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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—For Lower Michigan: Fair; northwesterly winds.

LOETTGERT'S ADDRESS.

President Loettgert's address to the members of the police and fire board is largely confined to matters of immediate interest to the public and is, therefore, printed in full. He pays a neat tribute to his predecessor, whose continued illness has detained him from the meetings of the board for nearly a year.

In reviewing the work and needs of the police department he bestows merited praise on its state of efficiency and recommends that its utility be increased by the locating of sub-stations in the north and south extremities of the city. This recommendation is based on the enlargement of these rapidly congesting sections and seems to be entitled to favorable consideration.

President Loettgert cautions the public from making unnecessary requisitions for the city ambulance, stating his reasons for doing so with clearness. The ambulance is intended to meet the emergencies of accidents and not to be a hospital van. Cases will arise when its use may be imperative, but they should be received with some degree of doubt.

He finds the fire department superbly officered and disciplined. It is equal to any probable demand, but he sagaciously points out the wisdom of purchasing one or two additional sites for future engine houses while property is at a comparatively low price in the market.

His committee assignments are admirable. The elements of mischievousness are relegated to the routine data of the departments. This will insure a total absence of the bickerings and jealousies which have disgraced the department in the past. The committee on men and discipline is an improvement so marked that the change will not escape general notice. President Loettgert is at the head of the finest police and fire departments in the world and he will prove equal to the task of maintaining their reputation.

BUSINESS ONLY.

In spite of the fierce determination of the democrats to postpone final adjournment of the legislature the republicans will clear the calendars of important legislation in time to wind up business May 29.

If the democrats shall show an unwillingness to expedite business the republican majority is great enough to assert itself to break down any and every combination in opposition to the regular dispatch of business. The practice of obstructing legislation by filibustering motions may be broken by immediate and severe repressive tactics. The minority has rights, but one of them is not to defeat the will of the majority.

Under the leadership of Mr. Bishop the house will be able to grapple with all knotty political questions and by shrewd management overwhelm and confuse the minority led by Mr. Barkworth. Up to date Mr. Barkworth has had things, with one or two exceptions, pretty much his own way. It is now time to bridle him, and Mr. Bishop will do so if he can rely upon the support of his colleagues.

With Barkworth subdued in the house and Burt sidetracked in the senate the legislature will be in a position to legislate. All matters of a political nature, all empty resolutions and other accumulative nonsense should be permanently shelved. The remaining time if devoted to general and important special legislation will be amply sufficient in which to dispose of every bill entitled to consideration.

GEARY'S ACT

Pending a decision in the Chinese cases now before the United States supreme court, the operation of the Geary Chinese exclusion act will be suspended. Yesterday was the last day in which the Chinamen were authorized to take out certificates. While there has been a perfunctory compliance with the law by a few, the great majority have elected to await the decision of the supreme court, and the government has therefore instructed the revenue officials to forego prosecutions.

In addition to this concession the government has also vacated the order requiring photographs to be affixed to the official certificates. The reason for this may be found in the obvious conclusion that the possession of a certificate is prima facie evidence of the holder's right thereto and no identification of his features would strengthen the same.

The enforcement of the Geary act, if it shall be held to be constitutional, will be attended by many serious difficulties, not the least of which will be in dispossessing Chinamen who have acquired property rights and whose deportation shall be ordered.

The chief fault in the measure is its retroactive character. It imposes extraordinary restrictions on persons who have entered and resided in this country under existing laws. To change these laws so as to make residence conditional on the performance of acts not required at the time of entry may be held to be of doubtful expediency.

Chinamen are undesirable residents. Their presence in this country is hateful to the people of the Pacific coast. The balance of the country shares in this prejudice, and is willing to acquiesce in almost any legislation that will check their multiplication. Nevertheless, Chinamen should not be discriminated against so harshly unless the same law be directed against all other undesirable immigrants.

PRISON MISMANAGEMENT.

When the scandalous mismanagement of Jackson prison was so completely exposed by the escape of Latimer there was a loud demand made for an investigation. THE HERALD was alone among the newspapers of the state to declare that no investigation was necessary. All the others hastily united in the cry for a legislative inquiry.

After the excitement incident to Latimer's escape had subsided the more conservative newspapers saw that the position taken originally by THE HERALD is the correct one. Governor Rich took the same view of the matter and as a result the state will be saved from the heavy expense of a legislative investigation.

All the circumstantial and direct proof of maladministration in prison management was made public by the confessions of the several officers. A legislative inquiry would have developed only a few additional facts of minor importance. It would not have fixed the blame with greater certainty. All that such an investigation would profit would be to gather up the frayed ends of the scandal at a cost out of proportion to the value of the information.

One can have little patience with the charge that the investigation is stifled for political reasons. The facts are as well known to the public as they would be if reiterated by a committee of the legislature. The fact is, no investigation is needful to convince the people that the prison was loosely, inefficiently and unlawfully managed. If any effort shall be made to probe for the causes of such mismanagement it must be located in the courts.

PRUDES and squeamish old maids will have a terrible time in avoiding the art display at the world's fair. Pure-minded persons of both sexes will not be shocked by the magnificent specimens which adorn the buildings and Court of Honor for they typify the splendid beauty of the human form in its perfect development. Perhaps no other department of the fair will prove one-half so valuable as a moral tonic to the sickliest modesty which blushes at the sight of a human leg and faints at the mention of social depravity. The nude in art is objectionable only to the hypocrites who pretend a purity they have not.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER'S reply to Secretary Gresham's telegram suggesting that care be taken to prevent anti-Chinese demonstrations in Oregon is characteristic of the vain-glorious old reprobate. Pennoyer is a political accident—one of those men whose popularity is based on vagaries and enthusiastic ignorance of the common decencies of life. Any man but he would have accepted the suggestion as an official compliment. But like all accidental beneficiaries of politics, he used it as a text on which to display his picturesque asininity.

IF this increase in judges and multiplication of courts is permitted to continue, the legal machinery of the state will become so complicated that litigation will be rendered more expensive and uncertain than it is even now. The remedy lies in simplifying methods of administering justice, not in rendering them more complex.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GIDDINGS declares that something must be done to relieve the legislature of its load of municipal legislation. Nobody will question this, and the sooner some method is devised by which cities and villages can attend to their own private business the more efficient will be the state legislatures.

JUDGE MONEE was bidden a fitting farewell by his brother Elks last evening. The affair was delightfully plain and informal, and the distinguished jurist must be convinced that he fills a large niche in the affections of his Grand Rapids friends.

IF the Grand Rapids election inspectors' trial shall result in fixing the status of the inmates of the Soldiers' home it will not have been brought in vain even if the accused are acquitted.

THOMAS C. PLATT has not received many congratulations for the scoring he gave John Sherman, but it seems to have relieved Mr. Platt's mind, and perhaps that is all he wanted.

THIRTEEN has again been proved an unlucky number. Mr. Maxwell beheaded that number of republican postmasters yesterday.

IF President Palmer were to take his meals in the world's fair restaurants he would return to Michigan a bankrupt publisher.

NOW everything at the Jackson Park show is undusted. The extortion exhibit is in a highly finished state of beauty.

IS rare movement for the consolidation of the baptist churches for the purpose of creating a water trust?

ROBBED AT THE FAIR

A Chicago Mail Reporter Relates His Experience

IN THE FAIR RESTAURANTS

It Cost Him Nearly Seven Dollars for One Day's Meals--The Extortion is Something Awful.

A reporter for The Mail went to the world's fair yesterday and, unfortunately for his pocketbook, carried his appetite with him.

It was not a ravenous appetite—it would have been better had it been, as then he would have eaten anything without regard to quality and cooking—but the plain, ordinary appetite of a man accustomed to eating two moderate meals a day, with a light lunch thrown in at noon. When he came away in the evening he still carried that appetite with him, for, though he had contributed a number of dollars to the concessionaires who run the alleged restaurants, it was still unsatisfied, so poor was the food sold at exorbitant prices and so wretched the cooking.

A Moderate Breakfast.

The reporter went down without his breakfast—the result of oversleeping—and so, early in the day, he sought the restaurant in the electricity building, which is run by the Wellington Catering company, which has the concession for all the buildings. He thought that some roast beef, boiled potatoes, sliced tomatoes and a cup of coffee would make a modest breakfast, such as befitted his appetite and his pocketbook, and so ordered it. It came, and with it the following check, which he was requested to pay at the desk:

Roast beef	$ .75
Potatoes	.10
Tomatoes	.20
Coffee	.10
Total	$1.15

When he saw the check he wished he had ordered chicken fricassee instead of roast beef, as the bill of fare only noted 50 cents as the charge for it, and after he had tasted the roast beef he was certain of it. The beef was so tough it was almost uneatable; it was cold, as was the single soggy potato for which 10 cents was charged, the tomatoes were few, and the coffee was of the kind which uptown firms find great profit in retailing at 5 cents a cup. Altogether it was such a breakfast as the common kind of restaurants serve for 25 cents, and not as good as that. The price was first-class, but that was all about it that was.

Hope for the Future.

But while the reporter was still regretting that overlooked fricassee a friend, who had seated himself at the same table, ordered some. Then, when it came, the reporter changed his mind again, as it consisted of a few chicken bones and a soggy dumpling, and the friend, sending it back, got in return some ribs of beef and warmed potatoes, which were absolutely uneatable, and he left them untasted. His check, however, was big enough to persuade him that he had had a first-class meal.

The reporter, however, consoled himself with the thought that there were other restaurants than the Wellington company's, and he was not going to starve so long as there was any money left in his pocket.

Eats a Lunch.

So at noon he started over to the Casino for a lunch, and he got it. It was a plain one, but the story told by the check was as follows:

Fillet of beef	$ .75
Potatoes	.15
Asparagus	.50
Bottle of beer	.25
Total	$1.65

The asparagus was ordered in that spirit of blind thoughtlessness which leads a man to leap before he looks. A closer investigation of the prices in the bill of fare would probably have restrained such recklessness. But still the reporter could hardly be blamed, as asparagus is now in season and he is accustomed to eat it on the west side at the uniform price of 10 cents a portion.

The food here was a trifle better than that at the Wellington restaurant. That is to say, it was eatable; but that was about all that could be said in its favor, while the beer was ordinary budweiser, the commercial price of which is 15 cents a bottle. The same grade of food at the same class of restaurants uptown would cost about as follows:

Fillet of beef	$ .25
Asparagus	.10
Beer	.15
Total	$ .50

It would also be far better served and, in the cheapest of restaurants, certainly as well cooked.

So far, as the reporter's experience had been rather discouraging, but he thought of the French restaurant kept by one "M. Peters of Paris," and he resolved to take his dinner there and see if it were not possible to have one good meal, even if a shortage of the gold reserve was the result.

Treated a Friend.

In the meantime he picked up an acquaintance, who suggested that they go to the White Horse inn after some real old English ale. So they went. There were no price cards here of any kind; you simply order what you wanted blindly, and the reporter, thinking he knew what he was about, told the waiter to bring two pint bottles of ale. When it came he threw down a silver dollar, which the waiter calmly picked up and walked off with, never to return, much as a bartender in campaign times puts whatever money the candidate may throw down in the drawer without returning any change. The thing was done so coolly that the reporter did not catch his breath in time to protest, but while he was drinking his 50 cents a pint ale a customer at another table made things noisy by making a vigorous objection to being forced to pay 25 cents for a cut of very commonplace pie, and another one raised equally stormy objections to being taxed 80 cents for a plate of cold roast beef. The fact is, at White Horse inn matters are taken in such a Pickwickian sense that there is no regular price for anything, but the waiters charge whatever they think the customers will stand, and their ideas of American generosity seem to be considerably inflated. It may be that a $10 bill would have met the same fate which the silver piece encountered; at any rate the reporter did not care to take the risk of the experiment.

Thus Looked-For Dinner.

But the French restaurant and the eagerly anticipated dinner there yet remained, and so, later in the afternoon, the reporter went there. He expected to find a handsome dining room, but instead he entered a barn so cold that he was forced to imitate the other guests and keep on his overcoat and hat. The tables were the commonest deal affair, the cloths dirty, the chairs of the cheapest, the table service tawdry and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The appearance of the room was exactly similar to those places which used to exist in basements and old tenements in Chicago and "give a piece of pie with every 15-cent meal."

But a look at the bill of fare told him that he had really struck a first-class restaurant, even if appearances were against it. The prices were higher than those of the Richelieu of Chicago, or Delmonico's in New York, even if the surroundings were not so palatial.

The reporter had thought of a small bottle of wine as a fitting accessory to a dinner in a Parisian restaurant, but when he looked at Rhine wine at $8 a bottle and champagne at $5 he gave up that idea and made up his mind that beer was good enough for him. Finally he ordered a modest dinner, which cost him as follows:

Fish	$1.00
Roast mutton	.75
Potatoes	.25
Bread and butter	.15
Salad	.50
Coffee	.15
Beer	.25
Total	$3.05

This would not have been so bad had the dinner even been fit to eat, but it was not. The food was of no better quality than is furnished in the cheapest restaurants and the cooking was in no way superior. The surroundings were, as said, in every way uncomfortable and there was absolutely no service at all, the dishes, which were not even garnished, being thrown on the table in the same way that customers are served at a cheap lunch house during the noon rush.

Regrets of the Waiters.

"It is too bad," said the waiter when the reporter spoke of the meal he had had "People are so dissatisfied they have not the generosity to give any remembrance to the waiter," and the poor fellow who had come to Chicago with golden dreams of coming tips spoke with unaffected sorrow.

Then it was that the reporter sized up the cost of one day's living at the world's fair grounds.

Breakfast	$1.15
Lunch	1.65
Dinner	3.05
Bottle of ale	1.00
Total	$6.85

It was more than he could stand as a steady thing and in the future he will carry a lunch in his pocket and eat his other meals outside the grounds.

The truth is that one cannot get the simplest kind of a meal on the grounds short of a dollar, and there is no provision at all for people who want to purchase a sandwich and a cup of coffee. This, while hard on visitors whose pocketbooks are not overcrowded, might be endured by the more fortunate were the food thus highly charged for sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and well cooked. But the fact is, it is not. There are restaurants in Chicago where meals are served for 15 cents, and 25 cents is looked on as an extravagant check, where better food is furnished and where the cooking is superior. The service in all the fair restaurants also is bad, and, in truth, they much resemble the city resorts which are known by their humble frequenters as "beaneries" and "dead falls." The only first-class thing about them is the prices, and they are certainly high enough."—Chicago Mail.

Confirmatory of the truth of this report is an incident that occurred last Monday in which a reporter for THE HERALD figured. Being weary and footsore he repaired to the Casino and called for a cup of coffee.

It was delivered and the reporter sipped it under the impression that it would cost him at least 25 cents.

Presently the waiter returned and laid a 50-cent check on the table.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the reporter, "this is worse than robbery. The idea of charging a man 50 cents for a cup of coffee is simply outrageous!"

"Can't help it, sir; that's the price for a beefsteak and coffee and we do not separate the items. You might have had the beefsteak had you ordered it."

THEATRICAL TOPICS.

If anybody was disappointed in "The Country Circus" as produced in The Powers' last evening, it was because he expected to see more than his money's worth. Viewed as a dramatic production it is without claim to distinction, although the quaint wit of the down-east Yankee finds expression in a sort of prologue to the parade and circus proper which may be said to be relishable. The center of interest is in the parade which is certainly a realistic reproduction in miniature of the actual trappings and panoply of the old-fashioned circus turnout. The parade includes the gorgeous vans, the brilliantly uniformed bands, the gaily caparisoned horses, the liveried footmen and bespangled performers, the golden chariots, the statue caravels and the open cages of wild animals, the whole terminating in a full-grown elephant carrying a howdah in which the $10,000 beauty is seated. It is a clever reproduction, the minutest details being attended to with remarkable fidelity. The procession is a mile long and it requires fully fifteen minutes to move it across the stage before the delighted audience. The performance concludes with an arenic exhibition equal in every respect to the tented sort. The audience enjoys all the better features of the circus without having to submit to any of its disagreeableness. "The Country Circus" will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

The subscription list for seats at the Boston Symphony orchestra concert will close next Tuesday. Those desirous of getting in on the ground floor for seats may leave their names with F. M. Davis at the Grand Rapids National bank, at the Post and Campbell studios or at any of the music stores. On Wednesday the regular sale will open at the box office.

"The Vendetta" will be presented in The Grand next week. The piece is by the popular playwright, D. K. Higgins, and is conceded to be his best work. There is not a dull moment from rise to fall of the curtain.

Manager Smith's attraction for the coming week is billed as a first-class one. A large number of specialty stars have been engaged for the week.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

We have had one month of Cleveland's reform administration. In the meantime the public debt has increased $3,700,000, the cash balance in the treasury reduced below $24,700,000, including fractional and minor coin and deposits in national banks a gold reserve of only about $67,000,000 and trusts piling up.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Is it possible that the Columbian year recalls to the Indians of this country what the discovery celebrated took away from them, and are therefore in a mood to make trouble for the purpose of venting their feelings?—Detroit Free Press.

An extensive exhibit of barbed wire above the world's fair fence may be found necessary in order to secure an adequate representation at the box office.—Detroit Tribune.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

Grand Rapids Township Inspectors on the Stand

EXPLAINING ELECTION ACTS

In Their Refusal to Allow the Veterans to Vote--Points of Law Were Argued Yesterday.

The prosecution swore but one witness yesterday in the trial of the inspectors of election of precinct No. 1 of Grand Rapids township and then rested. In opening for the defense I. M. Turner said there was a general dissatisfaction because of the veterans' vote, and that feeling was not confined to any one political party. He believed the inspectors had acted honestly and in a manner calculated to promote the best interests of the township. The inspectors had consulted Mayor Uhl, who advised them that the veterans were not legal voters in that precinct. Judge Stace had also advised them to the same effect, so they certainly thought they were doing right.

The first witness was Louis Goudzwaard, one of the respondents. He admitted all that was charged about rejecting the votes, but said he did it in good faith, having consulted George W. Thompson before acting in the matter. Prosecuting Attorney Wolcott tried to show that all the attorneys consulted were democrats, but an objection was made, and the evidence was ruled out. Witness swore that C. Sumner Burroughs was a challenger and had a list of names of inmates who were to be challenged, but the court ruled out any evidence as to the political faith of those persons challenged. Court adjourned for noon.

Major Long swore that he is adjutant of the Soldiers' home. He had charge of applications. He produced the application of John Wood, made last October. The paper was offered in evidence. Major Long had known John Wood since he was admitted last fall. The rules and regulations of the home were offered, so far as they referred to admission of persons to the home and their discharge. Objection was made to the introduction of the rules, but it was overruled. Witness said Wood had employment in the home when first admitted, but had not been employed since October that he knew of.

Defendants Testify.

Herbert Perkins was the next witness. He was a resident of precinct No. 1 of Grand Rapids township and was chairman of the board of inspectors. He remembered that John Wood offered to vote about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He testified that Wood did not make a demand upon any of the inspectors to accept either of the five statutory oaths. Witness did not receive his oath because he did not deem him an elector. He was advised previously by George W. Thompson and other attorneys that his course was correct. The same questions were put to all inmates of the home and none were allowed to vote. He made no attempt whatever to discover the politics of the veterans. There were 351 voters resident in the township and 602 names were registered from the home.

Cross-examined he said that he had the constitution there before him, stating the requirements as to gain and loss of residence. He proposed to disregard the provisions of the law regarding administering of oaths in those cases, having been advised that the applicants were not electors. He testified that the man did not ask to swear in his vote and that he did not believe any of the statutory votes applicable to the case. Mr. Wolcott had said that the man should be allowed to swear in his vote, but he did not comply with Mr. Wolcott's construction of it.

Fred J. Taylor, the other inspector, swore to the same state of facts regarding the challenging and debarring of Wood's vote. Asked whether he attempted to harmonize the constitutional provisions and the law governing the elections, he said he did not understand the question. Chairman Perkins, he said, had asked Wood if he would swear it in, and the constitutional oath was administered. Couldn't remember which oath Mr. Wolcott advised administered when he arrived there, which he thought was just after Wood's vote had been refused.

After a recess the points of law were argued to the court and requests to charge the jury submitted. The prosecution held mainly that if the veterans had no right to vote in the precinct in which the home is located, they certainly had no right to vote in the precincts where they formerly lived, as they could not comply with the law's requirements as to residence in the latter case. The defense cited the New York case as precisely similar to the one at bar with the New York and Michigan constitutions very similar. Arguments to the jury will be made this morning.

HIT AND MISS BRIEFS.

If President Dole of Hawaii is laboring under the impression that the people of this country are in a stew over the question of annexation he is making a great mistake. The attempt to work up sentiment here was a failure, and the majority of Americans care not whether the islands "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." This is hard on the emotional editors who have been trying to hoodwink them, but it is a fact nevertheless.—Chicago Journal.

The American people have different shades of political belief and certain local characteristics, but when the test comes they show the spirit of true fraternity, and, north and south, east and west, stand by each other with hopeful and brotherly sympathy. We have only one civilization, and the lights and shadows of diversity playing over it are elements of strength rather than of weakness.—Atlanta Constitution.

New York keeps up its silly and spiteful flings at Chicago. They do not hurt Chicago particularly, nor do they throw any new light upon New York's jealousy and meanness, but they suggest a melancholy dearth of resource in the great metropolitan publication offices, and they also weary the long suffering public mind.—Washington Post.

The amazing growth of the civil service list has far outstripped the rate of increase in population, and if the rate of proportional increase is maintained for fifty years more perhaps we shall all be in the public service with nothing to do and big pay.—Dallas News.

Carter Harrison's statement that he will not consider nationality in making appointments as mayor of Chicago is construed as a possible suggestion that a few Americans will be permitted to hold office in the world's fair city.—Springfield Register.

HOTEL CHATS.

"I've found the champion all 'round liar of the western hemisphere," said C. K. Livingston of Cleveland in The Morton yesterday. "He lives in Baldwin, Michigan, and wears blue overalls and red whiskers. I unearthed him Tuesday afternoon, and shall make arrangements to exhibit him at the world's fair. He's a prize winner, and can outprevaricate anything I ever saw between Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon. I was waiting at the C. & W. M. depot for a train, and he confided to me some statements about trout fishing in the Pere Marquette. He look like a man of truth, but in reality he was a 24-karat liar and and gilded at that. Among other tales of fancy that he told, was a story about a Cincinnati man who captured a trout weighing five pounds and thirteen ounces after it was dressed. Caught it with a grasshopper, too, after losing his fly. This Baldwin son of Belial claimed he helped the man land the fish, and it measured a little over sixteen inches in length. This was bad enough, but the graceless descendant of Ananias declared that the fish had two hooks in his stomach, having at some time swallowed them and bitten the line off. I bought him three drinks. It was the least I could do to show my appreciation of his imagination."

"The legislature will be ready to adjourn May 29," said Lieutenant Governor J. Wight Giddings in The Morton last night. "There is a great deal of private legislation that will have to be thrown over; but all the more important measures will be acted upon. The time is coming when a law must be passed to permit cities and villages to incorporate themselves according to some specified regulations. They can be divided into three classes and incorporate under one of them. Some measure of this kind has become an absolute necessity. It is impossible for a state legislature to pass upon all the municipal legislation brought before it. These are all matters in which the state at large has no possible interest. The state of Michigan does not care whether or not the city of Grand Rapids bonds itself to improve the river. Yet the legislature is obliged to pass upon it. All this is useless, so far as it affects the state as a whole, and these powers should be delegated to the cities themselves. There is another thing in favor of this. It will prevent any partisan municipal legislation. If there be a republican majority in the legislature and a few of the republicans of a city wish a bill passed, which the majority of the citizens do not favor, it would be impossible to lobby it through. I am using this only as an illustration. Republican legislators do not do that kind of business. But something must be done to relieve the legislature of its municipal legislation."

Perry F. Powers of Cadillac, editor of the News and Express, and a member of the state board of education, is a guest in The Morton. "What's new in Cadillac?" asked a reporter for THE HERALD last night. "Two babies" responded Mr. Powers promptly. "One last night and one the night before. Both doing well, and we're thinking of taking a new census of the city." Mr. Powers will attend the meeting of the National League of Republican clubs to be held in Louisville next week. He says about twenty of the energetic young republicans of the state will attend.

"J. B. McMahon will make an excellent judge in every respect," said Judge J. Byron Judkins of Reed City in the New Livingston. Mr. McMahon will succeed Judge Judkins on the bench of the nineteenth circuit January 1. "I am more than glad to see him elected, not from a partisan point of view, but because I believe him to be fitted for the place and probably the best man that the district could have elected."

Among yesterday's arrivals in the New Livingston was Dr. C. H. Whit of Reed City and Ed K. Bailey of Ionia, one of the proprietors of the Bailey house.

Frederick Goll of New York is a guest in Sweet's. Hereafter Mr. Goll will have entire charge of the Phœnix Furniture company's New York agency.

Ten of the members of the "Country Circus" company are registered in Sweet's.

The Hon. H. H. Noble of Elk Lapids dined in The Morton yesterday.

MORTON—A. C. Krugman, Battle Creek; C. B. Jones, Sand Lake; H. N. Noble, Elk Rapids; W. J. Lance, Cedar Creek; George K. Root, Detroit; Ed K. Bailey, Ionia.

SWEET'S—A. Brady, Big Rapids; G. M. Evans, Detroit; W. H. Speier, Detroit; G. M. Lewis, Warren; H. F. Cook, White Pigeon.

NEW LIVINGSTON—C. H. White, Reed City; P. H. Irish, Mt. Clemens; F. G. Hubbard, Detroit; W. H. Beach, Holland; D. S. Goodyear, Hastings; W. L. Cook, Hastings.

EAGLE—W. J. Runyan, Manton; F. J. Gates, Benton Harbor; Robert Armstrong, Ionia; D. Gardiner, Luther; Allen Cooper, Reed City.

KENT—Bertha Shelman, Bellaire; S. G. Sweet, Plainwell; C. A. Maniee, Ionia; F. C. Crawford, Elmira; E. W. Wilson, Kalamazoo.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, is an extraordinary looking man; almost a dwarf in hight, the upper part of his body is immense compared with his lower limbs. He has a huge head, covered with bushy white hair, and his keen blue eyes glare at his interlocutor with a piercing glance.

It is proposed to set up the big monolith quarried at Prentice, Wisconsin, as a monument to James G. Blaine. It is the biggest stone ever quarried. It is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, and is 46 feet longer than Cleopatra's needle.

Senator Edwards of the Chautauqua district, who is a clergyman, offered prayer recently in the New York senate. It was the first time within the memory of any of the senators, at least, that one of the members of the senate had opened the session with prayer.

Barney McGuire, who had previously served terms, was released last week from the Erie penitentiary after a three years' imprisonment for horse stealing. Barney is now 23 years of age.

A new fellowship, worth $600 a year, has been established at the state university of California, and Miss Kate Werts of the Oakland high school has been selected for the place.

Senator Proctor of Vermont, with two local capitalists of Knoxville, Tennessee, is soon to erect the largest marble mill in the world at that place.

Thomas A. Edison recently said that he never owned a watch in his life. "I never want to know what time it is," so he says.

The Rev. F. E. Clark, the originator and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, is a Canadian by birth.

From the Sublime To the Ridiculous

IS QUITE A CHANGE, AS EVERYONE KNOWS.

From the sacrifice of Enameled ware to the demolition of prices of Fishing Rods is certainly a radical change. We have succeeded in jumping our profit-cutting machine from the House Furnishing side of our store to the Fishing Tackle Department and still retain our equilibrium, and now are prepared to offer you

The Greatest Bargains In Fishing Rods Ever Presented!

Rods, long, Rods short, Rods with two joints, Rods with three joints and Rods with no joints. Plain Rods, Fancy Rods, Cheap, Medium, Extra Medium and High Quality Rods. Not one Rod but what is worth the price asked for it. The display we are making in our Fishing Tackle Department is one (we have no hesitancy in saying it) that would do us credit at the world's fair.

You Have All Heard of Microbes and Bacilli,

AND ALSO YOU PERHAPS HAVE HEARD OF

Jewett Filters!

If you are not using a Jewett Water Filter you stand a very good chance of knowing more about Bacilli and Microbes than you care to, or is good for you to know. Not a drop of water should be taken into the system without thorough purification. The purification can only be accomplished through the mediumship of a good, practical Filter. The JEWETT is a good, practical Filter, and its use will save you doctor bills more than it costs, many times over.

FOSTER-STEVENS & CO. MONROE ST.