public are not in the market, any real activity or advance would have to be inaugurated by some of the big leaders who have not yet manifested any disposition of this sort. One or two attempts were made in the industrial and a few special stocks; but their success has not yet tempted any imitators. Possibly, the fact that there is an outstanding short interest of some consequence discourages operations on the bull side; though in case of a genuine bull market this would be an element of strength. Upon the whole, the situation is not an unfavorable one; but until the legality of the coal combine is decided and other tendencies become more settled, speculative operations will have to be conducted with caution.

WHO SPENT THE MOST?

Democratic testimony, as to the spirit of economy which pervaded the democratic house, is very refreshing, coming as it does from a staunch democratic newspaper, the New York Sun: "It remains true, everything being considered, that the record of the democratic house in the matter of appropriations is a betrayal of the voters who elected it on the issue of economy, a repudiation of its own professions and promises, and a shame and disgrace to the party." The Sun advised its party not to apologize to the country for its shortcomings in the administration of the finances of the nation, but to confess its faults frankly and go to work to elect men to congress who will be a credit to the party. With the democracy dodging the tariff question and swallowing their own "billion dollar congress" cry, it appears that they are rather "hard up" for an issue with republicanism. But Chairman Campau of the democratic state committee is loth to call in his declaration against alleged republican extravagance, in spite of the sound advice of one of the leading democratic organs of the country. In his call for the democratic state convention, which has been standing for some time at the head of the editorial columns of the Grand Rapids Democrat, occur these words: "The democratic party invites all opponents of unjust and illegal taxation, the prodigal expenditure of public money and other abuses of republican misrule . . . to participate in the election of

delegates to this convention." Somebody ought to call Chairman Campau's attention to the fact that the alleged "prodigal expenditure" of the republicans has been exceeded by the present democratic house to the extent of \$44,000,000.

MALES AND FEMALES

Census Bulletin No. 291 has been issued by the department and is devoted to the relative proportion of females to males. In 1890 the whole number of males in the United States was 32,067,880, and the whole number of females 30,554,370. Therefore for the United States as a whole there are 95,280 females to every 100,000 males. In 1880 there were 96,544 females to every 100,000 males, and in 1870 the number was 97,801. In the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island the females exceed the males by more than 8 per cent. The greatest preponderance of females to males is found in the district of Columbia, there being 110,240 of the fair sex to 100,000 of the less refined proportion of mankind. The least is found in Montana where there are only 50,382 females to 100,000 males, or only 50 per cent. In Michigan the number of females to every 100,000 males has increased from 89,822 in 1880 to 91,787 in 1890, a gain of 1,965 in each 100,000. The females have increased relatively in comparison with males in all the north central states.

In all the North and South Atlantic states the females have decreased relatively in comparison. In the south central states the proportion of females has decreased in all states and territories except Texas. The females as compared with the males in the United States as a whole have lost since 1880, the numerically less being 1,264 to every 100,000 males as against a relative loss of 1,257 in 1880.

WHENEVER the Democrat desires to publish a funeral announcement in its editorial columns it holds the copy until Sunday, when the paper is not defiled by wicked democratic politics. Yesterday it printed a very timely and mortem endorsement of Winans and urged that he be made ready for the November funeral by the democratic state convention to be held Wednesday.

It must be gratifying to the friends of the Hon. At. S. White, candidate for re-nomination for representative in the legislature, and an uncompromising democrat to find that dyed-in-the-wool apostle of extreme, radical republicanism, the Eagle, booming his candidacy both night and morning.

MESSES. N. AND G. TAYLOR are building an extensive addition to their tinplate mill at Philadelphia. A year's experience has satisfied them that tinplate can be produced at a profit to themselves and that its manufacture will give employment to a large number of workmen.

SOMEBODY has given a long expectant public the startling information that Amelia Rives Chanler is always beautifully gowned. Most everybody will be gratified to know that Amelia doesn't have to struggle through this summer weather with only one suspender.

HENRY WATTERSON says that the conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible, and that the democrats will spit on compromises. Henry seems to have harbored a considerable amount of the old "secesh" spirit, for he is able to uncork it at this late day.

NEARLY every trainer, owner and driver pledged his word that he would return to Grand Rapids next season. This indicates that all are well satisfied with the manner in which they were received and entertained by the Horsemen's association.

EVERY day persons may be seen jumping on the front end of electric cars going from eight to eighteen miles an hour. It is something besides care and common sense that keeps the number of accidents to so low a mark.

WHY this long interregnum between letters? Can it be that Grover has confronted a condition rather than an empty waste of wind spread in ink on calendared paper?

DENVER presented visiting Knights with a silver brick. It's a good thing for Denver that it didn't try to work the gold brick fake on the unsuspecting Templars.

BETWEEN the men that declare the storage battery system to be a failure and the men that swear it is a success, the public's information is remarkably unreliable.

HAVE you ever noticed that when a circus comes to town the calamity howler is at the head of the procession, moving up to the ticket wagon?

ANY anarchist that fails to write a threatening letter to Manager Frick is missing one of the golden opportunities in an anarchist's existence.

It is rumored that the Saginaw sea serpent has been engaged to write anti-tin-plate editorials for the local democratic organ.

If you care to "do up" a man and wish to escape undetected, a crowded saloon is evidently the best place for the deed.

THERE was wrong management somewhere in not keeping the book-makers here to play the convention.

MR. WATSON'S paper talks politics on Sunday since Mr. Weston became a delegate to renominate Winans.

DON'S bewitching English trained whiskers are enjoying the jerky breezes that circulate in Gotham.

DON'S man seeing Don and Dan, the great Detroit specialty artists, at Hartman's hall this week.

BERRY'S Boom's Bustled.

HANGED IN A CELL

Jacob Groenwald Commits Suicide at the Jail.

HE HANGED HIMSELF IN A CELL

He Was Awaiting Trial in the Superior Court on a Charge of Attempting to Kill His Wife.

Jacob Groenwald, a prisoner at the county jail awaiting trial in the superior court for attempted wife-murder, committed suicide early Sunday morning by hanging himself in his cell. His body was discovered about 7 o'clock by one of the prisoners, who informed the sheriff. Groenwald was in cell five on the east side of the second floor and was hanging by a small rope from the ceiling, dead. It was thought life had been extinct for perhaps five hours. He was fully dressed and his hat lay on the cot just back of him. A handkerchief was tightly drawn across his mouth and tied at the back of his head. The rope with which Groenwald took his life was about three feet in length and had been used by the prisoners in the corridor during the day with which to suspend a striking bag used in the daily exercises. William Miller, one of the hobos confined in the jail, said he passed through the corridor at about 1:30 a. m. and the rope was hanging where it had been left in the evening.

Groenwald had taken a wire hook on which ainking cup hung, and adjusted it so that it would be attached to the ceiling, to which he attached the rope. A slip knot had been tied in one end and the rope slipped over his head. It is thought that after putting the noose over his head Groenwald stepped on his bed and placed the rope over the hook in the ceiling, that he then walked off the bed and was strangled to death. He had been confined with the handkerchief his struggles were subdued so that the other prisoners did not hear any disturbance. Coroner Penwarden was summoned before the body was cut down. When he arrived investigation of the premises revealed two letters lying on one corner of the bed. They were written in the Holland language and addressed to Turnkey DeYoung and to Gerrit Vander Meulen. The letter to DeYoung requested him to inform the friends of the dead man of his death and to notify Mr. Vander Meulen as soon as possible.

The one addressed to Vander Meulen asked him to inform the deceased man's wife of the affair. He wanted his remains taken to O'Brien's undertaking house. He acknowledged that he owed Vander Meulen \$60 and was sorry he could not pay it. Vander Meulen had been in the habit of visiting Groenwald at the jail since his confinement there, but had not called for the last few days. Groenwald had formerly boarded with Vander Meulen at No. 14 Howland street, but owing to his indebtedness to Vander Meulen he had objected to his making his home with them any longer and he left a few weeks ago. He was a carpenter and had been working at Huber's summer garden at Reed's lake, doing some carpenter work. The body was taken to O'Brien's undertaking rooms under the direction of Coroner Penwarden, who will remain until preparations for the burial are completed. The coroner does not consider it necessary to empanel a jury for an inquest.

Mrs. Groenwald Prostrated. Mrs. Groenwald, who lives at No. 506 Hall street, was informed of the tragic death of her husband. The news nearly prostrated her and she became hysterical. One of her daughters took the matter more coolly and tried to comfort her mother by saying her court she should think it was a blessing to the family, because he had on several occasions attempted to kill her, and if he was released from jail he might accomplish what he has frequently threatened to do. Groenwald was arrested early Tuesday morning at the home of his wife, No. 506 Hall street, for being drunk and disorderly and he was taken to the station house. It afterwards developed that he went to his wife's house and attempted to shoot her. He snapped his revolver twice against his wife's breast, but owing to defects in the cartridges they failed to explode.

When this was learned he was held for attempted murder, and upon examination in police court he was bound over for his mother by superior court over \$1,000 bonds. His attorney, J. E. McBride, thought his client was insane and was intending to conduct the defense on that ground when the case should be called for trial. Groenwald and his wife have not lived together since last spring, she having applied to the circuit court for a divorce on the grounds of drunkenness and cruelty. She was his second wife, he having been divorced in Holland previous to his coming to America. He leaves a divorced wife and a daughter 14 years old in Holland, and left with Mr. Vander Meulen bequeathing his personal effects to the daughter.

Threatened to Kill Himself. His second wife, whom he tried to kill, was a widow at the time of their marriage and had four children, but bore no children by her marriage with Groenwald. Since his confinement in the jail he had remarked to his fellow prisoners on several occasions that he was tired of living and that his wife had taken his earnings and driven him from home. He said he would take his life if he had an opportunity. He was seen to write in his cell nearly all of the afternoon on Saturday, but no particular attention was paid to him. Vander Meulen, with whom he had previously boarded, said Groenwald had threatened in his hearing that he would commit suicide, and at one time last spring tried to take poison, but he was detected and his intentions were foiled. It is the opinion of his friends that Groenwald was slightly demented.

MICHIGAN CLUB QUARTERS.

A New Building With Modern Accessories Leased. The directors of the Michigan club announce that new and adequate quarters have been secured for the use of the club. The commodious building on the corner of Fort and Way streets, at present occupied by the Detroit club, has been leased for a term of years. It will be put in perfect repair, newly furnished throughout, provided with every convenience and luxury desired, and be ready for occupancy by this club in the coming fall. The cuisine will be as complete, the menu as elaborate and the charges as

reasonably as faithful effort and ingenuity can secure.

All of the popular club advantages now afforded by these quarters to their present favored occupants will be retained for the use of the members of the Michigan club.

To meet increased expenses of the club, occasioned by the occupancy of the new and more elaborate quarters, the membership fee and annual dues of members residing in Detroit will be placed at \$10 from and after November next. The dues of non-resident members will remain at \$5 as heretofore.

It is hoped that with the superb advantages thus offered the membership may be more than doubled, and every present member of the club is urged to request a card to the secretary the name of at least one gentleman who would be a probable candidate for election to membership.

In the campaign now opening the Michigan club, as in the past, will discharge active, vigorous energy to the discharge of the duties assigned to it. The hearty co-operation of all members is confidently expected. Henry A. Haigh is secretary of the club.

OFF FOR THE CAMP.

The Advance Guard Will Depart This Morning.

Bright and early this morning all will be activity at the different armories of the city. Advance squads of citizen soldiers going to prepare a place for their companies will be in line, baggage will be hurriedly hustled into wagons and the "boys" will leave for Island lake, the place of the approaching encampment. The companies will leave Wednesday morning, reaching the camping grounds about noon and at evening camp will be decorated, guards posted and the soldier boys will be given a taste of the reality of camp life. During the week of camp, the militia men who joined the service thinking they would "have a snap" will be greatly disappointed, and will return home unburned and tired, but with an increased respect for the military law and restrictions. After seven days grind at the routine work of a soldier, and perhaps one or more night's put in carrying a musket up and down a long beat, and what little sleep he may get on other nights, broken at frequent intervals by the songs or jells of his tent mates, he will be willing to return home and sleep in his own bed. Such much pleasure is taken by the boys although the new ones are liable to be hustled out in the middle of the night and treated to a shower bath or perhaps to enjoy the novelty of being tossed in a blanket, with the accompanying shouts of "Now he's up."

The exercise is broken up by a cry of "Here comes the officer of the guard" and the tormentors hurry away, leaving the recruit to bear the burden of their sins, and afterwards take the punishment for them too.

Then there is the pleasure of going down town in the evening, "chinning" the girls and playing "canary" in general with other persons properly, perhaps assisting in tearing down a building or two in a side issue. But as a clue to this sport is heard the far-away sound of the bugle, sounding "taps," the recruit wonders how in the world he will get through the lines, and after his return to camp lies for hours perhaps, in the wet grass, waiting for an "opening." With the old timer it is different. He walks down to where he sees the familiar form of some member of his company, gives a private "countersign" and walks in.

If the words of the officers are to be relied upon, this year will be an exceptionally quiet one. For they say that greater restrictions will be put on the soldiers' sleep in the guard, the Second regiment, to which the three local companies are attached, is one of the best officered and drilled regiments in the brigade. It is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McGurrian, or "Col. Mac," as the boys call him. He is a strict disciplinarian, a thorough soldier and one of the best technicians in the service. His military record extends back many years, and he has been advanced from a private in Company B to his present position at the head of the regiment.

Major Rose of this city is next in rank. Like "Colonel Mac," he is entered the service as a private in Company B, and had been raised to the rank of sergeant when the Guard was organized, and he was given command.

Lieut. Will White, also a graduate of Company B, is quartermaster of the regiment, and it is due to his efforts that the regiment lives on "the fat of the land." Capt. Abner L. Frazer of Kalamazoo is chaplain. The total strength of the regiment is 386 men, including officers. The regiment is comprised as follows: Company A, Coldwater, fifty-seven men, 1871, Capt. Charles S. Stuart; Company B, Grand Rapids, sixty-five men, Capt. John D. Krouner; Company C, Kalamazoo, sixty-nine men, Capt. William G. Van Kerson; Company D, Three Rivers, fifty-five men, Capt. Fred H. Case; Company E, Grand Rapids, eighty-two men, Capt. Edward C. Bennett; Company F, Grand Haven, sixty-one men, Capt. Fred A. Mansfield; Company G, Ionia, seventy-five men, Capt. Frank D. Curtis; Company H, Grand Rapids, seventy-nine men, Capt. Theodore Lampert.

On the last day of camp will be held an election of officers of the Second infantry to fill the office of colonel, left vacant by the resignation of Colonel Irish, and on the next day the entire brigade, accompanied by the Nineteenth infantry, United States troops, and a battery of three guns and 150 men, will visit Detroit as guests of the city.

Off for the Camp.

This morning the advance squad from Custer Guard will leave for Island lake to arrange company quarters for the encampment. Those that go this morning are: Quartermaster Elliott, Sergeant R. Boer, Corporal F. R. Gray, Corporal Harry Smith, Privates Berry and Springer.

Soldiers' Reunion. A soldiers' reunion will be held at Cedar Springs Thursday and Friday of this week. It will be conducted by Jewish Post of Cedar Springs. William Alden Smith, C. E. Belknap, L. G. Palmer and D. S. Arnold are the speakers. A grand ball will be given in the evening.

Thrown Into the Lake.

T. C. Ward, son and a friend were thrown out of a rowboat in which they were seated while fishing at Reed's lake yesterday by the Major Watson, Captain Pouson's new steamer. The steamer collided with the boat, tipping it over. The occupants were taken into another boat.

Reed's Lake Disorders.

F. Heigenmoser, Arthur Marin, George Siefelder and Charles Anderson were arrested at Reed's lake yesterday by the village marshal for disorderly conduct and they were brought to jail last night to await examination in the justice court.

WONT SAY A WORD

Simon Lopez Refuses to Say Anything About

THE ASSAULT ON MR. FINEGAN

He Told a Reporter for The Herald That He Would Talk When Compelled to by Law.

Circumstances in connection with the deadly assault committed upon John P. Finegan Saturday night in Captain Summers' Waterloo street saloon are carefully shrouded by the parties who were present and were eye witnesses to the affair. Everybody seems to be reticent and no reliable explanation of the cause for the assault or the nature of the trouble between Ray Wilson and Finegan can be elicited from those who are supposed to know the facts. They are carefully guarded, but it was learned yesterday that Simon Lopez, a man living across the street from Mr. Finegan on Terrace avenue, and Mr. Finegan were standing on the corner of Monroe and Waterloo street a short time before the trouble occurred, and Ray Wilson and Billy Connors passed them, turning down Waterloo street toward Summers' saloon. Lopez remarked to Finegan, "There goes Kay Wilson, a man whom I have not seen for five years. He owes me a dollar." Finegan replied: "If he owes you a dollar why don't you ask him for it?"

They Followed the Men.

Lopez decided to follow Finegan's suggestion and they followed the two men into the saloon. Lopez reminded Wilson of his indebtedness and a few bad words were exchanged. Finegan stepped up to the men to quiet them and Connors becoming abusive toward Finegan, as a deputy sheriff, was about to arrest him. Connors told him to keep back as he was not an officer and when Finegan informed him that he was Connors told Wilson to smash him. Wilson did it and he and Connors made their escape. A reporter for THE HERALD called at Mr. Lopez's residence last night to get his version of the story, but he refused to confirm or deny the story as learned by the reporter, saying that he would make no statement until he was required to by due process of law. He said further that when the time comes he will tell all he knows about the affair and not before.

Lieutenant Hurley Explains.

The affair has caused Sheriff McQueen to bitterly criticize the police department. He says the department did not notify him of the assault on his deputy, and that it was brought to his notice three hours after it occurred. He felt bad to think that he was thus prevented from rendering him any assistance. Lieutenant Hurley, in speaking of the matter last night, said the sheriff was making his criticisms under a mistake. The detective, as soon as they went to work on the case, they informed Deputy Sheriff Palmer of what had occurred, requesting him to inform the sheriff and they supposed he had done so. Four hours afterwards, the police officials having seen nothing of the sheriff, Lieutenant Hurley tried to call him up by telephone, but could not get an answer. Mr. Finegan's condition was much improved last night, but the attendants at the hospital did not consider him

out of danger. He was conscious, but his physician would not permit him to talk.

WILSON HEARD FROM

A Notorious Lansing Policeman Permits Him to Escape.

Tidings from Ray Wilson, John P. Finegan's assailant, were received by the police department last night. Detectives Smith and Hart were at the Union depot giving a description of Wilson to the conductors of outgoing trains when they were informed that Conductor John Gibbs of the D. L. & N., arrested a man bearing that description on the train near Lansing Saturday night and turned him over to the Lansing police. The conductor had received a message from the department to arrest Wilson on a charge of murder and one of his passengers bore the description contained in the dispatch. The detectives reported to Lieutenant Hurley what they had learned, and that official telegraphed to the Lansing authorities inquiring about the matter. He received a reply saying that the conductor had turned a man over to a Lansing depot policeman early Sunday morning. The policeman was a recent acquisition to the force and inexperienced. He demanded the telegram held by the conductor, and upon being refused, the officer would not hold the man under arrest, thinking he had no legal authority to do so. The prisoner was permitted to go unarrested. The officers here have no doubt that the man was Wilson, as he had just about time enough in which to catch the 11:35 train after he had committed the assault.

At the Hotels.

Morton—Will Courtright, Newaygo; C. E. Foote, Jackson. Sweet—L. H. Hickerman, Jackson; M. Lalone, Manistee; J. M. Prindle, Ewart; H. Odora, Ewart; J. B. Bullock, Jackson; W. E. Francisco, Three Rivers; J. W. Stoughton, Kalamazoo; F. V. Gifford, Mendon; A. Trolor, Ionia.

New Livingston—J. S. Robbins, Miss Ida Hibbard, James Richard, Detroit; Merritt N. Withall, Reed City; John Smith, J. Johnson, T. McMartin, Ada; F. A. Moon, Caledonia; M. Crane, Frankfort; J. D. Martin, Saginaw.

Eagle—J. P. Tayer, Flint; E. D. Bundeil, New Buffalo; W. H. Slaughter, Detroit; Miss J. Miller, Ionia; Miss May Homer, Ionia; Fred G. Spencer, Ionia; Claude E. Hoy, Ionia; R. G. Lambrecht, Detroit.

Clarendon—B. Cullom, Detroit; J. A. Stringham, Carson City; J. E. Meehan, Dutton; L. D. Jones, Muskegon, John H. Whiteside, Casnovia; W. P. Morrison, Muskegon; George Ray, Detroit; William Mitchell, Detroit; George Acker, Detroit; B. E. Lee, Muskegon.

Sundry Squawbucks Equal.

Sundry crestfallen squawbucks are now busily engaged in explaining to their constituents how it all came about. But they ought not to be held accountable. They were all willing to do the dirty work outlined for them by their duds chairman, Van Campau, and his henchman, Hooford. They merely did an honest thing because they couldn't help it.—Adrian Times.

Shivers the Unterrified.

Gray and Hill still preserve a chilling and haughty silence, which sends the shivers down the democratic spine in spite of the hot weather.—Toledo Blade.

There is a full page, half-tone engraving of Hon. James G. Blaine in the "Life of Benjamin Harrison" which The Herald is offering free for new subscribers. Order at once.

Spare the Forests!

USE THE MAGIC LAMP!



Enclosed in a nice and compact nickel case, which can be carried in any gentleman's vest pocket, smaller in size than the ordinary match safe and is self lighting. By pressing the button the cover flies off and the wick is instantly lighted.

FOR

- SMOKERS Should provide their employees with them and thus avoid the constant danger arising from carrying matches around their establishments. HOUSEKEEPERS Should have them handy in their homes. POLICEMEN Need them. RAILROAD MEN Need them. EVERYONE Who at any time has occasion to light a fire, start a gas jet burning, or in any way illumines the darkness, will find the Magic Lamp all its name implies.

There are according to the last census sixty-five million of people in the United States. It is a safe estimate that on an average each one of these sixty millions uses at least one match a day. Think of it! 65,000,000 matches, 65,000,000 pieces of wood burned out of existence every twenty-four hours. On this basis you, of a statistical turn of mind, can figure the length of time that will elapse before our beautiful forests are laid low and our country, which is now so fertile and bears such bountiful crops, will be dry and barren, for a country without forests is a rainless one. The all-devouring knives of the match machines will ultimately produce this result. But, you say, we must have matches; they are as necessary to our existence as our daily bread, almost as the air we breathe. Did you never hear there has not anything yet been made, but something was afterward produced that was better? The flint and steel, as light producers, were good in their day; the sulphur dips were afterward found better; phosphorous matches proved the best of all until today when the

MAGIC LAMP

Appears, surpassing in its brilliancy of light and fervent heat everything before it.

Should have them. With a Magic Lamp you can light your cigar in the strongest wind.

Should provide their employees with them and thus avoid the constant danger arising from carrying matches around their establishments.

Should have them handy in their homes.

Need them in their businesses.

Need them.

Who at any time has occasion to light a fire, start a gas jet burning, or in any way illumines the darkness, will find the Magic Lamp all its name implies.

WE HAVE THEM.

