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CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The republican electors of the state of Michigan, and all citizens who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the republican party as declared in its platforms, are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of said party, to be held at Harmonie hall, corner of Champlain and Monroe streets, in the city of Detroit, on Washington, Feb. 22, 1893, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for justice of the supreme court and two regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 100 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (November, 1892), and one additional delegate for every fraction exceeding 50 in no, but each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolution of 1890 no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each congressional district are hereby asked to meet in caucus at 9 a. m. sharp, at Harmonie hall, to select candidates as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation: One vice president, one assistant secretary and one member each of the committee on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and "resolutions," and for the transaction of any other business properly coming before them.

In accordance with a resolution adopted June 15, 1892, the officers of each county convention are requested to forward to the secretary of the state central committee (No. 1 Newberry building, Detroit) by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention have been chosen, a certified list of such delegates and their respective post-office addresses, from their respective counties, as are entitled to seats in the convention.

WM. H. HAHN, Secretary. JAMES McMILLAN, Chairman.

The apportionment of delegates to which the various counties are entitled is on the basis of the total vote for governor November 8, 1892 (the last election), one for each 100 or fraction thereof of 50 or more, no county however being entitled to less than two delegates. Kent county, having a total vote of 18,311, is entitled to thirty-three delegates.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republicans of Kent county will assemble in convention at the Lincoln club rooms on Pearl street in the city of Grand Rapids, on Friday, February 17, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing fifty-three delegates to the state convention to be held in the city of Detroit on the 22d day of February, 1893, for the purpose of placing in nomination an associate justice of the supreme court and two regents of the university.

At the caucuses held to elect delegates to this convention delegates will also be elected to the judicial convention, to be hereafter called, to nominate two judges of the circuit court and one commissioner of schools. Each township and ward is entitled to three delegates.

GEORGE W. BUNNELL, Secretary.
L. M. SELLERS, Chairman.

CALL FOR CITY CAUCUSES.

The republicans of the city of Grand Rapids will hold caucuses in their respective wards on Wednesday, February 15, at 7:30 p. m., for electing delegates to the Kent county republican convention, to be held at the Lincoln club rooms on Friday, February 17, 1893, and for electing delegates for a judicial convention hereafter to be called. Each ward is entitled to three delegates to each convention. Each ward will hold a caucus as follows, unless changed by the ward committee, who are authorized to change time and place of meeting if necessary:

First Ward—
Second Ward—Greenley's livery barn.
Third Ward—Newton's store, corner Cherry and Packard streets.
Fourth Ward—Klienger's store, corner Kent street and Crescent avenue.
Fifth Ward—Pratt's hall, Plainfield avenue.
Sixth Ward, No. 37 West Leonard street.
Seventh Ward—
Eighth Ward—No. 26 West Bridge street.
Ninth Ward—Office of William Haynes, West Fulton street.
Tenth Ward—No. 561 Wealthy avenue.
Eleventh Ward—Houseman's hall, corner Madison avenue and Hall street.
Twelfth Ward—No. 522 South Division street, Harris store.

By order of the republican city committee.

GEORGE CLAYSBURG, Secretary. DWIGHT MOS, Chairman.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—For Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, local snows Monday night or Tuesday; southerly winds; warmer Monday, colder Tuesday.

BACK TO POWER.

Only sixteen days remain of republican rule in federal government. On March 4 the great machinery of government will pass into the hands of the democrats. The democracy will have complete and unquestioned authority in every branch of the public service, except the judicial. The change will be a momentous one, for it involves an entire reversal of the economic policy that has made this country chiefest among the nations of the earth.

Since the 4th day of March, 1861, the federal government has remained within the legislative control of the republican party without interruption. During that long tenure the country had advanced in all the material arts of peace and prosperity far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine patriot. All the progress of the century has reached its climax in the history of the past thirty-two years. All that is enduring and imperishable in the triumphs of peace are centered in these three decades of unexampled prosperity. The record of the republican party is the record of thrift, happiness, contentment and prosperity.

The party went into power through the portals of a civil war, unparalleled for its harvest of death and destruction. It waged that war to its close, inspired with the patriotism that was first rocked in the cradle of liberty under the oaks at Jackson. When the curtain was drawn upon the sanguinary field of strife the republican party restored the dismembered fragments of the union to the present indivisible and indestructible sisterhood of states. The American union is preserved one and inseparable now and forever.

There have been hours of darkness since then—hours when questions of finance and our foreign relations have trembled with uncertainty, but through the darkest of them the genius of republican statesmanship and wisdom has shone like a beacon light pointing the way to safety.

When the democrats went out in 1861, they left an impoverished and demoralized government; they return in 1893 to a government pregnant with the fullness of honor and credit among the nations of the earth; second to none in prosperity—first of all in enterprise, civilization and enlightenment.

DEATH OF DR. GREEN.

Dr. Norvin Green, who died in Louisville yesterday, was a good type of the successful American business man. Not a genius, yet he had unusual executive ability, as his administration of the affairs of the most gigantic corporation in America demonstrates. Under his management the Western Union Telegraph company has become the most perfectly equipped institution in the world. Like all extensive corporations, it has been roundly abused and its monopolistic tendencies severely denounced; but it is safe to say that no other concern has exercised a more expansive influence over the civilization and development of the country. Its wires are stretched in almost every city and town in the United States, and Portland in the east and Portland in the west have been brought into almost instant communication through the perfection of its service.

It was to the building up and perfection of this great institution that Dr. Green devoted the best years of his life. The success of the Western Union Telegraph company is a sufficient eulogy.

INGERSOLL'S TRIBUTE.

Colonel Ingersoll's tribute to Lincoln is a super-brilliant gem among the jewels of eulogy pronounced by masters of oratory on the immortal martyr. His clean cut panegyric is in strong contrast to the sentimental utterances of the pulpiteer. He praises the humanity of Lincoln. That which men speak of as soul, the spiritual essence of life, is pictured by the great agnostic as the loftiest virtue of simple manhood. Lincoln's gentleness, his modesty and his patriotism are idealized as human attributes, not as divine gifts.

Ingersoll's estimate of Lincoln's greatness is based on finite comprehension. He places him foremost in the galaxy of human benefactors; the special instrument of greatness by accidental selection. His inherent qualities of mind and heart conspired to round out the character that was needed in the greatest crisis known to men. That he was divinely favored is expressly rejected by Ingersoll. That providence interfered to free the bondsmen and save the union is repulsive to his understanding. To him Lincoln was human. He never rose above his humanity. In the gloomiest hours of defeat he suffered human misery; in guiding the delicate and intricate machinery of government he was inspired by human foresight and human sagacity; in the glad dawn of peace he exulted in human joy. Such is Ingersoll's gem.

By the world Lincoln is revered as more than human. His achievements are canonized as the achievements of a saint. In this estimate of him his great humanity has been obscured and Colonel Ingersoll's heroic and eloquent tribute to this great attribute of our illustrious dead will be both grateful and inspiring.

EX-GOVERNOR LUCE.

Ex-Governor Luce has announced that he will retire from the public platform after he finishes his present engagements for speaking in Illinois. Long continued service to his party in political campaigns and unparalleled activity as a speaker on farming and kindred subjects have overtaxed his vocal organs, his voice having failed him. He has decided that he has done his full measure of work in the broad domain of oratory and will retire to the quiet and comfort of his home at Coldwater.

Ex-Governor Luce has long held an enviable position among public speakers. His versatility and aptness in speech have always made him "at home" to every assembly of persons where oratory was one of the forms of instruction or entertainment. With a wonderful memory, polished by close observation and patient reflection, he has never been forced to decline to speak for lack of time to prepare. His fund of information is constantly open to the most severe largesses, and he never speaks without saying something pointed and pungent. He has not the grace and polish of delivery of the more eloquent speakers, but the sturdy vigor of his voice and the intensity of his convictions make him a peerless campaigner and delightful entertainer.

No man in Michigan has spoken so many times in advocacy and support of republican principles as he. He has stumped the state in every campaign since he first entered the field as a candidate for office. He has been unselfish in his endorsement of men when the success of the party was in view. A large measure of political reward has been meted to the grand old man, and the close of his political career is full with the memories of a long and useful service to his party.

His retirement will be a matter of regret to his admirers, who number the membership of his party in Michigan. He has been a loyal, uncompromising, stalwart republican all his life, and if in recent political history another was preferred above him, it was not because he has lost the love and veneration of his fellow partisans, but because the mutations of politics made it imperative to reward one of the grandest republicans in the state.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Henry Clews again discusses the silver question in his Weekly Financial Review. This subject has been so thoroughly debated that it may be said the theory is threadworn. The actual condition of affairs has pressed itself home upon the government and the future must extricate us from the difficulty we are now in. Mr. Clews says: "The current of the gold movement in Europe compels us to look these possibilities squarely in the face. The Austro-Hungarian loan of $25,000,000 for establishing gold payments is already virtually consummated, which means the immediate withdrawal of that amount of gold from other countries into a hoarded idle reserve. A bill has been introduced into the French legislature, which is expected to take early effect, authorizing the bank of France to increase its note issue by $100,000,000, the main object contemplated being to enable the bank to increase its stock of gold by exchanging its notes for it. Moreover, Germany will soon be in the market with a new loan for military purposes, whilst the long-deferred Russian loan is expected to be soon negotiated in Paris, with the effect of subjecting the continent to a drain of gold into Russia's war-chest. These operations, happening at a period when the silver agitation is disposing European bankers to augment their stocks of gold, are not to be lost sight of. Coming at a time when we have already been largely depleted of gold and when the treasury resources are lower than for many years past and when its gold reserve is thus exposed to overdrawal, the least that can be expected is that congress should strengthen the morale of our own finances by the repeal or suspension of the Sherman act. And it is to the last degree urgent that Wall street should see to it that no blame shall rest upon the financial metropolis for any failure of congress to adopt that course. Congressmen are not financiers; very few of them understand even the elements of economic principles. It is therefore due from the men of finance that they should plainly and emphatically exhibit to congress and the country the dangers of this situation, and that demonstration should be made through a great public meeting at an early day."

CLEVELAND'S inauguration will attract a very large number of democrats to Washington. The spectacular effects will be unusually brilliant, and many democrats are attracted by the announcement under the apprehension that a ballet will be seen in conjunction with the festivities.

MR. CARLISLE and Secretary Foster are agreed that emergencies in financial affairs must be met as they arise. The speculators in the money markets will be anticipated in any attempt to create a panic. This is cheering news to the men that work and earn their money.

MR. HOWELLS has been telling the public that at least three-fifths of all literature called classic is trash, and very often filthy trash. This is a shocking statement and nobody except Howells would make it; but unfortunately it is true.

ALL the preaching since Adam could not induce women to refrain from wearing hoopskirts if hoopskirts were in style. Railing against them won't accomplish anything. Man can only hope and fear.

EVERY act of the democrat party confirms the suspicion that its position on the silver question is even more hypocritically uncertain than its alleged sentiment toward the tariff.

GLADSTONE and Depew are said to eat substantially the same kind of things for breakfast. Both of them deliver two hour speeches at dinner. The resemblance ends there.

LENT is almost at hand, and the woman that intends to be ultra-fashionable must think of some inconsequential thing "to give up" during those forty days.

JOURNALISM in the university of Michigan is beginning to resemble the good old wild west article that Bill Nye immortalized.

FOR a man that is a member of three different political parties, Judge Gresham is winning wagon-loads of fame and offices.

IF Dave Hill really wishes to get even with Cleveland, why doesn't he use the comic valentine method?

BETWEEN American currency and American cattle regulations Canada is badly out of sorts.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

The Denison (Texas) Herald chronicles the arrival in that city of Isa-To-Ba, one of the most picturesque characters in the Chickasaw nation. His long silky hair, massive head and generally imposing appearance attract attention wherever he goes. He has been justice of the Chickasaw supreme court and national auditor. He is a full-blooded Indian, but is known to the whites as Jonah Brown.

Ex-Secretary William Maxwell Evarts, who celebrated his 75th birthday on Monday, has long looked several years older than his true age, owing to the fact that he was never physically strong and has always been a hard worker.

Emile Zola's aspiration to a seat among the immortals of the Academie Francaise are not hampered by a lack of ready money. He is very rich, and is said to have made over $400,000 from the sale of his novels alone.

An Iowa editor says that, while Lincoln's looks were the worst part of him, Cullom's slight resemblance to the war president is the Illinois senator's one redeeming feature.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's wife has presented him with a little daughter, on the eve of his departure for the north pole. The arctic explorer is very proud of his new possession.

Of those who served in the senate with Mr. Blaine seven remain today—Senators Allison, Cockrell, Dawes, Gordon, Mitchell, Morrill and Ransom.

Henry Villard's name, it is stated, was originally Hilgard, and he took his present one from an intimate friend of Lincoln.

Out of eighty-eight United States senators there are sixty-four lawyers, one preacher, one doctor and one journalist.

One of the commonest salutations in Hawaii is "Alo ha," which means "I love you."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The toilette is made of striped silk velvet, brown, on old rose foundation. The plastron is of cream Irish lace on silk muslin, and the braid is in gold and pink. The skirt has a long train and has seven breadths, which are so much gored that they make very small pleats at the waist. Each seam is trimmed with gold braid. The front is gored only a little at the top and the back parts are cut on both sides and arranged in four box pleats, with the gold braid between each. The skirt is lined with silk and has a double balayeuse of silk at the bottom and also one inside the overskirt. The belt is formed by a fold of velvet, which ends

in a large bow at the back. In the front it hooks under a rosette. The sleeves have close fitting silk lining, and end in a deep cuff.

I saw a stunning gown of the new corded goods. It showed black cords crossing closely a bright red ground. The skirt was plain, except for a band of black velvet around the foot, edged on both sides with black Persian lamb. The fullness made a short train. A belt pointed a little at the front and was of the velvet edged with fur like the skirt band. The high collar was finished with the fur. A wide panel of red silk turning back, from "low neck" line, was embroidered heavily in black and edged with the fur. On the shoulders were two great capes, each very full, the lower one coming to the elbow. Beneath the sleeves were loose, and of the cloth. Each cape was edged with the fur. A wide hat, the brim flared by a big velvet bow set next the hair in front, was worn, and underneath the gown, of course, a skin tight chamois bodice, else you would freeze.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. NOTES.

The year 1893 has been a wonderful year of progress for the Canadian W. C. T. U. The passing of the bill for scientific temperance instruction in two legislatures in the maritime provinces, and the appearance of a woman before the bar of the house to plead for this most important measure. The plebiscite in Manitoba, with which the W. C. T. U. had much to do. The woman's deputation to Premier Abbott at Ottawa, and his expression of sympathy with woman's enfranchisement. The passing of the bill in the Ontario house for the prohibition of narcotics to minors, in which the W. C. T. U. gave advice and assistance to the framing. The cordial reception given the Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church. British Columbia's solid work for temperance. All this with the steady, everyday, hand to hand fight will surely win.

The department of scientific temperance instruction in the National W. C. T. U., under the able supervision of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Massachusetts, continues its important work with never-ceasing vigilance. Legislation has been secured making the study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, in connection with the laws of hygiene and physiology, compulsory for all pupils in the public schools in thirty-six states and all the territories, including the district of Columbia, and in all military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools. Mississippi is the last state won for this education during the past twelve months. Hopes are entertained of securing the adoption of the law by three or four more states during the present year.

Mrs. Ann F. Greely, state superintendent of franchise for Maine, recently sent out twenty-five petitions for municipal suffrage, each accompanied by five suffrage leaflets. All these petitions have been placed in hands where they will be well circulated. Mrs. Greely thinks that to circulate suffrage leaflets with the W. C. T. U. literature is the best means of education, and during the past three years she has sent out more than 1,000 leaflets annually, at her own expense. She says: "The cause of equal rights has gained wonderfully during the past five years. The ballot is in the hands of women, is now recognized in this section of our state as the most potent weapon, and this is emphasized in every W. C. U. meeting."

Count Tolstoi, the Russian philanthropist, distinctly mentions drunkenness as one of three things which led to the recent famine. The other two things are improvidence and despair. The Russian correspondent of the New York Times and others who have investigated the famine districts bear testimony to the same facts. The terrible vodka, the Russian drink, was at the bottom of a large part of the misery.

The noonday meetings at Willard hall in the temple, Chicago, are well attended and full of interest. These meetings are in charge of Mrs. Daisy H. Carlock, secretary of the Chicago Central W. C. T. U., and a different leader is secured for each day. As the leading temperance workers of the nation pass through Chicago frequently there is no difficulty in procuring the best talent.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

In the report on the Homestead strike Congressman Oates declared that the tariff had nothing to do with the trouble there. Of course it hadn't. The democrats took advantage of the deplorable affair last summer to start a cry against the tariff that they knew was false.—Daily Telegraph.

The Ohio man who was arrested for stealing natural gas must have moved in from some other state. Every native-born Buckeye has a plentiful supply of natural gas, and would scorn to tap any other fellow's supply.—Detroit Free Press.

With all three branches of the federal government democratic the country will have a good dose of low tariff unless the party in power is too cowardly to carry out its much boasted policy.—Menominee Herald.

Mr. Holman's fortifications appropriations bills provides just about enough money for the proper social entertainment of a naval delegation from a foreign power.—Detroit Tribune.

Already the United States has a candidate for governor in Hawaii in case it is annexed. We may be short on islands but we are always long on candidates.—Jackson Patriot.

HIT AND MISS BREVITIES.

Mr. Cleveland tells the Herald that there is danger of a panic in Wall street if the Sherman silver law is not soon repealed. The Herald tells Mr. Cleveland that there is greater danger of a panic in the democratic party if the McKinley law is not soon repealed.—Chicago Herald.

Hitherto the Mexicans have preferred three card monte to any other form of gambling; but now they are to have a stock exchange, the first ever incorporated in that country. Old gamblers may find in it a new sensation.—New York World.

A typewriter trust has been formed in the east, but as it only includes the machines it cannot exert such a pressure as it might have done had it embraced the girls.—San Jose Mercury.

The Kansas populists, instead of jogging along "in the middle of the road" as they promised, seem to be jogging along in the midst of Democrat Martin.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator-elect Murphy may feel kindly disposed toward Mr. Cleveland, but at the same time he will have a snickersnee pocket in his toga.—Washington Post.

Why further discuss the name of the Greater New York? If the present state of things is to go on its only fitting name is—mud.—New York Recorder.

Senator Hill's post-mortem on a Virginia colleague warrants the opinion that Davy concedes his name is Dennis.—New York Recorder.

NICE OLD FOLKS.

Seventy-four and 71 were the respective ages of a recently married New Interest, W. Va., couple. It was the second marriage venture of both bride and groom.

A Georgia negro woman over 70 years of age has just commenced going to school. She is at least setting a good example for some of her white neighbors.

Henry Morgan of China Grove township, N. C., is 75 years old, and he makes the proud boast that he has never needed the services of a physician.

A resident of Ash Champ, Ky., is 87 years old, has fifteen children and eighty-five grandchildren, two of whom are of the fourth generation.

Asahel Thornburg of Randolph county, Ind., who died a few days ago, lacked less than two months of being a centenarian.

Hugh Monroe, who died in a remote section of Northern Montana last month, it is said reached the great age of 108 years.

James Cullom of Texas, who is 97 years, recently ran two middle-aged men a foot race for the drinks and cigars.

"Aunt Jennie" Cameron, aged 112 years, it is said, died at Roxboro, N. C., last week.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

Teacher—Do you know what a State is?

Little Girl—Yes'm. Our house is in one.

Teacher—Yes.

Little Girl—That's 'cause mamma is away on a visit, and the new girl does not know where to put things.—Street & Smith's Good News.

"You were gone a good while," said the invalid to her husband, who had been to the drug store; "it must have taken the clerk a good while to put up the prescription?"

"I don't know; I think he must have spent a good deal of the time putting up the price."—Washington Star.

A clock has been invented which tells time in hundredth parts of seconds; it will be useful in determining the exact length of time it takes for a girl to "make up her mind" when she receives an offer of marriage which she has been expecting for about six months.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gushley—Would you think of me if I were 10,000 miles away? His Fiance (from Boston)—As the maximum diameter of the earth is only 8,000 miles, Clarence, your proposition is an impossible one.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

London Genius—Yes, feel tremendously fagged—brain work, you know. Simple Scottish Maiden—I see. You're giving it a rest tonight.—Judge.

"Is this man crazy?"

"I didn't say that, did I? I said he was a theosophist."—Buffalo Express.

Very.

"What business yer in now, Jimmy?" Jimmy—Stationery.—Truth.

A Surprised Man.

A Lewiston laundry clerk carried terror to the heart of one customer the other day—a big man to whom he sent a small man's linen. When the customer tried to get into that linen he thought that he had swelled up and sent for a doctor. It gave him a good scare, but, Lord, how he talked when he came back with it for his own!—Bangor Commercial.

Look Out!

"Say, dad!"
"Well?"
"Ma says you are to bring that worm to her instead of gadding over to that brown hen with it, and she says if you don't she'll teach you how the term 'henpecked' originated."—Life.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

There are traveling men and traveling men. Some of them are "on it" and others are on the outside. There is a large aggregation of them that haunt the Morton house, especially Sundays. They gather themselves in from the country hotels, where they have been occupying rooms whose furniture consists of a bed and a crack in the ceiling. They loaf about the Morton in luxurious ease and swap lies about the corking big orders they have taken during the week. As nobody is expected to believe any of the statements, the boys have very pleasant symposiums.

Sometimes they vary the seances by relating funny experiences that happen on the road. The imagination is unhampered in these efforts, and the field is much broader. A fat New York drummer, who has read the Decameron and can translate French, has secured an enviable reputation as an original story teller.

Among the boys that are most welcome in the Morton is Charlie Bennett of Detroit. He travels for John Yates & Co., fashionable tailors, and changes his clothes before and after each meal, in order to keep up the reputation of the firm. He is a suave, handsome sort of a fellow, and has a "pull" with Syd Steele, that usually gets him a front room on the first floor.

Bob Brown is another swell dresser. He travels for a Westfield cigar house, and is the Ward McAllister of the road. He is a connoisseur of pretty girls and good cigars.

Berny Cramer sells varnishes and wears a silk tile when on dress parade. When he isn't working he is telling somebody the latest story. One day a reporter in a western town attempted to interview Berny on the condition of the varnish trade. Berny blushed and bought the reporter two cigars and a bottle of apollinaris. Then he said softly, "It's like this, old man. See? If you interview me my customers here in town—I've got about a dozen of 'em—they'll read it and say, 'Cramer's head's swelled.' See?" The reporter saw, and wrote up Berny's apology. Cramer is still on trail of the man, and swears he'll have his blood.

Thomas A. Evans of New York is familiarly known as "Hustling Tom." He sells tea and wears a Japanese nightrobe.

A. Lineaweaver is known every where as "the millionaire hat manufacturer of Chicago." He wears a silk hat and an iron gray mustache. Politicians frequently mistake him for Representative At. S. White, but Lineaweaver has documents to prove that no member of his family ever served a term in a state legislature. Yesterday morning he created a sensation by appearing in a "fried egg derby" that was the property of Dud Watson of Coopersville. The hat has since been presented to Charlie Reed and will be used by him in his serpentine dance.

M. L. Dyer registers from Chicago and sells neckties. He appears in a new scarf every half hour and has furnished the essentials for seven crazy quilts. He presented Will Wood with the famous A cot tie that has been the talk of the roving fraternity. The tie contains twenty-two shades and colors and will match any colored waistcoat. The figure work consists of scrolls, horseshoes, lattice work, snakes, dices, imps, trailing arbutus, grasses and tea roses. Mr. Wood wears the tie during the morning watch.

William Grant of New York looks for all the world like an English duke. He always grabs Arthur Grant by both hands and says: "We people that belong to the Grant family are as rich as they ever get. Don't go above the second floor," and he doesn't.

Steve Bridges sells jewelry and wears double breasted clothes. His trousers are creased fore and aft, and his patent leather shoes shine like black diamonds.

Jim Fell has two trades; one of them is playing billiards. When he is not selling goods he is manipulating the cue. He plays the best game of any travelling man that comes to Grand Rapids, and only two men in the city can stay with him in a cushion carrom game.

"Most of the hair used in hair mattresses comes from South America," said L. K. Stansbury of Philadelphia in Sweet's last night. "Horse hair is the principal substance. The manes and tails of the South American horses are sheared at certain seasons of the year and the product shipped to America and England. Sometimes the cattle are sheared too. The longer hairs are separated out and woven into hair cloth. The process is essentially the same as making woolen goods, except each hair goes through a little machine that rejects all those above or below a certain diameter. The hair that is not made into cloth is woven into great ropes for mattresses. The ropes are left for several weeks and the curl in the hair becomes permanent. In the cheaper grades of hair mattresses hog hair is used. The hair is woven into the rope, together with horse hair and cattle hair. The process is not a difficult one, and the industry is assuming great proportions. There are hundreds of persons who will not sleep on anything but a hair mattress."

J. Boyd Pantlind of the Morton house is confined to his residence by a severe attack of tonsilitis. Mr. and Mrs. Pantlind expected to start for the Hot Springs Tuesday, but the trip will have to be postponed until Mr. Pantlind recovers.

Florida has to take her orange money to buy herself an overcoat this year.—Florida Times-Union.

ON FEBRUARY 13TH, 1728, Rev. Cotton Mather, the first American to receive the degree of D. D., died in Boston.

He is particularly remembered for the absurdity of his views on the subject of witchcraft, and his eagerness to have the punishment of death inflicted upon all against whom it was possible to invent evidence of guilt of this imaginary offense in Salem in 1692.

THIS OLD PHILOSOPHER

Is seeking to find a defect in

The Backus Heaters!

He can't find one. You cannot, nor can any one, try as hard as you may.

A REVOLUTION IN HEATING!

THE BACKUS STEAM RADIATOR and HEATER!

They utilize every unit of heat in the fuel. There is no waste, no odor, no smoke, no flues nor chimneys.

The Backus Heater is a miniature steam plant, combining in one piece a highly ornamental steam radiator in the form of a mantelpiece or tiling to fit into an ordinary mantel and open fireplace, with logs. The upper log contains sufficient water when vaporized to fill the radiating surface surrounding it. The lower log is a peculiarly constructed burner, in which gas is consumed, making perfect combustion.

ECONOMICAL!

They will cost no more to run than a coal burning apparatus, and therefore when it is taken into consideration that there is no waste of fuel, no ashes to carry away, no dust or dirt to fill your rooms, and that at all times you have perfect control of the heat, the desirability of the Backus as heating medium is clearly seen.

The Backus Heaters are artistic and ornamental in appearance, healthful, efficient, safe, easy of operation. In a word, a combination of the advantages of all other methods with none of their defects.

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