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WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—For Michigan—Fair, southerly winds; colder in central and southern portions.

TODAY'S HERALD.

This number of THE HERALD is the largest single issue of a daily newspaper ever printed in this city. It contains a greater amount of pure reading matter than any other paper ever printed in this city. It contains a wider and more extensive volume of advertising than any other newspaper ever printed in this city. With but one exception, the sexennial anniversary edition of The Detroit Free Press, it is the largest newspaper ever printed in the state of Michigan. The original purpose of THE HERALD was to publish a special Deep-Water Souvenir Edition. That purpose has been carried out; but the scope is extended to make it at once a Deep-Water Souvenir and a Special Christmas Number. This plan was determined upon when the demand for advertising space became so great as to make a larger edition imperative. To give place to the advertisements and at the same time to supply a satisfactory quantity of reading matter it became necessary to add page after page until the limit of fifty-two pages was reached. The amount of labor, both mental and mechanical, required to prepare and publish so voluminous a newspaper is extraordinarily great. Few persons, except they be acquainted with the practical side of newspaper making, have any adequate conception of the toil and anxiety incident to the publication of such a newspaper. This counts for little when the results are attained. THE HERALD demonstrates its ability to prepare a newspaper equal in every essential respect to metropolitan dailies. It will be pardoned if it entertains no small degree of pride and satisfaction over this Special Edition, which for style, typographical appearance, quality and quantity of news matter and advertising, is the greatest regular daily newspaper ever printed in Grand Rapids.

OUR PROSPERITY.

To the traveler who has been fortunate enough to observe the growth of cities and the development of states Grand Rapids presents a fine opportunity for investigation and comparison. Practically isolated from that boundless water highway, so attractive to manufacturer and artisan, one cannot but feel that our progress as a city is both noteworthy and creditable. From a mere hamlet at the breaking out of the war it has steadily grown in population and wealth until today its reputation is established and its enterprising public spirit complimented even beyond the borders of our own country. There are cities whose growth is more phenomenal and population larger, but most of them have passed through the firey ordeal of depression, and many ruins of private and public fortune strew their rocky and perilous paths, but the indomitable American pluck has at last rewarded the "boom" committees, and many of them seem to have reached the haven of permanent financial prosperity. Our own city's growth has been steady, healthy and permanent. With a population of 90,000 inhabitants and a prosperity well distributed among all classes of our busy people who find employment in its large manufacturing industries, the products of their labor go into the homes of the critical and wealthy as well as the humble and poor, throughout the United States; at one place intended to gladden the eye of the æsthetic and artistic, at another supplying comfort and ease with richness and solidity. The idea of furnishing the model for the home life of the American people should stimulate and encourage the architect and artisan to their utmost endeavor, aiming at the ideal in usefulness. If there be anything in the compliment and flattery of its patrons, Grand Rapids certainly has cause for congratulation. Everywhere her citizens go they are met with words of praise for the taste, genius, perseverance and energy of her people. Employing nearly 10,000 men in the work of one branch of her industries and drawing from an area as wide as the continent, we are in no danger of the business reverses which come to cities entirely dependent upon local conditions for whatever prosperity they attain. If from any cause the west does not prosper, the product of our factories is sold in the east and in the middle states; if our home market is slack from one cause or another, we seek the wider market and minister to the taste of the world. Surely we are to be congratulated upon our industries rather than our location. The small hops which started but a few years ago have builded for us a prosperity for which too much credit cannot be given. The value of our real estate is not excessive. The humblest citizen can, with frugality and economy, easily acquire a home for his family. Indeed, we have been called a city of homes, and it is believed that a larger percentage of our people own their own homes than in most cities. From the first our municipal affairs have been carefully guarded and intelligently guided by those having the sincere interest of the city at heart. The improvements that have been made during the past year are in line with our development and needs. It is our duty to reach out for new enterprises, and with united effort our people can add many fold to the prosperity that now exists. Grand Rapids is indeed a wonder. Its people are intelligent, public spirited, homogeneous and united in everything that tends to the city's welfare. This spirit cultivated and this enterprise fostered cannot but make us as proud of our future as of our past.

OUR NEWSPAPERS.

In the character and enterprise of the several newspapers of this city will be found the pulse to our progressiveness. Whatever tends to improve and elevate morality, to enlarge and broaden charity, to build up and develop business, to purify politics, to contribute to happiness and expand the intellectuality of the people, the newspapers of this city are committed. They register the rise and fall of the mercantile and social barometers. They advocate and defend every client whose enterprise and worth commend him to public respect. They are instant to appeal to the generosity of the people in behalf of any public charity. They keep in touch with the sympathies of the people, in step with the march of progress and abreast of every move calculated to shed lustre and renown upon this community. All this they accomplish in the publication of every-day news from the four corners of the earth. In the heat of excitement they frequently criticise one another and keen thrusts of satire are hurled and parried, but with no thoughts of personal resentment or of bitterness of spirit. A little puff of smoke—a misspent wad—and the even tenor of our several ways is resumed. There is a deep and fervent bond of fraternal fellowship in the newspaper world of Grand Rapids that has all too few counterparts in other cities. The practical workmen in the newspaper factories are men of force and breadth of soul. The newspapers of this city are proud of the city and the city is justly proud of its newspapers.

HORSEMEN REORGANIZED.

Michigan lovers of trotting cannot fail to be gratified over the reorganization of the Grand Rapids Horsemen's association, which was accomplished last night. For the past two years the old association has been the most progressive exponent of the race track in the state, and second to none in the west. Under its management the most noted trotting event in the recent history of the turf took place. Its meetings have been remarkable for speedy horses and fast time. Under its patronage the stars of the circuit have been exhibited here and the city has gained a national reputation as an encourager of legitimate trotting and pacing. But the business management of the association was conducted under extremely lax principles and the society found itself bankrupt at the close of the August meeting. The new association is organized upon a business basis. Its seven directors are among the keenest and shrewdest business men of the city. They are responsible for the affairs of the society and may be depended upon to perform their duties faithfully. In the retention of Don J. Leathers as president, the new association paid a deserved compliment to one of the best and most favorably known patrons of turf events in America. There is every reason to believe that under the new management the interest in racing will be revived in Grand Rapids, and that the people of Northern Michigan will again have the opportunity of seeing some of the most remarkable and exciting speed contests known to the track.

STREETS AND PARKS.

Cities are judged by the condition of their streets just as a man is judged by the clothes he wears. The better condition a stranger finds the streets the more he respects the business enterprise and stability of its citizens. One look at the wide, well paved and well kept streets of Grand Rapids must impress the stranger with the fact that he has "struck a winner." No city has greater reason to be proud of its streets than this, the majority of whose business thoroughfares are paved with permanent and substantial pavement, usually brick or asphalt. While the street improvement question has been agitating the people to a large extent for a year past, the parks have not been neglected, and the city today can boast of as fine parks as any city of its size. No city has a license to have or maintain better breathing places than "Ball Forty," Highland park or Lincoln park, while the others, though smaller, are scarcely less appreciated.

OUR ELECTIC LIGHTS.

What have become of the "kickers" against the tower lighting system? Comparatively few complaints are now heard regarding the system. This is evidently due less to a helpless acquiescence on the part of citizens than to a growing appreciation of the value and economy of the tower lights. It has become a well settled fact that the city as a whole is better lighted than ever before. To prove that it is lighted more cheaply than hitherto one needs but to refer to the records of the city comptroller's office, comparing the present cost with that under the low lighting contract and allowing for the largely increased area, a good share of which is now partially lighted. The equitable principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number" is being applied in the tower system. Could the question of tower vs. low lights be submitted to the people now, the towers would undoubtedly be elected. The city is still short of light in many quarters and several more towers are needed in addition to the forty now in use, but to attempt to light the same territory with the low lights at anything like the same cost would be folly.

WATER AND SEWERS.

Few cities in the country possess the natural advantages possessed by Grand Rapids in regard to drainage. The sewer system of the city is all that could be desired in the territory reached by it. The extension of the city limits brought into the city many miles of unimproved and unsewered streets, and in certain sections thickly settled neighborhoods. The board of public works will use every means in its power to extend the water mains and sewers into these districts. The amount of water mains and sewers extended into these districts the past season is a credit to the board and a great benefit to the whole city. The probabilities are that this work will be vigorously pushed in the coming year. The water works plant of this city is not surpassed in equipment by the plants of any city of its size in the country. The pumps are the best manufactured and are of sufficient capacity to furnish a city of nearly double the population of Grand Rapids. One of the problems that is daily brought to the attention of the board of public works is the matter of deciding where the greatest need exists for extending the water mains. Petitions come in for extensions faster than the board is able to comply with them, and it is sometimes difficult to determine which petitioners are in greatest need. It will take some years to furnish water and sewers to all the outlying districts, but the more thickly settled places will be supplied first, and all will be reached as rapidly as possible.

FEDERAL REVENUES.

When the democrats are comfortably settled in full control of the government they will find it necessary to increase rather than diminish the revenues. The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the McKinley bill reduced the revenues to a point almost equal to the expenditures. At least the margin is so small that it leaves very little room for theoretical experimentation in free trade schemes. As compared with 1890 it is found that the duty collected on dutiable articles imported increased from 44.41 to 48.71 per cent of their value, while upon free and dutiable the decrease was from 29.12 to 21.26 per cent. The free merchandise increased from $266,000,000 to $458,000,000, while the dutiable merchandise imported decreased from $507,000,000 to $355,000,000. The importations of sugar and molasses relieved of duty increased over $61,000,000, and coffee $30,677,000. The decrease in dutiable sugar and molasses was $52,000,000, accounted for by the large increase in free sugar. So it will be seen that to tax sugar and make wool free the same relative conditions will follow, except that the farmer and sheep owner of the north and west will suffer from foreign wool importations and the southern sugar cane grower will be denied his bounty, given as an impetus to renewed industry.

OUR BANKS.

This city is singularly blessed in the character of its banks and financial institutions. The capitil represented and the volume of business transacted through the local clearing house are evidences of the soundness of our moneyed concerns. Elsewhere in this issue a comparatively complete exhibit of the banks is shown. It reveals a healthy and vigorous growth from little beginnings to a stature measured by millions. The men having the executive control of these great arteries to trade are singularly typical of the sturdy attributes of our citizenship. They are conservative, exacting, yet liberal men, having the brain and grasp of true financiers. Every one of our banks is as solid as the basaltic rocks of Gibraltar. Not one is founded upon the theory of speculation, depending for success upon chance. All of them are conducted on a basis of solid financial security and unquestioned integrity. No city in the world can have a better and more comprehensive system of banking than is provided in our Trust, State, National and Savings moneyed corporations.

OUR LITERARIANS.

Thackeray declares in De Finibus that authors are seldom the widest readers and most thorough students of literature. From a Boston standpoint Grand Rapids is hardly a literary center; but there is no city in the west where the masterpieces of the English language are more familiarly known or more persistently studied. But one resident of the city—a woman—has ever made a name in contemporaneous literature, and with the exception of the newspaper men, nobody attempts to earn a living by using the pen; but literary culture in Grand Rapids has been by no means neglected. In every nook and corner of the city are clubs and societies whose work is devoted to the consideration of some favorite author or to the discussion of some specially selected topic. From the realism of Zola to the mysticism of Browning, and from the ideality of Plato to the materialism of the end-of-the-Century novelists, the whole range of literature is explored. There are hundreds of libraries in the city that are treasuries of much that is best in the world's great store house of thought and sentiment. [illegible] city has not great authors, it may congratulate itself that it harbors no producers of cheap sensationalism; and the literary culture that is now beginning to expand and develop may in its maturity and strength give birth to a full-armed Minerva.

GRAND HAVEN.

Few towns situated upon the great lakes are possessed of greater advantages for industrial and commercial progress than Grand Haven. None have superior harbor facilities. Situated at the mouth of Grand river, the town is the natural outlet for the vast territory drained by the river and its tributaries. Its harbor is the most capacious of any along Lake Michigan and possesses the advantage of immunity from ice. The city has a population of 6,000. Its environment is picturesque, its sanitary condition, its social, religious and educational facilities are all that could be desired. It has extensive shipbuilding interests, profitable fisheries and a good average volume of industrial and commercial activities. Its streets and public buildings are creditable. Two systems of railway enter the city, one of them being a trunk line connecting it with the seaboard. The year 1892 has been one of material progress in Grand Haven in all lines of industry. With the natural advantages of a lake port, surrounded by a rich belt of agricultural, horticultural and forest lands, coupled with the artificial advantages of established water and rail lines, she enjoys a prosperous present and the promise of future advancement.

DECEMBER'S Helios is a very handsome number and is a credit to its staff. Among other excellent things, it contains a letter from Prof. Edwin A. Strong. The letter is a delightful bit of reminiscence, and coming as it does from the man that did more to build up the schools of Grand Rapids than any other, and who indelibly stamped his own culture and refinement upon every body with whom he came in contact, it cannot fail to prove of interest to hundreds of graduates.

PUBLIC curiosity is again aroused over the Cronin murder mystery. Following the death of Martin Burke a letter has been brought to light which sheds additional light on the dark scheming of the assassins. It may never be known whose hand or hands dealt the fatal blow in the Carlson cottage, but the public is satisfied that the slow and lingering diseases are removing the men that had guilty knowledge of the crime.

ROLLIN CHATTEN, of LaPorte, was all ready to be married, and the bride and minister was waiting. Suddenly Chatten rushed out of the house and boarded a through train for the west. Indiana men may buy more gold bricks than all the rest of the civilized world, but they can't be victimized on every game.

PRESIDENT ANGELL has intimated to some of the university amateur journalists that all the college journalism between Oshkosh and Tophet does not amount to a row of pins. This is cruelly blunt, but President Angell as an experienced newspaper man has a habit of knowing what he is talking about.

HERBERT WINSLOW, the author, always asked his mamma about everything—even to a shave and a hair cut. That's what Mrs. Winslow says, and she demands a divorce. Parental devotion doesn't cut any figure in South Dakota.

AFTER an Ohio man had returned from a funeral, where he had acted as pall-bearer, he predicted that he would die before night. At 6 o'clock he was dead. This is probably the only case on record where an Ohio man hit it right.

ACCORDING to the latest rumors Don M. Dickinson has advised Mr. Cleveland to make a clean sweep and leave no republican in office. The purity of Mr. Dickinson's democracy is no longer open to question.

IN the precipitancy with which Mr. Richardson's certificate of election was forwarded to Washington is another proof that it was obtained by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

MRS. JANE HOWARD had Henry J. Freeze arrested for hugging her on the streets in New York. Freeze is probably a Chicago man, and supposed that was the proper thing.

ONLY 20,000,000 francs were expended for boodle by the Panama Canal company. No wonder the members are disgraced. Why, that sum wouldn't buy an American common council.

OVER a half hundred pages in this issue of THE HERALD tell something of the material prosperity of our citizens.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

For those who enjoy glees and college songs of the highest order a treat is in store. Tuesday night, December 20, the Oberlin College Glee club will give a concert at the Park Congregational church, and no lover of good music can afford to stay away.

In response to a general demand the management of the Powers' Grand has decided to change the Sol Smith Russel engagement for Tuesday night from "Peaceful Valley" to "Poor Relation."

STATE PRESS GOSSIP.

The narrowness of the majority by which Professor Smith was convicted suggests a doubt whether the doctrines of the church are as well defined and settled as the professors accusers claimed.—Detroit Free Press.

The murder roll in Michigan is looming up with a startling array of figures! The year 1892 bids fair to go out with the largest list of crimes in any one year in its history, and yet the sentimentalist, with clasped hands and long face, says: "I thank God I live in [illegible] ers are fed, clothed and amused for life at the expense of the taxpayer!"—Big Rapids Bulletin.

Armour has won the lasting gratitude of thousands by his $1,500,000 gift of an educational institution to Chicago. Dealing in hogs has not made him one of them.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

At least a third of the people in the federal government can be dispensed with without hurting the service. Turn out the barnacles and leave their places vacant.—Osceola County Democrat.

If it should become the custom to elect the president by popular vote there is no way of estimating the majorities that the southern states would furnish the democrats.—Bay City Tribune.

The price of whiskey has advanced 5 cents a gallon since the recent election. Thirsty democrats cannot charge this up to the McKinley act.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

The father of the family looks aghast at the arrays of toys in shop windows. Then he toys with the almighty dollar while it melts away.—Alpena Echo.

New York pays its legislators $1,500 a year and gets gerrymandered and overgoverned just as hard as we do at $3 per diem.—Detroit Tribune.

HIT AND MISS STORIES.

If the democrats are entitled to the control of the senate they shall have it, but if the returns show that they are not, then no amount of bluff and bluster will do them any good. The republican party has had some experience in dealing with the claim-everything policy of the democrats and is not to be scared by it in the present emergency.—New York Press.

Quay announces that his presence will not be necessary in Harrisburg during the senatorial election. He can pull the strings with as much effect from Washington as if he were at the state capitol to move about his wooden men.—Valley Spirit.

Lots of game is being killed this season, but on the 15th inst. the law steps in to protect the deer, and the rest will go to the dogs.—Du Bois Courier.

To congress: Whatever you do do it without talking the country into a state of nervous prostration.—Independent.

The man who has a place for everything and everything in its place is all right.—Oil City Blizzard.

Some people are complaining of the high price asked for venison steak.—Altoona Gazette.

The average barber illustrated his talk with cuts.—Hazleton Sentinel.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

A benevolent man in Philadelphia has requested that the postmaster of that city send to him all the usual grist of Christmas letters sent by children to Santa Claus and he will see that the little writers are not disappointed.

The king of Greece likes to walk about the streets of Athens unattended by any members of his suite. On Sundays he occasionally goes to the English church of St. Paul, where he occupies any pew that may be vacant.

Only three men who were members of the United States senate in 1848 are now living—James W. Bradbury of Maine, ex-Governor Felch of Michigan, and Gen. George W. Jones of Iowa.

Prof. Charles Sequard has been lecturing in Philadelphia on the wickedness of that city and Boston, and he pronounced the two cities worse than Paris.

Somebody once paid Congressman Cannon the doubtful compliment of saying he looked enough like Lincoln to be mistaken for Senator Cullom.

Col. H. C. Jones of the First Virginia regiment has asked the governor to allow him to take the regiment to the world's fair at Chicago.

A book called "Memories of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens," the famous comedian, is soon to be issued by his wife.

"Fighting Jim" is the name given to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, so well known to the capital and so welcome to all drawing rooms.

General Draper, who defeated Congressman George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, admits that he spent $7,815 in doing it.

A South American naturalist has a large room devoted to spiders, of which he has nearly 11,000 specimens.

Levy, the famous English cornist, has become a naturalized American citizen.

Max O'Rell is lecturing to enthusiastic audiences in Australia.

POINTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Wannamaker counts among her various accomplishments the unusual but decidedly healthful one of boxing. Her tutor in great measure and the one with whom she most frequently tries her skill is her father, the postmaster general.

Miss Morton, daughter of the vice president, will not make her debut in society until after New Year's day, as her mother is detained in Philadelphia under treatment for her eyes and will not be able to reach the capital until the holidays.

Mrs. Julia Phinizy, formerly a slave, died in Atlanta last week and left property valued at $20,000 to Marion Phinizy, son of her old master. Marion is not in need of the windfall, being himself wealthy.

Mme. Ye, wife of the Corean minister at Washington, undertook to learn French for conversational purposes, but has given it up, being unable to pronounce the nasal sounds.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

Stationmaster—"What are you sitting here for? You've been around the station for three days."

Uncle Silas—"I loaned a man $4 in here las' Tuesday an' he tol' me to sit here until he brought it back."—Judge.

"Mrs. Doveskin's trip to Scarborough was a great success this year." "Indeed! Has she got rid of her old trouble?" "No, but she has got rid of her old daughter."—Tid Bits.

"The Barton ball was very select. There were only two common people on the floor." "Who were they?" "Mr. and Mrs. Barton.—Puck.

"Is he such an unlucky man?" asked Mrs. Muggs. "Unlucky? Why, that man has toothache in his false teeth."—Buffalo Express.

"It was a terrible affair. Fifty were killed."

"Foot ball or boiler explosion?"—Detroit Tribune.

All the Rage—"Cholly has a new suit." "Ah, check?" "No—credit."—Kate Field's Washington.

"No," said Miss Many Springs, "I never stand before my mirror any [illegible] sume," said her sarcastic friend, "is the result of mature reflection."—Washington Star.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

F. A. Hecht of Chicago is a guest at the Morton. Mr. Hecht brought about the recent consolidation of the local breweries. While discussing the matter yesterday he said: "We shall close up all the breweries except the Kusterer and Tusch. By the first of August we expect to have a modern brewery in operation, capable of turning out 150,000 barrels of as good beer as can be made. The building will probably be erected where the Frey brewery now stands. Part of the structure will be eight stories high, part seven, part six, and part four. It will be modern in every detail and contain all the equipments of a first-class brewery. The beer that has been made by some of the smaller breweries was rotten. The product of the consolidated concern will be first-class in every particular. One of the main objects of the combine is to protect the brewers from irresponsible saloon-keepers. There are dozens of saloon men in the city that have made a business of buying beer from one concern until the bill was presented, and then transferring their patronage. By going the rounds in this manner they could run their business a couple or three years without investing a dollar in beer. When they had completed the rounds they would partially pay up the first man, and competition has been so sharp that they have been allowed to continue their operations. We are going to weed out these irresponsible dealers and elevate the trade. The dead-beats will be driven out of the business."

"There is a great future for Northern Michigan in raising fruits," said Edwin Russell, a Manistee fruit raiser, at the Kent yesterday. "There is no better fruit region in the state than the sand plains from Baldwin to the lake. The soil is especially adapted for raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, peaches, plums, cherries and apples. A remarkable characteristic of the soil is that while it is apparently barren yet the longer it is cultivated the more fertile it becomes. When I moved to Manistee they told me nothing could be raised on the land around there and that there was not even a garden in the city. Now some of the finest fruit that grows in Michigan is raised on the land that everybody said wouldn't raise red sorrell. This year we had an excellent crop of apples. In fact the belt extending across that part of the state is one of the few regions in the country that had any crop at all. Northern Michigan is not dependent upon its lumber. It can be made the center of the Michigan fruit region."

"We are going to begin work on a new road from Port Huron to Detroit," said Donald McCloud of Port Huron at the Morton yesterday. "The road will be sixty miles long and will extend along the river to Detroit. It will be known as the Detroit & St. Clair River road and will enter the city by the belt line. I had the contract for building the road four years ago, but the company had no money and I did not care to build it with my own capital. There will be a great deal of railroad building next spring; but the roads will be small ones. The trunk lines are all built, and the coming roads will be branches. There is no chance for any more long roads through Michigan and it is the same all over the country. What is needed is not trunk lines, but feeders."

Last night about forty members of the new literary club met at Sweet's. A substantial menu was served in the ordinary, the tables having been especially prepared and decorated for the occasion. After dinner a constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was decided to name the new club The Hesperus. Membership fees were filed at $2. Dinners are to be given every two weeks, each member paying his share. Members may drink wine at the bi-weekly dinners if they wish, but treating is expressly forbidden. The annual meeting will be held two weeks from last night and permanent officers will be elected.

"Mort" Rathbone of Chicago was a guest at the Morton yesterday. Mr. Rathbone grew up in Grand Rapids, and was formerly chief clerk of the Morton. He is now manager of the Richelieu, one of Chicago's finest and most modern hotels.

THEY WON THE HEAT.

Issac M. Turner, attorney for George F. Richardson, returned home from Lansing yesterday with Mr. Richardson's certificate of election in his inside pocket. The democrats feared a mandamus or something else might cross the home stretch before Mr. Richardson should pass under the wire in the race he has been trotting for three months past. Consequently Mr. Turner took a flying trip and got his hands on the coveted certificate at the earliest possible moment. Messrs. Taggart and Goss, attorneys for Mr. Belknap, spent some hours consulting on the situation before they learned that Richardson had his certificate, although they expected that the matter would be rushed to completion.

After Mr. Turner's return Mr. Taggart was seen by a reporter for THE HERALD. He was not surprised at the news. Being asked as to what might be done about it, he said that he did not know, but would prefer that nothing be published at present. Mr. Belknap's managers had really formulated no plans. Asked as to whether the supreme court had any authority at this stage, he said it was a question which he couldn't answer now. He believed mistakes had been made in both the Kent and Ionia recounts, but that the Kent committee had been fair while the Ionia committee had been grossly unfair, especially in the matter of the twelve ballots concerning which the supreme court had issued an order to show cause. They had first thrown them out, then, on being ordered by the court to show cause why they did not count them, had claimed they were holding them under consideration. Meanwhile the supreme court adjourned and at the last the twelve ballots were thrown out. He cited other instances of alleged unfairness and claimed the Ionia committee had been very unjust.

6. Dwight Goss was seen and said nothing had yet been done, and he did not know what would be the next move.

I. M. Turner stood in front of the Morton last evening talking to Thomas Heffernan when he was asked about the matter. "Yes, sir," said he, "I delivered the certificate of election to Mr. Richardson today, and now his certificate is out of the state on its way to Washington. I would like to see the state court that could control a certificate that has gone beyond the confines of the state."

Weekly Health Report.

The weekly health report shows that thirty-two cases of contagious diseases were on record at the close of last week, twenty-four new cases have been reported, eight deaths and sixteen recoveries have been recorded. [illegible]

OUR ROLL OF HONOR.

The appended index contains the names of most of the prominent mercantile and manufacturing establishments of Grand Rapids, and is of itself a valuable directory for the guidance of the trade into whose hands it may come.

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Grand Rapids Furnace Co, col 1 15
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Grand Rapids Hand Screw Co, col 4 16
Grand Rapids Electric Carpet Renovating Works, col 7 15
Gunn Hardware company, col 6 19
Grand Rapids Cycle company, col 3 20
Grand Rapids Wheel Arrow company col 4 20
Gerber Sweeper company, col 5 20
Grand Rapids Brush Co, col 1 21
Grand Rapids Portable House Co, col 1 21
Grand Rapids Marble Co, col 2 21
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Hotel Warwick, col 3 11
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Munger's Laundry, col 6 23
Miller & Middleton, col 5 22
Miner & Miller, col 4 22
Morse's Department Stores, col 1 7
Michigan Barrel Co, col 2 21
Michigan Door Plate & Bell Co, col 4 21
Mack, John, col 4 19
Macauley Bros, col 1 15
Miller, Wm, col 1 15
Mich. Iron and Metal Co, col 3 15
Michigan Bark & Lumber Co, col 5 14
Miller, F C, col 5 14
McGraw Manufacturing Co, col 4 13
Michigan Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, col 6 13
Michigan Trust Co, col 6 11
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New York Shoe Store, col 7 22
National Brewing Co, col 6 21
Nelson, Matter & Co, col 1 14
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Order Work Furniture Co, col 6 13
Paine Bedding Co, col 3 13
People's Savings Bank, col 4 12
Pettitt, Wm H & Co, col 2 14
Putnam Candy Co, col 4 19
Putnam, G S & Co, col 5 19
Peterson, C. P. Coal company, col 7 20
Pierce, B T, col 6 22
Palmer Shirt Co, col 5 22
Perkins & Richmond, col 7 22
Ryan Rattan Chair Co, col 4 15
Royal Furniture Co, The, col 1 15
Rogers Bros, col 1 22
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Ranisville, F, col 4 21
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Reynolds, B. M. & Son, col 7 20
Rindge, Kalmbach & Co, col 7 19
Reeder, George H. & Co, col 7 19
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Sligh Furniture Co, col 1 14
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Scofield, Shurmer & Teague, col 5 21
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Studley & Barclay, col 4 21
Shinkman & Shickel, col 5 23
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Smith, Henry, col 6 22
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Real Estate Transfers.

John Ferguson to William Miller, e ½ lot 12, Prairie st Kent plat	6,000
D D Hughes to Cynthia C Hughes, undivided ½ lot 2 and e ½ lot 5, blk A, Postwick & Co's add	2,500
Abel T Pane to S Henry Lesser, lot 6, blk 9, Bostwick & Co's add	6,000
George F Lewis to Rosmer Ravold, lot 94, Ward Homestead add	6,000
Jennie A McEwen to Samuel Davis, lot 22, blk 4, Caulfield's sub	2,000
Henry Hamming to George Rosigts, lot 11, Elston's add	1,150
Guy Webber to Mrs J F Burgess, lot 43, blk 6, Ivanrest add	100
Solomon D Mosher to Chauncey E Koon, lot 18, sec 32, Kent City	450
Chauncey E Koon to William A Brown, lot 18, sec 32, Kent City	300
Ernest W Johnson to Elmer Allen and wife, lots 181 and 189, Rockford	425
Charles Smith to Henry W Bentes and	

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued since last publication, with the names, residences (when out of the city), and ages of the parties.

	Age.
Newton E. Hunter and Myrtle Genette Brunson	20—17
George A. Wilber, Ontario, and Mary McIntosh	28—20
W. H. Brooks, Hanley, Mich., and Lillian E. Butler, city	[illegible]