

1898		MAY.				1898	
Sa.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	
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29	30	31					

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS GIVEN IN CONDENSED FORM.

News Items Caught from the Wire and Given in Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of the Busy Readers—Crimes, Casualties and Other Matters.

Thursday, April 28.
A Spanish inventor produces from grasshoppers a fatty substance, which is declared to make the finest soap yet manufactured.

English brook trout grown in the New Zealand rivers is now exported back to England in cold storage.

Le Petit Congolais, the first newspaper published in the Congo Free State, made its appearance at the end of February.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., was summoned before a police court lately for not muzzling his dog.

The Iowa Republican state committee has issued a call for the state convention to be held in Dubuque Thursday, Sept. 1.

The area of Cuba is about 42,000 square miles, exclusive of the Isle of Pines, due south of Havana province.

Friday, April 29.
Miss Helen Gould confirms the report that she has tendered the United States government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war.

The income tax in India is levied on all incomes of \$25 and upward, and then only one man in 700 comes within its scope.

The expenses for the electric underground road now being built in London have so far amounted to \$3,000,000.

A new motorcycle became unmanageable on a Chicago thoroughfare and precipitated the three occupants to the street.

Two dozen bottles of Bass' ale, bottled over fifty years ago, were looted by the officers of the British squadron that recently visited the Chusan Islands.

The stockholders of the Boston and Montana company met at Butte, Mont. The only business transacted was the re-election of the old board of trustees.

Saturday, April 30.
Secretary Alger has asked congress for \$24,000,000 in addition to the \$50,000,000 recently appropriated by congress as a war fund.

The German government has ordered to Manila, Philippine Islands, a portion of the East Asiatic squadron.

Theodore Annen fell on a saw in Pamperlin's shingle mill at Oconto, Wis., cutting an ugly gash in his abdomen. He may not recover.

Nun Nicer, Sir J. Blundell Maple's chestnut filly, won the 1,000 guineas stakes at Newmarket yesterday.

If only pure milk were sold in London it is estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 more cows would be wanted to keep up the supply.

The king of Spain has a civil list of \$1,400,000, and besides this sum \$600,000 is awarded to other members of the royal family.

Monday, May 2.
John Y. McKane, the former "czar of Coney Island," completed a term of five years in the state prison at Sing Sing Saturday and is now a free man.

The United States battleship Oregon has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The American liner Paris, which arrived at New York Saturday morning, is now an auxiliary named "Yale."

Japan has just issued a declaration of neutrality as to the Hispano-American war.

The Populist congressional convention at Mount Vernon, Ind., nominated Jasper Hughes.

An attempt was made to explode the powder magazine of Knight & Wall, wholesale hardware men at Tampa, Fla.

Chili and Peru have chosen the queen regent of Spain as partial arbitrator of their differences.

Tuesday, May 3.

A bread riot occurred at the village of Bognia Cavello, Italy. Three policemen were wounded and three rioters killed.

No person in Norway may spend more than three pence at one visit to a public house.

A special school for backward children has been established in Philadelphia, and two more are contemplated.

Smoking is permitted in the prisons in Belgium only as a reward for good behavior.

Heckley county, Tex., has suffered from a prairie fire, which burned over 30,000 acres.

Brazil has 3,200,000 square miles, or is about the area of the United States, excepting Alaska.

Wednesday, May 4.

The municipal election at St. Paul resulted in the election of Colonel A. R. Klefer, Republican, by about 2,000 plurality.

The First National bank, of Carthage, N. Y., closed its doors. The president of the bank has absconded.

The porte has notified United States Minister Angell that Turkey will maintain strict neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

From the estate of Daniel Fayerweather the Columbia university has received a gift of \$300,000.

The postoffice at Pepper's station, O., was looted by burglars. The postmaster has refused to make public the exact extent of the loss.

Edinburgh records show that January, 1898, was the mildest experienced for more than 130 years past.

Plaudt and Lieber Karl are even-money favorites for the Kentucky Derby.

CYCLONE BEGINS BUSINESS.

Fatal Wind Storm Sweeps Over Iowa and South Dakota—Property Wrecked.

Des Moines, Ia., May 2.—A tornado caused a scare, destruction of property, and one fatality in western Iowa and Dakota Saturday. The tornado took form between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon in Dixon county, Neb. It crossed the Missouri river and struck the ground first near Elk Point, S. D., where it tore up a farm house, from which, however, the occupants had escaped.

Near Richland, Union county, S. D., John P. Johnson, a farmer, was killed by a piece of timber being blown through his head. He had been hurled twelve rods from where he was working. Much damage to property is reported from the vicinity of Richland, and it is feared other lives were lost.

The storm crossed the Big Sioux river, near Akron, and passed up to Maurice, on the Sioux City and Northern railway, tearing up property all the way, and destroying completely the Maurice railway station. The storm abated near Ashton, O'Brien county. Several farm houses and barns in the track of the storm, on the south edge of Sioux county, were blown down. None killed, but several people injured. A very severe rain and hail storm struck Whiting. Hailstones measuring 2 1/2 inches in diameter fell.

Mason City, Ia., May 2.—A devastating cyclone swept over northwestern Iowa Saturday night. The first destruction is reported near Archer, in O'Brien county. Pringhar, Hartley and Curlew are badly wrecked. Wires are down and only meagre particulars are obtainable. Several are known to be killed and the property damage is great.

INDIANA CITY ELECTIONS.

Honors Seem To Be About Even—Some Specimen Results.

Indianapolis, May 4.—Elections were held yesterday in the larger cities of Indiana. While party lines were tightly drawn in many places, yet politics in the most of them were laid aside. Schuyler Colfax, son of the late vice president, led a Republican victory for South Bend, Connansville, Richmond, Princeton, Noblesville, Martinsville, Marion, Goshen, Warsaw and a few other cities report Republican majorities.

Fort Wayne went Democratic by 1,200, a Democratic loss. Union City elected a Democratic mayor for the first time. Silver Republicans and Democrats joined forces at Kokomo and defeated the regular Republican nominee by 500. Democratic victories or large gains are reported from Columbus, New Albany, Laporte, Michigan City, Vincennes, Lawrenceburg, Tipton, Peru, North Vernon, Portland, Columbia City and Terre Haute. Indianapolis and Evansville held their election last fall under separate charters.

Death of a Prominent Iowan.

Des Moines, Ia., May 3.—James G. Day, ex-judge of the Iowa supreme court, died suddenly at his home in this city Sunday of heart disease. He had been reading in his library and was talking with a son when he gasped once or twice and was dead. He was 65 years old and was a well-known jurist. He came into prominence in 1883 by his decision while chief justice of the supreme court that the prohibition amendment to the constitution had not been legally adopted. That decision cost him his re-election. Six weeks ago Mrs. Day died after a short illness.

The Way Blanco Puts It.

Madrid, May 3.—Captain General Blanco cables that "an American frigate and three smaller vessels attempted to land troops in boats off Herreradura at 6:30 p. m. on Saturday. The troops fired on them and the warships replied with a cannonade. But the boats returned to their ships, which disappeared at 8 o'clock." This inaccurate dispatch undoubtedly refers to the few shots fired by the flagship New York at a troop of Spanish cavalry near Cabanas on Friday evening last. Herreradura is a small place in Cabanas bay.

Schuyler Colfax Is Mayor.

South Bend, Ind., May 4.—Schuyler Colfax, only son of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax, was elected mayor yesterday. His majority was 745, the second largest ever given a mayor in South Bend.

Fred Grant Given a Colony.

Albany, N. Y., May 2.—Governor Black has commissioned Frederick Dent Grant as colonel of the Fourteenth regiment.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, May 3.
Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—May, opened \$1.17, closed \$1.18 1/2; July, opened 25 1/2, closed 25 3/4; September, opened 31 1/2, closed 31 3/4. Corn—May, opened 32 1/2, closed 32 3/4; July, opened 33 1/2, closed 33 3/4; September, opened 34 1/2, closed 34 3/4. Oats—May, opened 30 1/2, closed 30 3/4; July, opened 25, closed 25 1/2; September, opened 23 1/2, closed 23 3/4. Pork—May, opened \$10.70, closed \$10.92 1/2; July, opened \$10.90, closed \$11.12 1/2. Lard—May, opened \$5.70, closed \$5.90; July, opened \$5.75, closed \$5.90.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 16 1/2c per lb; extra dairy, 15c; fresh packing stock, 12c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10 1/2c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 75c per lb; chickens, 75c; ducks, 80c per lb. Potatoes—Common to choice, 65c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, \$3.50 per bu.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; sales ranged at \$3.10 per pig, \$3.85 per 100 for light, \$3.90 per 100 for rough packing, \$3.90 per 100 for mixed, and \$4.00 per 100 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 2,500; quotations ranged at \$5.00 per 100 for choice to extra steers, \$4.40 per 100 for good to choice do., \$4.15 per 100 for fair to good, \$3.85 per 100 for common to medium do., \$3.50 per 100 for butchers' steers, \$4.00 per 100 for fed western steers, \$3.75 per 100 for stockers, \$4.00 per 100 for feeders, \$3.50 per 100 for cows, \$3.10 per 100 for heifers, \$2.70 per 100 for bulls, oxen and stags, \$3.00 per 100 for Texas steers, and \$4.00 per 100 for veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 16,000; quotations ranged at \$3.60 per 100 for westerns, \$3.00 per 100 for natives, and \$4.00 per 100 for lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

Wheat—Lower: No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.10 per 100; May, \$1.13 1/2; July, \$1.13 1/2. Oats—Lower: \$1.03 per 100; May, \$1.03; No. 1, \$1.03; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.03.

Detroit Grain.

Wheat—Cash white, \$1.10; cash red, \$1.11 1/2; May, \$1.11 bid. Corn—Cash, 30c. Oats—Cash white, 25c. Rye—62 1/2c bid.

PULPIT EDITORIALS.

Delivered by Dr. Frank Crane at Trinity Church, Chicago, Preceding the Usual Sermon Sunday, Mar. 13, 1898.

THE MIRTH CURE IS BEST OF ALL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Some French physicians have recently announced what they call "the mirth cure." The New York Sun, commenting upon this, very sagely remarks that "there is novelty on the side of the Paris scientists—novelty and originality, too," which animadversion goes to show what mistakes newspaper men, as well as common mortals, are liable to fall into by not reading their Bible. Some thousands of years ago a wise Jew declared there was nothing new under the sun, and curiously enough it was this same philosopher-king, Solomon the Great, who antedated the Galile doctors by publishing this identical mirth cure, setting it down in his book of proverbs that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." It is pleasant to think that then as now there moved about among the crowd of troubled men those jovial, twinkling, beaming faces that drive away the brooding humors of our bilious race.

But whoever originated the idea I do not care. Plagiarism has ever seemed to me a trivial and jealous issue; a thought belongs to him who can use it; a little man with a borrowed big idea is like David with Goliath's sword; after all there are only about eleven, perhaps twelve, real ideas in the world, and since the table talk of Adam and Eve we have been ringing the changes upon them. A recent article in The Bookman sneered at "middle men," mere popularizers of science, and exalted the "original discoverers," trash! there are no original folk; all our minds are but channels of the universal thought, the main question for us to consider being whether we shall be clear and healthful brooks, babbling or otherwise, or be sewers.

But, to return to our mutton, I consider the mirth cure, whoever invented it, to be the best of all cures in these days of cures. The whole earth teems with advertised restoratives; the landscape blossoms with them; the billboards glow like Italian sunsets and the periodicals and newspapers are reduced to daily, weekly and monthly bulletins of them. We have healing by Christian science, by faith, by electricity by animal magnetism, by vegetables, animals and minerals, by pills, drinks and boluses, by everything, including mental-culture, magnetism and just plain mud. From the pines of Georgia to the smart weed that springeth from the rail fence come nature's juices to suit our every ailment. Medical schools produce doctors as fast as hominy comes from the mills. Why should any one any more say he is sick when for 25 cents he can have the choice of seven billion remedies, each of which will positively restore him to health in nine minutes by the watch? Yet, strange to say, the more of these sickness destroyers we have the more sicknesses we discover.

Now, the mirth cure differs radically from all others herein, that it is not a specific, but an actual catholicon. And, further, it was invented by the All-Wise Creator, and not by man. It will not operate successfully, however, unless taken according to directions; that is, it must be used daily from the youth up and one must not omit to shake well while using. Thus administered it heals mainly by preventing disease. It is an antiseptic; the cheerful man is not liable to take any disease unless he should lose his false teeth laughing, and I understand that not even faith can remedy that. It is germicide; bacteria turn pale at its approach, as we learn from the verse:

"The microbe trembles when he sees A body cheerful and at ease."

It promotes healthy action in all the bodily functions. It expands the lungs; being in this respect better than the Colorado climate, whither recently a man went with one lung and in three months had three lungs—having married two; for had he used mirth faithfully he might never have lost the one and thus have had four. It promotes the secretion of the bile, removing all the yellow, envious and naughty elements out of the spirit as well as out of the frame. It secures the co-operation of the spleen. (I do not know what that is, but read it in a doctor book and have been unable to look it up because of pressure of other engagements—but whatever it is, mirth will do it.) It is better than mare's milk, honey baths, buttermilk, or any lotion or powder for the complexion, as Solomon declares: "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance." It is a great health food, contains no mineral, keeps well in any climate and agrees with any temperament. It is a monstrous fine digester, as the wise man further says: "He that is of a merry heart has a continual feast," and the proverb runs: "Laugh and grow fat."

The superior advantages of the mirth cure are more illustriously manifest in its salutary effect upon the mind. No man who laughs will ever go insane, at least he will not make a practice of it. God gave laughter to the only animal with an intellect on purpose, that all the mental action should thus be kept sweet and wholesome. The Creator intended men to laugh; when they won't laugh at all but go on with furrowed brow of unrelenting care, then He drives them crazy. They may laugh themselves into the arms of the scientists and theologians with no touch of humor are apt to ride hobbies and fall in true intellectual clare-obscure. The observations of one who has not looked at life from the opposite orbital sides of grief and mirth are unreliable because of lack of parallax. Therefore humor is usually a quality in men of common sense.

Mirth is good for strength; better than alcohol, which kicks harder than it shoots, or than cocaine or any of these other drugs that are Satan's own. Abraham Lincoln was a heavy laden man, so tender hearted that he must have sunk utterly beneath the burdens of his troubled times and responsible office, had he not known how to tell good jokes and thus cunningly to suck sweet sustenance from the honey-comb of mirth. Martin Luther lived in fearful days and perhaps few have had more to worry them than he; but he knew how to throw it off, he could play as boisterously with the children as he fought with his adversaries, he could make music on the flute and gossip cheerily with his wife Katherine.

Many persons look upon fun—not peace and joy, but ordinary fun—as smelling somewhat of sin. But reason tells us that if there is nothing in the divine nature to correspond with mirth it is strange that He put in man a funny bone; and, as Dr. Holmes reminds us, who taught the kitten to play with its tail, the canary to perk its head while it sings, or young children, of whom is the kingdom of heaven, to frisk and romp?

One of the divine traits of Christianity is that it is a religion of joy, though designing men have done their best to make it wretched. "I am come," said the Master, "that your joy may be full." The very word gospel means good news. The angelic overture to the drama of our faith was "peace on earth and good will." The greatest of the apostles exhorts: "Rejoice and again I say, Rejoice!" None had so tempestuous a career as Paul, yet he insisted that he had learned, in whatever state he was, therein to be content. I cannot think, therefore, that the atavistic saints are true representatives of Bible Christianity.

Some men may say: "But was not the Master sad?" He was; but why? He bore our griefs and carried our sorrows; and why then should we bear them? If He took the world's weight of woe upon His own shoulders is there any sense in our lifting? Rather let us be, as Peter says, "casting all our care upon Him, for He careth for us." Therefore, take all the sins and griefs of your past, and all you anticipate for the future, and whatever you may have on hand at present, and then borrow all the trouble you can from your family and your neighbors, and then reach out and take up the problems and perplexities of the city, the nation and the whole world, and then roll them all up into one large bundle, and push it in through the closet door, and go in after it, and shut the door, and drop the whole package down into the bottomless abyss of your heavenly Father's care and providence which you will find there, and then come out, and lock the door, and swallow the key—be sure to swallow the key, else surely you will be back there tomorrow trying to fish up your precious pack again—you will be lonesome without it.

Worry is as foolish as it is sinful. If you can help a thing, help it; if not, hand it over to Him who has promised to bear both it and you. Most of our trouble is borrowed, part from the past as remorse, part from the future as anxiety; the present is always tolerable. Most of our crying is over spilt milk; most of our sweating is from climbing hills we have not reached. When you go to bed always hang your troubles over the back of a chair with your clothes; they may both be gone in the morning, then you can have a new suit and also something new to complain of.

And if you would know how to laugh, not superficially with the lips while sin and darkness crouch sullenly in the heart, but to laugh way down in the depths of the soul, you must consult that great Physician who keeps none waiting in His ante room, who asks no fee but simple gratefulness, yet who alone can "minister to a mind diseased, Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the brain, And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart."

MOB LAW IN THE SOUTH.

The Government Must Act in the South Carolina Outrage.

The murder of the colored postmaster and his young child in Lake City, S. C., is the most discouraging news which has come from that neighborhood in some time. The brutal mob evidently intended to make its work complete and wipe out the whole family, for it not only committed two murders, but wounded four children and burned the house to the ground.

It is difficult to read this story of murder and outrage and believe that it occurred in one of the oldest states in the Union. It would fit better the condition of things in Cuba and Armenia. Nothing more fiendish has happened in either one of these countries than this South Carolina massacre.

The duty of the government is plain in this situation. The man foully murdered was an officer of the government and as such had a right to the protection of the country. When he fell pierced by the bullets of a gang of murderers, the dignity of the government was outraged, and reparation full and prompt should be insisted upon. If the foreign American consular agent in a foreign port were shot down as this postmaster was, there would be no hesitation in demanding the punishment of the murderers, an apology and an indemnity, and if these were not promptly forthcoming a United States warship would bombard the offending town and be applauded by every civilized nation.

There can be no compromise in such a matter. Either the government or the bloodthirsty mob is supreme. It is not the time now to ask whether the appointment of a postmaster at Lake City was expedient. That question can be answered when sufficient reparation has been made to the government's offended honor. If stern measures had been taken at the time of the Hogshead outrage, there would probably have been no murder at Lake City. The former has been allowed to pass unpunished, and the lawless mob at Lake City believed that a greater crime was admissible. This misapprehension should be sternly and promptly corrected.—Philadelphia Press.

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